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International in scope, **LitFINDER** covers all time periods and contains a wealth of primary literature content, including more than 126,500 full-text poems, 850,000 poem citations and excerpts, 5,000 full-text short stories, 2,800 full-text essays, 1,800 full-text speeches, and 1,000 full-text plays

Go to your library website to access BadgerLink or go to <http://www.badgerlink.net>

LitFINDER also includes biographies, work summaries, photographs, and a glossary

Basic Search

Enter keywords from title, author, subject, and/or words within the body of a work
 Search for an exact phrase by typing quotation marks around it: "how do I love thee?"

Advanced Search

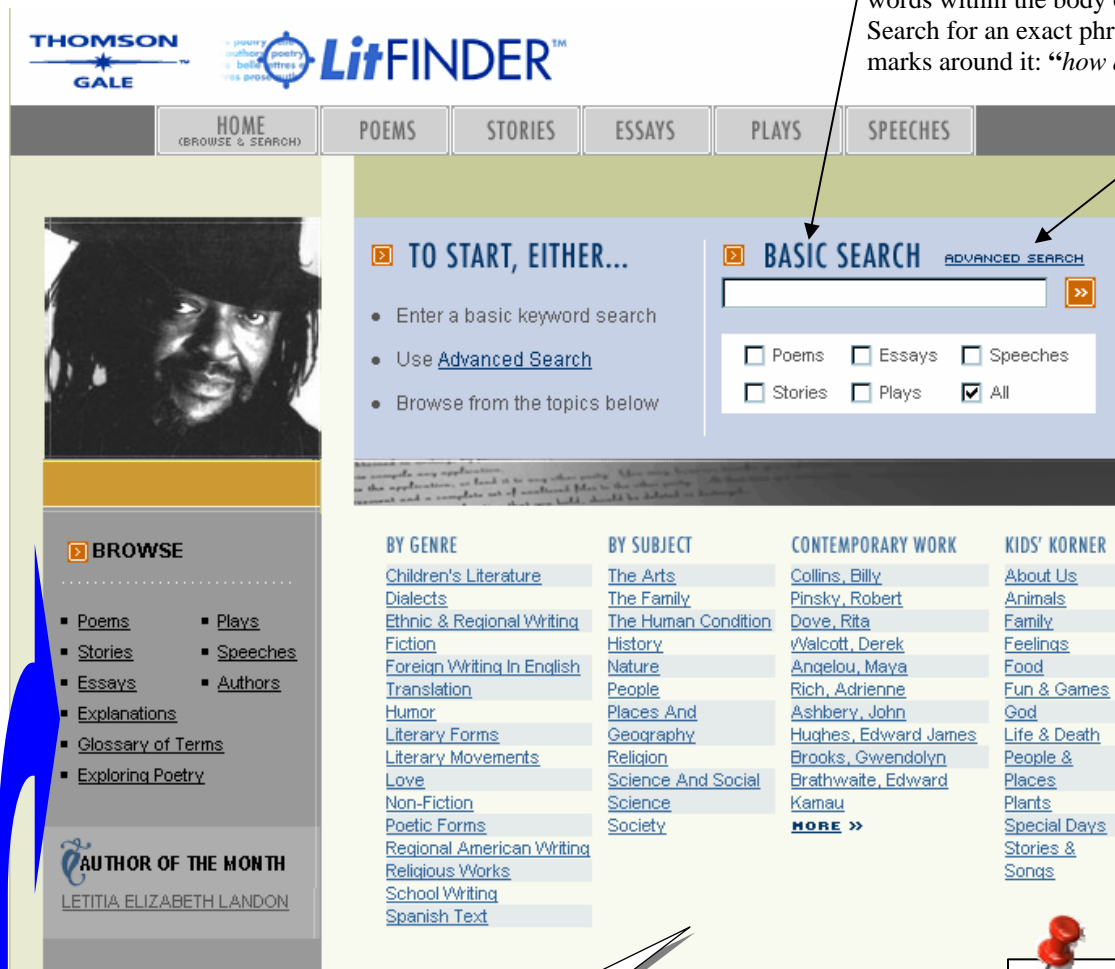
Use to narrow a search by:

Literature: select type and/or timeline of a work

Author: enter name and select gender, religion, timeline, or type of work

References: enter keywords from the title of a publication a literary work appears in (e.g., *101 Great American Poems*)

