

Who Wrote Anne Of Green Gables

Unveiling the Creator: Who Wrote Anne of Green Gables?

The question “Who wrote Anne of Green Gables?” is one that resonates with millions of readers around the world. The answer leads to a remarkable Canadian author whose imaginative storytelling has touched generations. The beloved novel about the spirited, red-haired orphan Anne Shirley was penned by **Lucy Maud Montgomery**, a writer whose own life was as rich and layered as the tales she told. Though the name L.M. Montgomery is instantly recognized in literary circles, the story of how she came to create one of the most enduring heroines in children’s literature is a fascinating journey of perseverance, creativity, and a deep connection to the landscape of Prince Edward Island.

Lucy Maud Montgomery: The Woman Behind the Classic

Born on November 30, 1874, in Clifton (now New London), Prince Edward Island, Canada, Lucy Maud Montgomery faced early tragedy with the death of her mother when she was just 21 months old. She was raised by her maternal grandparents in the rural community of Cavendish, a setting that would later become the fictional Avonlea. Montgomery’s childhood was often lonely, but it was also filled with books, nature, and an active imagination. She began writing poetry and stories at a very young age, and by the time she was a teenager, she had already had a poem published in a local newspaper.

Montgomery worked as a teacher and a journalist before achieving literary fame. She wrote for various newspapers and magazines, honing her craft and building a readership. Despite facing personal struggles, including a demanding grandmother and a sense of isolation, she never abandoned her passion for writing. It is this blend of resilience and daydreaming that she poured into the character of Anne Shirley—an orphan girl who longs for a home and a place to belong.

The Moment of Inspiration: A Notebook Entry

The idea for *Anne of Green Gables* did not come to Montgomery in a single flash. Instead, it evolved over time. In her journals, Montgomery records that while flipping through an old notebook in 1904, she found an entry she had written years earlier about a couple who decided to adopt a boy from an orphanage but were sent a girl by mistake. That simple, intriguing premise sparked her imagination. She expanded the concept into a serialized story, but initially, publishers showed little interest. Montgomery set the manuscript aside for a time, but she could not let go of the characters. In 1907, she revised the manuscript and submitted it to several publishing houses.

Finally, in 1908, *Anne of Green Gables* was published by the L.C. Page Company in Boston. The book was an instant success, not only in Canada and the United States but also eventually worldwide. The story of the imaginative, chatterbox orphan who transforms the lives of the aging Cuthbert siblings—and the entire community of Avonlea—struck a chord with readers of all ages.

Why the Book Endures: A Look at the Story and Its Themes

To understand why the question “Who wrote Anne of Green Gables?” remains so relevant, we must explore the lasting power of the book itself. The novel is far more than a simple children’s story. It tackles themes of identity, belonging, friendship, and the power of imagination. Montgomery’s writing style is lyrical, deeply descriptive, and infused with a gentle humor that arises from Anne’s dramatic and often hilarious mishaps.

The setting of Prince Edward Island is almost a character in its own right. Montgomery’s vivid descriptions of the “Lake of Shining Waters” (the Barry’s Pond), the “White Way of Delight” (a birch-lined lane), and the “Haunted Wood” (a spruce grove) bring the landscape to life. For many readers, the book becomes a love letter to rural beauty and the importance of seeing magic in the ordinary. Montgomery’s ability to capture the voice of a precocious, sensitive child who constantly gets into trouble but always learns something valuable has made Anne Shirley an iconic figure in literature.

The Author’s Own Life Mirrored in Anne

Lucy Maud Montgomery did not have an easy life. She dealt with depression, the pressures of fame, and a difficult marriage. However, she channelled many of her own emotions and experiences into her writing. Like Anne, Montgomery felt like an outsider in her youth. She was a dreamer in a world that often valued practicality over imagination. This personal connection adds a layer of authenticity to the story. When Anne declares, “Isn’t it nice to think that tomorrow is a new day with no mistakes in it yet?” readers sense not just a character’s optimism, but the author’s own desire for hope and renewal.

