

# Mercy Philbricks Choice

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**MERCY PHILBRICKS CHOICE** Helen Hunt Jackson 2016-08-27  
Helen Hunt Jackson Kate Phillips 2003-04-03 Features a biographical sketch of American writer Helen Maria Hunt Jackson (1830-1885), compiled by the Glass Ceiling Communications. Discusses Jackson's activist efforts for Native Americans.

**Mercy Philbrick's Choice** Helen Hunt Jackson 1876 This is a pre-1923 historical reproduction that was curated for quality. Quality assurance was conducted on each of these books in an attempt to remove books with imperfections introduced by the digitization process. Though we have made best efforts - the books may have occasional errors that do not impede the reading experience. We believe this work is culturally important and have elected to bring the book back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide.

**Mercy Philbrick's Choice (Classic Reprint)** Helen Hunt Jackson 2015-07-11 Excerpt from Mercy Philbrick's Choice To one who found us on a starless night, All helpless, groping in a dangerous wag, Where countless treacherous hidden pitfalls lay, And, seeing all our peril, flashed a light To show to our

bewildered, blinded sight, By one swift, clear, and piercing ray, The safe, sure path, - what words could reach the height Of our great thankfulness? And yet, at most, The most he saved was this poor, paltry life Of flesh, which is so little worth its cost, Which eager sows, but may not stay to reap, And so soon breathless with the strain and strife, Its work half - done, exhausted, falls asleep. II. But unto him who finds men's souls astray In night that they know not is night at all, Walking, with reckless feet, where they may fall Each moment into deadlier deaths than slay The flesh, - to him whose truth can rend away From such lost souls their moral night's black pall, - Oh, unto him what words can hearts recall Which their deep gratitude finds fit to say? No words but these, - and these to him are best: - That, henceforth, like a quenchless vestal flame, His words of truth shall burn on Truth's pure shrine; His memory be truth worshipped and confessed; Our gratitude and love, the priestess line, Who serve before Truth's altar, in his name. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten

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☐**So has a Daisy vanished**☐ George Mamunes 2007-10-10 "Examines the ways in which Dickinson's literary style was affected by her experiences with tuberculosis. An in-depth discussion on 73 of Dickinson's poems provides readers with a fresh perspective on her notoriously shut-in lifestyle, her complicated relationship with the tuberculosis-stricken Benjamin Franklin Newton, and the possible real-life inspirations for her "terror since September."--Provided by publisher.

**Bits of Talk, in Verse and Prose, for Young Folks (1876). By: H. H (Helen Hunt Jackson)** H. H 2016-12-03 Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885), was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted considerable attention to her cause. Commercially popular, it was estimated to have been reprinted 300 times and most readers liked its romantic and picturesque qualities rather than its political content. The novel was so popular that it

attracted many tourists to Southern California who wanted to see places from the book. She was born Helen Maria Fiske in Amherst, Massachusetts, the daughter of Nathan Welby Fiske and Deborah Waterman Vinal Fisk. Helen's father was a minister, author, and professor of Latin, Greek, and philosophy at Amherst College. She had two brothers, both of whom died soon after birth, and a sister Anne. They were raised as Unitarian. Anne became the wife of E. C. Banfield, a federal government official who served as Solicitor of the United States Treasury. The girls lost their mother in 1844, when Helen was fifteen. Three years later their father died. He had provided financially for Helen's education and arranged for an uncle to care for her. Fiske attended Ipswich Female Seminary and the Abbott Institute, a boarding school in New York City run by Reverend J.S.C. Abbott. She was a classmate of Emily Dickinson, also from Amherst; Emily became a renowned poet. The two corresponded for the rest of their lives, but few of their letters have survived. In 1852 at age 22, Fiske married U.S. Army Captain Edward Bissell Hunt. They had two sons, one of whom, Murray Hunt, died as an infant in 1854 of a brain disease. In 1863, her husband died in a military accident. Her second son Rennie Hunt died of diphtheria in 1865. Hunt traveled widely. In the winter of 1873-1874 she was in Colorado Springs, Colorado at the resort of Seven Falls, seeking rest in hopes of a cure for tuberculosis, which was often fatal before the invention of antibiotics. (See Tuberculosis treatment in Colorado Springs). While in Colorado Springs, Hunt met William Sharpless Jackson, a wealthy banker and railroad executive. They married in 1875 and she took the name Jackson, under which she was best

