



Louise E. Dew (1871 – 1963.)
Scrapbook Collection, 1870 – 1986.
2.0 c.f.

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Louise E. Dew was a journalist, editor and member of several charitable and professional organizations. The collection contains materials that cover significant periods of both her personal and professional lives. Included are letters she exchanged with family members, friends, and professional colleagues; pictures of family and friends; family member marriage certificates; newspaper clippings of articles she authored while touring Asia; poems written by her and other poets; poetry awards; writings by her niece, Gwen Dew, a fellow journalist about her experiences as a prisoner of war; professional references by former employers; certificates of membership in charitable and professional organizations; thank you note for a book gift to Princess Elizabeth; and Official Souvenir Programme to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth's coronation ceremony.

Louise E. Dew Collection: Scrapbook 1

Louise E. Dew was born on March 7, 1871 (Birth Certificate) to Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dew. Seeking out where her original birth certificate might have been filed, Louise found out that as a general matter, birth certificates were not filed in small cities in Michigan until 1906. They were rather filed, in an incomplete way, with the Clerk of the County in which the birth took place. Surprisingly, her birth certificate was properly filed under the name of Hattie Dew. It seems that her name might have undergone several transformations as she was referred to as Lutie Dew at one point in life, probably during her elementary school years, to the name she finally assumed, Louise E. Dew, later in her professional career.

Though born in Michigan, Louise E. Dew lived in Clinton, Connecticut, for several years after her marriage to Clarence H. Watrous in 1926 (Marriage Certificate and Marriage Announcement) at the Christ Congregational Church in Old Lyme, Connecticut. Clarence, born on November 25, 1871 (Obituary) in Chester, Connecticut, was a descendant of well-known New England settlers who were known for their Waterhouse-Watrous family reunions. One such gathering was held at the Shore Colony founded by members in the year of Louise Dew's marriage and featured several members of the family. A group picture of family members present was published in *The Saturday Chronicle*.

Louise Dew and Clarence lived in their home at Wishing Tree Lodge in Clinton. Louise and Clarence are depicted in several pictures taken inside and outside their home. Dixie Boy, the family dog, occurs in a few of these photographs. Clarence's arrowhead collection, and a chest of drawers Clarence gave as a gift to Louise are present in this volume. In a light moment, a picture of Louise Dew was snapped when she was caught off-guard napping with Dixie Boy on her lap. As a Clinton resident, Louise Dew may have been involved in the community as the second grade students in the local school wrote to thank her for her visit and the gift of the bird's nest in 1937. Her marriage of 19 years to Clarence tragically came to an end in 1945 when, at age 74, Clarence was fatally hit by a car when he went for a walk in the neighborhood. (Obituary). In the disposition of his estate, the Probate Court in Clinton, Connecticut, published a formal announcement and notice of his death in the local newspaper on December 4, 1945 to potential creditors to file their claims.

Relatives of Louise Dew are seen in various settings in the pictures different family members sent to her. Her sister, Rachel, married to Archibald Sharratt, sent her family pictures, including those of her daughter, Margaret, to Louise. Other family members, such as her sister Jane, sent Louise pictures of her family including her husband, John (Jack) Vos Snr., and their son, John (Jack) Jnr. Pictures of three generations of Dew and Vos families are included in this volume: Grandfather and grandmother Henry and Harriet, respectively, and their daughter Jane and her family. Interestingly, Jane also sent pictures of her travels to Capri, Italy, in which she took pictures with a fisherman, Spadero, on the island to Louise. Though the extent of the Dew sisters' relationship with Spadero cannot easily be determined, a newspaper clipping of Spadero's obituary is included in this volume, suggesting there was a deeper friendship between the two. The Kenyons, in March 1921, sent Louise birthday wishes. The Kerrs invited Louise to their 1927 wedding in Claremont, CA, and sent both Easter greetings and pictures of their twin sons two years later. In Christmas 1936, Esther M. Clark surprised Louise by giving the latter

her fifth grade class picture as present. Other relationships captured through the lens are that of the Aldriches, the Masdens, the Wickhams, the Shermans, the Jacksons of Florida, the Martins, the Johnsons, and the Botelhos.

