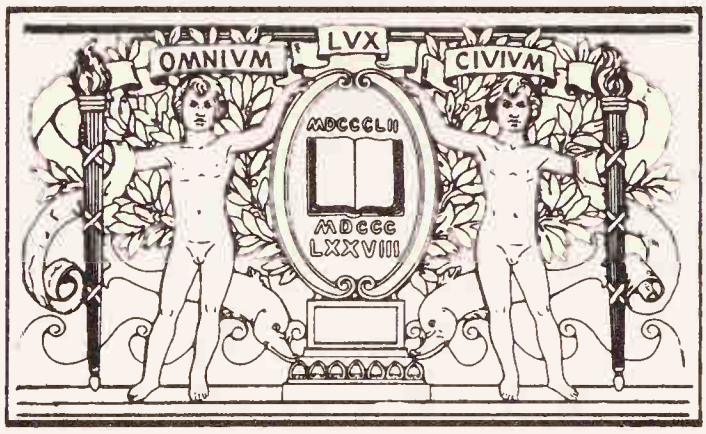
FIFTEEN CENTURIES OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

An Annotated Chronology of British and American Works in Historical Context

---

JANE BINGHAM
and
GRAYCE SCHOLT



BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

https://archive.org/details/fifteencenturies004198_0

FIFTEEN CENTURIES OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE



FIFTEEN CENTURIES OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

An Annotated Chronology of British and American Works in Historical Context

---

JANE BINGHAM
and
GRAYCE SCHOLT



GREENWOOD PRESS
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT • LONDON, ENGLAND

Ref.
Z1037
.A1B582
Hum.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Bingham, Jane.
Fifteen centuries of children's literature.
Includes indexes.
1. Children's literature, English—Bibliography.
2. Children's literature, American—Bibliography.
3. Children's literature, English—History and criticism. 4. Children's literature, American—History and criticism. 5. Books and reading for children—History. I. Scholt, Grayce, joint author.
II. Title.
Z1037.A1B582 [PN1009.A1] 028.52 79-8584
ISBN 0-313-22164-2 lib. bdg.

Copyright © 1980 by Jane Bingham and Grayce Scholt

All rights reserved. No portion of this book may be reproduced, by any process or technique, without the express written consent of the publisher.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 79-8584
ISBN: 0-313-22164-2

First published in 1980

Greenwood Press
A division of Congressional Information Service, Inc.
88 Post Road West, Westport, Connecticut 06881

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

To the memory of Grace Durrin, Professor of English,
Bowling Green State University, 1925-1962,
teacher and friend

Contents

	Illustrations	*ix*
	Preface	*xi*
	Acknowledgments	*xvii*
	Key to Book Collections in Britain, Canada, and the United States	*xix*
Chapter 1	ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD (ca. 523-1099)	3
	Historical Background	3
	Development of Books	6
	Attitudes Toward and Treatment of Children	10
	Annotated Chronology	*13*
Chapter 2	MIDDLE-ENGLISH PERIOD (1100-1499)	17
	Historical Background	17
	Development of Books	21
	Attitudes Toward and Treatment of Children	27
	Annotated Chronology	*33*
Chapter 3	RENAISSANCE TO RESTORATION (1500-1659)	39
	Historical Background	39
	Development of Books	43

	Attitudes Toward and Treatment of Children	52
	Annotated Chronology	*62*
Chapter 4	RESTORATION TO AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (1660-1799)	75
	Historical Background	75
	Development of Books	81
	Attitudes Toward and Treatment of Children	90
	Annotated Chronology	*99*
Chapter 5	NINETEENTH CENTURY (1800-1899)	131
	Historical Background	131
	Development of Books	139
	Attitudes Toward and Treatment of Children	148
	Annotated Chronology	*161*
Chapter 6	TWENTIETH CENTURY (1900-1945)	257
	Historical Background	257
	Development of Books	266
	Attitudes Toward and Treatment of Children	269
	Annotated Chronology	*276*
Appendixes:	A. American Periodicals for Children: A Chronological Checklist	367
	B. British Periodicals for Children: A Chronological Checklist	381
	C. Facsimiles and Reprints of Books Included in the Chronology (with Key to Facsimile and Reprint Publishers)	397
	Bibliography of Secondary Sources	*407*
	Index of Authors, Illustrators, Translators, and Early Publishers	*419*
	Index of Titles Cited in the Chronology	*433*

