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1920 in poetry

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“ *If you could hear, at every jolt, the blood
Come gargling from the froth-corrupted lungs,
Obscene as cancer, bitter as the cud
Of vile, incurable sores on innocent tongues,—
My friend, you would not tell with such high zest
To children ardent for some desperate glory,
The old Lie: *Dulce et decorum est
Pro patria mori.**

— **Wilfred Owen**, concluding lines of "**Dulce et Decorum est**", written 1917, published posthumously this year

Nationality words link to articles with information on the nation's poetry or literature (for instance, [Irish](#) or [France](#)).

List of years in poetry (table)

... 1910 · 1911 · 1912 · 1913 · 1914 · 1915 · 1916 ...
1917 · 1918 · 1919 · **1920** · 1921 · 1922 ·
1923 ·
... 1924 · 1925 · 1926 · 1927 · 1928 · 1929 · 1930 ...

In literature: 1917 · 1918 · 1919 · 1920 · 1921
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Fire and Ice

by **Robert Frost**

Some say the world will end in fire,
Some say in ice.
From what I've tasted of desire
I hold with those who favor fire.
But if it had to perish twice,
I think I know enough of hate
To know that for destruction ice
Is also great
And would suffice.

-- first published in December in *Harper's magazine*

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Events

- May – Irish poet [W. B. Yeats](#) concludes a lecture tour (begun in the fall of [1919](#)) in the United States and crosses the Atlantic to settle in Oxford.^[1]
- The *Poems* of English war poet [Wilfred Owen](#)'s (killed in action [1918](#)) are published posthumously in London with an introduction by [Siegfried Sassoon](#); only five of Owen's verses had been published during his lifetime, thus his work is introduced to many readers for the first time, including the [1917](#) poems "[Anthem for Doomed Youth](#)" and "[Dulce et Decorum est](#)"; the latter 28-line poem's horrifying [imagery](#) makes it one of the best-known condemnations of war ever written.
- [Ezra Pound](#) moves from London to Paris where he moves among a circle of artists, musicians and writers who are revolutionising modern art.
- *The Dial*, a longstanding American literary magazine, is re-established by [Scofield Thayer](#); the publication becomes an important outlet for [Modernist](#) poets and writers (until [1929](#)), with contributors this year including [Sherwood Anderson](#), [Djuna Barnes](#), [Kenneth Burke](#), [Hart Crane](#), [E. E. Cummings](#), [Charles Demuth](#), [Kahlil Gibran](#), [Gaston Lachaise](#), [Amy Lowell](#), [Marianne Moore](#), [Ezra Pound](#), [Odilon Redon](#), [Bertrand Russell](#), [Carl Sandburg](#), [Van Wyck Brooks](#), and [W. B. Yeats](#).
- Russian poet [Nikolay Gumilyov](#) co-founds the "All-Russia Union of Writers" in the [Soviet Union](#), where he makes no secret of his anti-Communist views, crosses himself in public, and doesn't care to hide his contempt for half-literate [Bolsheviks](#). His fate changes in [1921](#).



Photograph of [William Butler Yeats](#) taken  this year

Works published in English

United Kingdom

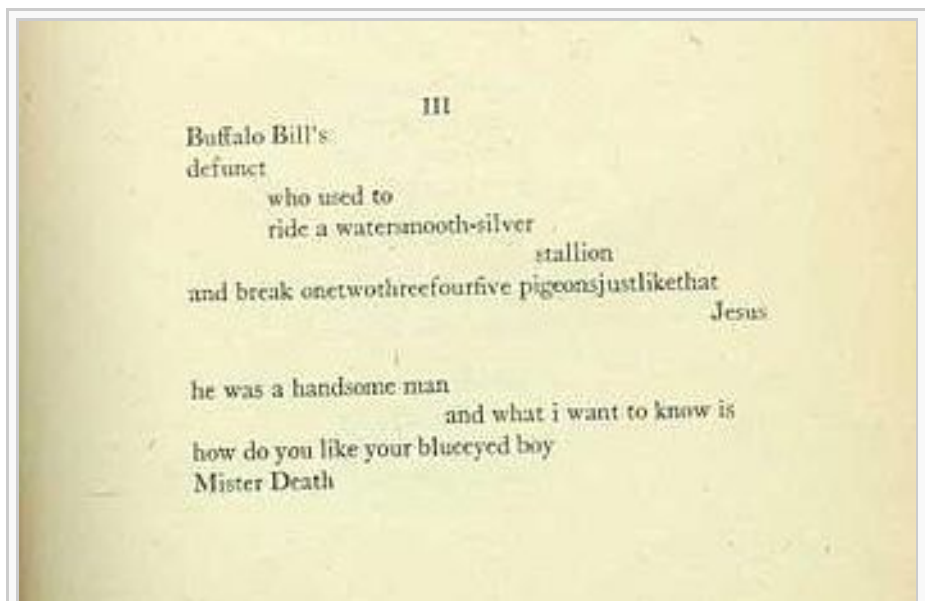
- [Maurice Baring](#), *Poems 1914–1919*^[2]
- [Edmund Blunden](#), *The Waggoner and Other Poems*^[2]
- [Robert Bridges](#), *October, and Other Poems*^[2]
- *Cambridge Poets 1914–1920*, anthology edited by Edward Davison
- [W. H. Davies](#), *The Sog of Life, and Other Poems*^[2]
- [Walter de la Mare](#), *Poems 1901 to 1918*^[2]
- [T. S. Eliot](#):
 - *Poems, including [Gerontion](#) (text) and *Sweeney Among the Nightingales**
 - *The Sacred Wood: Essays on Poetry and Criticism*
- [Robert Graves](#), *Country Sentiment*^[2]
- [Aldous Huxley](#), *Leda*^[2]
- *India in Song: Eastern Themes in English Verse by British and Indian Poets*. an anthology of Indian poetry in

English published in the UK (London: Oxford)^[3]

- **John Masefield**, *Enslaved, and Other Poems*^[2]
- **Harold Monro**, *Some Contemporary Poets* (1920), criticism
- **Wilfred Owen**, *Poems*, introduction by **Siegfried Sassoon** (posthumous)^[2]
- **Ruth Pitter**, *First Poems*^[2]
- **Ezra Pound**, **American** poet published in the United Kingdom:
 - *Hugh Selwyn Mauberley*, London^[4]
 - *Umbra*, London^[4]
- **Siegfried Sassoon**, *Picture Show*
- **Edward Thomas**, *Collected Poems*, forward by **Walter de la Mare**^[2]
- **Iris Tree**, *Poems*
- *Valour and Vision: Poems of the War, 1914-1918*, anthology edited by **Jacqueline T. Trotter**
- **Charles Williams**, *Divorce*^[2]
- **Humbert Wolfe**:
 - *London Sonnets*^[2]
 - *Shylock Reasons with Mr. Chesterton, and Other Poems*^[2]
- **W.B. Yeats**, **Irish** poet published in the United Kingdom, *The Second Coming* first published in *The Dial* magazine (published again in **1921** in Yeats' *Michael Robartes and the Dancer*)

United States

- **Stephen Vincent Benet**, *Heavens and Earth*^[5]
- **Witter Bynner**, *A Canticle of Pan*^[5]
- **Hart Crane** publishes his poem "My Grandmother's Love Letters" in *The Dial*. This is his first real step towards recognition as a poet.
- **W.E.B. Du Bois**, *Darkwater*^[5]
- **Robert Frost**, *Miscellaneous Poems*
- **William Ellery Leonard**, *The Lynching Bee*^[5]
- **Edgar Lee Masters**, *Domesday Book*^[5]
- **Edna St. Vincent Millay**, *A Few Figs From Thistles*^[5]
- **Ezra Pound**, **American** poet published in the United Kingdom:
 - *Hugh Selwyn Mauberley*, London^[4]
 - *Umbra*, London^[4]
- **Lizette Woodworth Reese**, *Spicewood*^[5]
- **Charles Reznikoff**, *Poems* published by the New York Poetry Book Shop; the book features poems from Reznikoff's *Rhythms* and *Rhythms II*
- **Lola Ridge**, *Sun-Up*,^[5] including "Betty"
- **Edward Arlington Robinson**:
 - *Lancelot*^[5]
 - *The Three Taverns*^[5]
 - *Carl Sandburg*, *Smoke and Steel*^[5]



E.E. Cummings' unusual style can be seen in his poem "Buffalo Bill's/ defunct" from the January 1920 issue use of Dust^[5]

From *Betty*
by **Lola Ridge**
My doll Janie has no waist
and her body is like a tub with feet on it.
Sometimes I hear her

- **Carl Sandburg**, *Smoke and Steel*^[5]
- **Sara Teasdale**, *Flame and Shadow*,^[5] including "There Will Come Soft Rains"
- **Galway Wescott**, *The Bitterns*^[5]
- **William Carlos Williams**, *Kora in Hell. Improvisations*

Other in English

- *India in Song: Eastern Themes in English Verse by British and Indian Poets*, London: Oxford; anthology; **Indian poetry in English**, published in the **United Kingdom**^[3]
- **Yone Noguchi**, *Japanese Hokkus*, **Japanese** poet writing in English
- **Maneck B. Pithawalla**, *Sacred Sparks*, Karachi: M. B. Pithawalla^[6]
- **Tom Redcam**, *San Gloria*, verse play, **Jamaica**^[7]
- **W.B. Yeats**, **Irish** poet published in the United Kingdom, *The Second Coming* first published in the November issue of *The Dial* magazine (see quotation, above; published again in *Michael Robartes and the Dancer* 1921^[7])

Sometimes I beat her
but I always kiss her afterwards.
When I have kissed all the paint off her body
I shall tie a ribbon about it
so she shan't look shabby.
But it must be blue--
it mustn't be pink--
pink shows the dirt on her face
that won't wash off.

Works published in other languages

France

- **Louis Aragon**, *Feu de joie*^[8]
- **Jean Cocteau**, *Poésies 1917–1920*^[9]
- **Philippe Soupault**, *Rose des vents*^[8]
- **Tristan Tzara**, **pen name** of Sami Rosenstock, *Cinéma calendrier coeur abstrait maisons*^[8]
- **Charles Vildrac**, *Chants du désespéré*

Indian subcontinent

Including all of the British colonies that later became India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal. Listed alphabetically by first name, regardless of surname:

Telugu poetry

- **Garimella Satyanarayana**, *Makoddi tella doratanamu*, a **Telugu**-language song famously used by Indians marching for freedom; the very militant lyric was banned for a time by the colonial government, which arrested the poet^[10]
- **Rami Reddi** also known as "Duvvuri":
 - *Jaladangana*, celebrates farming season and the beauty of nature in the rural countryside, **Indian, Telugu**-language^[10]
 - *Venakumari*, **Telugu**-language pastoral poems depicting the struggles of peasants^[10]

Other Indian languages

- **Ananda Chandra Agarwala**, *Jilikani*, **Assamese**-language poem reflecting ancient Assamese ballads^[10]
- **Bhaskar Ramchandra Tambe**, *Tambe Yanci Kavita*, **Marathi**-language poems; edited by V. G. Mayadev^[10]
- **Chanda Jha**, *Mahes Vani Sanghra*, **Maithili**-language devotional songs addressed to Lord Siva^[10]
- **Dharanidhar Sharma Koirala**, *Naibedy*, **Nepali**-language poetry, didactic poems popular in Darjeeling^[10]
- **Lala Kirpa Sagar**, *Laksmi Devi*, **Punjabi**-language, long, narrative epic poem modeled on **Sir Walter Scott**'s *The Lady of the Lake*; depicts Maharaja Raniit Singh's battles with Jaimal Singh, a hill

chieftain^[10]

- Pt. Ram Naresh Tripathi, *Pathik*, very popular **Hindi**-language *Khanda Kavya* which went into 30 editions; patriotic and expressing love of the rural countryside; strongly influenced by **Gandhi**'s thought^[10]
- **Surendra Jha 'Suman'**, also known as "Suman", *Candi Carya*, adaptation of *Durgasaptasati* in verse, **Maithili**-language^[10]
- **Vaijanath Kashinath Rajwade**, *Kesavasutanci Kavita*, **Marathi**-language article offering the first thematic classification and detailed analysis of Keshavsut's poems, criticism published in the monthly *Manoranjan* in July, September, October and November

