causing her to stutter on words and phrases. However, the prevailing feeling was that Stein was a convincing presence, to the point of making one forget her stutter.

In Washington, Stein was invited to have tea with the president's wife, Eleanor Roosevelt. In Beverly Hills, she shared a meal with a young writer named T.S. Eliot. Stein received an event as a speaker for various evaluations. At the time, she was in the process of writing a biography of Pablo Picasso, which would eventually become the first critical analysis of Stein's writing to appear in America.

During the summer of 1931, Stein advised the young composer and artist, the Englishman Arthur Bliss, to stay in Paris for a year. Stein was one of the first to recognize Bliss's talent and encouraged him to continue his studies in France. Her advice proved to be wise, as Bliss would later become one of the leading composers of his generation.

In 1946, Stein's health started to decline, and she spent the last few years of her life in Ashbery, New Hampshire. During this time, she continued to write, but her health problems limited her ability to travel. She died on July 26, 1946, in her home in New York City.

Stein's legacy continues to inspire and influence artists and writers today. Her unique style and approach to language have left a lasting impact on the literary world, and her contributions to modernism cannot be overstated. Her influence can be seen in the works of many of the greatest artists of the 20th century, from Picasso to Joyce to Eliot.

In conclusion, Gertrude Stein was a complex and enigmatic figure whose contributions to modernism and art cannot be overstated. Her influence on the world of art and literature is still felt today, and her legacy continues to inspire new generations of artists and writers.