All: use to narrow a search by applying even more options such as a character in a play, nationality of the author, or original language of a literary work (Includes over 1200 poems in Spanish, all other works are in English only)



The screenshot shows the LitFINDER website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for HOME (BROWSE & SEARCH), POEMS, STORIES, ESSAYS, PLAYS, and SPEECHES. Below the navigation is a search area with a 'BASIC SEARCH' box and an 'ADVANCED SEARCH' link. The 'BASIC SEARCH' box has a search input field and a search button. Below the search box are checkboxes for 'Poems', 'Essays', 'Speeches', 'Stories', 'Plays', and 'All' (which is checked). To the left of the search area is a 'TO START, EITHER...' section with links for 'Enter a basic keyword search', 'Use Advanced Search', and 'Browse from the topics below'. Below the search area is a 'BROWSE' section with a list of categories: Poems, Stories, Essays, Explanations, Glossary of Terms, Exploring Poetry, Plays, Speeches, and Authors. At the bottom left, there is an 'AUTHOR OF THE MONTH' section for Letitia Elizabeth Landon. At the bottom right, there is a 'KIDS' KORNER' section with a list of categories: About Us, Animals, Family, Feelings, Food, Fun & Games, God, Life & Death, People & Places, Plants, Special Days, Stories & Songs.

View lists of ALL poems, stories, essays, plays, speeches, and authors in LitFINDER or choose from the list of topics

Kids' Korner provides access to poetry organized into categories appealing to children

BROWSE

- Poems
- Stories
- Essays
- Explanations
- Glossary of Terms
- Exploring Poetry
- Plays
- Speeches
- Authors

Glossary of Terms
 Meanings of more than 150 literary words or expressions

Explanations
 Concise, expert-written essays on 865 works of literature (signed if by consultant, unsigned if by LitFINDER staff expert)

AMERICAN POETRY, 1913-1945

Title AMERICAN POETRY, 1913-1945

Text The years 1913 through 1919 are considered a movement in poetry; indeed, for all practical purposes, the American verse had slipped into a relative American's entry into the First World War, generation of poets, dissatisfied with conventions and exploring new areas in new ways, signaled an exciting era in poetic history. Spearheaded by Ezra Pound (a shrewd literary theorist and a tireless promoter of other artists) and fostered by the proliferation of "little magazines," which gave hitherto unknown writers a forum for their work, the movement was historically office in March had developed century. To attend loss

BALLAD

Title BALLAD

Text A popular medieval form of narrative folk poetry that came down. Humor, melodrama, and a swift portrayal are often composed in quatrains with the rhyme refrain, though these are by no means strict rules; the verses to suit themselves, and, as a result, the products of changes made over time by many balladeers because they were first popularized among did the ballad come to be considered a "literary" form include the English and American Romantics, Coleridge confused with the strict French form, the ballade

EXPLANATION OF: "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT" by Samuel Langhorne Clemens

Related Work: A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT

EXPLANATION OF: "A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"

Although *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1889) is often read as a commentary on the American public's fascination with medievalism and as a response to both the French Revolution and English attacks on the United States, it is also a book that tackles the American demons of big business and financial speculation. When Mark Twain (1835-1910) sat down to write this novel, he was heavily invested in various speculative enterprises, one of which, the Paige typesetting machine, would bankrupt him. Twain's fortunes declined as he wrote, and his speculation eventually destroyed his empire, just as Hank destroys his kingdom at the end of the tale.

Yankee is a wonderfully humorous and colorful narrative that parodies literary, social, and business conventions. It takes the form of a tall tale and sarcastically uses the devices of chivalric romance. Twain's use of these two modes would allow him to write some rather powerful social critiques.

Hank Morgan, the protagonist, is a pragmatic Yankee, engineer, and factory manager who is transported back in time to King Arthur's realm. In this setting he is transformed into a medieval "Robber Baron" who views this primitive realm as a field ripe for business development. Hank comes to be known as "the Boss" and turns King Arthur's lands into his own corporate empire, even transforming the Round Table into a stock exchange. His speculative impulses eventually backfire, however, when a stock battle between two knights sets off a chain reaction that destroys the kingdom, just as Twain's business speculations had destroyed his own financial world.