Poetry seemed to be a significant part of Louise Dew's life. She wrote poems such as *To My Aunt* (sold to Greeting Card Co.), *Comrades*, and *Matriarch of Timberline* (1941). The second version of *Matriarch of Timberline* won an honorable mention at the National Poetry Day Society celebrations. In honor of her friend, Ms. Danneen Zimmerman, Louise wrote two poems, *Pigeon* and *In Memoriam*, when she passed away in 1932. Poems written by others are included in this volume. Ralph Emerson Kidd wrote a poem specifically for Louise Dew. In addition, a newspaper clipping of *The Man I'd Hope To Be* and *All Is Pure and Good*, also by Emerson, are included in this volume. Two poems by G.L. Snider, "*Wild Wiley*" *Of Tennessee* and *Out Where The East Is Left Behind* (personally signed by him); *Exile* by Henry Johnson Lose; *A Challenge To The Muse* (1928) by C.D.; *My Earnest Plea* by Ethel Ward; *Thought Lessons* by Mrs. J.A. Zimmerman (newspaper clipping); *To L.E.D.* (1918) by W.C. Kenyon; *Beneath My Wisdom Tree* (1921) by D.H.C.; *My Sunrise* by Brave Heart; *Yellow Fringed Orchids* by Mary Alston and dedicated to Louise Dew; *The Valley of High Content* by Josephine Mason Steen; and *What I Live For*, *The Knights Toast*, *In Days That Are To Be* by unknown/unidentified poets are also included.

Louise Dew must also have been a fan of the poet Edwin Markham. The poet's daughter, Virgil, on the passing of her father, wrote to thank Louise for expressing her sympathies (1940). Louise Dew received an invitation to the poet's memorial service. In addition, it seems that she was in support of the Edwin Markham Memorial Association when the organization sought to purchase the Markham House in Staten Island, New York (1940). A publication in the form of a pamphlet entitled, *Markham House, An American Shrine* is included in the volume. It is worthy of note that when the writer Jesse Sidney Goldstein sought information he needed in his work on Edwin Markham, Virgil provided Louise Dew's name as the one person who could provide him with assistance. A copy of the work is not included in this volume but it was entitled, *The Life and Letters of Edwin Markham*.

It seemed Louise Dew had a knack for establishing friendships with the daughters of famous poets. Just as it was with Virgil Markham, Louise was a friend of Juanita, the daughter of Joaquin Miller. The two ladies exchanged several letters and holiday cards with each other. Juanita, a performer in her own right, performed *A Color Cycle: Her Diamond Dream* (1943) to which she provided music and words, backed by the Oakland Symphony Orchestra and held at the park named for her father, the Miller Park. The Miller family donated the Joaquin Miller equestrian statue to park officials in a celebration to mark the 101st birthday of the poet. At the highlight of the ceremony, Juanita wore the Klondike clothes of her father as she recited a Chinook song and story. Also included in this volume is a newspaper clipping (*Oakland Tribune*, 1943) of a pageant held to honor the memory of the "Poet of the Sierras." Other clippings in memoriam and Joaquin Miller's biography are also present. Further, a program brochure for a memorial to California writers indicates that Miller Park was used as the host venue for this celebration. In addition, Juanita's invitations to poetry and philosophy gatherings for those with similar interests are included in this volume.

Interestingly, for as accomplished a writer as Louise Dew might have been, she seemed to have been impressed or was in awe of other artists in her lifetime. Thus, in this volume, there is a page of various stubs of signatures of well-renowned artists. The signature stub of Jesse Lynch Williams, winner of the 1918 Pulitzer Prize for Drama, is present.¹ The Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer², Carl van Doren, has a featured signature. Author and screenwriter³ Donald Ogden's signature is present. In addition, there is the signature of Ellis Parker Butler, a banker by profession but a part-time but well-published author, humorist, speaker, a founding member of The Authors' League of America, and the "most published author of the pulp fiction era."⁴ The actress, Helen Hayes, one of ten people to have won all four major awards – the Emmy, the Grammy, the Oscar, and the Tony – and winner of the nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, has a signature stub in this volume.⁵

The picture of Joseph McCord, the author of the Civil War epic, *I Rode With Stonewall*, and the picture of the house where the book was written, Red Hill, are included in this volume. This book, the product of a 41-year old manuscript, became the best seller of 1941, selling over a "1000 copies a week." A newspaper clipping describing these events, and an artist's sketch of a caricature of the author, are included in this volume as well. Also included are the signed photographs of John David Kaiser, author of *Fifteen Years In Hell*.