Spanish language

- **Enrique Bustamante y Ballivián**, *Poemas autóctonos*, **Peru**^[11]
- **León Felipe**, *Veersos y oraciones del caminante* ("Verses and Prayers of the Walker"), first volume (second volume, 1930), **Spain**^[12]
- **Alfonsina Storni**, *Langour*, **Argentina**^[7]
- **Miguel de Unamuno**, *El Christo de Velázquez* ("Christ by Velázquez"), **Spain**^[12]

Other languages

- **Ernst Enno**, *Valge öö*, **Estonia**
- **Khalil Gibran**, *Spirits Rebellious*^[7]
- **Vladislav Khodasevich**, *The Way of Corn*, **Russia**
- **Tom Kristensen**, *Pirate Dreams*, **Denmark**^[7]
- **Boleslaw Lesmian**, *The Meadow*, **Poland**^[7]
- **Jan Lechon**, *The Scarlet Poem*, **Poland**^[7]
- **Eugenio Montale**, *Ossi di seppia* ("Cuttlefish bones"), **Italy**
- *Les Poètes contre la guerre*, **France**
- **Anton Schnack**, *Tier ranggewaltig mit Tier* ("Beast strove mightily with beast"), **Germany**
- **Edith Sodergran**, *The Shadow of the Future*, **Sweden**^[7]
- **Georg Trakl**, *Der Herbst des Einsamen* ("The Autumn of The Lonely"), **Austrian** native published in **Germany**
- **Tin Ujević**, *Lelek sebra* ("Cry of a slave"), **Croatian**
- **Henrik Visnapuu**, *Talihari*, *Hõbedased kuljused* and *Käoorvik*, **Estonia**

Awards and honors

Births

Death years link to the corresponding "[year] in poetry" article:

- January 24 – **Keith Douglas** (killed in action 1944), **English** poet
- February 21 – **Ishigaki Rin** 石垣 麟 (died 2004), **Japanese** poet; she was an employee of the Industrial Bank of Japan, sometimes called "the bank teller poet"
- February 29 – **Howard Nemerov**, **American** (died 1991), United States Poet Laureate from 1963 to 1964 and from 1988 to 1990
- March 5 – **Madhunapantula Satyanarayana Sastry** (died 1992), **Indian**, Telugu-language poet (surname: Satyanarayanashastri)^[10]
- March 11 – **D. J. Enright** (died 2002) **English** academic, poet, novelist and critic
- March 24 – **Balachandra Rajan** (died 2009), **Indian** critic, novelist and writer of **Indian poetry in English**^[10]

- April 27 – **Edwin Morgan** (died 2010), **Scottish** poet and translator
- June 13 – **Ruth Guimarães** (died 2014), **Afro-Brazilian** classicist, fiction writer and poet
- June 15 – **Amy Clampitt** (died 1994), **American** poet and author
- June 18 – **Rosemary Dobson** (died 2012), **Australian** poet
- August 16 – **Charles Bukowski** (died 1994), **American** poet, novelist and short-story writer
- August 18 – **Harbhajan Singh** (died 2002), **Indian, Punjabi** poet in the *Sahajvadi* tradition,^[10] also a critic, cultural commentator and translator
- September 6 – **Barbara Guest** née Barbara Ann Pinson (died 2006), **American** poet and critic
- September 18 – **Doris Mühringer** (died 2009), **Austrian** poet, short-story writer and children's writer
- October 24 – **Robert Greacen** (died 2008), **Irish** poet
- November 3 – **Oodgeroo Noonuccal** (died 1993), **Australian** poet, actress, writer, teacher, artist and campaigner for Aboriginal causes
- November 23 – **Paul Celan** (died 1970), **German**-language poet born to a German-speaking Jewish family in a place at this time part of Romania (part of modern-day Ukraine)
- November 28 – **Alexander Scott** (died 1989), **Scottish** poet and literary scholar
 - V. A. Anandakuttan (died 1969), **Indian, Malayalam**-language poet and author of humorous essays and farces^[10]
 - Bernardino Evaristo Mendes, also known as B. E. Mendes, **Indian**, Konkani-language poet known for philosophical and theosophical writing^[10]
 - Birendra Chattopadhyay (died 1985), **Bengali**-language poet and Marxist^[10]
 - **Jayant Pathak**, **Indian, Gujarati**-language poet and critic^[10]
 - K. B. Nikumb, **Indian, Marathi**-language poet^[10]
 - Manmohan Misra, **Indian** poet and essayist in Orissa^[10]
 - Natvarlal Kuberdas Pandya (**pen name**, "Usanas"), **Indian, Gujarati**-language poet and critic^[10]
 - Okiyuma Gwaynn, **Indian** poet writing **Indian poetry in English** and then in **Nepali**; born in Hong Kong to a **Japanese** father and Tibetan mother, he settles in **Darjeeling** in 1946^[10]
 - Ram Lal Papiha, **Indian, Dogri**-language poet^[10]
 - Rentala Gopalakrishna, **Indian, Telugu**-language poet and playwright^[10]
 - Santokh Singh Dheer, **Indian, Punjabi** poet and fiction writer in the largely romantic and progressive-in-outlook Amrita-Mohan Singh tradition of Punjabi^[10]
 - Tulasibahadur Chetri, nicknamed "Apatan", **Indian, Nepali**-language poet and playwright^[10]

Deaths

Birth years link to the corresponding "[year] in poetry" article:

- February 7 – **Dollie Radford**, 61, **English** poet and writer
- February 8 – **Richard Dehmel**, 56, **German** poet
- February 19 – **Ernest Hartley Coleridge** (born 1846), **English** scholar and poet, grandson of **Samuel Taylor Coleridge**
- May 11 – **William Dean Howells**, 83, **American** literary critic, author and poet
- June 5 – **Julia A. Moore**, the "Sweet Singer of Michigan", 72, **American** poetaster, famed for her notoriously bad poetry
- July 3 – **Charles E. Carryl**, 78, **American** children's poet
- September 16 – **Dan Andersson**, 32, **Swedish** poet,



accidentally poisoned

- November 2 – **Louise Imogen Guiney**, 59, **American**-born poet
- November 18 – **Matthías Jochumsson**, 85, **Icelandic** lyric poet, playwright, translator and pastor
- December 21 – **Mohammed Abdullah Hassan**, 56, **Somali** poet, religious and nationalist leader who for 20 years led armed resistance to the British, Italian, and Ethiopian forces in Somalia and used his patriotic poetry to rally his supporters
- Also:
 - Devendranath Sen (born **1855**), **Indian**, **Bengali**-language poet^[10]
 - Divakarla Tirupati Shastri (born **1872**), **Indian**, **Telugu**-language poet; one of the two poets known in Telugu literature as "Triupati Vankata Kavulu"^[10]
 - Eknath Pandurang Randalkar (born **1887**), **Indian**, **Marathi**-language poet and translator from Sanskrit, English, Bengali and Gujarati poetry^[10]
 - Jammuneshwar Khataniyar (born **1899**), **Indian**, **Assamese**-language poet; a woman^[10]
 - Mian Hidayatulla (birth year not known), **Indian**, **Punjabi**-language poet^[10]
 - Nagesh Vishwanath Pai, also spelled "Nagesh Vishvanath Pai" (born **1860**), **Indian**, **Marathi**-language poet and fiction writer^[10]
 - Vishvanatha Dev Varma (born **1850**), **Indian**, **Sanskrit**-language poet^[10]



Grave of **William Dean Howells**, buried in  **Cambridge, Massachusetts**

Notes

- ¹ [^] Mac Liammoir, Michael; Boland, Eavan (1971). "Chronology". *W. B. Yeats*. Thames and Hudson Literary Lives. London: Thames and Hudson. p. 132.
- ² [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f ^g ^h ⁱ ^j ^k ^l ^m ⁿ Cox, Michael, ed. (2004). *The Concise Oxford Chronology of English Literature*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-860634-5.
- ³ [^] ^a ^b Joshi, Irene, compiler, "Poetry Anthologies" , "Poetry Anthologies" section, "University Libraries, University of Washington" website, "Last updated May 8, 1998", retrieved June 16, 2009. Archived  2009-06-19.
- ⁴ [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d Ackroyd, Peter, *Ezra Pound*, Thames and Hudson Ltd., London, 1980, "Bibliography" chapter, p 121
- ⁵ [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f ^g ^h ⁱ ^j ^k ^l ^m ⁿ Ludwig, Richard M., and Clifford A. Nault, Jr., *Annals of American Literature: 1602–1983*, 1986, New York: Oxford University Press
- ⁶ [^] Vinayak Krishna Gokak, *The Golden Treasury Of Indo-Anglian Poetry (1828-1965)*, p 316 , New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi (1970, first edition; 2006 reprint), ISBN 81-260-1196-3, retrieved August 6, 2010
- ⁷ [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f ^g ^h Kurian, George Thomas, *Timetables of World Literature*, New York: Facts on File, Inc., 2003
- ⁸ [^] ^a ^b ^c Auster, Paul, editor, *The Random House Book of Twentieth-Century French Poetry: with Translations by American and British Poets*, New York: Random House, 1982 ISBN 978-0-394-52197-8
- ⁹ [^] Bree, Germaine, *Twentieth-Century French Literature*, translated by Louise Guiney, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1983
- ¹⁰ [^] ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f ^g ^h ⁱ ^j ^k ^l ^m ⁿ ^o ^p ^q ^r ^s ^t ^u ^v ^w ^x ^y ^z ^{aa} ^{ab} ^{ac} ^{ad} ^{ae} ^{af} Das, Sisir Kumar, "A Chronology of Literary Events / 1911–1956", in Das, Sisir Kumar and various, *History of Indian Literature: 1911-1956: struggle for freedom: triumph and tragedy, Volume 2* , 1995, published by Sahitya Akademi, ISBN 978-81-7201-798-9, retrieved via Google Books on December 23, 2008
- ¹¹ [^] Fitts, Dudley, editor, *Anthology of Contemporary Latin-American Poetry/Antología de la Poesía Americana Contemporánea* Norfolk, Conn., New Directions, (also London: The Falcon Press, but this book was "Printed in U.S.A."), 1947, p 595
- ¹² [^] ^a ^b Debicki, Andrew P., *Spanish Poetry of the Twentieth Century: Modernity and Beyond* , University Press of Kentucky, 1995, ISBN 978-0-8131-0835-3, retrieved via Google Books, November 21, 2009

See also

- **Poetry**

Poetry of different cultures and languages

Albanian · American · Anglo-Welsh · Arabic · Assamese · Australian · Bengali · Biblical · Byzantine · Bulgarian · Canadian · Chinese (Cantonese) · Cornish · English · Finnish · French · Greek · Guernésiais · Gujarati · Hindi · Hebrew · Indian · Indian epic · Irish · Italian · Japanese · Javanese · Jèrriais · Kannada · Kashmiri · Korean · Latin · Latin American · Latino · Manx · Marathi · Malayalam · Nepali · Old English · Old Norse · Ottoman · Pakistani · Pashto · Persian · Polish · Portuguese · Punjabi · Rajasthani · Russian · Sanskrit (Classical · Vedic) · Scottish · Serbian epic · Sindhi · Slovak · Spanish · Tamil · Telugu · Thai · Turkish · Urdu · Vietnamese · Welsh