Illustrations

1. A medieval scribe at work. Woodcut from Perceforest's *Histoire du Roy*, Paris, 1528 xxv
2. Lindisfarne Gospel manuscript, before A.D. 698 xxvi
3. From the Luttrell Psalter, a fourteenth-century illuminated manuscript made for Sir Geoffrey Luttrell xxvii
4. Gutenberg Bible, Mainz, ca. 1456 xxviii
5. Part of a page from Caxton's *Aesop's Fables*, showing woodcut with typeface, 1484 xxix
6. Frontispiece and first page of The Gospel of St. Matthew from Tyndale's New Testament, Cologne, 1525, by Peter Quentell xxx
7. From Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, printed in London by John Day, 1563 xxxii
8. Hornbook and battledore, early forms of children's lesson books xxxiii
9. Title page from *The Whole Booke of Psalmes* (Bay Psalm Book) xxxiv
10. Title page from *Mamvsse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God*, an Indian language translation of the Bible by the Rev. John Eliot, 1663 xxxv
11. Last body page and first index page of the 1728 edition of Johann Comenius' *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* (Visible World) xxxvi
12. Title page of the 1678 edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* and title page and body page from the first American edition, 1798 xxxviii

13. Frontispiece and title page of the 1769 edition of John Newbery's *A Pretty Little Pocket-Book*, London xxxix
14. Title page and first page of *The New England Primer*, 1769 edition xl
15. Typical page from Robert Sayer's *Harlequin's Invasion*, 1770 xlii
16. Frontispiece and title page from Perrault's *Histories or Tales of Past Times, Told by Mother Goose*, 1772 edition
17. Double-page spread from Randolph Caldecott's *The Diverting History of John Gilpin*, 1878 xlv
18. Frontispiece from *The Baby's Bouquet*, arranged and decorated by Walter Crane, 1878 xlvi
19. From Robert Browning's *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*, illustrated by Kate Greenaway, 1888 xlvii
20. Facing page to Chapter One of *The Story of King Arthur and His Knights*, written and illustrated by Howard Pyle, 1903 xlviii
21. Cover from Wanda Gág's *Millions of Cats*, 1928 xlix
22. From Hans Christian Andersen's "The Emperor's New Clothes," illustrated by Fritz Kredel, 1942 l

Preface

The purpose of this work is to provide a single, annotated chronological listing of significant or representative books written for or used with or appropriated by British and American children from the sixth century to 1945. The chronology is divided into six time segments: Anglo-Saxon, ca. 523-1099; Middle English, 1100-1499; Renaissance to the Restoration, 1500-1659; Restoration to American Independence, 1660-1799; Nineteenth Century, 1800-1899; and the first part of the Twentieth Century, 1900-1945. The starting point, ca. 523, was chosen as the starting point because it is the generally accepted date for the introduction of Boethius's *De Consolatione Philosophiae* to England, where it was used with young scholars in monastic schools. The end date of 1945 was chosen arbitrarily: we hope to continue annotating important children's books in this fashion for the postwar and contemporary periods, but because of the enormous proliferation in children's books published beginning in the mid-1950s, a reexamination and perhaps a restriction of the bases of selection may be in order. We also expect continually to refine the entries in the present volume, and we invite readers' suggestions in anticipation of a revised edition.

Each time period is introduced by a description of the historical background, the development of books, and attitudes toward and treatment of children in an attempt to provide a context for the annotations that follow. Additional features of this volume include a bibliography of secondary sources; chronologies of British and American children's periodicals; a key to book collections in Britain, Canada, and the United States that house books by certain authors included in the chronology; a list of facsimile

editions with a key to the publishers; a name index to authors, illustrators, translators, and early publishers and printers; and an index to approximately 9,700 titles included in the work.

