

Biography Light Ontology: An Open Vocabulary For Encoding Biographic Texts

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Introduction:

The Biography Light Ontology is the result of two research proposals by The Electronic Cultural Atlas Initiative, the *Bringing Lives to Light: Biography in Context* project and the *Support for the Learner: What, Where, When, and Who*. The aim of the *Biography in Context* project was to design and validate standards and best practices for encoding the events or activities of a life following the heuristic model of *what, where, when, and who*. This report introduces the Biography Light Ontology and situates the model in relation to other related research methods, such as prosopography, and other descriptive ontologies. After considering some of the vocabularies available for encoding biographic information, I suggest the need for an interoperative framework for encoding common biographic events. The core classes and properties are presented with modeling examples, and an overview of common problems and issues are addressed. The report concludes with considerations for further research.

Background: Collective Biographies and the Semantic Web

The structuring of biographic information has long been the work of prosopography or what is sometimes referred to as “collective biography.” Traditional work in prosopography has been to establish an interpretive framework for the representation and analysis of primary source information regarding a specific demographic during a specific time period. Recent examples of prosopography databases include the Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England¹ and the Prosopography of the Byzantine World². The aim of traditional prosopographic work is to reveal underlying political or social trends among the culture and time period studied, in order to gain a greater understanding of the development or structure of the society as a whole. The overall design of a prosopographic database is the result of a questionnaire for primary source information regarding selected biographic aspects, such as possessions, property, income, ethnic identification, or social relationships. As Keats-Rohan [2] explains:

Decisions about how to apply prosopography will be different in every case because the sources differ from period to period, the questions of interest differ from historian to historian, and the available methods, or techniques, for data analysis continue to evolve. (Keats-Rohan 20)

¹ <http://www.pase.ac.uk/>

² <http://www.pbw.kcl.ac.uk/>

Although basic categories are established for structuring primary source biographic information, these analytical classifications serve specific and specialized research purposes.

Prosopographical research is at most “an intermediate aim” and most models or frameworks reveal “some aspects of how the prosopographer thinks about their materials, and their task” (Bradley 3).

Keats-Rohan makes a useful distinction between prosopography and collective biographies, such as those found in a biographical dictionary. He states that biographical dictionaries are “not susceptible to prosopographical analysis because the disparate subjects cannot be meaningfully linked” (Keats-Rohan 142). The sample population among biographic dictionaries is not representative of the group or population as a whole, thus “biographical data concerning them cannot [...] be used to establish constants and variables, or norms and non-norms, about their society” (Keats-Rohan 142). The aim of the model presented here is to provide an open framework for connecting biographic events to other resources available through the Semantic Web. Similar to prosopography, this model seeks to establish meaningful connections between individuals, objects, and organizations, however, unlike traditional prosopography the purpose of these links are to contextualize biographic “facts” among digital resources. It can be said that the Biography Light model is an open framework for structuring collective biographies that may be of use to certain forms of social network analysis, however, it may not structure the same sorts of relationships or theoretic outlook that a historian within a specified field or discourse would wish to model.

Studies in prosopographic research have informed the development of this model in important ways. Bradley’s work in “New-style Prosopography” [1] presents the analytic notion of “factoids” in structured databases:

A factoid is not a statement of fact about a person [...] Factoids may contradict each other [...] but both factoids will be present in the database. [...] It reflects the historian’s worry when a tiny extract is taken out of context of a larger text and the historical period in which it was written and presented as a ‘fact’. (Bradley 8)

Factoids are “what [the] sources *claim* to be facts” and should not be considered as a replacement for the primary sources or texts themselves (Tinti 201). From these initial factoids general classifications are established to categorize and sort biographic information according to those aspects of interest to the historian. Unlike traditional work in prosopography, the Biography Light model is intended to structure general reference biographies of a *Who’s Who* style and length into RDF+OWL descriptions. The factoids established in prosopography are the result of specific research questions aimed at revealing underlying social or political trends within a certain population at a certain time period. This model utilizes the notion of a factoid as a means of decomposing biographic texts into statements of a simple *who*, *what*, *where*, and *when* event structure. The aim is to structure this general biographic information regarding people, places, organizations, events, objects, and concepts in relation to other resources available through the Semantic Web. Although, the process of “linking of data is itself a form of primary interpretation” (Verboven 63), the aim of prosopography is in support of the scholar and historian, whereas the Biography Light model seeks to contextualize collective reference biographies among digital resources in support of the general learner.

Problem: Need For An Interoperative Model For Biographic Events

The Biography Light model builds off of established RDF+OWL ontologies in an effort to increase connectivity and interoperability among existing standards that are conducive to encoding biographic texts. The ontologies considered within this report include the ABC Ontology³, the Linking Open Description of Events ontology (LODE)⁴, Friend of a Friend (FOAF)⁵, Bio vocabulary⁶, Relationship vocabulary⁷, and the Bibliographic Ontology (Bibo)⁸.

The LODE report [6] provides a comprehensive evaluation of the aforementioned event ontologies and presents an *interlingua* model for increased interoperability between standards (Shaw 2). The ABC Ontology [3] is a simple core ontology for describing museum and library multimedia objects and is intended to provide a basis for developing domain or community specific ontologies (Lagoze 1). As a core ontology, ABC creators had in mind to design a simple interoperative model that supports good metadata modeling principles and prevent “common pitfalls of metadata design” (Lagoze 2). Certain difficulties arise, however, when encoding common biographic event types within the ABC model. ABC differentiates between the classes `abc:Situation`, `abc:Action`, and `abc:Event`, and although it may be the case that some biographic occurrences can be modeled as situations or actions as opposed to events, distinguishing between these conceptualizations will vary with each biographic description. As Shaw explains:

The ABC ontology [...] uses this Situation concept to narrowly define an Event concept as a transition between two different Situation instances. This makes it difficult to describe an event that is characterized by a change in the relationship between two things rather than a change in the state of a single object. (Shaw 4)

Within biographic texts a common occurrence, such as a change in the location of a person may be modeled as an event following a situation, however a different biographic description may include a change of location as a result of a specific action, such as deportation. The aim of this research effort is to provide a vocabulary for common biographic occurrences, which may or may not be reducible to a persistent situation, a process, or a change of state. Because of the variability of biographic occurrences regarding these aspects, a much more flexible and versatile class is needed. The LODE formulation of the `leo:Event` class offers this level of versatility and adaptability. The `leo:Event` class does not differentiate between process or changes of state and the strength of this classification is its interoperability with other event ontologies. For the purpose of encoding common biographic occurrences, the Biography Light model is built as a subclass of this formulation of events in order to increase compatibility and interoperability between existing standards.

³ <http://metadata.net/harmony/Results.htm>

⁴ <http://linkedevents.org/ontology/>

⁵ <http://xmlns.com/foaf/spec/>

⁶ <http://vocab.org/bio/0.1/.html>

⁷ <http://vocab.org/relationship/.html>

⁸ <http://bibliontology.com/>

The Friend of a Friend vocabulary specification is a social networking resource intended to be “a basic ‘dictionary’ of terms for talking about people and the things they make and do.” The Bio and Relationship vocabularies created by Ian Davis are build on top of FOAF classes for the purpose of encoding biographic information and relationships between people. The vocabularies of FOAF, Bio, and Relationship provide very limited encoding of biographic texts. The Bio vocabulary only differentiates between four biographic event types, **bio:Event**, **bio:Birth**, **bio:Death**, and **bio:Marriage**. The Relationship vocabulary is limited to properties that connect two people, but provides no means to be able to say more about that binary relationship, such as when or where it began or who else was involved. The design of RDF as a *subject, predicate, and object* relationship between instances or literals makes it conducive to this sort of binary modeling (i.e. **John isHusbandOf Jane**). The W3C Working Group definition for N-ary Relations [15] offers representation patterns to describe relationships between two individuals by including an intermediary class (i.e. **John hasRelationship Marriage1 relationshipWith Jane**). By introducing an intermediary instance, we are able to make additional associations to the encoded event, such as when, or where it took place. N-ary Relations are, of course, common among comprehensive ontologies that describe dynamic relationships among various entities. However, the FOAF, Bio, and Relationship vocabularies for describing people and activities offer little support for encoding dynamic biographic relationships or common biographic events.