A more complicated picture of the personality of Louise Dew begins to form when one considers some of the relationships she kept and the friendships she maintained over the years. At one moment (1925), she manages to obtain a photograph of the corner garden in the home of Mme Nellie Melba, GBE (Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire), the Grand Opera Singer, in Sydney, Australia. In the next moment, an inmate at the Southern Illinois Penitentiary Division, Hub Fairhurst, is penning a poem that he dedicates to Louise Dew, the "Flower Lady." The performer, Clifford Herzer, is featured in this volume with a number of photographs and newspaper clippings of announcements of his recitals. Of particular note is his autographed photograph to Louise with him in navy uniform seated behind a piano holding a manuscript.

Louise Dew was the recipient of many awards. She led the Grand Ball in Springfield, Ohio, in 1901. Her personal notes, pictures and portraits were requested for publication when she was nominated for the *Who's Who in New York City and State* award in 1906. The Bibliothèque Nationale, the Paris-based organization nominated her for *Monuments in Praise of Women* that same year. The *Woman's Who's Who* did make an offer to Louise for a book publication and sent a questionnaire for her biography in 1941. Significantly, for her contributions to the field of literature, the International Mark Twain Society (established 1923) gave her an honorary membership award in 1944. Similarly, she became an honorary member of the Eugene Field Society in 1940 for her "literary skill and craftsmanship of ... works." She was a Fellow of the American Geographical Society (1944). Her membership was still in good standing in 1945 as her receipt for dues paid for that year is included in the volume. In addition, she is listed in a brochure of a Publication for Fellows of the same year. An invitation to the White House by the

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesse_Lynch_Williams (August 10, 2009).

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Clinton_Van_Doren (August 10, 2009).

³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Ogden_Stewart (August 10, 2009).

⁴ <http://www.ellisarkerbutler.info/epb/bio.asp> (August 10, 2009).

⁵ <http://www.helenhayes.com/about/bio.html> (August 10, 2009).

Fight for Freedom Organization to a reception given by Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt could not be honored because she was crippled with arthritis at that time. Her ties to Michigan, even after she had lived out of the state for a significant part of her life, could never be severed. She was recognized as one of Michigan's famed sons and daughters, receiving an invitation from the state's Executive Office to attend homecoming for "Michiganders of Distinction" in 1939.

Louise Dew's novel, *The Shining Armor*, received very good press comments. She sent an autographed copy of the book to Mrs. Roosevelt who sent her a letter of gratitude from the White House. A letter from Library of Congress Copyright Office in 1935 shows her effort to copyright *The Shining Armor*. Another dimension to her work involved the use of photography to help carry the story. In this regard, in her article on Palestine, *Old and New in Holy Land*, published in the *Young Churchman*, she used pictures of "Joppa, Holy Land" of a "house and street scene" for the story.

Those to whom Louise Dew was kind, they did express their gratitude and made it known to her. Mr. Chamberlain of the Privy Council, Whitehall, England, wrote a letter in 1940 thanking her for the letter she sent him and "its enclosure." The Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc. was grateful for her presentation of newspaper clippings to the association. For her longstanding friendship with the Royles, she exchanged several letters and greeting cards on several occasions [1939 through 1952] especially during Christmas. On occasion, however, she would receive letters soliciting funds for charitable causes, such as that seeking a contribution to the Exiled Writers Committee of the League of American Writers for the rescue of anti-Nazi refugee writers in 1941.

A letter she received from the King and Queen of the Roman Gypsies, 1906, held special meaning for her. The Gypsies had camped in New York for several seasons and trusted Louise Dew enough to leave their niece, Eldie, with her. Louise took Eldie to the city and took her photographs that she used in her story for *The New York Sunday Times*, October 1906 edition. A letter of acceptance written in 1935 for publication of her article, *The Magic Flute*, in the Health Magazine, *Hygeia*, is included in this volume. Mary Griswold wrote to congratulate her when her article, *Hearthstones*, was accepted for publication in 1925. *The Hartford Courant*, a Connecticut newspaper, was interested in why she chose Connecticut as her state of residence. Mrs. Anna Hauptmann sent her a letter seeking to clear the name of her husband in the Lindbergh kidnapping in 1936. There is a letter from one John C. Homanike (?) commenting on Franco, Hitler, and Mussolini. Interestingly, a 1936 letter from President Roosevelt to a Mr. Turpanjian thanks the latter for sending the president the accomplishments of Americans with Armenian descent. [How Louise Dew came by this letter in particular is a mystery.]