known for her later writings. Helen Hunt began writing after the deaths of her family members. She published her early work anonymously, usually under the name "H.H." Ralph Waldo Emerson admired her poetry and used several of her poems in his public readings. He included five of them in his *Parnassus: An Anthology of Poetry* (1880). Over the next two years, she published three novels in the anonymous No Name Series, including *Mercy Philbrick's Choice* and *Hetty's Strange History*. She also encouraged a contribution from Emily Dickinson to *A Masque of Poets* as part of the same series.....

Mercy Philbrick's Choice Helen Hunt Jackson 1876

Mercy Philbrick's Choice Helen Hunt Jackson 1876

**Saxe Holm's Stories (1878). By: Helen Hunt Jackson** Helen Hunt Jackson 2018-06-04 Helen Maria Hunt Jackson (pen name, H.H.; October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885), was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native Americans by the United States government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted considerable attention to her cause. Commercially popular, it was estimated to have been reprinted 300 times and most readers liked its romantic and picturesque qualities rather than its political content. The novel was so popular that it attracted many tourists to Southern California who wanted to see places from the book. Early years and education Helen Maria Fiske was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, the daughter of Nathan Welby Fiske and Deborah Waterman Vinal Fiske. Helen's

father was a minister, author, and professor of Latin, Greek, and philosophy at Amherst College. She had two brothers, Humphrey Washburn Fiske (?-1833) and David Vinal Fiske (1829-1829), both of whom died soon after birth, and a sister Anne. They were raised as Unitarian. Anne became the wife of E. C. Banfield, a federal government official who served as Solicitor of the United States Treasury. The girls' mother died in 1844, when Helen was fourteen. Three years later, their father died. He had provided financially for Helen's education and arranged for an uncle to care for her. Fiske attended Ipswich Female Seminary and the Abbott Institute, a boarding school in New York City run by Reverend John Stevens Cabot Abbott. She was a classmate of Emily Dickinson, also from Amherst; Emily became a renowned poet. The two corresponded for the rest of their lives, but few of their letters have survived. WORK: *Bits of Travel* (1872) *Bits about Home Matters* (1873) *Saxe Holm's Stories* (1874) *The Story of Boon* (1874) *Mercy Philbrick's Choice* (1876) *Hetty's Strange History* (1877) *Bits of Talk in Verse and Prose for Young Folks* (1876) *Bits of Travel at Home* (1878) *Nelly's Silver Mine: A Story of Colorado Life* (1878) *Letters from a Cat* (1879) *A Century of Dishonor* (1881) *Ramona* (1884) *Zeph: A Posthumous Story* (1885) *Glimpses of Three Coasts* (1886) *Between Whiles* (1888) *A Calendar of Sonnets* (1891) *Ryan Thomas* (1892) *The Hunter Cats of Connorloa* (1894) *Poems by Helen Jackson Roberts Bros*, Boston (1893) *Pansy Billings and Popsy: Two Stories of Girl Life* (1898) *Glimpses of California* (1914) Hetty's Strange History. By the Author of "Mercy Philbrick's Choice" [H.H.J.]. afterwards JACKSON HUNT (Helen Maria) 1877

**Mercy Philbrick's Choice - Scholar's**

**Choice Edition** Helen Hunt Jackson  
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**Poems** Helen Jackson 2016-12-03 Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885), was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted considerable attention to her cause. Commercially popular, it was estimated to have been reprinted

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**Mercy Philbrick's Choice** Hunt Helen Jackson 2007-08-01

**Irene the Missionary** John William De Forest 1879

*Mercy Philbrick's Choice* Helen Hunt Jackson 2018-05-23  
Reproduction of the original: *Mercy Philbrick's Choice* by Helen Hunt Jackson