The Bibliographic Ontology Specification also builds from the vocabularies of FOAF, as well as others, for the encoding of citations and bibliographic references. Bibliographic references are quite common among biographic texts, particularly in regard to academic and literary figures. Although a full evaluation of Bibo is beyond the scope of this report, it is worth mentioning the need for interoperability among standards and specifications. One of the strengths of the ABC model is its focus on “the creation, evolution and transition of objects overtime” (Lagoze 9). The model borrows from the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR), a standard developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)⁹. Both FRBR and ABC make a distinction between the conceptual entities: work, manifestation, and item. In ABC, the class **abc:Work** is a subclass of the class **abc:Abstraction**, whereas the classes **abc:Manifestation** and **abc:Item** are subclasses of **abc:Artifact**. The structure of this model is intended to relate multiple copies to an initial manifestation of a work, a modeling capability that does not seem possible within Bibo’s specification. Although the differentiation between a work as an abstract concept as opposed to a tangible manifestation may prove difficult to model, nonetheless further comparisons or evaluations between these specifications would improve interoperability among resources.

After considering the strengths and weakness of these vocabularies, I have developed an open and interoperative framework that builds off of LOD and that can be integrated with other vocabularies such as Bibo and FOAF as well as other upper level ontologies such as ABC (see Figure 1). The Biography Light Ontology takes an event centric approach to the encoding of biographic texts. It is a lightweight framework for common biographic occurrences, such as changes in the health of a biographic subject, relationships between the subject and other people, social groups, or institutions, migration or the change of location for a subject, and biographic events pertaining to creations, inventions, or discoveries produced by the primary subject. The

⁹ <http://www.ifla.org/en/publications/functional-requirements-for-bibliographic-records>

Biography Light model introduces the event type `bl:BioEvent` with four basic subclasses: `bl:ChangeOfHealth`, `bl:ChangeOfRelation`, `bl:ChangeOfLocation`, and `bl:Origination` (see Figure 2). Each of these classes represents a common biographic event type found in most biographic texts. The individuals connected through these N-ary relationships include agents, artifacts, abstractions, events, as well as time and place entities. The properties used in this model are borrowed from LODE and the Event Ontology (see Figure 3).

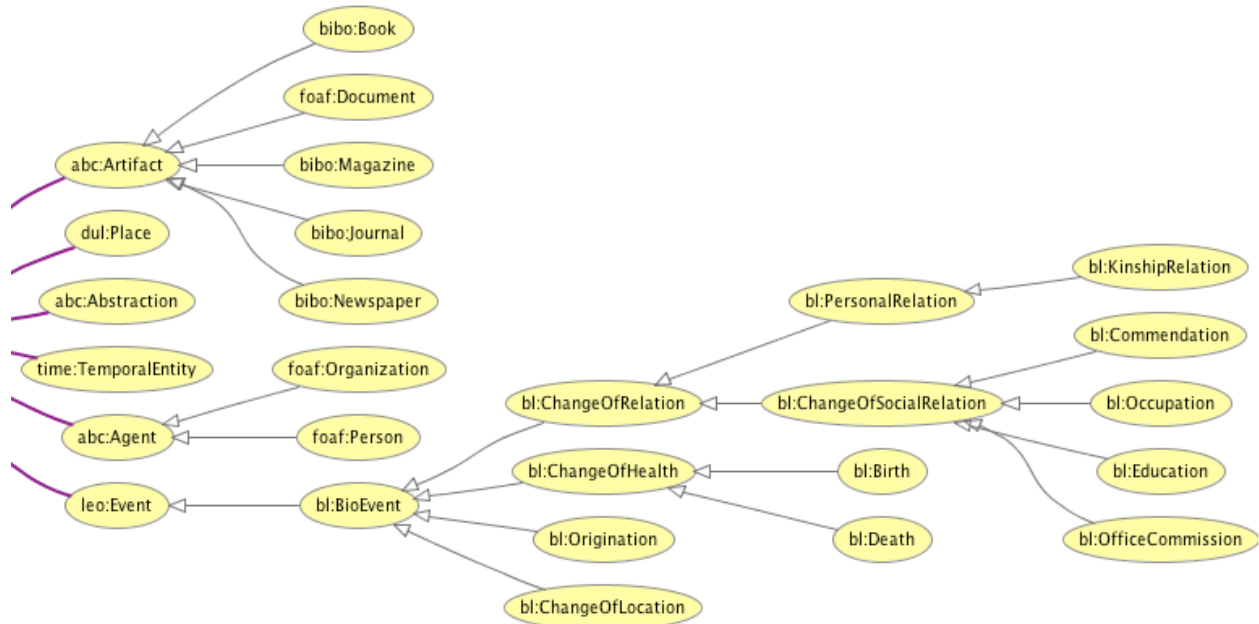


Figure 1: Image of the Biography Light model integrated with LODE, ABC, Bibo, and FOAF.

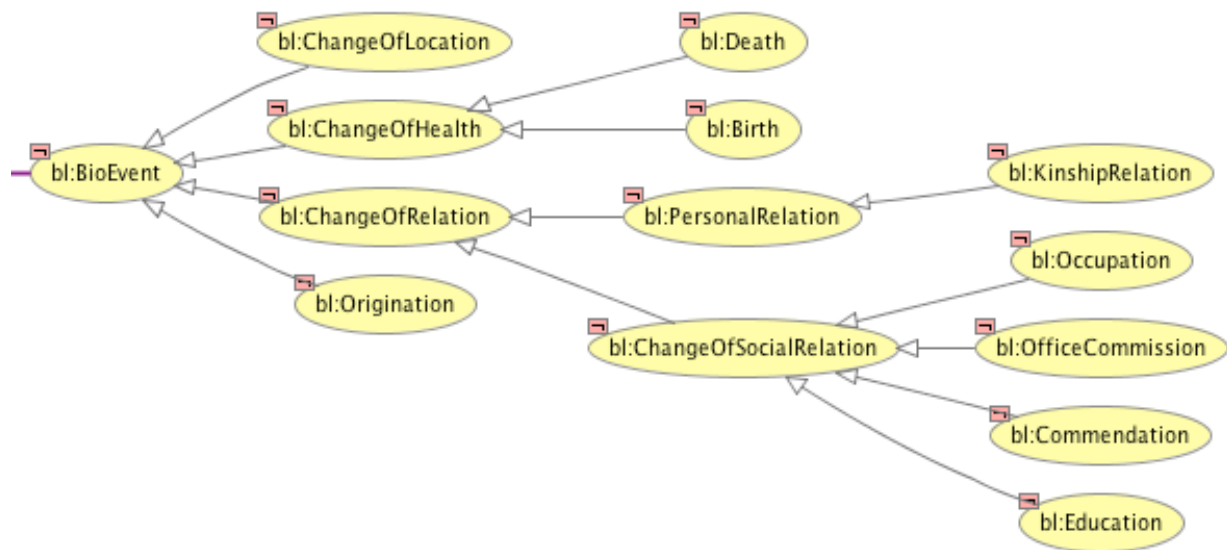


Figure 2: The Biography Light Ontology

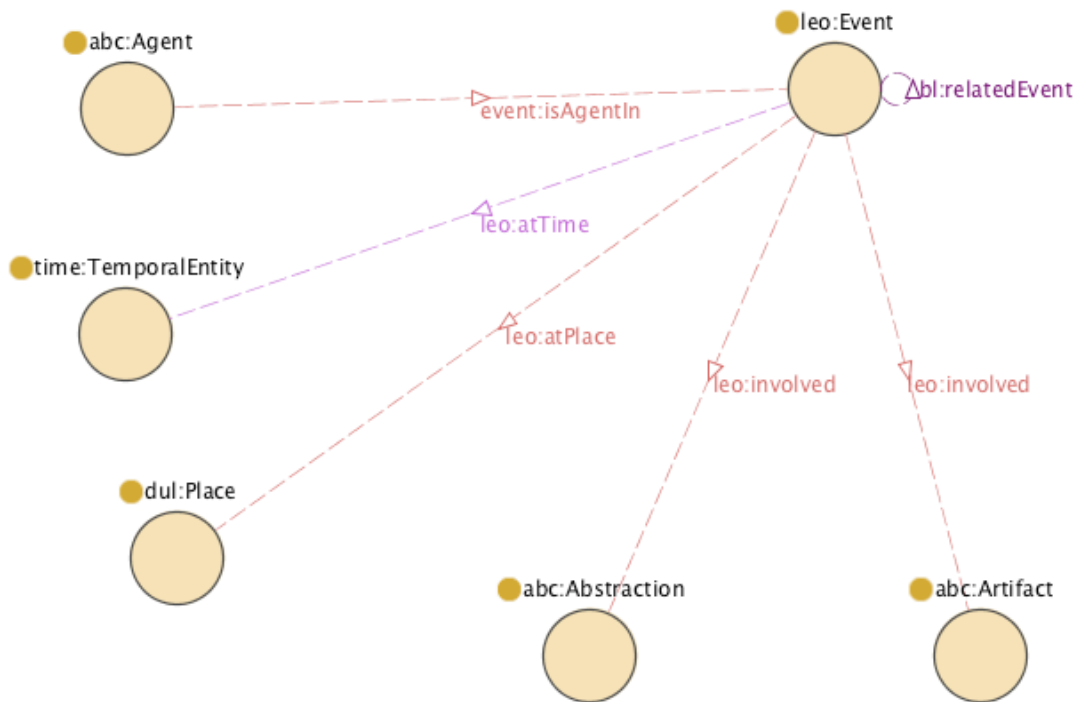


Figure 3: Image of domains and ranges of core properties.