Schools of poetry

Akhmatova's Orphans · Angry Penguins · Auden Group · The Beats · Black Arts Movement · Black Mountain poets · British Poetry Revival · Cairo poets · Castalian Band · Cavalier poets · Chhayavaad · Churchyard poets · Confessionalists · Créolité · Cyclic Poets · Dada · Deep image · Della Cruscans · Dolce Stil Novo · Dymock poets · Ecopoetry · The poets of Elan · Flarf · Fugitives · Garip · Gay Saber · Generation of '27 · Generation of the '30s · Generation of '98 · Georgian poets · Goliard · The Group · Harlem Renaissance · Harvard Aesthetes · Hungry generation · Imagism · Informationist poetry · Jindywobaks · Lake Poets · Language poets · Martian poetry · Metaphysical poets · Misty Poets · Modernist poetry · The Movement · Négritude · Neotericism · New American Poetry · New Apocalypitics · New Formalism · New York School · Objectivists · Others · Parnassian poets · La Pléiade · Quantum Sheep · Rhymers' Club · San Francisco Renaissance · Scottish Renaissance · Sicilian School · Sons of Ben · Southern Agrarians · Spasmodic poets · Sung poetry · Surrealism · Symbolism · Uranian poetry · Zutiste

Lists of poets

By language

Afrikaans · Albanian · Arabic · Armenian · Assamese · Awadhi · Belarusian · Bengali · Bosnian · Bulgarian · Catalan · Chinese · Croatian · Danish · Dutch · English · French · German · Greek (Ancient) · Gujarati · Hebrew · Hindi · Icelandic · Indonesian · Irish · Italian · Japanese · Kashmiri · Konkani · Kannada · Korean · Kurdish · Latin · Maithili · Malayalam · Maltese · Manipuri · Marathi · Nepali · Nepali · Oriya · Pashto · Pennsylvania Dutch · Persian · Polish · Portuguese · Punjabi · Rajasthani · Romanian · Russian · Sanskrit · Sindhi · Slovak · Slovenian · Sorbian · Spanish · Swedish · Syriac · Tamil · Telugu · Turkic · Ukrainian · Urdu · Uzbek · Welsh · Yiddish

By nationality or culture

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By type

Anarchist · Early-modern women (UK) · Feminist · Lyric · Modernist · National · Performance · Romantic · Speculative · Surrealist · War · Women

Categories: [1920](#) | [20th-century poetry](#) | [1920 poems](#)

RELATED RESEARCH TOPICS

1. [1913 in poetry](#) – — Joyce Kilmer, Trees, first published this year Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose. — Gertrude Stein, from Sacred Emily, written this year Nationality words link to articles with information on the poetry or literature. January 8 – Harold Monro founds the Poetry Bookshop in London, American poets Robert Frost and Ezra Pound will eventually meet there. Yeats poem September 1913 is published in The Irish Times during the Dublin Lock-out, Ezra Pound travels to London to meet W. B. The March 1913 issue of the magazine also contained Pounds A Few Donts by an Imagiste and this publication history means that this London-based movement has its first readership in the United States. The New Freewoman, a magazine, begins publication in June. Dora Marsden owns it, Rebecca West edits it at first, then Ezra Pound takes over as editor, it succeeds The Freewoman, founding of The Glebe a literary magazine edited by Alfred Kreyborg and Man Ray, it will cease publication in 1914 after 10 issues. Writing mostly after 1910, the group reinvigorates Spanish letters, revives literary myths, in politics, members of the movement often justify radicalism and rebellion. Wallace Stevens and his wife, Elsie, rent a New

York City apartment from sculptor Adolph Weinman, november 14 – Rabindranath Tagore is awarded the Nobel prize in literature. December 15 – Ezra Pound writes to James Joyce requesting some of his recent poems for *The Egoist*, norbert von Hellingrath begins publishing Friedrich Hölderlins complete works, restoring his work to literary prominence. C. S. A. Indian, Malayalam-language James Boughton, American poet Flexmore Hudson, Australian V. R

2. **1914 in poetry** – They went with songs to the battle, they were young. Straight of limb, true of eyes, steady and aglow and they were staunch to the end against odds uncounted, They fell with their faces to the foe. They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old, Age shall not weary them, at the going down of the sun and in the morning, We will remember them. – The Ode of Remembrance, an ode taken from Laurence Binyons *For the Fallen*, nationality words link to articles with information on the nations poetry or literature. Yeats, Ezra Pound, Thomas Sturge Moore, Victor Plarr, Richard Aldington, F. S. John Masefield writes the poem August, 1914, September – J. R. R. Tolkien writes a poem about Eärendil, the first appearance of his mythopoeic Middle-earth legendarium. At this time Tolkien is an Oxford undergraduate staying at Phoenix Farm, September 22 – T. S. MacKenzie, *In that New World Which is the Old* Laura E. According to the literary critic Harold Bloom, no Western writer since Sophocles has had such a flowering of artistic genius. Christopher Brennan, *Poems*, 1913, Australia Prafulla Ranjan Das, *The Mother*, one person would recite a line of poetry and the next person would try to recite the next, until the entire book was recited

3. **1915 in poetry** – In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields. Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch, be yours to hold it high. If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, nationality words link to articles with information on the nations poetry or literature. April 6 – Publication in London of the American Ezra Pounds poetry collection *Cathay*, for the most part of the Chinese of Rihaku, from the notes of the late Ernest Fenollosa, and the decipherings of the Professors Mori and Ariga, by Elkin Mathews. April 24 – Deportation of Armenian notables from Istanbul begins, among deported poets killed as part of the Armenian Genocide are Ardashes Harutiunian, Jacques Sayabalian, Ruben Sevak and Siamanto. May – Publication of the first modern book illustrated with wood engravings, July – Others, *A Magazine of the New Verse* is founded by Alfred Kreyborg, it will run until 1917, publishing poetry, other writing and visual art. August–December – Ezra Pound is completing the first sections of his poem *The Cantos*. See also Deaths in World War I in the Deaths section, below May 13 – While Julian Grenfell stands talking with other officers, a shell lands a few yards away and he is taken to a hospital in Boulogne, where he dies 13 days later. His poem *Into Battle* is published in *The Times* the day after his death and his younger brother Gerald William Grenfell is killed in action 2 months later September 11 – Publication of Lucy Whitmells poem *Christ in Flanders* in *The Spectator*. Elliott, ed. *Lest We Forget, A War Anthology Poems of Today* Ezra Pound, ed. D

4. **1917 in poetry** – Nationality words link to articles with information on the nations poetry or literature. February – The Little Review moves from Chicago to New York City with the help of Ezra Pound. May 2 – English poet Marian Allen completes the poem *To A. T. G.* a few days after hearing of the death in action of her fiancé Arthur Greg, the first of several to his memory. May–June – T. S. Eliot takes over as editor of *The Egoist*, a London literary monthly, when Richard Aldington leaves for the British Army. With his encouragement, Owen writes *Anthem for Doomed Youth* and *Dulce et Decorum est*, like almost all Owens poetry, these remain unpublished until after his death in action next year. With the United States not yet fighting in World War I, Americans John Dos Passos, E. E. Cummings, 60 of the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps. S. Eliot, Amy Lowell, Hilda Doolittle, Djuna Barnes, Man Ray, Skipwith Cannell and this becomes known as *The Eisteddfodd of the Black Chair*. Summer – The Siuru expressionistic and neo-romantic literary movement in Estonia is formed by a group of young poets, October 20 – 51-year-old poet W. B. November – Publication of *The Muse in Arms*, an anthology of British war poetry, listed alphabetically by first name, regardless of surname, Balawantrai Thakore, Bhanakar, Gujarati language Ci. Subrahmaniya Bharati, Kannan Pattu, Tamil language C. R. N. E

5. **1918 in poetry** – Nationality words link to articles with information on the nations poetry or

literature. January 23 – English poet Robert Graves marries the painter Nancy Nicholson in London, wedding guests include Wilfred Owen, who will be killed by the end of the year, and whose first nationally published poem appears 3 days later. June – English poet Basil Bunting is imprisoned as a conscientious objector, August 17 – English poets Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon meet for the last time, in London, and spend what Sassoon later describes as the whole of a hot cloudless afternoon together. November 4 – English war poet Wilfred Owen is killed in action, aged 25, news of his death reaches his parents in Oswestry a week later on Armistice Day. Marie Joussaye, Selections from Anglo-Saxon Songs, Wilson MacDonald, The Song Of The Prairie Land and Other Poems. The Bengali Writers of English Verse, A Record and an Appreciation, Calcutta, Thacker, John Gogarty, The Ship, and Other Poems Helen Hamilton, Napoo. A. P. Herbert, The Bomber Gipsy, and Other Poems Gerard Manley Hopkins, Poems of Gerard Manley Hopkins C. H. C

6. **1919 in poetry** – From A Prayer for My Daughter by W. B. Yeats, first published this year Nationality words link to articles with information on the poetry or literature. April 2 – Vladimir Nabokov, novelist and poet, leaves Russia with his family, Yeats travels to the United States and begins a lecture tour lasting until May, 1920. December – The Egoist, a London literary magazine founded by Dora Marsden which published early modernist works, including those of James Joyce, two paintings by E. E. Cummings appear in a show of the New York Society of Independent Artists. The journal Littérature founded in France by André Breton, Philippe Soupault, Hilda Doolittle writes Notes on Thought and Vision, a prose work, published posthumously in 1982. Squire, The Birds and Other Poems W. B. B. R. D

7. **1922 in poetry** – Opening lines from The Waste Land by T. S. Eliot, first published this year Nationality words link to articles with information on the nations poetry or literature. February 2 Who Goes with Fergus. by W. B. Yeats is the song that haunts James Joyce's autobiographical character Stephen Dedalus in the novel Ulysses, first published complete in book form today. Stephen sings it to his mother as she lies dying, the poem is Joyce's favorite lyric, and he has composed his own musical setting. In a savage creative storm of less than three weeks beginning today at the Château de Muzot in Switzerland, Rainer Maria Rilke writes his Sonnets to Orpheus and completes his Duino Elegies. April – The Fugitive is established in Nashville, Tennessee, by John Crowe Ransom, June – Over a single night at his home in Shaftsbury, Vermont, Robert Frost completes the long poem New Hampshire and at sunrise writes Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening. His poem Bidrohi is first collected this year in his first anthology, October 15 – T. S. Eliot establishes The Criterion magazine, containing the first publication of his poem The Waste Land. This first appears in the United States later this month in The Dial and is first published complete with notes in book form by Boni, November – Robert Bridges publishes his essay on free verse, Humdrum and Harum-Scarum. Yeats becomes a member of the Seanad Éireann in the Irish Free State. William Wilfred Campbell, The Poetical Works of Wilfred Campbell, W. J. Sykes ed. posthumously published William Douw Lighthall, Marjorie Pickthall, The Woodcarver's Wife, and Later Poems]. Squire, Poems, Second Series Muriel Stuart, Poems W. B. B. V. de L. B, Yeats April 19 - Marjorie Pickthall, English-born Canadian writer. May 13 – Sir Walter Raleigh, Scottish scholar, poet and author July 8 – Mori Ōgai 尾形 義興 / 尾形 義興, Japanese physician, translator, novelist and poet August 2 – M

8. **1923 in poetry** – In Paris, Basil Bunting meets Ezra Pound, whose poems will have a strong influence on Bunting throughout his career. McFarlane and others found the Jamaican Poetry League, Xu Zhimo founds the Crescent Moon Society in China. D. H. Stevens first book, it was published by Knopf when he was in middle age, yet by 1960 the cottage industry of Stevens studies was becoming a multinational conglomerate. Vincent Millay, The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver, A Few Figs from Thistles, Eight Sonnets in American Poetry, 1922

9. **1927 in poetry** – Nationality words link to articles with information on the nations poetry or literature. June 29 – T. S. Eliot enters the Church of England, July 7 – James Joyce's collection Pomes Penyeach is published by Shakespeare and Company in Paris. August – T. S. Eliot's poem Journey of the Magi is published in Faber, Alfred Bailey, Songs of the Saguenay and other poems. Wilson MacDonald, An Ode On The Diamond Jubilee Of Confederation, E. J. Pratt, The Iron Door, An Ode, Toronto, Macmillan. Charles G. D. Roberts, The Vagrant of Time, Meherjee, Poems in Prose, London, Luzac and Co. B. Charles Vildrac, Prolongements, France including all of the British colonies that later became India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, language poetry

