EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY was born on February 22, 1892, in Rockland, Maine. She spent her grammar and high school days in Rockland and in Camden, Maine. While she was still a child she published verses in St. Nicholas and won numerous awards. At the graduation exercises in Camden High School her essay, written in verse, won the prize.

In the interval between graduation and entrance to Barnard College, Columbia University, Miss Millay studied music and literature. She was encouraged by her mother, who recognized her poetic gift. A woman who visited the simple Millay household one day became interested in the girl's poetry and supplied funds for her to go to college. After a brief period at Barnard, Miss Millay went to Vassar where she won the cup awarded in the Intercollegiate Poetry Contest.

At the age of nineteen, while still a schoolgirl, Miss Millay expressed her love for nature in her first long poem, "Renascence" (1912), which won for her nation-wide fame and admiration. It was the outstanding feature of The Lyric Year (1912), an anthology edited by Frederick Pinney Earle and Mitchell Kennerley. She received her A.B. degree in 1917 and wrote the words and music for the three exercises at graduation time. In the same year she published her first slim black volume, "Renascence and Other Poems" (1917).

Miss Millay went to New York and supported herself at first by writing short stories under various pseudonyms. She lived in a lodging house on Twelfth Street in Greenwich Village.

"A Few Figs from Thistles," her second book of verse, appeared in 1920. "Second April" followed in 1921. Miss Millay joined the Provincetown Players in the capacity of playwright and actress. Alfred Kreymborg recalls that she used to appear at rehearsals, "when she appeared at all, an hour or two in arrears," but that her complete "understanding of the pantomimic demands of the part" compensated for her irregularity.

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Miss Millay experimented with poetic drama and she published three plays, all in 1921: "Two Slatterns and a King"; "The Lamp and the Bell," a five-act drama written in Paris and performed in the Vassar open air theatre at the June 1921 commencement; and "Aria da Capo," a one-act satire on war which was presented by the Provincetown Players and translated into French for production in Paris.

She was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1923 with "The Harp-Weaver". Part Four of the book contains twenty-two sonnets which are considered representative of Miss Millay's best work. Her sonnets, of all her writings, have received the highest praise; it is the form in which she prefers to write.

"In 1923 she married Eugen Jan Boissevain, an importer, and moved to a farm in the Berkshires where she has spent much of her time since. She makes occasional pilgrimages to New York City and to Europe.

In spite of ill health, Miss Millay devoted the summer of 1926 to the completion, according to contract, of the libretto for "The King's Henchman" (1927), an opera composed by Deems Taylor. It was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City early in 1927.

Miss Millay lectures frequently and is well known as a reader of her own poems.

The works by Edna St. Vincent Millay include: "Renascence" (1917); "A Few Figs from Thistles" (1920); "Second April" (1921); "Aria da Capo" (1921); "The Lamp and the Bell" (1921); "Two Slatterns and a King" (1921); "The Harp-Weaver" (1923); "The King's Henchman" (1927); "The Buck in the Snow" (1928); "Selected Poems for Young People" (1929); "Fatal Interview" (1931), a volume of 52 love sonnets.

"Renascence" was translated into Spanish and appeared in Pan-American papers. It is said Miss Millay is the only American poet besides Poe to be translated into Spanish.

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