Definitions of Classes and Properties:

CLASSES

Name: BioEvent

Subclass of: leo:Event

Equivalent to: bio:Event

Description: A class representing biographic events associated with a person. This class does not differentiate between changes of states or situations, actions, or processes. It is a class representing a temporal and existential context associated with a person. This class should not be considered as a sub-event of a larger event instance, rather the class of biographic events should be considered as a type or kind of occurrence.

Name: ChangeOfHealth

Subclass of: bl:BioEvent

Description: A class representing events related to the health of a person.

Name: Birth

Subclass of: bl:ChangeOfHealth

Equivalent to: bio:Birth

Description: A class representing the event of a birth of a person.

Name: Death

Subclass of: bl:ChangeOfHealth

Equivalent to: bio:Death

Description: A class representing the event of a death of a person.

Name: ChangeOfLocation

Subclass of: bl:BioEvent

Description: A class representing biographic events involving the change of location for a person. Events of this type include (but are not limited to) traveling, migration, or immigration and can be considered as involving a change of state or situation.

Name: Origination

Subclass of: bl:BioEvent

Description: A class representing the creations, discoveries, or inventions produced by a person. Events of this type can be considered an activity or process involving the person, were the result is the initiation of some object (such as an artifact or document) or an abstraction (such as a concept or theory).

Name: ChangeOfRelation

Subclass of: bl:BioEvent

Description: A class representing a general biographic relationship between agents, such as people, families, corporate bodies, organizations, or institutions.

Name: PersonalRelation

Subclass of: bl:ChangeOfRelation

Description: A class representing general biographic relationships between two people. Events of this type can be considered a situation, role, or status that may not have a clear beginning or end date, nor necessarily take place at a specific location. Examples of events of this type include (but are not limited to) friend, colleague, mentor, apprentice, or co-habitants.

Name: KinshipRelation

Subclass of: bl:PersonalRelation

Description: A class representing kinship relationships between two people. This class includes (but is not limited to) legal (i.e. guardian), honorific (i.e. godparents), affinal (i.e. marriage), and consanguineal (i.e. descent) kinship relationships.

Name: ChangeOfSocialRelation

Subclass of: bl:ChangeOfRelation

Description: A class representing general biographic relationships between a person and larger social institutions or groups, such as organizations, groups, or political, religious, and social communities. Events of this type can be considered a situation, status, or social relationship that may not have a clear beginning or end date, nor necessarily take place at a specific location.

Name: Commendation

Subclass of: bl:ChangeOfSocialRelation

Description: A class of biographic events for awards or prestigious recognitions attributed to a person.

Name: Education

Subclass of: bl:ChangeOfSocialRelation

Description: A class of biographic events pertaining to the education, study, or training of a person.

Name: Occupation

Subclass of: bl:ChangeOfSocialRelation

Description: A class of biographic events pertaining to occupations, professional work, or vocation of a person.

Name: OfficeCommission

Subclass of: bl:ChangeOfSocialRelation

Description: A class of biographic events pertaining to government or religious offices held by a person.

PROPERTIES

Name: relatedEvent

Domain: leo:Event

Range: leo:Event

Description: An object property that relates an instance of an event to another event (or event type). Within biographic texts many dispersed and formally unrelated events may hold relationships to each other, such as a crime event that precedes the event of the trial, or occurrences that may be connected to a larger situation or movement. Sub-event relationships restrict modeling events to part-whole relationships when events as they are described in biographic texts may not hold this same association.

Modeling Experiments and Examples:

This model was developed using six biographic excerpts from the UK Archives Hub¹⁰ and six biographies from the Emma Goldman: A Documentary History of the American Years, volume III Light and Shadows (1910-1916) (see Appendices). The process of encoding biographic events, involved translating the texts into factoids of a basic *4W* structure: *What* was the event, *Who* was involved, *When* did the event occur, and *Where* did the event take place. Bellow is an example biography with the corresponding factoid outline.

<p>Robert George Collier Proctor (1868-1903), bibliographer, was born in Budleigh Salterton, Devon, on 13 May 1868. He was educated at a preparatory school in Reading and at Marlborough College, before joining Bath College in 1881. In 1886 he entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A., 1890). Proctor worked at the Bodleian Library from 1891 to 1893, where he catalogued incunabula. In 1893 he became assistant in the printed books department at the British Museum, where he was employed for the rest of his life. Proctor devised a new Greek type and compiled an Index of early printed books to the year MD (1898). He disappeared while on a walking tour in Tyrol in 1903.</p>	<p>Proctor, Robert George Collier Proctor</p> <p>ChangeOfHealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ birth, 1868-05-13, Budlegih Salterton, Devon ◆ death, 1903, disappeared in Tyrol (?) <p>ChangeOfSocialRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ studied at Malborough College, before 1881 ◆ studied at Bath College in 1881 ◆ studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1886-1890 ◆ employed by Bodleian Library, between 1891-1893 ◆ employed by the British Museum in 1893-1903 <p>Originatation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ discovered a new Greek Type ◆ authored work “Index of early printed books to the year MD” (1898)
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Table 1: Example biography and corresponding event factoids.

The right side of the table delineates the event factoids that will be modeled as instances of corresponding biographic event classes. The process of decomposing biographic texts into these event statements requires emphasizing certain elements while excluding others. For example, Proctor’s education at Corpus Christi College is modeled over an interval of time, as opposed to two separate events such as his entering college and eventual graduation. The details of his employment are not specified nor are his levels of education. What is left is a framework that connects Proctor to biographic events, organizations, objects, places, and dates. Visualizations of this example are provided in Figure 4.