As she visited the Orient, it is likely Louise made acquaintances in both Japan and China. Thus, she received an invitation from the Japan Board of Tourist Industry and some of her Japanese friends to attend the Cherry Blossom Fete at the Imperial Garden party in 1935. Earlier, in 1907, she had been invited to a meeting with high-ranking officers of the Japanese Army at Sherry's in New York. Whether the Chinese knew of her friendship with the Japanese is unclear, but letters from the Generalissimo's Headquarters of the National Forces, from Madam Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the general, described China's war efforts and difficulties with Japan and another (on Chinese Embassy letterhead) thanked her for her sympathies for China's cause in the war.

Louise Dew received a thank you note for sending a copy of *The Magic Flute* to Princess Elizabeth in 1935. Two years later, the coronation ceremonies of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were held. An Official Souvenir Programme of the ceremony is included in this volume. The program highlights significant items of interest such as pictures of the Queen, pictures and story of King George VI, the coronation route map and procession, dignitaries present at the ceremony, the introduction to the coronation service by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the investiture, delivery of the orb, benediction, inthronization, and a genealogical table showing the descent of the crown.

GWEN DEW (LOUISE DEW'S NIECE) / FINDING GWEN DEW

Jan Henrik Marsman wrote the book *I Escaped From Hong Kong* giving a first hand eyewitness account of the fall and capture of Hong Kong in 1942 [Publication Notice]. In an article he wrote for *The Sunday Evening Post* of the same title, he mentions the captivity of Gwen Dew by Japanese Army officers. Describing Gwen Dew as “the girl photographer from Detroit” being interviewed by “Jap Army Intelligence officers,” this little mention of Gwen, underlined in the article probably by Louise, piques the interest of another family member to seek more information from Marsman about Gwen Dew’s whereabouts.

Louise Dew’s cousin, one Ms. Street from Palo Alto, California, had previously written to Marsman asking about Gwen Dew. It appears that shortly after that, Louise sent a similar request. Marsman responded in his July 8, 1942 letter to Louise by providing her with a copy of his response to Ms. Street. The letter described Gwen Dew’s work in Hong Kong and the activities in which she was involved, and that the State Department was deeply involved in securing the release of some prisoners. Finally, if he obtained any further information on Gwen’s status, he would be glad to pass it along.

After six months in captivity, as indicated in Elsa Maxwell’s piece in this volume, Gwen Dew was finally released. While on board the Exchange Ship, she sent a cable to her parents in Michigan about her journey home. A short bulletin in the local newspaper reported that both her mother and father were traveling to meet her in New York. Her period in captivity would serve as a backdrop for giving numerous interviews, such as the radio interview with Nelson DeMille, and the print interview with Elsa Maxwell encapsulated in the article entitled *Jap Prisoner*. Gwen Dew also went on speaking tours [gleaned through advertisements from newspaper clippings], such as the address she gave at the New York Princeton Club and her address before the Lecture Bureau Managers. Further, she spent a month in New York on speaking engagements and lectured about her experiences in the Orient [newspaper clippings].

On her return from the Orient, Gwen Dew wrote a series of stories on the war based on her experiences there for *The Detroit News*. The most interesting was the twelve-part series she wrote entitled, *I Was A Prisoner Of The Japs*. Some of the other articles she wrote included *Assassins and Starvation Run Rife in Death Race of Shanghai*; *U.S. Rides for Fall in Japanese Economy*; *Untrained U.S. Aids Thwart Japan Task: Gwen Dew Sums Up Two Years Abroad With Criticism of Events in Nippon*; and *Rebellion Simmers in Formosa in Reaction To Chinese Exploitation*. These articles are included in the volume as newspaper clippings.

After the war, Gwen returned to Japan and China and did a series of articles about her impressions as captured in the following headlines, in 1946. The stories she wrote on Japan included *Woman Globe-Circler To View Orient Anew: Nippon First on Itinerary, Then China: Here's the Story of Her Pacific Voyage*; *To See War Incubus, Look at Tokyo Today*; *Jeep Tours Nose Out All Tokyo's Sorrows, One Who Used to Delight in Shopping There Finds Only 20 Percent of City Intact*; *Welcome for Yanks Declared Genuine*; *A Day With Hirohito on Popularity Tour*; *Democracy as a Gift Tends to Overwhelm*; *Kyoto Hardly Aware That War Was Lost*; *Flower-loving Land Resumes Old Habits*; *A Peek at Our Yanks in Kyoto Dance Hall*; and *Political Troubles Pile Up in Tokyo*.