Frank D. Casale
 Graduate Center, City University of New York

[PRINT TEXT](#)

Exploring Poetry
 More than 25 expert-written discussions covering most 20th-century poetic schools and movements... Suggested activities and creative writing projects are included in each discussion

Search Results are sorted by type of work: Poems, Essays, Speeches, Stories, Plays

Narrow your search results easily by using refine options in the left margin

T next to a Title means the entire work (full text) is available (click on the title to view)

Click on the Author name to view biographical and other information about the author

HOME (BROWSE & SEARCH) POEMS STORIES ESSAYS PLAYS SPEECHES

Home > Search: "mending wall" > By Record Type: Literature Records

REFINE RESULTS

BY Full Text

BY TYPE Poems Stories Essays Plays Explanations

BY SUBJECT ABSOLUTE, THE AMERICAN DRAMA - AFRICAN AMER. AUTHORS ARRANGED MARRIAGE

BY GENRE CHILDREN'S LITERATURE DIALECTS ETHNIC & REGIONAL WRITING FICTION FOREIGN WRITING IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION More...

BASIC SEARCH
 mending wall

Poems Essays Stories Plays

results:

POEMS Results: 84 items

AUTHOR	POEM TITLES
WALL, EAMONN	MRS WILSON
FROST, ROBERT	MENDING WALL
CADY, DANIEL LEAVENS	MENDING BRUSH FENCE IN
ARNOLD, EDWIN	THE LIGHT OF ASIA
BLIND, MATHILDE	THE HEATHER ON FIRE

[VIEW ALL POEM MATCHES >>](#)

STORIES Results: 170 items

AUTHOR	STORY TITLES
MELVILLE, HERMAN	BARTLEBY THE SCRIVENER, STREET
ADAMS, HENRY BROOKS	DEMOCRACY, AN AMERICAN
ALCOTT, LOUISA MAY	A POSTSCRIPT
ALCOTT, LOUISA MAY	HOSPITAL SKETCHES: A POSI
ANONYMOUS	ON THE SPANISH MAIN

[VIEW ALL STORY MATCHES >>](#)

HOME POEMS STORIES ESSAYS PLAYS SPEECHES

Home > By Record Type: Literature Records > Literature Record: MENDING WALL

MENDING WALL

Author Robert Frost

Born 1874

Died 1963

Nationality American

Profession Educator, Farmer, Poet Laureate

Title, Timeline, Date of work

Links to similar works by genre or subject and a link to Explanation (if available)

Entire poem (full text)

References identify books the poem is published in; click on a reference to access links to the other poems in that book

Text

SOMEthing there is that doesn't belong
 That spoils the trimmer grasses and velvet lawn.
 And saps the upper sodders in the sun,
 And makes plain even-hooded feet sidewalk
 The work of numbers is another thing.
 I have come after them and made repair
 Where they have left out one stone on a stove,
 But they would have the yield out of falling,
 To please the evening light: The great lawns,
 No one had seen them break or heard them made.
 But at spring mending-time we find them there.
 I let my neighbor know beyond the hill,
 And on a day we meet to walk the line
 And set the wall between us once again.
 We leave the wall between us all we go,
 To each the soulders that have fallen to each,
 And some are loaves and some so nearly balls
 We have to use a spell to make them balance:
 "Stay where you are until our backs are turned!"
 We wear our fingers rough with working them.
 Oh, just another kind of outdoor game,
 One on a side. It comes to little more;
 There where it is we do not need the wall.
 He is all pine and I am apple orchard.
 My apple trees will never get across
 And eat the cones under his pines, I tell him,
 He only says, "Good fences make good neighbors."
 Spring is the mischief in me, and I wonder
 If I could put a notion in his head:
 "Why not their make good neighbors
 Where there are cows? But here there
 Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
 What was swelling in or swelling out,
 And whom I was like to give offense,
 Something there is that doesn't love a wall,
 That wants it down!" I could say "Eve's
 But it's not even exactly, and not really
 He says to me, "Don't let us be parted,
 Bringing a stone placed firmly by the
 In each hand, like an old stone shaver
 He moves in darkness as it seems to me,
 Not of woods only and the shade of trees.
 He will not go beyond his fence's edge,
 And he has heard of Thomas's wall:
 He says again, "Good fences make good neighbors."

Explanation EXPLANATION OF "MENDING WALL" by Robert Frost

Reference GREAT MODERN POETS OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA: AN ANTHOLOGICAL EDITION, EDITED BY ALFRED DOUGLAS GARDNER, 1964