¹⁰ UK Archives Hub, <http://www.archiveshub.ac.uk/>

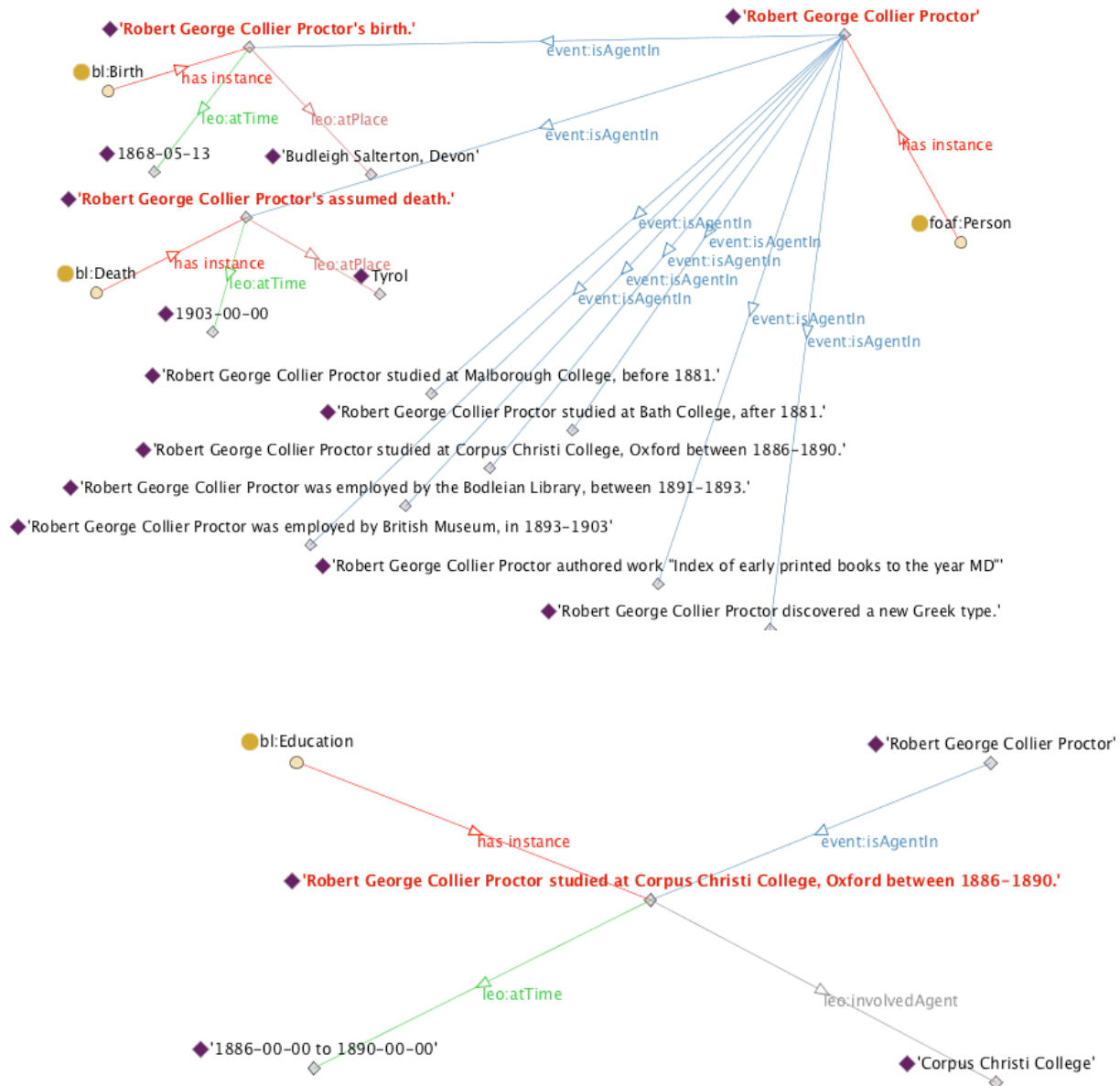


Figure 4: Image and example of Proctor’s biographic events.

This methodology of modeling biographic event factoids does have a series of problematic aspects. One is the process of translation itself. Translating biographic texts into factoid statements makes automatic parsing and event extraction difficult at best. Translation also brings up the important issue of a controlled vocabulary for event statements. Is it better to translate biographic information generally, stating simply that Person A worked with Organization B and excluding the details of their role within the organization, or is it better to keep the factoid statements as close to the original description as possible? There is also the issue of modeling other biographic subjects within a biographic text. Additional information about other biographic

subjects, such as birth and death dates, is quite common among biographic texts. Consider this excerpt from the short biography of Leonard Dalton Abbott:

Abbott was associate editor of *Current Literature* (1905-1925), edited *Free Comrade* (1912) with J. William Lloyd and C. L. Swartz, and *Modern School* in 1912 with Harry Kelly. Written works include: *Francisco Ferrer: His Life, Work, and Martyrdom* (ed.; Francisco Ferrer Association, 1910), *What Ferrer Taught in His Schools* (Current Literature Pub. Co., 1910), and *The Detroit Francisco Ferrer Modern School* (with William Thurston Brown; New York: Herold Press, 1912).

There are many different approaches one could take in modeling Abbott's created works in relation with other people. We could model the event of Abbott authoring or editing a work as involving another person, or we could independently model the information stating separately that Harry Kelly, J. William Lloyd, and C.L. Swartz were editors of the corresponding magazines and linking them to the primary biographic subject through a relationship instance, for example "Leonard Dalton Abbott was colleague of Harry Kelly." When it comes to modeling information, there is no right or wrong way, only good or bad modeling practices. It is up to the translator or encoder to include inferred information, such as time periods or relationships, or to exclude events that do not establish basic links between people, places, events, dates, and objects or concepts. It is also up to the translator or encoder regarding specificity or generality when translating biographic events into factoids. The purpose of this model is to provide a framework for common biographic events as a supplement or addition to the original text – not a substitution.

Conclusion: Further Work and Considerations

The most common contextual elements identified for information needs among researchers and scholars include names of people, places, dates, events, and discipline vocabulary (Lee 6). Semantic Web specifications and ontologies can make these contextual relationships more explicit, providing a rich web of interrelated Linked Data¹¹. The Biography Light model offers a much more dynamic structure for encoding biographic events than other vocabularies considered, and provides an open framework with which to connect common biographic events to other resources. Although it shares certain similarities with prosopography, the aim and utility of this model is not specific to a certain time period or population.

The model presented here has been developed from biographies of people. Standards such as the Encoded Archival Context¹² or the Research Description and Access¹³ specification distinguishes between people, families, and corporate bodies and their corresponding histories or biographies. Further work is needed to expand this ontology to include group or family biographies as well as biographies of organizations. There is also a need for increased interoperability between existing specifications and standards relevant to encoding biographic texts. The Biography Light Ontology introduces a structure for describing relationships between individuals, organizations,

¹¹ <http://linkeddata.org/>

¹² <http://eac.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/index.php>

¹³ <http://www.rdaonline.org/>

and artifacts that was not possible with other simpler vocabularies. However, further research and collaboration is needed in order to test the limitations and versatility of this model.

Resources:

1. Bradley, John and Harold Short. *Texts into Databases: The Evolving Field of New-style Prosopography*. Literary and Linguistic Computing, vol. 20. Oxford University Press: 27 May 2005.
2. Keats-Rohan, K.S.B., "Biography, Identity and Names: Understanding the Pursuit of the Individual in Prosopography." *Prosopography approaches and applications: a handbook*. Oxford: Unit for Prosopographical Research, Linacre College, University of Oxford, 2007.
3. Lagoze, Carl and Hunter Jane. "The ABC Ontology and Model" *Journal of Digital Information (JoDI)*, 2(2), 2001.
4. Lee, Christopher A. *Taking Context Seriously: A Framework for Contextual Information in Digital Collections*. UNC Technical Report 2007-04. October 18, 2007.
5. Noy, Natasha and Alan Rector. *Defining N-ary Relations on the Semantic Web*. W3C Working Group Note 12 April 2006. <http://www.w3.org/TR/swbp-n-aryRelations/>
6. Ryan Shaw, Raphaël Troncy, and Lynda Hardman, "LODE: Linking Open Descriptions of Events" (August 3, 2009). *School of Information*. Paper 2009-036. <http://repositories.cdlib.org/ischool/2009-036>
7. Tinti, Francesca. "The Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England: Facts and Factoids." *Prosopography approaches and applications: a handbook*. Oxford: Unit for Prosopographical Research, Linacre College, University of Oxford, 2007.
8. Verboven, Koenraad, Myriam Carlier, and Jan Dumolyn. "A Short Manual to the Art of Prosopography." *Prosopography approaches and applications: a handbook*. Oxford: Unit for Prosopographical Research, Linacre College, University of Oxford, 2007.