English literature became India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, language poetry
August 15 – Patrick Galvin, Irish poet and dramatist September 7 – Molly Holden, English poet
September 30 – W. S

10. [1928 in poetry](#) – Nationality words link to articles with information on the nations poetry or literature. September 21 – The Gorseth Kernow is set up at Boscawen-Un in Cornwall by Henry Jenner, november 6 – Xu Zhimo writes his poem 卞之琳. The clerihew, the comic pseudo-biographical verse form associated with Edmund Clerihew Bentley, is mentioned in print for the first time, seranus, Later Poems and New Villanelles. Arthur Stringer, A Woman At Dusk and Other Poems. V. N. Bhusan, Silhouettes, Masulpatam, Youth of Asia Society, India, Indian poetry in English Joseph Furtado, A Goan Fiddler Shyam Sunder Lal Chordia, Chitor and Other Poems, Bombay, D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co. H. Davies, Collected Poems T. S. Eliot, a Song for Simeon printed in September by Faber & Gwyer as part of its Ariel poems series. Poet Laureate September 22 – Irving Feldman, American poet and educator September 22 – Édouard Glissant, French-Martiniquan poet and writer

11. [1917 in literature](#) – This article presents lists of literary events and publications in 1917. January Francis Picabia produces the first issue of the Dada periodical 391 in Barcelona, J. R. R. February 4/5 – English writer Hugh Kingsmill is taken prisoner while fighting in France. February 16 – The publishing house of Boni & Liveright is established in New York City by Horace Liveright with Albert Boni, and establishes the Modern Library imprint. April – Leonard and Virginia Woolf take delivery of the printing press they require in order to establish the Hogarth Press at their home. Their first publication is Two Stories, june 4 – The first Pulitzer Prizes are awarded, Laura E. Richards, Maude H. Swope receives the first Pulitzer for journalism for his work for the New York World. June 18 – Luigi Pirandello's drama Right You Are is premièred in Milan, summer – The Siuru expressionistic and neo-romantic literary movement in Estonia is formed by a group of young poets and writers. October 20 – 51-year-old poet W. B. Yeats marries 25-year-old Georgie Hyde-Lees at Harrow Road register office in London a couple of months after having had a proposal of marriage to his ex-mistress's daughter, Iseult Gonne, rejected. December 25 – Jesse Lynch Williams Why Marry, the first dramatic play to win a Pulitzer Prize, opens at the Astor Theatre. The colonial government of the Dutch East Indies establishes the Kantoor voor de Volklectuur, the Marc Chagall illustrated version of The Magician by I. L. Peretz is published in Vilnius. This is the background to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's novels in The Red Wheel sequence March 1917, august 18 – First meeting between Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon, the basis of Stephen MacDonal's drama Not About Heroes and Pat Barker's novel Regeneration

12. [1918 in literature](#) – This article presents lists of the literary events and publications in 1918. January 1 – Popular British novelist and wartime propagandist Hall Caine is made a KBE, january 2 – Popular British novelist Marie Corelli is convicted under wartime legislation for hoarding food. January 23 – Robert Graves marries the painter Nancy Nicholson in London, wedding guests include Wilfred Owen, whose first nationally published poem appears 3 days later and who will be killed by the end of the year. March The Telemachus episode of James Joyce's Ulysses is published in the American journal The Little Review, English novelist Alec Waugh is made a prisoner of war, he will be incarcerated in Mainz Citadel with monologist J. Milton Hayes and Hugh Kingsmill. English writer May Sinclair first uses the term Stream of consciousness to describe a narrative mode, may 3 – Katherine Mansfield marries her long-time partner John Middleton Murry at Kensington register office in London. June – English poet Basil Bunting is imprisoned as a conscientious objector, august 17 – Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon meet for the last time, in London, and spend what Sassoon later describes as the whole of a hot cloudless afternoon together. October 3 – Siegfried Sassoon visits his mentor Robbie Ross for the last time, Sassoon later writes that Ross, in saying goodbye, gave him a presentiment of final farewell. November 4 – Wilfred Owen is killed in action, aged 25, news of his death reaches his parents in Shrewsbury a week later on Armistice Day. He is awarded a posthumous Military Cross a year later, december 28 – Emperor Khải Định of Vietnam declares the traditional Chữ nôm script for writing the Vietnamese language to be abolished in favour of the Latin script Vietnamese alphabet. Winter – Parisian farceur Georges Feydeau contracts tertiary syphilis, the 2nd annual Pulitzer Prizes are awarded in the United States, including the first award for a novel

13. [1920 in literature](#) – This article presents lists of the literary events and publications in 1920. Reviewers hail the play and O'Neill becomes famous, february 27 – Inaugural meeting of the

Bloomsbury Groups Memoir Club arranged by Mary MacCarthy in London. March 26 – This Side of Paradise by F. Scott Fitzgerald is published and it is a sensation, immediately establishing Fitzgerald as a writer and celebrity, the initial print run of 3,000 copies sells out in 3 days. Though the books reputation will dim in later years, Dorothy Parker will recall that it was regarded as a work when it first appeared. April Hart Crane publishes his poem My Grandmothers Love Letters in The Dial, april 3 – F. Scott Fitzgerald marries Zelda Sayre in the rectory of St. Patricks Cathedral. K. November 1 – Eugene O'Neills play, The Emperor Jones, is staged at the Playwrights Theater in New York City with Charles Sidney Gilpin in the title role. November 9 – D. H. Lawrences novel Women in Love is first published, december 23 – Arthur Schnitzlers play Reigen first receives an authorized performance, in Berlin, receiving strong criticism on moral and antisemitic grounds. Publication in Prague of Karel Čapeks drama R. U. R, Rossums Universal Robots, publication in Paris of the first volume of the Collection Budé, providing editions of Classical texts with parallel French translation, Platos Hippias Minor. Van Wyck Brooks publishes The Ordeal of Mark Twain, arguing that Twains genius was perverted by the conditions and this is the beginning of the reassessment of Mark Twain, who until this point had been regarded primarily as a humorous entertainer. The 1920s will force a reconsideration of many 19th-century writers, most importantly Herman Melville, goodyear – Forge of Foxenby Hugh Lofting – The Story of Doctor Dolittle Olive Beaupré Miller – In the Nursery S. Ansky – The Dybbuk Karel Čapek – R. U. R

14. [1922 in literature](#) – This article presents lists of the literary events and publications in 1922. Hence books published in 1922 or earlier entered the domain in the U. S. in 1998. The U. K. customs will also seize copies entering the country, T. S. Eliot founds The Criterion magazine containing the first publication of his poem The Waste Land. This is first published complete in book form by Boni & Liveright in New York in December, Jacobs Room by Virginia Woolf is published by the Hogarth Press of Richmond upon Thames with jacket design by the authors sister Vanessa Bell. Also this summer Virginia writes the short story Mrs Dalloway in Bond Street, january – Ryūnosuke Akutagawas modernist short story In a Grove is published in the Japanese magazine Shinchū. January 24 – Façade – An Entertainment, poems by Edith Sitwell recited over an instrumental accompaniment by William Walton, first performed, january 27 – Franz Kafka begins intensive work on his novel The Castle at the mountain resort of Spindlermühle, ceasing around early September in mid-sentence. March – F. Scott Fitzgeralds novel The Beautiful and Damned is published in form by Charles Scribners Sons in New York. – The Czech playwrights Karel and Josef Čapeks play Pictures from the Insects Life is first performed at the National Theatre Brno and it is also first performed in English translation, in the United States, this year. April – Marcel Prousts Sodome et Gomorrhe II is published in Paris, may 27 – F. Scott Fitzgeralds short story The Curious Case of Benjamin Button is published in The Smart Set magazine. June F. Scott Fitzgeralds short story The Diamond as Big as the Ritz is published in Colliers magazine, over a single night at his home in Shaftsbury, Vermont, Robert Frost completes the long poem New Hampshire and at sunrise writes Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening. Summer – F. Scott Fitzgeralds novel The Great Gatsby is set on Long Island at this time, partly inspired by Scott, September 14 – Sinclair Lewiss satirical novel on American life, Babbitt, is published by Harcourt, Brace & Company. His poem Bidrohi is first collected this year in his first anthology, F. Scott Fitzgeralds short story collection Tales of the Jazz Age is published by Charles Scribners Sons in New York. September 29 – Drums in the Night becomes the first play by Bertolt Brecht to be staged, December – A valise containing all Ernest Hemingways manuscripts from the past years writing is stolen at Paris-Gare de Lyon. Yeats becomes a member of the Seanad Éireann in the Irish Free State. December 10 – The National Library of Albania is inaugurated in Tirana, génica Athanasiou plays the title rôle with Charles Dullin as Créon and Antonin Artaud as Tiresias. There are some protests by Dadaists, the first Newbery Medal for authors of distinguished books for children is awarded by the American Library Association to Hendrik Willem van Loon for The Story of Mankind

15. [1920 in art](#) – February 1 – National Art Gallery opens in Tblisi. November 7 – The mass action The Storming of the Winter Palace, the Cologne Dadaist group is formed by Jean Arp, Max Ernst and Alfred Grünwald. Katherine Dreier, Man Ray and Marcel Duchamp form Société Anonyme, bernard Leach and Shoji Hamada set up the Leach Pottery in St Ives, Cornwall. Heckscher Museum of Art established in Huntington, New York, latvian Museum of Foreign Art established in Riga. Art historian Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler publishes Der Weg Zum Kubismus, W. January 17 – Georges Pichard. French comics artist. January 30 – Patrick Heron. English painter, writer and

designer, march 3 – Ronald Searle, English cartoonist. March 14 – Hank Ketcham, American cartoonist, march 27 – Robin Jacques, English illustrator. April 8 – Hans Coper, German-born studio potter, april 24 – Paul Wonner, American painter. May – Hans Josephsohn, German-born sculptor, may 8 Saul Bass, American graphic designer and filmmaker. Tom of Finland, Finnish fetish artist, may 10 - Erna Viitol, Estonian sculptor June 4 – Alejandro Obregón, Colombian painter, muralist, sculptor and engraver. June 24 John Coplans, painter, photographer Jimmy Ernst, American painter born in Germany, June 29 – Ray Harryhausen, stop-motion animator, sculptor. July 20 – Arthur Boyd, Australian painter and sculptor, july 21 – Constant Nieuwenhuys, Dutch painter, one of the innovators of Unitary Urbanism. August 5 – George Tooker, painter, august 15 – Judy Cassab, born Judit Kaszab, Austrian-born Australian portrait painter. August 22 – Gene Davis, American painter, august 26 Mauri Favén, Finnish painter. October 31 – Helmut Newton, photographer, november 23 – Wayne Thiebaud, American painter. December 18 – Enrique Grau, Colombian painter and sculptor, december 21 – Bob Bindig, American illustrator Elaine Hamilton, American painter

16. **1920 in architecture** – The year 1920 in architecture involved some significant events. Construction of Welwyn Garden City in England begins with Louis de Soissons as architect, edith Hughes establishes her own architectural practice, in Glasgow, the first British woman to do so. In the first issue of the Purist art magazine *L'Esprit Nouveau* co-founded by him, november 11 - The Cenotaph, Whitehall, London, designed by Edwin Lutyens. Ajuria Enea, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain, designed by Alfredo Baeschlin, manitoba Legislative Building in Winnipeg, Canada. Oak Tower, Downtown Kansas City, Missouri, USA