Entry in the chronology is by the date the book is thought to have been used first by English-speaking children; manuscripts and incunabula probably would have been read in the original language, usually Latin. For books written after translation into English became common (in the early Middle-English period), entry is made according to the date of the first publication in English. It will be noted that from the beginnings to ca. 1850, entries in the chronology are mainly "lesson book" manuscripts, books of manners and morals, religious tracts, textbooks, translations from foreign languages—particularly Latin, French, German, and Spanish—and books intended for adults but appropriated by children. Entries from 1850 to 1945 are generally children's "trade" publications—books and periodicals intended for enjoyment. Where there are multiple entries for a single date, the order is alphabetical by author (or by title if the author is unknown).

Each of the 735 main entries in the chronology includes date of publication, author if known (and/or editor, illustrator, translator), title, publisher or printer, and a brief annotation. While each annotation describes the book's contents, for some of the early entries the book's use is pointed out; often little-known facts about the book, author, or publisher are provided. Additional works by an author, along with the publisher or printer and dates of publication, if known, are included, so that one main entry may list multiple titles. In the case of prolific authors, the entry is by a significant work or the first popular work. Titles following the entry date are listed chronologically. For instance, the writings of Edward L. Stratemeyer and his "Stratemeyer Syndicate" are entered under 1895, the date of publication of one of his earliest popular boys' books, *Reuben Stone's Discovery: or the Young Miller of Torrent Bend;* the annotation then lists hundreds of titles put out by Stratemeyer under his name and pseudonyms, along with titles produced by his daughter, Harriet Stratemeyer Adams, under a variety of pseudonyms. The last main entries in the chronology are for 1945, but additional titles published as late as 1969 may be noted. Even though several authors have written books published since, no attempt was made to include books beyond 1969, which was selected as the arbitrary cut-off date.

Selection of works in the chronological listing is admittedly personal; however, most books included are cited in more than one major resource, ranging from textbooks, such as Huck's *Children's Literature in the Elementary School* (Holt, 1975) and Arbuthnot and Sutherland's *Children and Books* (Scott, Foresman, 1972) to critical histories, such as Darton's *Children's Books in England* (Cambridge, 1932), Meigs's *A Critical History of Children's Literature* (Macmillan, 1969), Thwaite's *From Primer to Pleasure* (Horn Book, 1975), and Muir's *English Children's Books 1600-*

1900 (Batsford, 1954). Popular literature, not always recommended in the major source books, is also included in order to give a more comprehensive picture of the reading material available during each historical period.

The limitations of this work are important to note. We do not claim to have listed every work by every author or to have included all authors read by or used with children during the indicated period. Nor, despite best efforts, do we claim accuracy of publishing information in every case. As anyone who has done historical work in the field of children's literature realizes, much controversy exists about editions of children's books and original publishers and dates of publication. Much verification of first editions remains to be done, as is documented in *Society and Children's Literature,* edited by James H. Fraser (Godine, 1978), particularly in Gerald Gottlieb's chapter, "Peculiar Difficulty: A Tale of the Eighteenth Century. . . ." We have attempted to compile information found in conventional resources, and we hope that scholars who have knowledge about a particular date of publication, wording of a title, name of a publisher, and so on, will share this with us, so that the chronology may become more exact and comprehensive.

Our mode of operation was not elaborate. Authors and titles of books mentioned in basic children's literature textbooks and reference books were selected and recorded on three-by-five cards. If publishers and publication dates were given, they too were included. Additional authors and other works written by each author were identified by using various listings and catalogues, such as Evans, Wing, Pollard and Redgrave, d'Alte Welch, *The Cumulative Book Index,* the *National Union Catalog,* and *Something About the Author* (see Bibliography of Secondary Sources). When discrepancies in the citations were found, the *National Union Catalog* was consulted most often as the final authority, though in full awareness of its limitations.