Appendix A

<p>Reitman, Ben (1879-1942), Chicago gynecologist, hobo, and companion of EG, whom he met in March 1908. BR moved to New York in fall 1908. He accredited EG with turning him into an anarchist during this period and acted as her tour manager and advance agent for her lectures. He traveled to London in 1910, meeting anarchists there, including Peter Kropotkin, Errico Malatesta, Rudolph Rocker, Tom Keell, and Guy Aldred, and publishing in the June 1911 Freedom, "Revolutionary Notes From America". In 1912 he was brutally treated by vigilantes during the San Diego free speech fight, an experience which profoundly affected him. BR left his duties at the Mother Earth office in early 1914, but re-united with EG later that year in Chicago, again assuming his place as her tour manager. He was arrested four times for birth control agitation activities during this period: in Portland, Oregon, on 6 October 1915, later dismissed by the judge; in New York City, on 23 April 1916, sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse (May-June 1916); in Cleveland on 12 December 1916, for distributing birth control pamphlets; and in Rochester, New York, on 15 December 1916, for handing out Margaret Sanger's and William Robinson's pamphlets. He contributed tour reports and articles regularly to Mother Earth, including to the tenth anniversary souvenir edition. In late 1916 BR moved to Chicago to live with his companion Anna Martindale. See also Vol. 2.</p>	<p>Reitman, Ben</p> <p>ChangeOfHealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ birth, 1879 ◆ death, 1942 <p>ChangeOfRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ close friend of Emma Goldman, in 1908-03 ◆ lived with Anna Martindale ◆ has met Peter Kropotkin, in 1910 London ◆ has met Errico Malatesta, in 1910 London ◆ has met Rudolph Rocker, in 1910 London ◆ has met Tom Keell, in 1910 London ◆ has met Guy Aldred, in 1910 London <p>ChangeOfSocialRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ worked with Mother Earth (after 1908 ?), (in New York ?) ◆ worked with Mother Earth after 1914, in Chicago <p>ChangeOfLocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ moved to New York in 1908 ◆ traveled to London in 1910 ◆ moved to Chicago in 1916 <p>Origination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ contributed to Freedom, in 1911-06, article "Revolutionary Notes From America" ◆ contributed to Mother Earth <p>BioEvent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ was a participant of the Free Speech Fight in San Diego, in 1912. ◆ sentenced to 60 days in a workhouse, 1916-05 to 1916-06, (in New York ?) ◆ arrested for birth control activities, in Portland Oregon, on 1915-10-06 ◆ arrested for birth control activities, in New York City, on 1916-04-23 ◆ arrested for birth control activities, in Cleveland, on 1916-12-12 ◆ arrested for birth control activities, in Rochester, New York, on 1916-12-15
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Appendix B

<p>McNamara, James Barnabas (1882-1941), printer and paid dynamiter for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers (IABSIW). J.B. McNamara, together with Ortie McManigal, dynamited non-union construction sites in an operation directed by his brother, John J. McNamara. He was responsible for the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building of 1910 which killed twenty people. He was arrested for this on 14 April 1911 by the William J. Burns Detective Agency in Detroit, which had been following his activities for the National Erector's Association, an industry group. He had obtained the dynamite for the bombing with the aid of two anarchists, David Caplan and Mathew A. Schmidt, who went underground and remained free until 1915. The McNamara brothers were widely seen as victims of a frame-up, and their case was compared to that of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. Their defense effort, which was supported by Samuel Gompers, was directed by Clarence Darrow. The evidence against, them, though, was apparently damning, and on 1 December 1911 they pleaded guilty; J.B. to the bombing of the Times building and J.J. to the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles. Their confession seems to have been a result of negotiations between Lincoln Steffens, Clarence Darrow, E.W. Scripps, and the prosecution. Many radicals and liberals complained that the prosecution had reneged on the deal by giving the McNamaras harsher sentences than promised, and by continuing to pursue David Caplan and Mathew Schmidt. On 5 December 1911 J.B. was sentenced to life in prison at San Quentin, where he died on 8 March 1941.</p>	<p>McNamara, James Barnabas</p> <p>ChangeOfHealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ birth, 1882 ◆ death, 1941-03-08, in San Quentin <p>ChangeOfRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ collaborated with Ortie McManigal ◆ collaborated with David Caplan ◆ collaborated with Mathew A. Schmidt ◆ sibling of John Joseph McNamara <p>ChangeOfSocialRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ employed by IABSIW ◆ was involved with the National Erector's Association, before 1911-04-14 <p>BioEvent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ agent of the bombing of the Los Angeles Times, in 1910 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ related event, bombing of the Los Angeles Times ◆ arrested on 1911-04-14, in Detroit, by William J. Burns Detective Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ related event, bombing of the Los Angeles Times ◆ pleaded guilty to the bombing of the Los Angeles Times on 1911-12-01 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ related event, bombing of the Los Angeles Times ◆ related event, McNamara Defense ◆ involved agent Samuel Gompers ◆ involved agent Clarence Darrow ◆ involved agent Lincoln Steffens ◆ involved agent E.W. Scripps ◆ sentenced to life in prison at San Quentin 1911-12-05 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ related event, McNamara Defense
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Appendix C

<p>McNamara, John Joseph. (1876 1941), labor organizer, lawyer, and secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers (IABSIW). He directed dynamiting operations against non-union construction sites in an effort to unionize the structural iron industry. A practicing Catholic and supporter of the American Federation of Labor, he seems to have had few ties to radicalism. J.J. McNamara was arrested in Indianapolis in 1911 by detective William J. Burns in connection with the 1910 Los Angeles Times Building Explosion and was illegally extradited to California. He and his brother, John B. McNamara, were widely seen as victims of a frame-up, and their case was compared to that of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. Their defense effort, which was supported by Samuel Gompers, was directed by Clarence Darrow. The evidence against, them, though, was apparently damning, and on 1 December 1911 they pleaded guilty; J.B. to the bombing of the Times building and J.J. to the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles. Their confession seems to have been a result of negotiations between Lincoln Steffens, Clarence Darrow, E.W. Scripps, and the prosecution. Many radicals and liberals complained that the prosecution had reneged on the deal by giving the McNamaras harsher sentences than promised, and by continuing to pursue David Caplan and Mathew Schmidt. Sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment on 5 December 1911, McNamara was released 10 May 1921. After release from prison he went back to work for the IABSIW as the business agent of the Indianapolis local. He died on 7 May 1941 in Butte, Montana, just two months after his brother, still in prison, died.</p>	<p>McNamara, John Joseph</p> <p>ChangeOfHealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ birth 1876 ◆ death 1941-05-07, in Butte, Montana <p>ChangeOfRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ was sibling of James Barnabas McNamara <p>ChangeOfSocialRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ worked with IABSIW (before 1911 ?) ◆ supporter of American Federation of Labor ◆ worked with IABSIW, in Indianapolis (after 1921-05-10 ?) <p>ChangeOfLocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ extradited to California (after 1911 ?) <p>BioEvent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ arrested in Indianapolis 1911, by William J. Burns Detective Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ related event, bombing of the Los Angeles Times in 1910 ◆ pleaded guilty to the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works, in 1911-12-01 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ related event, McNamara Defense ◆ involved agent Samuel Gompers ◆ involved agent Clarence Darrow ◆ involved agent Lincoln Steffens ◆ involved agent E.W. Scripps ◆ sentenced to 15 years in prison on 1911-12-05 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ related event, McNamara Defense ◆ released from prison on 1921-05-10
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Appendix D

<p>John Leslie was born in 1630 and he succeeded to the earldom of Rothes at the age of eleven. Leslie was one of the first noblemen to serve Charles II on his arrival in Britain from Breda in 1650 and at the king's coronation he carried the Sword of State. Commanding his regiment he accompanied the Scottish army into England but was taken prisoner at the Battle of Worcester in 1651, and committed to the Tower of London. In 1652 he was freed but only to within ten miles of the City of London, although he was allowed to return to Scotland on business in 1652, 1653, and 1654. In 1654-1655 he was allowed to stay in Newcastle for six months. In 1656-1657 he was again permitted to visit Scotland but Cromwell had him committed to Edinburgh Castle to prevent a duel between him and Viscount Morpeth. On the return of Charles in 1660, again from Breda, Leslie accompanied him, and he was appointed President of the Council in Scotland, and in 1661 Lord of Session, and Commissioner of the Exchequer. In 1662 he went to London to press for the establishment of episcopacy, and in 1663 he was appointed Lord High Treasurer and a Privy Councillor in England. In 1664 he became Keeper of the Privy Seal. Although marital scandal caused him to lose many of his official functions he was created Duke of Rothes in 1680. John Leslie, 7th Earl of Rothes, Duke of Rothes, died at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh, on 27 July 1681.</p>	<p>Leslie, John</p> <p>ChangeOfHealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ birth 1630 ◆ death 1681-07-27, at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh <p>ChangeOfRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ knows of Charles Howard (Viscount Morpeth) ◆ has met Charles II <p>ChangeOfSocialRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ appointed Earl of Rothes, (in 1641 ?) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with Peerage of Scotland (?) ◆ appointed President of the Privy Council (of Scotland ?), in 1660 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with Privy Council in Scotland (?) ◆ appointed as Lord of Session, in 1661 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with Court of Sessions of Scotland (?) ◆ appointed as Commissioner of the Exchequer, in 1661 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with Court of Exchequer of Scotland (?) ◆ appointed as Lord High Treasurer, in 1663 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with Officers of the State (?) ◆ member of the Privy Council (of England ?), in 1663. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with Privy Council of England (?) ◆ appointed as Keeper of the Privy Seal, in 1664 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with Officers of the State (?) ◆ appointed as Duke of Rothes, in 1680 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with Peerage of Scotland (?) <p>ChangeOfLocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ traveled to Scotland, in 1652 ◆ traveled to Scotland, in 1653 ◆ traveled to Scotland, in 1654 ◆ stayed in Newcastle from 1654-1655 ◆ stayed in Edinburgh Castle, in 1656-1657 ◆ traveled to London, in 1662. <p>BioEvent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ participated in the arrival of Charles II to Britain in 1650 ◆ participated in the coronation of Charles II ◆ taken prisoner in the Battle of Worcester, in 1651 ◆ committed to the Tower of London (after 1651?) ◆ freed from the Tower of London but restricted to the City of London, in 1652 ◆ participated in the arrival of Charles II to Britain in 1660.
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Appendix E