In China, Gwen wrote stories with the following headlines: *Outworn Aids Crimp Reforms by Chiang*; *Whole Nation Wants Americans To Get Out*; *Chinese Link Threat With Aid Request*; *Shanghai Has Become Sodom of The Orient*; and *Canton Holds Seeds Of Potential Revolt*. Because these stories were published in foreign newspapers [e.g., *The Detroit News*], Louise, who lived in Connecticut, had to rely on the Goodriches [1947 letter] to send her copies of Gwen's stories. Some of these articles are included in this volume. In addition, this new visit to Japan and China gave Gwen the opportunity to give speeches on subjects in which she was intimately familiar on her return. As reported in the *Albion Evening Recorder*, Gwen gave a talk at the Albion Rotary Club giving her opinion that she was for "*Long Occupation to Democratize Japan*." In 1948, she also gave a town hall speech on *MacArthur's Japan*.

Louise E. Dew Collection: Scrapbook 2

The second of the two-volume scrapbooks features portraits of the many facets of Louise Dew's life. Her early childhood, matters of family and friendships are chronicled through pictures and words/letters. In addition, we see an avid professional whose work commands the respect of her superiors. Louise was also positively engaged in the charitable causes in which she believed. Though she was a member of many professional organizations, she devoted time to participate in her local community activities.

In this scrapbook, we see some snippets of the early life of Louise Dew as evidenced by a picture she took with her classmates in the eighth grade. It may have been customary during the late 1800s to early 1900s to take individual photographic portraits annually as Louise Dew is captured in pictures at ages 17, 18, 19, 24 and 30. Activities incident to family seemed central in her life. Thus, she received invitations to weddings such as that between Arthur Harold Dew and Eliza in 1908, and Virginia and Lowell Kenyon in 1919. Interestingly, Louise Dew kept her parents' [H. Dew and H. Longwood] marriage certificate (dated 1870) in her possession. The telegram informing her of her mother's death and funeral announcement in 1906 sent to her in Philadelphia, PA are included in this volume.

Whether by design or accident, the Dew siblings' literary ability even showed in personal missives they exchanged with each other. Louise's sister, Rachel, in addition to [regular] letters, would capture some writings to her in poetry such as *Dear Little Wounded Bird*, written in 1906. Ann Duffield, another sister, wrote the poem *To An Englishman*. Christmas messages from the Kenyons, especially that of 1920, were sometimes captured in poem. Further, this feature of the sibling relationship she extended to friends, also successful professional writers in their own right. Alonzo Crittenden, an educator, followed the Dew sisters' example and wrote his 1921 Christmas message to Louise in poem. Test Dalton wrote several poems to Louise including *They Smile* (1904), *My Prayer*, and *My Symphony* (1905).

To her superiors at work, she might have been an exemplary employee. Good luck and farewell wishes from her former employers seemed to accompany her as she left them for her next challenge. She received a heartfelt letter in response to her resignation from the Chicago Press Club as the Assistant Editor of *Woman's Home Companion* in 1901. In the previous year, *The Floral Publishing Company* had been similarly grateful, as was the editor of *Good Housekeeping* on her departure to *The North American* in 1907. Indeed, she received excellent recommendations for future employment from former employers. In a 1910 recommendation from the Clyde Steamship Company/Mallory Steamship Company to the *Newspaper Men's Exchange*, the writer praised Louise Dew's editorial skills as a journalist. *The Ladies' Home Journal* thanked a former employer for recommending Louise Dew and felt she had some excellent ideas for work that his publication needed.

Through primarily her work as a writer, Louise Dew became a member of several reputable organizations. Probably, her membership in the Authors' League of America, Inc. held special meaning for her because of the many causes this organization promoted. Significantly, this organization recognized the need for the League to help its own by forming The Authors' League Fund "to care for the old, the sick and the unfortunate of the allied arts." In addition,

Louise Dew received The Authors' League invitation to serve on the Committee of One Hundred under the auspices of The American Association for the Advancement of Science with the writers expected to give comments on important public health issues of the day. The Authors' League would also recognize the achievements of its members. The Author's Guild of the Authors' League of America hosted a celebratory dinner to honor Pearl S. Buck when she won the 1938 Nobel Prize in Literature. Other dignitaries attending The Authors' League activities included former Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Winston Churchill, and Irving Cobb, author and humorist.