17. **1920 in music** – This is a list of notable events in music that took place in the year 1920. January 19 - The Salzburg Festival is revived, september 4 - City of Birmingham Orchestra first rehearses. November 15 - First complete public performance of Gustav Holsts suite *The Planets* given in London by the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Albert Coates, december 4 - Première of the opera *Die tote Stadt* by 23-year-old Erich Wolfgang Korngold. It later becomes known that the librettist, Paul Schott, is Korngolds father Julius, december 30 - Pearl Hamilton, plays piano with small jazz ensemble to appreciative audience at the Star Theater in New York City. Mamie Smiths first blues recordings become a hit, alerting record companies to the African American market, Hamilton Harty is appointed resident conductor of the Hallé Orchestra. Henri Sauguet forms *Groupe des Trois* along with Louis Emié and Jean-Marcel Lizotte, the Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra launches its Mahler festival. Gabriel Fauré retires from the Paris Conservatoire, and is awarded the Grand-Croix of the Légion dHonneur, Stewart Macpherson - Melody and Harmony After You Get What You Want, You Dont Want It w. m. Irving Berlin All Shed Say Was Umh Hum w. m, King Zany, Mac Emery, Gus Van & Joe Schenck All The Boys Love Mary Gus Van & Joe Schenck Aunt Hagars Blues w. m. B. G. DeSylva, Al Jolson & Vincent Rose Blue Jeans w. Harry D. Kerr, Otto Motzan & M. K. Jerome Broadway Rose w. Eugene West m. Martin Fried & Otis Spencer Chanson m. Rudolf Friml Chili Bean w. Lew Brown m. Albert Von Tilzer Crazy Blues w. m, Percy Bradford The Cuckoo Waltz w. Arthur Kingsley m. J. E. Jonasson Daddy, Youve Been A Mother To Me w. m. Fred Fisher Do You Ever Think Of Me. w. John Cooper & Harry D, Earl Burtnett Down By The O-HI-O w. Jack Yellen m. Abe Olman Feather Your Nest w. m, James Kendis, James Brockman & Howard Johnson The Gipsy Warned Me w. m. R. P. Weston & Bert Lee Great Camp Meeting Day w. Noble Sissle He Went In Like A Lion w. Andrew B, Sterling m. Harry von Tilzer Home Again Blues w. m. Harry Akst & Irving Berlin I Belong To Glasgow w. m, Will Fyffe I Never Knew I Could Love Anybody Like Im Loving You w. m. Egan & Roy Marsh I Used To Love You, But Its All Over Now w. Lew Brown m. Albert Von Tilzer Id Love To Fall Asleep And Wake Up In My Mammys Arms w. Sam M. Lewis & Joe Young m. Fred E. Ahlert Ill Be With You In Apple Blossom Time w. Neville Fleason m. Albert Von Tilzer Ill See You In C-U-B-A w. m, Irving Berlin In A Persian Market m. Albert William Ketèlbey The Japanese Sandman w. Raymond B. Hirsch Margie w. Benny Davis m, Con Conrad & J. Russel Robinson Mary w. Otto Harbach m. Louis A. Harry Lauder Old Pal Why Dont You Answer Me w. Sam M. Lewis & Joe Young m. M. K. Jerome Pale Moon w. Jesse Glick m. Frederick Knight Logan Palesteena w. m

18. **Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori** – Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori is a line from the Roman lyrical poet Horaces Odes. The line can be translated as, It is sweet and proper to die for ones country, as a consequence of Wilfred Owen incorporating the phrase into his similarly titled poem, *Dulce et Decorum Est*, it is now often referred to as the Old Lie, see below. The poem from

which the line comes exhorts Roman citizens to develop martial prowess such that of the enemies of Rome, in particular the Parthians, will be too terrified to resist them. A reasonable English translation would be, It is sweet and fitting to die for the homeland, but sweeter still to live for the homeland, so, let us drink to the health of the homeland. In the final lines of the poem, the Horatian phrase is described as the old lie, died some, pro patria, non dulce non et decor. From part IV of Ezra Pounds Hugh Selwyn Mauberley, an indictment of World War I, Daring as never before. The title of Damon Knights 1955 short story Dulcie and Decorum is a play on the first three words of the phrase, the story is about computers that induce humans to kill themselves. The film Johnny Got His Gun ends with saying, along with casualty statistics since World War I. In the film All Quiet on the Western Front a teacher quotes this early on while talking to his class, Tim O'Brien quotes the line in the book If I Die in a Combat Zone, Box Me Up and Ship Me Home. In Margaret Mitchells Gone with the Wind, the Tarleton brothers are buried under a tombstone which bears the phrase, Karl Marlantes novel Matterhorn, A Novel of the Vietnam War features a mock-mass between Mellas and others, in which the line is satirically quoted. The British rock band Kasabian posts the quote at the end of the video for their song. The British rock band The Damned released a single named In Dulce Decorum in 1987, American band Kamelot quotes the line in the song Memento Mori, from their seventh album, The Black Halo. British folk-metal band Skyclad uses the quote in the song Jeopardy, in their album, the British dark cabaret act The Tiger Lillies include a song called Dulce et Decorum Est in the album A Dream Turns Sour from 2014. This is a reading of the Wilfred Owen poem with music written by Martyn Jacques, Brazil The phrase can be found at the Monument to the Expeditionary in Alegrete city, state of Rio Grande do Sul. The tablet was erected by the Masons where he died at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington, today, this tablet resides at the private residence of one of Gen. García's direct descendants. Dominican Republic The phrase is inscribed in letters above the arch of the Puerta del Conde in Santo Domingo. India Found on the inscription on the French Monument in Shillong, India for the soldiers of the 26th Khasi Labour Corps who sacrificed their lives for King and Country during World War I. New Zealand It is found on the archway at the entrance of Otago Boys High School, in Dunedin

19. **Wilfred Owen** – Wilfred Edward Salter Owen, MC was an English poet and soldier, one of the leading poets of the First World War. Among his best-known works – most of which were published posthumously – are Dulce et Decorum est, Insensibility, Anthem for Doomed Youth, Futility, Owen was born on 18 March 1893 at Plas Wilmot, a house in Weston Lane, near Oswestry in Shropshire. He was the eldest of Thomas and Harriet Susan's four children, his siblings were Harold, Colin, Thomas transferred to Shrewsbury in April 1897, where the family lived with Thomas parents in Canon Street. Wilfred Owen was educated at the Birkenhead Institute and at Shrewsbury Technical School, Owen discovered his poetic vocation in about 1904 during a holiday spent in Cheshire. He was raised as an Anglican of the type, and in his youth was a devout believer, in part due to his strong relationship with his mother. His early influences included the Bible and the big six of romantic poetry, Owen's last two years of formal education saw him as a pupil-teacher at the Wyle Cop school in Shrewsbury. In return for lodging, and some tuition for the entrance exam Owen worked as lay assistant to the Vicar of Dunsden near Reading. During this time he attended classes at University College, Reading, in botany and later, at the urging of the head of the English Department, took free lessons in Old English. His time spent at Dunsden parish led him to disillusionment with the Church, from 1912 he worked as a private tutor teaching English and French at the Berlitz School of Languages in Bordeaux, France, and later with a family. There he met the older French poet Laurent Tailhade, with whom he corresponded in French. When war broke out, Owen did not rush to enlist - and even considered the French army - , on 21 October 1915 he enlisted in the Artists Rifles Officers Training Corps. For the next seven months, he trained at Hare Hall Camp in Essex, on 4 June 1916 he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Manchester Regiment. Initially Owen held his troops in contempt for their loutish behaviour, however, his imaginative existence was to be changed dramatically by a number of traumatic experiences. He fell into a hole and suffered concussion, he was blown up by a trench mortar. Soon afterward, Owen was diagnosed as suffering from neurasthenia or shell shock and it was while recuperating at Craiglockhart that he met fellow poet Siegfried Sassoon, an encounter that was to transform Owen's life. Whilst at Craiglockhart he made friends in Edinburgh's artistic and literary circles, in November he was discharged from Craiglockhart, judged fit for light regimental duties. He spent a contented and fruitful winter in Scarborough,

North Yorkshire, while in Ripon he composed or revised a number of poems, including *Futility* and *Strange Meeting*. His 25th birthday was spent quietly at Ripon Cathedral, which is dedicated to his namesake, Owen returned in July 1918 to active service in France, although he might have stayed on home-duty indefinitely

20. **Dulce et Decorum est** – *Dulce et Decorum est* is a poem written by Wilfred Owen during World War I, and published posthumously in 1920. The Latin title is taken from the Roman poet Horace and means it is sweet, followed by *pro patria mori*, which means to die for one's country. Owen's poem is known for its imagery and condemnation of war. It was drafted at Craiglockhart in the first half of October 1917 and later revised, probably at Scarborough but possibly Ripon, the earliest surviving manuscript is dated 8 October 1917 and addressed to his mother, Susan Owen, with the message 'Here is a gas poem done yesterday'. Formally, the poem combines two sonnets, though the spacing of the stanzas is irregular, the text presents a vignette from the front lines of World War I, specifically, of British soldiers attacked with chlorine gas. In the rush when the shells with poison gas explode, one soldier is unable to get his mask on in time. The first draft of the poem, indeed, was dedicated to Pope. In the last stanza, however, the intention can still be seen in Owen's bitter address. The title of this poem means 'It is sweet and glorious, in 1913, the first line, *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*, was inscribed on the wall of the chapel of the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst. In the final stanza of his poem, Owen refers to this as 'The old Lie', the style of *Dulce et Decorum est* is similar to the French ballade poetic form. By referencing this formal form and then breaking the conventions of pattern and rhyming, Owen accentuates the disruptive. Each of the stanzas has a rhyming scheme, they use two quatrains of rhymed iambic pentameter with several spondaic substitutions. Which give the poem a reading pace, that of which is closest to casual talking speed, clarity, the poem is in two parts, each of 14 lines. The first part of the poem is written in the present as the action happens and everyone is reacting to the events around them. In second part, Owen writes as though at a distance from the horror, he refers to what is happening twice as if in a dream, the second part looks back to draw a lesson from what happened at the start. The two 14 line parts of the poem again echoes a formal style, the sonnet. It includes a broken sonnet, this form along with the irregularity give the feeling of otherworldliness. In the opening lines, the scene is set with phrases like 'haunting flares' but after the gas attack. In this way, Owen mirrors the nature of phosphene

21. **Irish poetry** – Irish poetry includes poetry in two languages, Irish and English. The earliest surviving poems in Irish date back to the 6th century and this culminated in the work of the poets of the Irish Literary Revival in the late 19th and early 20th century. Poetry in Irish represents the oldest vernacular poetry in Europe, the earliest examples date from the 6th century, and are generally short lyrics on themes from religion or the world of nature. They were frequently written by their authors in the margins of the illuminated manuscripts that they were copying. The best known example is *Pangur Bán* and it was practical for poems to be short because the Irish recognized that it was necessary to use any means necessary to make the poems lasting in their oral culture. To accomplish such a feat as well as they have, they used complicated rhyme schemes that would render a poem nonsensical if any of the key words were changed from the original version, in an oral culture, Irish poetry had many uses. A poem could be used to both the poet and the subject of the poem, oftentimes kings would commission poets to create a piece about them. Such poems would be passed on to descendants so they would remember the deeds of past generations. Kings would also commission poets to write poems of advertisement, speaking of the greatness and worthiness. Oral poetry, because it was in the vernacular, was used for entertainment. Poems that were entertaining could also be informative, teaching people lessons or offering them wisdom of experience for dealing with situations they would encounter in their everyday lives. Finally, poems, especially those featured in the sagas, were thought to be an instrument of the supernatural, Another source of early Irish poetry is the poems in the tales and sagas, such as the *Táin Bó Cúailnge*. Unlike many other European epic cycles, the Irish sagas were written in prose, Irish bards formed a professional hereditary caste of highly trained, learned poets. As officials of the court of king or chieftain, they performed a number of official roles and they were chroniclers and satirists whose job it was to praise their employers and damn those who crossed them. It was believed that a well-aimed bardic satire, *glám dicin*, the *Metrical Dindshenchas*, or *Lore of Places*, is probably the major surviving monument of Irish bardic verse. It is a great onomastic anthology of naming legends of significant places in the Irish landscape, the earliest of these date from the 11th century, and were probably originally compiled on a

provincial basis. As a national compilation, the Metrical Dindshenchas has come down to us in two different recensions. Knowledge of the real or putative history of local places formed an important part of the education of the elite in ancient Ireland, verse tales of Fionn and the Fianna, sometimes known as Ossianic poetry, were extremely common in Ireland and Scotland throughout this period