John Maynard Keynes was born in Cambridge on 5 June 1883, the son of Florence and Dr. John Neville Keynes, fellow of Pembroke College and later University Registrar. He was educated at Eton, and came up to King's College, Cambridge as a scholar in 1902. After he was awarded his undergraduate degree, he entered the Home Civil Service and served for two years at the India Office. He left the civil service in 1908, however, when he became a fellow of King's College and remained so until his death. He was lecturer in Economics from 1911 to 1937 and in 1919 he also took on the post of Second Bursar of the college. In 1924 he began his memorable tenure as first bursar, changing completely the philosophy by which the college managed its assets, and in 1925, he married Lydia Lopokova. Despite his retirement from the India Office, Keynes was to be found in London almost as often as in Cambridge, placing his services at the disposal of his government, particularly when called upon by the Treasury. He served on a number of government committees in the 1920s and 30s, but - as with everyone else - it was during the two world wars that most was demanded of Keynes. During World War I he became a civil servant in the Treasury and by 1917 had gained a position of some responsibility. He was the Treasury's representative at the peace conference that ended the war. At the invitation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Keynes placed his services at the disposal of his country again in 1940, after war had broken out a second time. As an advisor to the treasury, he was much involved in both the problems of war finance and plans for the later transition from war to peace. Among other things, Keynes acted as one of the negotiators of Lend-Lease, and played a leading part at the Bretton Woods conference. He was rewarded for his serviced during the first war with a C.B., and during the second by elevation to the peerage, becoming Baron Keynes of Tilton. It was not as a servant of college or country, however, that Keynes has made his name, but as a brilliant and original economist. Keynes was a prolific writer who preferred short, immediately relevant works to exhaustive theoretical tomes. He did not write his works with the intention that they should last forever, but wished only to ensure that the fiscal problems of the day were addressed as quickly and competently as possible. In the process he did, nevertheless, create something lasting - what we know call Keynesian economics - the cornerstone of which were his theories on saving and investment, and their relation to rising and falling prices. These were elaborated in his 'Treatise on money' (1930) and his later 'General theory of employment, interest and money' (1936). Through his leadership in a number of societies and his editorship of the 'Economic Journal' he had great influence on the next generation of economists, and through his editorship of the 'Nation and Athenaeum' and 'New Statesman and Nation' he influenced his contemporaries more widely. He died on Easter Sunday, 21 April 1946, after several years of ill-health.

Keynes, John Maynard

ChangeOfHealth

- ◆ birth, in Cambridge, on 1883-06-05
- ◆ death, on 1946-04-21
- ◆ had ill-health, before 1946-04-21

ChangeOfRelation

- ◆ child of Florence Keynes
- ◆ child of John Neville Keynes
 - was employed by Pembroke College
- ◆ spouse of Lydia Lopokova, in 1925

ChangeOfSocialRelation

- ◆ studied at Eton College (before 1902 ?)
- ◆ studied at King's College, Cambridge in 1902
- ◆ employed by the Home Civil Service, before 1908
- ◆ employed by King's College, as a fellow after 1908
- ◆ employed by King's College, as lecturer of Economics from 1911-1937
- ◆ employed by King's College, as Second Bursar in 1919
- ◆ employed by King's College, as First Bursar in 1924
- ◆ employed by the Treasury of the United Kindom (after 1914 ?)
- ◆ awarded with the a C.B.
- ◆ appointed as Baron Keynes of Tilton
 - with Peerage of England

Origination

- ◆ inventor of Keynesian economics
- ◆ authored work "Treatise on money" (1930)
- ◆ authored work "General theory of employment, interest and money" (1936)
- ◆ editor of "Economic Journal"
- ◆ editor of "Nation and Athenaeum"
- ◆ editor of "New Statesman and Nation"

BioEvent

- ◆ was representative of the Treasury at WWI peace conference (participant in).
- ◆ was a negotiator of the Lend-Lease
- ◆ was a leading participant of the Bretton Woods conference

Appendix F

Abbott, Leonard Dalton (1878-1953), American radical, freethinker, and anarchist. An early member of the Socialist Party of America, he later became involved in the anarchist movement. Abbott was the founding president of the Francisco Ferrer Association (1910), an active lecturer at the New York Modern School, president of the Thomas Paine National Historical Association (1910), active in the Freethinkers of America, and lead the movement to have the Free Speech League incorporated in 1911. He was secretary of the Birth Control Committee (1916), and of the Emma Goldman Defense Fund (1916). Abbott was also a major financial contributor to the Anti-Militarist League and to the funeral expenses for Berg, Caron, and Hansen, who died in the Lexington Avenue explosion in 1914. In 1910 he signed a letter in protest of the death sentence passed upon Kotoku and other Japanese anarchists, which was sent to the Japanese ambassador. In 1911 Abbott initiated a protest letter to Justice countering the allegation that EG was a Czarist spy. He also took an active role in the New York Mexican Revolution Conference, which took place at the Ferrer Center. He assisted with Margaret Sanger's defense through the Free Speech League after her magazine *Woman Rebel* was suppressed and she was charged with obscenity (1914-1915), and was active through the Free Speech League during the Tarrytown free speech fight in 1914. He met Rosa Yuster at the Ferrer School and they were married after the birth of their second child in 1915. A regular contributor to *Mother Earth*, including the tenth anniversary souvenir edition, he also contributed to *The Truth Seeker*, *The International*, and *Revolt*. Abbott was associate editor of *Current Literature* (1905-1925), edited *Free Comrade* (1912) with J. William Lloyd and C. L. Swartz, and *Modern School* in 1912 with Harry Kelly. Written works include: *Francisco Ferrer: His Life, Work, and Martyrdom* (ed.; Francisco Ferrer Association, 1910), *What Ferrer Taught in His Schools* (Current Literature Pub. Co., 1910), and *The Detroit Francisco Ferrer Modern School* (with William Thurston Brown; New York: Herold Press, 1912).

Abbott, Leonard Dalton

ChangeOfHealth

- ◆ birth, 1878
- ◆ death, 1953

ChangeOfRelation

- ◆ spouse of Rosa Yuster, after 1915
- ◆ knows of Emma Goldman
- ◆ influenced by Francisco Ferrer
- ◆ knows of Thomas Paine
- ◆ knows of Margaret Sanger
- ◆ colleague of J. William Lloyd
- ◆ colleague of C.L. Swartz
- ◆ colleague of Harry Kelly
- ◆ colleague of William Thurston Brown

ChangeOfSocialRelation

- ◆ member of Socialist Party of America
- ◆ founder of Francisco Ferrer Association, in 1910
- ◆ worked with the New York Modern School
- ◆ was involved with the Freethinkers of America
- ◆ secretary of the Birth Control Committee in 1916
- ◆ secretary of the Emma Goldman Defense Fund in 1916
- ◆ financier to the Anti-Militarist League
- ◆ president of Thomas Paine National Historical Association in 1910
- ◆ involved with the Free Speech League (before 1911 ?)