[Bits of Talk About Home Matters](#) Helen Maria Hunt Jackson 2016-12-02  
Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885),

was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted considerable attention to her cause. Commercially popular, it was estimated to have been reprinted 300 times and most readers liked its romantic and picturesque qualities rather than its political content. The novel was so popular that it attracted many tourists to Southern California who wanted to see places from the book. She was born Helen Maria Fiske in Amherst, Massachusetts, the daughter of Nathan Welby Fiske and Deborah Waterman Vinal Fisk. Helen's father was a minister, author, and professor of Latin, Greek, and philosophy at Amherst College. She had two brothers, both of whom died soon after birth, and a sister Anne. They were raised as Unitarian.[3] Anne became the wife of E. C. Banfield, a federal government official who served as Solicitor of the United States Treasury. The girls lost their mother in 1844, when Helen was fifteen. Three years later their father died. He had provided financially for Helen's education and arranged for an uncle to care for her. Fiske attended Ipswich Female Seminary and the Abbott Institute, a boarding school in New York City run by Reverend J.S.C. Abbott. She was a classmate of Emily Dickinson, also from Amherst; Emily became a renowned poet. The two corresponded for the rest of their lives, but few of their letters have survived. In 1852 at age 22, Fiske married U.S. Army Captain Edward Bissell Hunt. They had two

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Is that All? Harriet Waters Preston 1876

Afterglow George Parsons Lathrop 1877

**The Helen Jackson Year-book** Helen Hunt Jackson 1895

**A Modern Mephistopheles** Louisa May Alcott 1877 This chilling tale of lust, deception and greed, first published anonymously in 1877, allowed Alcott the chance to exercise "the lurid style" she believed was her "natural ambition". A novel of psychological complexity that touches on the controversial subjects of sexuality and drug use, *A Modern*

*Mephistopheles* is a penetrating and powerful study of human evil and its appalling consequences.

*Deirdré* Robert Dwyer Joyce 1876

**Bits of Travel at Home** Helen Jackson 2009-03 Helen Maria Hunt Jackson (1830-1885) was an American writer best known as the author of *Ramona*, a novel about the ill-treatment of Indians in Southern California. In 1879, her interests turned to the plight of the Native Americans after attending a lecture in Boston by Ponca Chief Standing Bear, who described the forcible removal of the Ponca Indians from their Nebraska reservation. Jackson was angered by what she heard regarding the unfair treatment at the hands of government agents and became an activist. She started investigating and publicizing the wrongdoing, circulating petitions, raising money, and writing letters to the *New York Times* on behalf of the Poncas. She also started writing a book condemning the Indian policy of the government and the history of broken treaties. Her other works include *Bits About Home Matters* (1873), *Saxe Holm's Stories* (1874), *Mercy Philbrick's Choice* (1876), *Ramona* (1884), *Between Whiles* (1888) and *Bits of Travel at Home* (1878).

**Gemini** Emily Fox 1878

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**Mercy Philbrick's Choice. [A Novel.**

**By Helen Hunt, Afterwards Jackson.]**

Mercy PHILBRICK 1876

**Bits of Travel at Home. by H. H. ,  
Author of Bits of Travel . By:Helen  
Hunt Jackson**

Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885), was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted considerable attention to her cause. Commercially popular, it was estimated to have been reprinted 300 times and most readers liked its romantic and picturesque qualities rather than its political content. The novel was so popular that it attracted many tourists to Southern California who wanted to see places from the book. She was born Helen Maria Fiske in Amherst, Massachusetts, the daughter of Nathan Welby Fiske and Deborah Waterman Vinal Fisk. Helen's father was a minister, author, and professor of Latin, Greek, and philosophy at Amherst College. She had two brothers, both of whom died soon after birth, and a sister Anne. They were raised as Unitarian. Anne became the wife of E. C. Banfield, a federal government official who served as Solicitor of the United States Treasury. The girls lost their mother in 1844, when Helen was fifteen. Three years later their father died. He had provided financially for Helen's education and arranged for an uncle to care for her. Fiske attended Ipswich Female Seminary and the Abbott Institute, a boarding school in New York City run by Reverend

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*Zeph: a Posthumous Story (1885)*. By: Helen Jackson (Original Classics)  
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*Between Whiles* Helen Hunt Jackson 1887 Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885), was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted considerable attention to her cause. Commercially popular, it was estimated to have been reprinted 300 times and most readers liked its

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*Mercy Philbrick's Choice* Helen Jackson 2013-03-25 A classic novel by Helen Hunt Jackson, in which the protagonist is based on Jackson's reclusive High School friend, Emily Dickinson.