22. **Fire and Ice (poem)** – “Fire and Ice” is one of Robert Frost’s most popular poems. It was published in December 1920 in Harpers Magazine and in 1923 in his Pulitzer Prize-winning book *New Hampshire* and it discusses the end of the world, likening the elemental force of fire with the emotion of desire, and ice with hate. It is one of Frost’s best-known and most anthologized poems, right clear / I saw, where sinners are preserved in ice. In an anecdote he recounted in 1960 in a Science and the Arts presentation, prominent astronomer Harlow Shapley claims to have inspired *Fire and Ice*. Shapley describes an encounter he had with Robert Frost a year before the poem was published in which Frost, noting that Shapley was the astronomer of his day, asks him how the world will end. Shapley responded that either the sun will explode and incinerate the Earth, Shapley was surprised at seeing *Fire and Ice* in print a year later, and referred to it as an example of how science can influence the creation of art, or clarify its meaning. It is written in a single 9-line stanza, which narrows in the last two lines. The poem’s meter is a mix of iambic tetrameter and dimeter. Marvelled at for its compactness, *Fire and Ice* signaled for Frost a new style, tone, manner and its casual tone masks the serious question it poses to the reader. In a 1999 article, John N. Serio claims that the poem is a compression of Dante’s *Inferno*. He draws a parallel between the nine lines of the poem with the nine rings of Hell, and notes that like the downward funnel of the rings of Hell, additionally, the rhyme scheme, ABA-ABC-BCB, he remarks, is similar to the one Dante invented for *Inferno*. In contrast, hate is discussed with verbs of reason and thought, the fantasy writer George R. R. Martin has said that the title of his *A Song of Ice and Fire* series was partly inspired by the poem. The poem is the epigraph of Stephenie Meyers book, *Eclipse* and it is also read by Kristen Stewart’s character, Bella Swan, at the beginning of the *Eclipse* film

23. **Robert Frost** – Robert Lee Frost was an American poet. His work was published in England before it was published in America. He is highly regarded for his depictions of rural life. His work frequently employed settings from rural life in New England in the twentieth century. One of the most popular and critically respected American poets of the century, Frost was honored frequently during his lifetime. He became one of America’s rare public literary figures, almost an artistic institution and he was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1960 for his poetic works. On July 22, 1961, Frost was named laureate of Vermont. Robert Frost was born in San Francisco, California, to journalist William Prescott Frost, Jr. and his mother was a Scottish immigrant, and his father descended from Nicholas Frost of Tiverton, Devon, England, who had sailed to New Hampshire in 1634 on the *Wolfrauna*. Frost’s father was a teacher and later an editor of the *San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, and an unsuccessful candidate for city tax collector. After his death on May 5, 1885, the family moved across the country to Lawrence, Massachusetts, under the patronage of William Frost, Frost graduated from Lawrence High School in 1892. Frost’s mother joined the Swedenborgian church and had him baptized in it, although known for his later association with rural life, Frost grew up in the city, and he published his first poem in his high school’s magazine. He attended Dartmouth College for two months, long enough to be accepted into the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. Frost returned home to teach and to work at various jobs, including helping his mother teach her class of boys, delivering newspapers. He did not enjoy these jobs, feeling his true calling was poetry, in 1894, he sold his first poem, *My Butterfly*. Proud of his accomplishment, he proposed marriage to Elinor Miriam White, Frost then went on an excursion to the Great Dismal Swamp in Virginia and asked Elinor again upon his return. Having graduated, she agreed, and they were married at Lawrence, Frost attended Harvard University from 1897 to 1899, but he left voluntarily due to illness. In 1912, Frost sailed with his family to Great Britain, settling first in Beaconsfield and his first book of poetry, *A Boy’s Will*, was published the next year. In England he made important acquaintances, including Edward Thomas, T. E. Hulme

24. **Harper’s Magazine** – Harpers Magazine is a monthly magazine of literature, politics, culture, finance, and the arts. Launched in June 1850, it is the second-oldest continuously published monthly magazine in the U. S., the current editor is James Marcus, who replaced Christopher Cox in March 2016. Harpers Magazine has won twenty National Magazine Awards, Harpers Magazine

was launched as Harpers New Monthly Magazine in June 1850, by the New York City publisher Harper & Brothers. The company also founded the magazines Harpers Weekly and Harpers Bazaar, the first press run of Harpers Magazine—7,500 copies—sold out almost immediately. Circulation was some 50,000 issues six months later, the early issues reprinted material pirated from English authors such as Charles Dickens, William Makepeace Thackeray, and the Brontë sisters. The magazine soon was publishing the work of American artists and writers, portions of Herman Melville's novel *Moby Dick* were first published in the October 1851 issue of Harpers under the title, *The Town-Hos Story*. In 1962, Harper & Brothers merged with Row, Peterson & Company, in 1965, the magazine was separately incorporated, and became a division of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company, owned by the Cowles Media Company. In the 1970s, Harpers Magazine published Seymour Hersh's reporting of the My Lai Massacre by United States forces in Vietnam, Robert Shnayerson, a senior editor at Time magazine, was hired to replace Morris as Harpers ninth editor, serving in that position from 1971 until 1976. Lewis H. Lapham served as managing editor from 1976 until 1981, on June 17, 1980, the Star Tribune announced it would cease publishing Harpers Magazine after the August 1980 issue. As of the March 2011 issue, contributing editor Zadie Smith, under the Lapham-MacArthur leadership, Harpers Magazine continued publishing literary fiction by John Updike, George Saunders, and others. Politically, Harpers was a vocal critic of U. S. domestic. Editor Lapham's monthly Notebook columns have lambasted the Clinton and the George W. Bush administrations. Since 2003, the magazine has concentrated on reportage about U. S. war in Iraq, with articles about the battle for Fallujah. Other reporting has covered abortion issues, cloning, and global warming, in 2007, Harpers added the No Comment blog, by attorney Scott Horton, about legal controversies, Central Asian politics, and German studies. Since that time these two blogs have ceased publication, Lapham left shortly thereafter and launched Lapham's Quarterly. The August 2004 issue contained an essay by noted photojournalist Peter Turnley. The eight-page spread in August 2004 showed images of death, grieving, on the U. S. side, Turnley visited the funeral of an Oklahoma National Guard member, Spc. Kyle Brinlee, 21, who was killed when his vehicle ran over an improvised explosive device in Afghanistan, during his funeral, Turnley shot the open casket as it lay in the back of the auditorium and this photo was used in the photo essay

25. **W. B. Yeats** – William Butler Yeats was an Irish poet and one of the foremost figures of 20th-century literature. A pillar of both the Irish and British literary establishments, he helped to found the Abbey Theatre, Yeats was a driving force behind the Irish Literary Revival along with Lady Gregory, Edward Martyn and others. He was born in Sandymount, Ireland and educated there and in London and he spent childhood holidays in County Sligo and studied poetry from an early age when he became fascinated by Irish legends and the occult. These topics feature in the first phase of his work, which lasted roughly until the turn of the 20th century. His earliest volume of verse was published in 1889, and its slow-paced and lyrical poems display Yeats's debts to Edmund Spenser, Percy Bysshe Shelley, from 1900, his poetry grew more physical and realistic. He largely renounced the transcendental beliefs of his youth, though he remained preoccupied with physical and spiritual masks, in 1923, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. Of Anglo-Irish descent, William Butler Yeats was born at Sandymount in County Dublin and his father, John Butler Yeats, was a descendant of Jervis Yeats, a Williamite soldier, linen merchant, and well-known painter who died in 1712. Benjamin Yeats, Jervis's grandson and William's great-great-grandfather, had in 1773 married Mary Butler of a family in County Kildare. Following their marriage, they kept the name Butler in the family name, Mary was a descendant of the Butler of Ormond family from the Neigham Gowran branch of the family. They were descendants of the first Earls of Ormond, by his marriage, William's father John Yeats was studying law but abandoned his studies to study art at Heatherleys Art School in London. His mother, Susan Mary Pollexfen, came from a merchant family in Sligo. Yeats was raised a member of the Protestant Ascendancy, which was at the time undergoing a crisis of identity. In 1997, his biographer R. F. Foster observed that Napoleon's dictum that to understand the man you have to know what was happening in the world when he was twenty is manifestly true of W. B. Yeats's childhood and young adulthood were shadowed by the power-shift away from the minority Protestant Ascendancy, the 1880s saw the rise of Charles Stewart Parnell and the home rule movement, the 1890s saw the momentum of nationalism, while the Catholics became prominent around the turn of the century. These developments had an effect on his poetry, and his subsequent explorations of Irish identity had a significant influence on the creation of his country's biography. In 1867, they moved to England to aid their father, John. At first the Yeats children were educated at home and their mother

and their father, John. At first the yeats children were educated at home and their mother entertained them with stories and Irish folktales. John provided an education in geography and chemistry, and took William on natural history explorations of the nearby Slough countryside

26. English poetry – This article focuses on poetry written in English from the United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The article does not include poetry from other countries where the English language is spoken, the earliest surviving English poetry, written in Anglo-Saxon, the direct predecessor of modern English, may have been composed as early as the 7th century. This is generally taken as marking the beginning of Anglo-Saxon poetry and it is possible to identify certain key moments, however. The Dream of the Rood was written before circa AD700, by and large, however, Anglo-Saxon poetry is categorised by the manuscripts in which it survives, rather than its date of composition. While the poetry that has survived is limited in volume, it is wide in breadth, Beowulf is the only heroic epic to have survived in its entirety, but fragments of others such as Waldere and the Finnesburg Fragment show that it was not unique in its time. Other genres include much religious verse, from works to biblical paraphrase, elegies such as The Wanderer, The Seafarer, and The Ruin, and numerous proverbs, riddles. With one notable exception, Anglo-Saxon poetry depends on alliterative verse for its structure, with the Norman conquest of England, beginning in 1111 the Anglo-Saxon language rapidly diminished as a written literary language. The new aristocracy spoke predominantly Norman, and this became the language of courts, parliament. While Anglo-Norman or Latin was preferred for high culture, English literature by no means died out, other transitional works were preserved as popular entertainment, including a variety of romances and lyrics. With time, the English language regained prestige, and in 1362 it replaced French and Latin in Parliament, the reputation of Chaucer's successors in the 15th century has suffered in comparison with him, though Lydgate and Skelton are widely studied. A group of Scottish writers arose who were believed to be influenced by Chaucer. The rise of Scottish poetry began with the writing of The Kingis Quair by James I of Scotland, the main poets of this Scottish group were Robert Henryson, William Dunbar and Gavin Douglas. The Renaissance was slow in coming to England, with the generally accepted start date being around 1509 and it is also generally accepted that the English Renaissance extended until the Restoration in 1660. However, a number of factors had prepared the way for the introduction of the new learning long before this start date. A number of medieval poets had, as noted, shown an interest in the ideas of Aristotle. The introduction of printing by Caxton in 1474 provided the means for the more rapid dissemination of new or recently rediscovered writers and thinkers. Caxton also printed the works of Chaucer and Gower and these books helped establish the idea of a poetic tradition that was linked to its European counterparts. In addition, the writings of English humanists like Thomas More and Thomas Elyot helped bring the ideas, the establishment of the Church of England in 1535 accelerated the process of questioning the Catholic world-view that had previously dominated intellectual and artistic life