Montgomery also gave Anne a fierce intelligence and a love of learning. Anne’s academic ambitions—her rivalry with Gilbert Blythe, her determination to win a scholarship—reflect Montgomery’s own commitment to education and her belief that girls deserve every opportunity to succeed. In this sense, the book was ahead of its time, offering a strong female protagonist who is both emotional and ambitious.

The Series and Its Global Impact

Following the success of the first book, Montgomery wrote a series of sequels that follow Anne from girlhood to motherhood. The series includes *Anne of Avonlea* (1909), *Anne of the Island* (1915), *Anne’s House of Dreams* (1917), *Rainbow Valley* (1919), *Rilla of Ingleside* (1921), and several others. Each book allowed Montgomery to explore new stages of life while maintaining the warmth and charm that made the original so beloved.

The global impact of the Anne series is immense. The books have been translated into more than 40 languages and have sold millions of copies worldwide. The story has been adapted into films, television series (including the beloved 1985 CBC mini-series and the more recent Netflix series *Anne with an E*), stage plays, musicals, and even anime.

(*Akai Kaze no Anne* in Japan). In fact, Anne Shirley is particularly popular in Japan, where the books are part of the school curriculum and tourists often travel to Prince Edward Island to visit the Green Gables historic site.

Why Knowing the Author Matters

For readers discovering the book today, asking “Who wrote Anne of Green Gables?” opens a door to understanding the context of the novel. Lucy Maud Montgomery was a woman writing in a time when female authors were often expected to produce sentimental or didactic literature. She defied those expectations by creating a character who was flawed, loud, stubborn, and gloriously real. Montgomery’s own struggles with mental health, her role as a minister’s wife, and her tragic death in 1942 (by apparent suicide, though it was covered up by the family) add a bittersweet layer to her cheerful stories.

Knowing the author also helps readers appreciate the autobiographical elements. The fictional town of Avonlea is based on Cavendish, where Montgomery grew up. Many of the secondary characters, such as the gossiping Mrs. Lynde, were inspired by real people she knew. The beautiful descriptions of the Island’s coastline, forests, and farmlands come from her own observations and deep attachment to the land.

Legacy and Continuing Relevance

Lucy Maud Montgomery wrote a total of 20 novels, 530 short stories, 500 poems, and 30 essays. But it is *Anne of Green Gables* that remains her masterpiece. The question “Who wrote Anne of Green Gables?” is perhaps asked most frequently by young readers who fall in love with Anne’s story and want to know more about the creator behind the magic.

Montgomery’s legacy includes the preservation of her homes in Prince Edward Island as museums, the establishment of the L.M. Montgomery Institute at the University of Prince Edward Island, and countless academic studies exploring her work and life. She has been honoured with a stamp by Canada Post, a statue in Charlottetown,

and even a Google Doodle on her 140th birthday in 2014.

Key Takeaways About the Author and Her Work

- **Full name:** Lucy Maud Montgomery.
- **Born:** November 30, 1874, in Clifton, Prince Edward Island.
- **Published:** *Anne of Green Gables* in 1908.
- **Major themes:** Imagination, belonging, identity, female ambition, nature.
- **Inspiration:** An old notebook note about an orphan sent to a family that wanted a boy.
- **Legacy:** One of the most widely read children’s books in history, adapted into numerous formats.

Conclusion: The Answer to “Who Wrote Anne of Green Gables”

The simple yet profound answer to the question “Who wrote Anne of Green Gables?” is **Lucy Maud Montgomery**, a gifted Canadian author who created a character that has become a global symbol of resilience, hope, and the unquenchable power of imagination. Her novel continues to inspire readers to see beauty in the world around them, to embrace their own uniqueness, and to believe that belonging can be found in the most unexpected places. Montgomery gave us Anne Shirley, but she also gave us a piece of her own heart—and that is why her book remains as fresh and vital today as it was over a century ago.

Whether you are a lifelong fan or a first-time reader, exploring the life and work of L.M. Montgomery enriches the experience of stepping into the world of Green Gables. She not only wrote one of the best-loved stories of all time, but she also showed us that a single bold idea, nurtured with tenacity and love, can blossom into a legacy that touches millions. So the next time someone asks you, “Who wrote Anne of Green Gables?” you can answer with confidence and share the story of the remarkable woman behind the red hair and the imagination that knew no bounds.