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APPENDIXES

1. Synopsis of *The Secret Garden*

The Secret Garden, novel for children written by American author Frances Hodgson Burnett and published in book form in 1911. The pastoral story of self-healing became a classic of children's literature and is considered to be among Burnett's best work.

The Novel begins on Mary Lennox, who is living in India with her wealthy British family. She is a selfish and disagreeable 10-year-old girl who has been spoiled by her servants and neglected by her unloving parents. When a cholera epidemic kills her parents and the servants, Mary is orphaned. After a brief stay with the family of an English clergyman, she is sent to England to live with a widowed uncle, Archibald Craven, at his huge Yorkshire estate, Misselthwaite Manor. Her uncle is rarely at Misselthwaite, however. Mary is brought to the estate by the head housekeeper, the fastidious Mrs. Medlock, who shuts her into a room and tells her not to explore the house.

Mary is put off when she finds that the chambermaid, Martha, is not as servile as the servants in India. But she is intrigued by Martha's stories about her own family, particularly those about her 12-year-old brother, Dickon, who has a nearly magical way with animals. When Martha mentions the late Mrs. Craven's walled garden, which was locked 10 years earlier by the uncle upon his wife's death, Mary is determined to find it. She spends the next few weeks wandering the grounds and talking to the elderly gardener, Ben Weatherstaff. One day, while following a friendly robin, Mary discovers an old key that she thinks may open

the locked garden. Shortly thereafter, she spots the door in the garden wall, and she lets herself into the secret garden. She finds that it is overgrown with dormant rose bushes and vines (it is winter), but she spots some green shoots, and she begins clearing and weeding in that area.

Mary continues to tend the garden. Her interaction with nature spurs a transformation: she becomes kinder, more considerate, and outgoing. One day she encounters Dickon, and he begins helping her in the secret garden. Mary later uncovers the source of the strange sounds she has been hearing in the mansion: they are the cries of her supposedly sick and crippled 10-year-old cousin, her uncle's son Colin, who has been confined to the house and tended to by servants. He and Mary become friends, and she discovers that Colin does not have a spinal deformation, as he has believed. Dickon and Mary take Colin to see the garden, and there he discovers that he is able to stand. The three children explore the garden together and plant seeds to revitalize it, and through their friendship and interactions with nature they grow healthier and happier. When her uncle returns and sees the amazing transformation that has occurred to his son and his formerly abandoned garden now in bloom, he embraces his family, as well as their rejuvenated outlook on life.

Sources: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/The-Secret-Garden>. Retrieved 4 October 2021.

2. Biography of Frances Hodgson Burnett

Frances Hodgson Burnett, née Frances Eliza Hodgson, (born Nov. 24, 1849, Manchester, Eng.—died Oct. 29, 1924, Plandome, N.Y., U.S.), American playwright and author who wrote the popular novel *Little Lord Fauntleroy*.

Frances Hodgson grew up in increasingly straitened circumstances after the death of her father in 1854. In 1865 the family immigrated to the United States and settled in New Market, near Knoxville, Tennessee, where the promise of support from a maternal uncle failed to materialize. In 1868 Hodgson managed to place a story with Godey's *Lady's Book*. Within a few years she was being published regularly in Godey's, Peterson's *Ladies' Magazine*, Scribner's *Monthly*, and Harper's. In 1873, after a year's visit to England, she married Dr. Swan Moses Burnett of New Market (divorced 1898).

Burnett's first novel, *That Lass o' Lowrie's*, which had been serialized in Scribner's, was published in 1877. Like her short stories, the book combined a remarkable gift for realistic detail in portraying scenes of working-class life—unusual in that day—with a plot consisting of the most romantic and improbable of turns. After moving with her husband to Washington, D.C., Burnett wrote the novels *Haworth's* (1879), *Louisiana* (1880), *A Fair Barbarian* (1881), and *Through One Administration* (1883), as well as a play, *Esmeralda* (1881), written with actor-playwright William Gillette.

In 1886 Burnett's most famous and successful book appeared. First serialized in *St. Nicholas* magazine, *Little Lord Fauntleroy* was intended as a

children's book, but it had its greatest appeal to mothers. It established the main character's long curls (based on her son Vivian's) and velvet suit with lace collar (based on Oscar Wilde's attire) as a mother's model for small boys, who generally hated it. The book sold more than half a million copies, and Burnett's income was increased by her dramatized version, which quickly became a repertory standard on the order of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. In 1888 she won a lawsuit in England over the dramatic rights to *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, establishing a precedent that was incorporated into British copyright law in 1911.

Her later books include *Sara Crewe* (1888), dramatized as *The Little Princess* (1905), and *The Secret Garden* (1909), both of which were also written for children. *The Lady of Quality* (1896) has been considered the best of her other plays. These, like most of her 40-odd novels, stress sentimental, romantic themes. In 1893 she published a memoir of her youth, *The One I Knew Best of All*. From the mid-1890s she lived mainly in England, but in 1909 she built a house in Plandome, Long Island, New York, where she died in 1924. Her son Vivian Burnett, the model for *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, wrote a biography of her in 1927 entitled *The Romantick Lady*.

Sources: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Frances-Hodgson-Burnett>. Retrieved 4 October 2021.