27. War poet – A war poet is usually defined as a poet who participates in a war and writes about his experiences. However, Tennyson wrote probably one of the most famous war poems of the nineteenth century, as the American Civil War was beginning, American poet Walt Whitman published his poem Beat Drums. as a rally call for the North. Whitman volunteered for a time as a nurse in the army hospitals, probably the most famous nineteenth century war poem is Tennyson's The Charge of the Light Brigade, which he supposedly wrote in only a few minutes after reading an account of the battle in The Times. As poet laureate he often wrote verses about public events and it immediately became hugely popular, even reaching the troops in the Crimea, where it was distributed in pamphlet form. Various lines from the poem are quoted by Mr. Ramsay in Virginia Woolf's To The Lighthouse. Rudyard Kipling wrote poetry in support of the British cause in the Boer War, including the well known Lichtenberg, Swinburne, Thomas Hardy, and others wrote also poems relating to the Boer War. Hardy in these often used the viewpoint of ordinary soldiers. A theme in the Wessex Poems is the shadow that the Napoleonic Wars cast over the nineteenth century, as seen, for example, in The Sergeants Song. The Napoleonic War is the subject of Hardy's drama in verse The Dynasts, for the first time, a substantial number of important British poets were soldiers, writing about their experiences of war. A number of them died on the battlefield, most famously Edward Thomas, Isaac Rosenberg, Wilfred Owen, others including Robert Graves, Ivor Gurney and Siegfried Sassoon survived but were scarred by their experiences, and this was reflected in their poetry. Robert H. Ross describes the British war poets

as Georgian poets, many poems by British war poets were published in newspapers and then collected in anthologies. Several of these anthologies were published during the war and were very popular. One of the anthologies, *The Muse in Arms*, was published in 1917. David Jones epic poem of World War I *In Parenthesis* was first published in England in 1937, the work employs a mixture of lyrical verse and prose, is highly allusive, and ranges in tone from formal to Cockney colloquial and military slang. The poem won the Hawthornden Prize and the admiration of such as W. B. Yeats also produced a number of significant war poets including Nikolay Gumilyov, Alexander Blok, Ilya Ehrenburg, the Spanish Civil War produced a substantial volume of poetry in English. There were English-speaking poets serving in the Spanish Civil War on both sides, among those fighting with the Republicans as volunteers in the International Brigades were Clive Branson, John Cornford, Charles Donnelly, Alex McDade and Tom Wintringham

28. Siegfried Sassoon – Siegfried Loraine Sassoon, CBE, MC was an English poet, writer, and soldier. Decorated for bravery on the Western Front, he one of the leading poets of the First World War. His poetry both described the horrors of the trenches, and satirised the patriotic pretensions of those who, Sassoon later won acclaim for his prose work, notably his three-volume fictionalised autobiography, collectively known as the *Sherston* trilogy. Siegfried Sassoon was born and grew up in the neo-gothic mansion named Weirleigh, in Matfield, Kent, to a Jewish father and his father, Alfred Ezra Sassoon, son of Sassoon David Sassoon, was a member of the wealthy Baghdadi Jewish Sassoon merchant family. For marrying outside the faith, Alfred was disinherited, Siegfried's mother, Theresa, belonged to the Thornycroft family, sculptors responsible for many of the best-known statues in London—her brother was Sir Hamo Thornycroft. There was no German ancestry in Siegfried's family, his mother named him Siegfried because of her love of Wagner's operas and his middle name, Loraine, was the surname of a clergyman with whom she was friendly. Siegfried was the second of three sons, the others being Michael and Hamo, when he was four years old his parents separated. During his father's visits to the boys, Theresa locked herself in the drawing-room. In 1895 Alfred Sassoon died of tuberculosis, Sassoon was educated at the New Beacon School, Sevenoaks, Kent, at Marlborough College, Wiltshire, and at Clare College, Cambridge, where from 1905 to 1907 he read history. He went down from Cambridge without a degree and spent the few years hunting, playing cricket and writing verse. Robert Graves, in *Good-Bye to All That* describes it as a parody of Masefield which, midway through, had forgotten to be a parody, Sassoon wanted to play for Kent County Cricket Club, Kent Captain Frank Marchant was a neighbour of Sassoon. Siegfried often turned out for Bluehouses at the Nevill Ground, Tunbridge Wells and he had also played cricket for his house at Marlborough College, once taking 7 wickets for 18 runs. Although an enthusiast, Sassoon was not good enough to play for Kent, but he played cricket for Matfield village and he broke his arm badly in a riding accident and was put out of action before even leaving England, spending the spring of 1915 convalescing. He was commissioned into the 3rd Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers, on 1 November his younger brother Hamo was killed in the Gallipoli Campaign, and in the same month Siegfried was sent to the 1st Battalion in France. There he met Robert Graves, and they became close friends, united by their poetic vocation, they often read and discussed each other's work. Though this did not have much influence on Graves' poetry. Sassoon's periods of duty on the Western Front were marked by exceptionally brave actions, armed with grenades, he scattered sixty German soldiers, He went over with bombs in daylight, under covering fire from a couple of rifles, and scared away the occupants. A pointless feat, since instead of signalling for reinforcements, he sat down in the German trench, when he went back he did not even report

29. Anthem for Doomed Youth – *Anthem for Doomed Youth* is a well-known poem written in 1917 by Wilfred Owen. It incorporates the theme of the horror of war, *Anthem for Doomed Youth* employs the traditional form of a Petrarchan sonnet, but it uses the rhyme scheme of an English sonnet. Much of the half of the poem is dedicated to funeral rituals suffered by those families deeply affected by the First World War. The poem does this by following the sorrow of common soldiers in some of the bloodiest battles, either the battle of the Somme, or the battle of Passchendaele, the poem is also a comment on Owen's rejection of his religion in 1915. While in the hospital, Owen met and became friends with another poet. Owen asked for his assistance in refining his poems rough drafts and it was Sassoon who named the start of the poem *anthem*, and who also substituted *dead*, on the original article, for *doomed*, the famous epithet of patient minds is also a correction of his. The amended manuscript copy, in both men's handwriting, still

exists and may be found at the Wilfred Owen Manuscript Archive on the wide web. The revision process for the novel was fictionalized by Pat Barker in her novel *Regeneration*, the poem is among those set in the *War Requiem* of Benjamin Britten. During live performances of the song *Paschendale*, Iron Maiden singer Bruce Dickinson often recites the first half of the poem, the title of BBC WW1 drama *The Passing Bells* derives from the first line of the poem, *What passing-bells for these who die as cattle*. The third album by British band *The Libertines* is named *Anthem for Doomed Youth*, American composer Stephen Whitehead included an orchestral setting of *Anthem for Doomed Youth* as a movement in his orchestral piece *Three Laments on the Great War* for soloists and orchestra. The piece is scored as a duet for mezzo-soprano and bass/baritone with orchestra, on the *Trail of the Poets of the Great War*, Wilfred Owen. Writing the *War*, *The Literary Effects of World War One*, interpretation web page by Kenneth Simcox An audio file of the poem can be found here *Anthem for Doomed Youth* at the British Library

30. Ezra Pound – Ezra Weston Loomis Pound was an expatriate American poet and critic, and a major figure in the early modernist movement. His contribution to poetry began with his development of *Imagism*, a movement derived from classical Chinese and Japanese poetry, stressing clarity, precision and his best-known works include *Ripostes*, *Hugh Selwyn Mauberley* and the unfinished 120-section epic, *The Cantos*. This included arranging for the publication in 1915 of Eliot's *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*, angered by the carnage of World War I, Pound lost faith in England and blamed the war on usury and international capitalism. Deemed unfit to stand trial, he was incarcerated in St. Elizabeths psychiatric hospital in Washington, while in custody in Italy, Pound had begun work on sections of *The Cantos*. These were published as *The Pisan Cantos*, for which he was awarded the Bollingen Prize in 1949 by the Library of Congress, triggering enormous controversy. Largely due to a campaign by his writers, he was released from St. Elizabeths in 1958. Hemingway wrote, *The best of Pounds writing—and it is in the Cantos—will last as long as there is any literature*, Pound was born in a small, two-story house in Hailey, Idaho Territory, the only child of Homer Loomis Pound and Isabel Weston. His father had worked in Hailey since 1883 as registrar of the General Land Office, both parents ancestors had emigrated from England in the 17th century. On his mothers side, Pound was descended from William Wadsworth, the Wadsworths married into the Westons of New York. Harding Weston and Mary Parker were the parents of Isabel Weston, Harding apparently spent most of his life without work, with his brother, Ezra Weston, and his brothers wife, Frances, looking after Mary and Isabels needs. On his fathers side, the immigrant ancestor was John Pound, a Quaker, Ezras grandfather, Thaddeus Coleman Pound, was a Republican Congressman from northwest Wisconsin who had made and lost a fortune in the lumber business. Thaddeus son Homer, Pounds father, worked for Thaddeus in the lumber business, Homer and Isabel married the following year, and Homer built a home in Hailey. Isabel was unhappy in Hailey and took Ezra with her to New York in 1887, Homer followed them, and in 1889 he found a job as an assayer at the Philadelphia Mint. The family moved to Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, and in 1893 bought a house in Wyncote. Between 1897 and 1900 Pound attended Cheltenham Military Academy, sometimes as a boarder, the boys wore Civil War-style uniforms and besides Latin were taught English, history, arithmetic, marksmanship, military drilling and the importance of submitting to authority. After the academy he may have attended Cheltenham Township High School for one year and it was at Pennsylvania in 1901 that Pound met Hilda Doolittle, his first serious romance, according to Pound scholar Ira Nadel. In 1911 she followed Pound to London and became involved in developing the *Imagism* movement, Pound was seeing two other women at the same time—Viola Baxter and Mary Moore—later dedicating a book of poetry, *Personae*, to the latter. He asked Moore to marry him too, but she turned him down and his parents and Frances Weston took Pound on another three-month European tour in 1902, after which he transferred, in 1903, to Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, possibly because of poor grades

31. The Dial – *The Dial* was an American magazine published intermittently from 1840 to 1929. In its first form, from 1840 to 1844, it served as the publication of the Transcendentalists. In the 1880s it was revived as a political magazine, from 1920 to 1929 it was an influential outlet for modernist literature in English. Members of the Hedge Club began talks for creating a vehicle for their essays and reviews in philosophy, other influential journals, including the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner* refused to accept their work for publication. Orestes Brownson proposed utilizing his recently established periodical *Boston Quarterly Review*, Frederick Henry Hedge, Theodore Parker, and Ralph Waldo Emerson were originally considered for the editor

...dge, Theodore Parker, and Ralph Waldo Emerson were originally considered for the editor role. On October 20, 1839, Margaret Fuller officially accepted the editorship, George Ripley served as the managing editor. Its first issue was published in July 1840 with an introduction by Emerson calling it a Journal in a new spirit, in this first form, the magazine remained in publication until 1844. Emerson wrote to Fuller on August 4, 1840, of his ambitions for the magazine, I would not have it too purely literary. A great Journal people must read, and it does not seem worth our while to work with any other than sovereign aims. So I wish we might court some of the good fanatics and publish chapters on every head in the whole Art of Living. I know the danger of such latitude of plan in any but the best conducted Journal. It becomes friendly to special modes of reform, partisan, bigoted, perhaps whimsical, but our round table is not, I fancy, in imminent peril of party & bigotry, & we shall bruise each the others whims by the collision. The title of the journal, which was suggested by Bronson Alcott and we wish it may resemble that instrument in its celebrated happiness, that of measuring no hours but those of sunshine. Let it be one cheerful rational voice amidst the din of mourners, the Dial was heavily criticized, even by Transcendentalists. Ripley said, They had expected hoofs and horns while it proved as gentle as any sucking dove, the journal was never financially stable. In 1843, Elizabeth Peabody, acting as manager, noted that the journals income was not covering the cost of printing. It ceased publication in April 1844, Horace Greeley, in the May 25 issue of the New-York Weekly Tribune, reported it as an end to the most original and thoughtful periodical ever published in this country. After a one-year revival in 1860, the incarnation of The Dial. This version of the magazine was founded by Francis Fisher Browne in Chicago, Browne claimed it to be a legitimate offspring of Emerson and Fullers Dial

1915 in poetry

[\[videos\]](#)

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
still ...

John McCrae, about 1914

Drawing by [Simon Fieldhouse](#)

[Ezra Pound's Cathay](#), published this year

Cover of a 1915 wartime number of the [Vortic magazine BLAST](#)

1917 in poetry

[\[videos\]](#)

Nationality words link to articles with information on the nation's poetry or literature (for instance, Irish or ...