In addition to The Authors' League, Louise Dew became a corresponding member of The Japan Society based in England on the recommendation of her friend, Kate Marsden, in 1903, an affiliation that was still active in 1927. As a result of this membership, she received an invitation to a function held at The Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours in Piccadilly in 1906. Realizing her lack of scientific training, National Geographic's invitation to her in 1908 highlighted an appreciation for the study of geography and the world as a condition of membership. The issued Certificate of Membership included in this volume, showed her continued membership as of 1926. She also received an invitation to serve as an auxiliary director of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association in 1908. As a member of The Brooklyn Women's Club she participated in club functions that featured presentations celebrating "The Music and Drama of the Japanese" people. She also belonged to the Woodcraft League of America, New York Zoological Society and the Women's Club of New Rochelle.

Louise Dew also did significant charity work during her lifetime and immersed herself in activities in her local community. She participated in recital benefits for the Library Book-Fund Program in 1903; the Progress and Poverty Dinner in 1907 in New York City; for the Boys and Girls Club of America on behalf of the Woodcraft League of America in 1916; benefits for orphans and widows of Japanese soldiers and sailors; and Japanese and American Women in Charity Tableau. She was generous with her time and showed a personal commitment to education by attending school activities in Nyack, New York, and in Clinton, Connecticut, where she finally settled. As a New Yorker, she spent Christmas day with New York City children and assisted Santa Claus with gift distribution to them. However, as a native daughter of Michigan, she would return to join the hometown crowd celebrate important milestones, such as the 50th anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Battle Creek Sanitarium in 1916.

As an editor, Louise Dew did not set any limits on her capabilities and ventured beyond newspaper pages. She advertised her availability as an editor in *The New Broadway Magazine* in 1908, was solicited by Sara Josephine Goodale for editorial criticism, and her friend, Kate Marsden, asked whether a manuscript by O'Gorman on Siberia was publishable. In addition, Helen Baffour sought her opinion on what to do with the drama *The Pariah* and whether it could be turned into a dramatic photoplay.

In the late 1800s, Louise Dew traveled to Asia as a journalist. To facilitate her work there, she had a letter of introduction (dated June 10, 1899) from the president of The California and Oriental Steamship Co., A.H. Butler, addressed to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire who were based in Shanghai, China, to provide her with assistance if needed. A similar letter was given by W.T. Blank addressed to Captain Dick in July 1899 when she was on her way to Macao. Several

newspaper article clips of writings, such as *Louise Dew's Charming Letter: Writes Of Her Trip To Japan* published in *The State Republic*, covering Louise Dew's experiences in the Orient, are included in this volume.

Louise Dew maintained friendships and exchanged personal letters with other writers and authors that are included in this volume. Notable among this group was Mary Crawford Fraser, the author of *A Diplomat's Wife in Japan: Sketches At The Turn Of The Century*; Rosalind Winslow, who usually wrote under the pseudonym Jane Burr; Grace Duffie Boylan; Jackland Lewis; and Lilian Whiting, who just like Louise Dew, was a journalist. Even where necessary, she maintained the confidences of her friends when required to do so, especially with Aldis Dunbar who wanted her identity undisclosed to keep confidential a personal relationship.

Louise Dew's manuscript of an essay entitled *What Our Faces Tell*, in her own handwriting, is included in this volume. A booklet of poems compiled by Anna Coryell Owen, letters from Horace Lewis, and Christmas messages (1926, 1927) from A.E. Ewing are also included in this volume. This volume, however, contains several letters and works by unidentified persons, such as the poem *The Mouse In The Mountain* (1914).

For her accomplishments, Louise Dew received significant recognition for her work. The Bibliothèque Nationale sought information from her for their publication of *Portraits in Honor of Women* like Louise Dew, as did *The National Cyclopedia of American Biography* in 1907.

Finally, the efforts undertaken by Gwen, Louise Dew's sister, to find a place for the two scrapbooks as chronicled in letters she exchanged with various institutions, one as recent as 1986, also find space in this volume.