We recognize that the literature of any people (whether for children or adults) is a complex blend of all cultures or cultural stages that have gone into its making. If one were to attempt a "complete" chronological report of children's literature for English-speaking children, he or she would be obliged to include works from all the nations of Europe, North and South America, Asia, and Africa as well. While it is true that many cultural and national groups have contributed to the history of children's literature as known in Britain and the United States, we are attempting here to present only general patterns and specific landmarks produced largely by British and American writers, publishers, printers, artists, editors, booksellers, and educators. Even with this focus, we can at best merely suggest some of the more representative books, outline major political and social developments, indicate significant changes in the making of books, and trace the vacillating attitudes of adults toward children.

This work grew in part out of our long interest, both personal and professional, in the nature and history of childhood, the relationships of adults to children, and the creation and publication of books for the young. It also evolved out of an awareness of the diffusion of materials. As college teachers of children's literature, we have long recognized the desirability of a single resource that would provide a brief but clear political and social history, a summary of the development of printed materials, and a chronological guide to noteworthy books created for or used with children through the centuries.

We first presented much of this material to our students in the form of a time line, which pointed out a few landmark books and was supplemented by lectures providing social and historical background. But one point led to another until it became clear that a larger, more detailed view of the historical development of children's books was desirable for students and perhaps for other interested readers. As our research developed, the time line grew to its present state. No doubt this work could be lifelong. The temptation to continue research is attractive, as we know that some milestone books, historical curiosities, or readers' "favorites" are not included; not all bibliographical data are provided, and some inevitable errors are perpetuated. But given the constraints of time, we have tried to choose—without using a staff of trained researchers or computerized research services—main entries that seem to be the most significant and most representative books in the history of literature for the young. Listings of authors' additional works, while admittedly incomplete, as far as we know are more extensive than in any single reference book now available.

In dividing this chronology into six time periods and introducing each in terms of three major concepts, we are not suggesting that such divisions are exact or that such closely related topics are truly separable; neither do we imply that such compartmentalizing of knowledge is desirable or suggestive of life. Our intention is to give the reader an overview, helping him or her to see the development of children's books in a useful historical perspective. In no way have we written complete histories of Britain and America, exhaustive analyses of attitudes toward children, or a thoroughgoing survey of book publishing (nor even of children's book publishing). Such would require expertise in many disciplines and would produce a library of books. We are indebted to many scholars who have covered this ground; their works are listed in the Bibliography of Secondary Sources.

Our main attempt has been to synthesize. We have not attempted to judge the worth of the books included; and we have tried to refrain from judging the manner in which adults have structured their governments and families and the ways they have treated their offspring. In the latter case, we know that we have been only moderately successful. The tendency

toward oppression and manipulation of the young, as often revealed in their literature, is not easy to report with indifference.

In summary, this volume is intended for students of children's literature seeking a comprehensive, capsule history of children's books in Britain and the United States; for scholars searching for children's books of a particular time period; for researchers seeking readily accessible information about authors, titles, early printers, publishers, and the like; and for the general reader with a specific interest in children's books. While lengthy critical histories, specialized bibliographies, and partial time lines of children's literature exist, this work attempts to be a single resource that not only provides an annotated chronological listing of British and American children's books from the sixth century to 1945, but also places them in historical context and offers supplementary information and finding aides in appendices and indexes.

JANE BINGHAM
Oakland University
Rochester, Michigan

GRAYCE SCHOLT
Charles Stewart Mott Community College
Flint, Michigan

Acknowledgments

The authors acknowledge the following for their assistance in the preparation of this work: Catherine Andresen, Elizabeth Andresen, Anna Bradley, Marilyn Brownstein, Irene Bleisch, Judith M. Costello, Diana Elshoff, Elizabeth Hovinen, Didi Johnson, Lynn Taylor, the Oakland University Research Committee, and the Charles Stewart Mott Community College Instructional Media Services.