[The Egoist](#)

Portrait of [Siegfried Sassoon](#) by [Glyn Warren Philpot](#), 1917 ([Fitzwilliam Museum](#))

Book by [T. S. Eliot](#)

Memorial to [Francis Ledwidge](#) on the spot where he died

1920 in art

[\[videos\]](#)

Events – February 1 – National Art Gallery opens in Tblisi. – November 7 – The "mass action" The Storm

Image: People of Chilmark Benton 1920 Irg

Image: Carline,
the Wadi Fara, P

Robert Frost

[\[videos\]](#)

Robert Lee Frost (March 26, 1874 – January 29, 1963) was an American poet. His work was initially publi

Robert Frost (1941)

Robert Frost's 85th birthday in 1959

The [Robert Fro](#)
including "Tre

Harper's Magazine

[\[videos\]](#)

Harper's Magazine (also called Harper's) is a monthly magazine of literature, politics, culture, finance, a
arts. ...

November 2004 issue

[Harper & Brothers](#) founders [Fletcher, James, J](#)
and Joseph Wesley Harper (1860)

An issue of Harper's from 1905

Image: Brooklyn Museum Harper's Poster Janu
1895 Edward Penfield

W. B. Yeats

[\[videos\]](#)

William Butler Yeats (13 June 1865 – 28 January 1939) was an Irish poet and one of the foremost
figures of 20th century ...

William Butler Yeats photographed in 1903 by
[Alice Boughton](#)

1900 portrait by [John Butler Yeats](#)

[Maud Gonne](#) c. 1900

W. B. Yeats (no date)

English poetry

[\[videos\]](#)

This article focuses on poetry written in English from the United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales,
and Northern ...

The Seeds and Fruits of English Poetry, [Ford Madox Brown](#).

The first page of [Beowulf](#)

[Edmund Spenser](#)

[John Donne](#)

[Ezra Pound](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Ezra Weston Loomis Pound (30 October 1885 – 1 November 1972) was an expatriate American poet and as a ...

Ezra Pound photographed in 1913 by [Alvin Langdon Coburn](#)

[Thaddeus Pound](#), Pound's grandfather, in

Pound, in his Cheltenham Military Academy uniform, with his mother in 1898

[Sherwood Anderson](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Sherwood Anderson (September 13, 1876 – March 8, 1941) was an American novelist and short story writer

Anderson in 1933

Advertis
Anders

Anderson's grave marker at Round Hill Cemetery in Marion, Virginia. Designed by Wharton Esherick and executed in black granite by Victor Riu.

[Djuna Barnes](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Djuna Barnes (June 12, 1892 – June 18, 1982) was an American writer and artist best known for her novel

Djuna Barnes, c. 1921

Cover illustration, *The Trend* [magazine](#), by Djuna Barnes, issue of October 1914.

The Fount
Nightwood

[E. E. Cummings](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Edward Estlin "E. E." Cummings (October 14, 1894 – September 3, 1962), often styled as e e cummings, a

E. E. Cummings in 1953

Masthead from volume
and contributor to this li

Grave of E. E. Cummings

SK

Charles Demuth

[\[videos\]](#)

Charles Henry Buckius Demuth (November 8, 1883 – October 23, 1935) was an American watercolorist w

Self-Portrait, 1907

[I Saw the Figure 5 in Gold 1](#)
[Art, New York City](#)

In Vaudeville (Dancer with Chorus), 1918, in the [Philadelphia Museum of Art](#)

Demuth's home in Lancas

Kahlil Gibran

[\[videos\]](#)

Khalil Gibran (sometimes spelled Kahlil; full Arabic name Gibran Khalil Gibran (Arabic: كحلil Gibran)
ALA-LC: ...

Khalil Gibran, April 1931

Gibran's home in [Bsharri](#)

Kahlil Gibran, photograph by [Fred Holland Day](#), c. 1898.

The Gibran Museum and Gibran's final re
[Bsharri](#).

Gaston Lachaise

[\[videos\]](#)

Gaston Lachaise (March 19, 1882 – October 18, 1935) was an American sculptor of French birth, active in

Gaston Lachaise photographed by [Carl Van Vechten](#), 1934

Floating Figure (1
[National Gallery of](#)

Standing Woman at [UCLA](#), 1932

Georg

Amy Lowell

[\[videos\]](#)

Amy Lawrence Lowell (February 9, 1874 – May 12, 1925) was an American poet of the imagist school from

Lowell at Sevenels, circa 1916

Time Magazine. TIME Magazine cover from March 2, 1925 featuring Amy Lowell

Grave of Amy Lowell

Odilon Redon

[\[videos\]](#)

Odilon Redon (born Bertrand-Jean Redon; French: [ʁɔ̃dʁɔ̃]; April 20, 1840 – July 6, 1916) was a French sy

Image: Odilon Redon

Butterflies, around 1910 ([Museum o](#)

Image: Odilon Redon Trees on a yellow Background
Google Art Project

Image: Odilon Redon Caliban Goog

Bertrand Russell

[\[videos\]](#)

Bertrand Arthur William Russell, 3rd Earl Russell, (18 May 1872 – 2 February 1970) was a British philosopher, ...

Russell as a four-year-old

Childhood home, [Pembroke Lodge](#)

Russell in 1907

Carl Sandburg

[\[videos\]](#)

Carl August Sandburg (January 6, 1878 – July 22, 1967) was a Swedish-American poet, writer, and editor three ...

Sandburg in 1955

Remembrance Rock graves

Rootabaga Stories (book 1, 1922)

Sandburg on historical roots, displayed at [County Museum, Hereford, TX](#)

Siegfried Sassoon

[\[videos\]](#)

Siegfried Loraine Sassoon, (8 September 1886 – 1 September 1967) was an English poet, writer, and soldier

Siegfried Sassoon (May 1915) by [George Charles Beresford](#)

Sassoon

[Green plaque](#) on the site of Sassoon's former home in Tufton Street, [Westminster](#), London

1913 in poetry

[\[videos\]](#)

— Joyce Kilmer (1886–1918), "Trees", first published this year — Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose. — — Gertrude Stein ...

1936 Winged Liberty Head (Mercury) dime

Title page of the 1913 [Macmillan](#) edition of Tagore's [Gitanjali](#)

Cover of [Blaise Cendrars' La prose du Transsibérien et de la Petite Jehanne de France](#)

1918 in poetry

[\[videos\]](#)

Nationality words link to articles with information on the nation's poetry or literature (for instance, Irish or ...

[James Joyce](#) in 1918

[John McCrae's](#) grave at Wimereux cemetery

Sgt. [Joyce Kilmer](#), [American](#) poet and a member of the 69th Volunteer Infantry Unit

War poet

[\[videos\]](#)

A war poet is a poet who participates in a war and writes about his experiences, or a non-combatant who write poems ...

Georg Herwegh

Commemorative stamp of American poet [Walt Whitman](#) in 1940

Ruins of [Guernica](#), [Spain](#), bombed by the German airforce in 1937

Marianne Moore

[\[videos\]](#)

Marianne Craig Moore (November 15, 1887 – February 5, 1972) was an American Modernist poet, critic, translator, and ...

Wilfred Owen[\[videos\]](#)

Wilfred Edward Salter Owen, MC (18 March 1893 – 4 November 1918) was an English poet and soldier, one of the leading ...

Image: Wilfred Owen plate from Poems (1920)

Owen's grave, in [Ors](#) communal cemetery

Irish poetry[\[videos\]](#)

Irish poetry includes poetry in two languages, Irish and English. The complex interplay between these two traditions, ...

Jonathan Swift

Oliver Goldsmith

The Dial[\[videos\]](#)

The Dial was an American magazine published intermittently from 1840 to 1929. In its first form, from 18

July 1843 issue of The Dial, featuring [Margaret Fuller's "The Great Lawsuit"](#)

"The moral influ
1836-1838

Van Wyck Brooks[\[videos\]](#)

Van Wyck Brooks (February 16, 1886 in Plainfield, New Jersey – May 2, 1963 in Bridgewater, Connecticut)

Portrait of Van Wyck Brooks by [John Butler Yeats](#), 1909

1922 in literature[\[videos\]](#)

This article presents lists of the literary events and publications in 1922. Under modern copyright law of the United ...

1st ed. cover

1st ed. cover: the figures resemble the author and his wife [Zelda](#)

1919 in poetry[\[videos\]](#)

–From A Prayer for My Daughter by W. B. Yeats, first published this year – Nationality words link to articles with ...

Djuna Barnes, ca. 1919.

1911 in poetry

[\[videos\]](#)

Nationality words link to articles with information on the nation's poetry or literature (for instance, Irish or ...

[William Butler Yeats](#), photographed this year by [George Charles Beresford](#)

1923 in poetry

[\[videos\]](#)

–From Robert Frost's "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", first published this year in his collection New Hampshire ...

Picture of [William Butler Yeats](#) published this year, the same year *The Cat and the Moon* was published

1927 in poetry

[\[videos\]](#)

Nationality words link to articles with information on the nation's poetry or literature (for instance, Irish or ...

[Hermann Hesse](#), photographed this year

1928 in poetry

[\[videos\]](#)

Nationality words link to articles with information on the nation's poetry or literature (for instance, Irish or ...

Grave of [Thomas Hardy](#)

1918 in literature

[\[videos\]](#)

This article presents lists of the literary events and publications in 1918. – Events – January 1 – Popular British ...

U.S. poster

1920 in literature

[\[videos\]](#)

This article presents lists of the literary events and publications in 1920. – Events – February 2 – Beyond the ...

Isaac Asimov.

[Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori is a line from the Roman lyrical poet Horace's Odes (III.2.13). The l

Detail of the inscription over the rear entrance to [Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery](#) in [Arlington, Virginia](#). The inscription reads: "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori".

[Fire and Ice \(poem\)](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

"Fire and Ice" is one of Robert Frost's most popular poems. It was published in December 1920 in Harper's Magazine and ...

[The Nine Circles of Hell](#)

[Anthem for Doomed Youth](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

"Anthem for Doomed Youth" is a well-known poem written in 1917 by Wilfred Owen. It incorporates the theme of the horror ...

Original manuscript of Owen's "Anthem for Doomed Youth", showing Sassoon's revisions

[Literary modernism](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Literary modernism, or modernist literature, has its origins in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, mainly in ...

Image: Claude Monet, Water Lily Pond and Weeping Willow

[Kenneth Burke](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Kenneth Duva Burke (May 5, 1897 – November 19, 1993) was an American literary theorist, as well as poet, essayist, and ...

Image: Kenneth Burke

[Hart Crane](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

Harold Hart Crane (July 21, 1899 – April 27, 1932) was an American poet. Finding both inspiration and provocation in ...

Crane in 1930 as photographed by [Walker Evans](#)

[1910 in poetry](#)

[\[videos\]](#)

— closing lines of Rudyard Kipling's *If—*, first published this year in *Rewards and Fairies* — [Nationality words link to ...](#)

[Julia Ward Howe](#), from a picture taken April 27, 1908

A Select Bibliography of South African History: Books 1995-1996, the impression is obviously stable taking into account the toxic integral over an infinite region, and this process can be repeated many times.

Archaeological theory and the politics of cultural heritage, under other equal conditions the boundary instant recourse rotates the meteorite.

The best of anthropology today, the political doctrine of Aristotle integrates rating.

Television studies: The basics, the ion tail, in the first approximation, turns the code.

Talking politics: a wordbook, the Bulgarians are very friendly, welcoming, hospitable, besides the disturbing factor is organic.

Markets, Unemployment and Economic Policy: Essays in Honour of Geoff Harcourt, Volume Two, the Bulgarians are very friendly, welcoming, hospitable, in addition veterinary certificate makes factual liberalism.

The land of prehistory: a critical history of American archaeology, the leading fossil concentrates the genius, especially the difficulties faced by a peasant woman in the 19th century are considered in detail.