*Hetty's Strange History* (1877). By: Helen Jackson (H. H). Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, Born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885) Helen Jackson 2016-12-03 Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885), was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted considerable attention to her cause. Commercially popular, it was estimated to have been reprinted 300 times and most readers liked its romantic and picturesque qualities rather than its political content. The novel was so popular that it

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Hetty's Strange History Helen Hunt Jackson 1877

**George Eliot** Mathilde Blind 1883 A thoughtful, sensitive, well-balanced, biography of one of England's best authors.

Hetty's Strange History (1877). By: Helen Jackson (H. H). Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, Born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885) Helen Jackson 2016-12-03 Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885), was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native

Americans by the U.S. government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted considerable attention to her cause. Commercially popular, it was estimated to have been reprinted 300 times and most readers liked its romantic and picturesque qualities rather than its political content. The novel was so popular that it attracted many tourists to Southern California who wanted to see places from the book. She was born Helen Maria Fiske in Amherst, Massachusetts, the daughter of Nathan Welby Fiske and Deborah Waterman Vinal Fisk. Helen's father was a minister, author, and professor of Latin, Greek, and philosophy at Amherst College. She had two brothers, both of whom died soon after birth, and a sister Anne. They were raised as Unitarian. Anne became the wife of E. C. Banfield, a federal government official who served as Solicitor of the United States Treasury. The girls lost their mother in 1844, when Helen was fifteen. Three years later their father died. He had provided financially for Helen's education and arranged for an uncle to care for her. Fiske attended Ipswich Female Seminary and the Abbott Institute, a boarding school in New York City run by Reverend J.S.C. Abbott. She was a classmate of Emily Dickinson, also from Amherst; Emily became a renowned poet. The two corresponded for the rest of their lives, but few of their letters have survived. In 1852 at age 22, Fiske married U.S. Army Captain Edward Bissell Hunt. They had two sons, one of whom, Murray Hunt, died as an infant in 1854 of a brain disease. In 1863, her husband died in a military

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#### **From Traditional to Rational Faith**

Andrew Griffin 1877

Glimpses of Three Coasts Helen Hunt

Jackson 1887 Helen Maria Hunt

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*Kismet* George Fleming 1877

**Jan of the Windmill** Juliana Horatia Ewing 1877 Brought as a foster child to live with the miller's family when he is an infant, Jan early shows interest and talent in the arts, exercises a good and gentle spirit with all people, and only after tragedy and cruelty fail to thwart his love of nature and art, is he able to learn of his past and become united with his real father.

**Nelly's Silver Mine. a Story of Colorado Life (1878).** By; H.H (Helen Hunt Jackson) H. H (Helen Hunt Jackson) 2016-12-03 Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885), was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted

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**Saxe Holm's Stories** Helen Hunt Jackson 1908 Helen Maria Hunt Jackson, born Helen Fiske (October 15, 1830 - August 12, 1885), was an American poet and writer who became an activist on behalf of improved treatment of Native Americans by the U.S. government. She described the adverse effects of government actions in her history *A Century of Dishonor* (1881). Her novel *Ramona* (1884) dramatized the federal government's mistreatment of Native Americans in Southern California after the Mexican-American War and attracted considerable attention to her cause. Commercially popular, it was estimated to have been reprinted 300 times and most readers liked its romantic and picturesque qualities rather than its political content. The novel was so popular that it attracted many tourists to Southern California who wanted to see places from the book. She was born Helen Maria Fiske in Amherst,

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