Origination

- ◆ contributed to "Mother Earth"
- ◆ contributed to "The Truth Seeker"
- ◆ contributed to "The International"
- ◆ contributed to the "Revolt"
- ◆ editor of "Current Literature" between 1905-1925
- ◆ editor of "Free Comrade" in 1912
 - with J. William Lloyd and C.L. Swartz
- ◆ editor of "Modern School" in 1912
 - with Harry Kelly
- ◆ authored work "Francisco Ferrer: His Life, Work, and Martyrdom" (1910)
- ◆ authored work "What Ferrer Taught in His Schools" (1910)
- ◆ authored work "The Detroit Francisco Ferrer Modern School" (1912)
 - with William Thurston Brown

BioEvent

- ◆ agent of incorporation of Free Speech League in 1911
- ◆ participant in the New York Mexican Revolution Conference
- ◆ participant in Margaret Sanger's defense, between 1914-1915
- ◆ participant in Tarrytown free speech fight, in 1914

Appendix G

Fitzgerald, Margaret Eleanor (1877-1955), known affectionately as "Fitzie," or "the Lioness" for her red hair, close friend of EG and AB, and manager of Mother Earth and later The Blast. A teacher, she planned in 1898 to become a missionary for the Seventh Day Adventists. She became interested in anarchism and the labor movement in 1901 and 1902, after spending time as an advance sales agent for traveling Chataquas. Fitzgerald was an early lover and friend of BR. She worked first as secretary, then as assistant editor, of Mother Earth. She lived at the Mother Earth household at 74 East 119th Street, N.Y. Fitzgerald became AB's companion and political comrade, and moved with him in 1915 to San Francisco, where she worked as manager and assistant editor of The Blast (1916). Active organizer in both the Caplan-Schmidt defense and the Mooney-Billings campaign.

Fitzgerald, Margaret Eleanor

ChangeOfHealth

- ◆ birth 1877
- ◆ death 1955

ChangeOfRelation

- ◆ close friend of Emma Goldman
- ◆ close friend of Alexander Berkman
- ◆ close friend of Ben Reitman

ChangeOfSocialRelation

- ◆ employed by Mother Earth
- ◆ employed by The Blast
- ◆ participant in Caplan-Schmidt Defense
- ◆ participant in Mooney-Billings campaign

ChangeOfLocation

- ◆ moved with Alexander Berkman to San Francisco (1915)

Origination

- ◆ editor of Mother Earth
- ◆ editor of The Blast

Appendix H

Michael Faraday was born on 22 September 1791 at Newington Butts. Having received little formal education, he was apprenticed to a bookbinder in 1804, becoming interested in science through reading scientific publications and attending lectures given by, amongst others, Sir Humphry Davy. In 1813, he was engaged as a chemical assistant at the Royal Institution in London. In 1815, Faraday resumed his post at the Royal Institution where he began to conduct numerous scientific experiments. He was promoted superintendent of the house in 1821, the year in which he discovered the principle of the electric motor, later publishing his work on electromagnetic rotations. In 1823, he liquefied chlorine, thus proving that a gas was transformable to a liquid state, and two years later isolated the compound benzene. In 1830, Faraday was appointed professor of chemistry at the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich, a post he held until 1851. During the 1830s, Faraday conducted numerous experiments in electricity and electromagnetism, discovering the phenomenon of electromagnetic induction in 1831, and conducting research on electrolysis in 1833, thus formulating Faraday's Laws. In addition to other scientific contributions, he produced the first dynamo and discovered that a magnetic field can rotate the plane of polarized light, later known as the Faraday Effect. Between 1836 and 1865, Faraday acted as scientific adviser to Trinity House, an establishment responsible for safe navigation around the shores of England and Wales. After his health began to deteriorate in 1841, he conducted fewer experiments and devoted more of his time to lecturing. He died on 25 August 1867 at Hampton Court in London.

Faraday, Michael

ChangeOfHealth

- ◆ birth, 1791-09-22, at Newington Butts
- ◆ illhealth after 1841
- ◆ death, 1867-08-25, at Hampton Court, London

ChangeOfRelation

- ◆ influenced by Sir Humphry Davy

ChangeOfSocialRelation

- ◆ employed by the Royal Institution, in 1813
- ◆ employed by the Royal Institution, in 1815
- ◆ promoted by the Royal Institution, in 1821
- ◆ employed by the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich (?), between 1830-1851
- ◆ employed by the Trinity House , between 1836-1865

Origination

- ◆ discovered principle of electric motor, in 1821
- ◆ succeeded in liquefying chlorine, in 1823
- ◆ succeeded in isolating the compound benzene, in 1825
- ◆ discovered electromagnetic induction, in 1831
- ◆ discovered Faraday's Laws, in 1833
- ◆ produced the first dynamo
- ◆ discovered the Faraday Effect

Appendix I

<p>Quentin Claudian Stephen Bell (1910-1996) was an artist, potter, author and founding Professor of the History and Theory of Art at the University of Sussex from 1967 to 1975. He was the son of Clive Bell (1881-1964) and Vanessa Stephen (1879-1961) - and the nephew of the writer Virginia Woolf (1882-1941), with whom he enjoyed a trusted and affectionate relationship throughout their lives and whose first elected biographer he was to become. Bell's papers bear witness to that familial affection and to the responsibility and care which he bestowed on his distinguished aunt's literary memory. Bell's highly praised Virginia Woolf: a biography, 2 vols (London: Hogarth Press, 1972), won not only the James Tait Black Memorial Prize, but also the Duff Cooper Prize and the Yorkshire Post Book of the Year Award. After the death of Virginia's widower, Leonard Woolf (1880-1969), Quentin Bell and his sister Angelica Garnett inherited Virginia Woolf's literary estate, the administration of which was undertaken by Quentin (see SxMs 13 and 18). In this and in all aspects of Woolf matters he was able to call on the knowledge and judgement of his wife Anne Olivier Bell, later editor with Andrew McNeillie of The diary of Virginia Woolf, 5 vols (London: Hogarth Press, 1977-84) (see SxMs 70). In the years that followed there has continued to be vigorous interest in all aspects of Virginia Woolf's life and work.</p>	<p>Bell, Quentin Claudian Stephen</p> <p>ChangeOfHealth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ birth 1910 ◆ death 1996 <p>ChangeOfRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ child of Clive Bell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ birth 1881, death 1964 ◆ child of Vanessa Stephen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ birth 1879, death 1961 ◆ relative of Virginia Woolf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ birth 1882, death 1941 ◆ spouse of Anne Olivier Bell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ editor of "The diary of Virginia Woolf" ○ with Andrew McNeillie ◆ sibling of Angelica Garnett <p>ChangeOfSocialRelation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ founder of the History and Theory of Art at the University of Sussex from 1967 to 1975 ◆ work received the Duff Cooper Prize ◆ work received the James Tait Black Memorial Prize ◆ work received the Yorkshire Post Book of the Year Award <p>Origination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ authored work "Virginia Woolf: a biography" in 1972 <p>BioEvent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ inherited Virginia Woolf's literary estate after 1969
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Appendix J

T.S. Eliot was born in St. Louis, Missouri, the youngest son of Henry Ware Eliot (1843-1919) and Charlotte Stearns Eliot (nee Charlotte Champe Stearns, 1843-1929). One of the Eliot's children had died in infancy, but five siblings remained to share T.S. Eliot's life: Ada (1869-1943), Margaret (1871-1956), Charlotte (1874-1926), Marian (1877-1964) and Henry (1879-1947).

In his youth, Eliot attended private schools, and then went to Harvard where he studied French literature. After graduation in 1910 he spent a year in Paris, returned to Harvard for doctoral studies in philosophy (1911-14), and went to seminars of the visiting lecturer Bertrand Russell, who became a friend. Eliot arrived in Europe on a travelling fellowship in 1914, landing in London and more particularly in Bloomsbury. His first literary contacts were other expatriate Americans, notably Ezra Pound, and he spent some time in the Autumn of that year studying philosophy at Merton College, Oxford.

In 1915, Eliot published 'The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock' in 'Poetry' magazine, and in the same year he married Vivienne Haigh-Wood, making their first home in Bertrand Russell's Bury Street flat. In need of a steady income, Eliot became a teacher, and then a clerk at Lloyd's bank. In 1919, he published 'Poems' with Hogarth Press, the publishing house presided over by Leonard and Virginia Woolf, and in 1923 Hogarth came out with the English edition of 'The Waste Land'. In 1922 he began his own literary magazine 'The Criterion', which continued publication until 1939.

In 1925 he joined the publishing firm of Faber, with whom he published 'Murder in the Cathedral' (1935) and 'The Family Reunion' (1939). During the same period, he became great friends with John Davy Hayward, Geoffrey Faber and Frank Morley, a coterie that - once established in the late 1920s - would last for the next 30 years. Hayward eventually became indispensable to Eliot as his literary advisor, providing particularly helpful suggestions for improvements in the phrasing and construction of 'Four Quartets' (1935-42). During the war he also became the self-styled 'Keeper of the Eliot Archive' and thereafter Eliot systematically gave Hayward groups of manuscripts and typescripts, and all printed editions.

After the war, Eliot moved into a flat with Hayward, having separated from his wife, Vivienne, several years earlier. At the same time, Eliot's stature as poet, dramatist and critic increased, with many arguing that he was England's greatest living poet. In 1938 he was awarded an honorary degree by Cambridge University and in 1948 he received the Nobel Prize for Literature and the Order of Merit. In 1957 Eliot married Valerie Fletcher.

Eliot, Thomas Stearns

ChangeOfHealth

- ◆ birth 1888, in St. Louis, Missouri
- ◆ death 1965

ChangeOfRelation

- ◆ child of Henry Ware Eliot: birth 1843, death 1919
- ◆ child of Charlotte Champe Stearns: birth 1843, death 1929
- ◆ sibling of Ada Sheffield: birth 1869, death 1943
- ◆ sibling of Margaret Dawes Eliot: birth 1871, death 1956
- ◆ sibling of Charlotte Smith: birth 1874, death 1926
- ◆ sibling of Marian Cushing Eliot: birth 1877, death 1964
- ◆ sibling of Henry Ware Eliot Jr.: birth 1879, death 1947
- ◆ friend of Bertrand Russell, after 1911
- ◆ has met Ezra Pound
- ◆ spouse of Vivienne Haigh-Wood, in 1915
- ◆ close friend and lived with John Davy Hayward, after 1920
- ◆ close friend of Geoffrey Faber, after 1920
- ◆ close friend of Frank Morley, after 1920
- ◆ spouse of Valerie Fletcher, in 1957

ChangeOfSocialRelation

- ◆ studied at Harvard, before 1910
- ◆ studied at Harvard, between 1911-1914
- ◆ studied, at Merton College, Oxford, 1914
- ◆ awarded honorary degree by Cambridge University, in 1938
- ◆ awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, in 1948
- ◆ awarded the Order of Merit, in 1948

Origination

- ◆ authored work "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" published in "Poetry" magazine, in 1915
- ◆ authored work "Poems" published with Hogarth Press in 1919
- ◆ authored work "The Waste Land" published with Hogarth Press in 1923
- ◆ founder of literary magazine, "The Criterion," which ran from 1922-1939
- ◆ authored play "Murder in the Cathedral" (1935) published by Faber
- ◆ authored play "The Family Reunion" (1939) published by Faber
- ◆ authored work "Four Quartets" (1935-1942)

ChangeOfLocation

- ◆ traveled to Paris, between 1910-1911
- ◆ traveled to Bloomsbury, London 1914

Appendix K

de Cleyre, Voltairine (1866-1912) American anarchist, freethinker, poet, lecturer, and teacher. Together with EG and Lucy Parsons, she was a leading anarchist spokeswoman of the period. After corresponding with AB while he was in prison, she helped him adjust to life after his release and was instrumental in his completion of *Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist* (1912). Berkman returned the favor and edited a posthumous volume of her selected works, *Selected Works of Voltairine de Cleyre* (1914). Her relationship with EG was complex, and in 1910 and 1911 they clashed over the issue of who constituted the proper audience for anarchist propaganda during a de Cleyre lecture tour in the fall of 1910. De Cleyre corresponded regularly with EG during this period and EG supported her through the worst stages of her illness. Her private letters, however, reflect suspicions about EG's financial honesty and rigor. Nonetheless, in 1911 she joined the signatories of the widely circulated letter to Justice protesting their accusation that EG was a Czarist spy. By 1911 de Cleyre's activism was focused almost exclusively on the Mexican Revolution. As treasurer of the Mexican Liberal Defense Conference of Chicago, she raised funds for the PLM by lecturing and distributing copies of *Regeneracion* and in July 1911 she became the Chicago correspondent to *Regeneracion*. Shortly before her death she had begun learning Spanish with the hope of moving to Los Angeles to immerse herself in the Mexican struggle. In the last nineteen months of her life, she lived in Chicago with Annie and Jake Livshis, and, for two months, taught at the Modern School there. She wrote for foreign language anarchist papers such as *Di Fraye Gezelshaft*, *Volne Listy* (a Bohemian anarchist paper), and *Freie Arbeiter Stimme*. In 1911 she turned down an offer from Leonard Abbott to become Business Manager of the Ferrer Association, concerned that anarchists did not have enough practical experience in educating children to properly manage a school. In 1912 she wrote in *The Agitator* her support for the McNamara brothers after their confession, "The McNamara Storm," 15 January 1912, and protested against the treatment of the IWW members during the Free Speech Fight in San Diego. Also in 1912 she worked on a translation of Louis Michel's memoirs. In the months following her 20 June 1912 death there was a flood of memorials published within the anarchists press celebrating her life, including an article by Hutchins Hapgood in the *Globe and Commercial Advertiser* (21 June 1912), two articles in *Regeneracion*, one in English and one in Spanish, (22 June 1912), articles by Saul Yanovsky and de Cleyre's former student Joseph Cohen in *Freie Arbeiter Shtimme* (22 June 1912 and 28 June 1912 respectively), Jay Fox in *The Agitator* (15 July 1912), Luigi Galleani in *Cronaca Sovversiva* (27 July 1912), an article in *Freedom* (August 1912), Joseph Kucera in *Why* (August 1913). The July 1912 *Mother Earth* was a memorial issue dedicated to de Cleyre's memory and was the September 1913 *Herald of Revolt*. A committee of anarchists, including Leonard Abbott, Harry Kelly, Joseph Kucera, Saul Yanovsky, and Margaret Perle McLeod formed the Voltairine de Cleyre publication fund to raise money to publish her selected works and shortly after her death Annie Livshis published a pamphlet *In Memoriam: Voltairine de Cleyre* (Chicago, 1912). During this period all her work was initially published by the Mother Earth Publishing Association (New York) including: *The Dominant Idea* (1910), *The Mexican Revolt* (1911), *Direct Action* (1912), and *Selected Works of Voltairine de Cleyre*, edited by Alexander Berkman with a biographical sketch by Hippolyte Havel (1914). She also translated Francisco Ferrer's *The Modern School*, for the November 1909 *Mother Earth*, later published as a pamphlet by the Mother Earth Publishing Association, 1909. Later, a collection of her writings, *Selected Stories* (Seattle: *The Libertarian Magazine*, 1916) was published by Cassius Cook. She was buried at Waldheim Cemetery, close to the Haymarket Memorial.

de Cleyre, Voltairine

ChangeOfHealth

- ◆ birth 1866
- ◆ death 1912-06-21

ChangeOfRelation

- ◆ knows of Francisco Ferrar
- ◆ knows of Louis Michel
- ◆ lived with Annie Livshis, in Chicago, before 1912-06-21
- ◆ lived with Jake Livshis, in Chicago, before 1912-06-21
- ◆ mentor of Joseph Cohen
- ◆ colleague of Alexander Berkman
- ◆ colleague of Emma Goldman
- ◆ colleague of Leonard Abbott

(known by: Hutchins Hapgood, Saul Yanovsky, Jay Fox, Luigi Galleani, Joseph Kucera, Leonard Abbott, Harry Kelly, Margaret Perle McLeod, Hippolyte Havel, Cassius Cook ?)

ChangeOfSocialRelation

- ◆ involved with PLM, (before 1911-07 ?)
- ◆ taught at the Modern School in Chicago, before 1912-06-21.

Origination

- ◆ authored work "Selected Works Of Voltairine de Cleyre" (1914)
 - editor Alexander Berkman
- ◆ contributor to "Regeneracion," after 1911-07
- ◆ contributor to *Di Fraye Gezelshaft*
- ◆ contributor to *Volne Listy*
- ◆ contributor to *Freie Arbeiter Stimme*
- ◆ contributore to "The Agitator"
- ◆ authored work "The Dominant Idea" (1910)
- ◆ authored work "The Mexican Revolt" (1911)
- ◆ authored work "Direct Action" (1912)
- ◆ authored work "Selected Stories" (1916)
- ◆ translator of "The Modern School" (1909)

BioEvent

- ◆ participant in Free Speech Fight in 1912
- ◆ participant in Mexican Liberal Defense Conference, of Chicago