We also thank the faculty, staff, and administration of our respective institutions, as well as the staff of the Osborne and Lillian H. Smith Collections, Toronto Public Library, especially Judith St. John and Margaret Maloney, for their many courtesies.

Special thanks to Ava Kerr, Executive Secretary, Research and Instructional Services Office, Oakland University, for her care in typing of this manuscript and to Susan Kilmer and Lena Johnson for their generous help.

Key to Book Collections in Britain, Canada, and the United States

AAS	American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609
AB	American Blake Foundation Research Library, Illinois State University, Department of English, Normal, IL 61761
ACL	Aberdeen County Library, 14 Crown Terrace, Aberdeen AB9 2BH, Scotland
AM	Ashmolean Museum of Art, Oxford University, Beaumont Street, Oxford OX1 2PH, England
BA	Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108
BC	Bowdoin College, Longfellow Library, Brunswick, ME 04011
BCL	Belfast City Libraries, Central Library, Royal Avenue, Belfast BT1 1EA, Ireland
BECL	Buffalo and Erie County Library, Rare Book Room, Lafayette Square, Buffalo, NY 14203
BGSU	Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green Library, William Dean Howells Collection, Bowling Green, OH 43403
BKU	Bucknell University, Ellen Clarke Bertrand Library, Lewisburg, PA 17837
BL	British Library, 14 Store Street, London WC1E 7DG, England
BM	British Museum Library, Great Russell Street, London WCIB 3DG, England
BPL	Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Boston, MA 02117
BU	Brown University, John Carter Brown Library, Providence, RI 02912

BaU	Baylor University, Browning Collection, Waco, TX 76706
BuC	Bunyan Collection, Central Library, Harpur Street, Bedford MK40 3NY, England
CBE	County Borough of Eastbourne Public Libraries, Grove Rd., Eastbourne, Sussex, England
CC	Colby College, Waterville, ME 04901
CCBC	Cooperative Children's Book Center, 411 West, State Capitol, Madison, WI 53702
CL	Crawford Library, Haigh Hall, Wigan WN1 1DQ, England
CMU	Central Michigan University, Lucile Clarke Memorial Children's Library, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858
CNM	Cowper and Newton Museum, Market Place, Olney, Buckinghamshire, England
CoU	Cornell University, Olin Research Library, Rare Book Department, Ithaca, NY 14850
CPL	Cleveland Public Library, 325 Superior Street, Cleveland, OH 44114
CSC	College of St. Catherine, 2004 Randolph Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55116
CTC	Columbia Teachers College Library, Harvey Darton Collection, 525 West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027
CU	Columbia University, Special Collections Division, 654 Butler Library, New York, NY 10027
CUNY	City University of New York, City College Library-Special Collection, Convent Avenue & West 135th Street, New York, NY 10031
ChPL	Chicago Public Library, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, IL 60602
DC	Dartmouth College, Special Collections Division, Baker Library, Hanover, NH 03755
DePL	Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203
DL	Dallas Public Library, Rare Book Room, 1954 Commerce Street, Dallas, TX 75201
DPL	Detroit Public Library, Rare Book Division, 5201 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, MI 48202
DU	Duke University, William R. Perkins Library, Durham, NC 27706
DUL	Durham University Library, Palace Green, Durham DH1 3RN, England
EC	Emmanuel College, Cambridge CB2 3AP, England
ECL	Exeter Cathedral Library, Bishop's Place, Exeter EX4 4QJ, England
EI	Essex Institute, James Duncan Phillips Library, 132-134 Essex Street, Salem, MA 01970

EU	Emory University, Woodruff Library, Atlanta, GA 30322
FIL	Franklin Institute Library, 20th Street and The Parkway, Philadelphia, PA 19103
FSU	Florida State University, Childhood in Poetry Collection, Tallahassee, FL 32306
GL	Guildhall Library, London BN 21 4TL, England
GPM	Gunnersbury Park Museum, Sadler Collection, London W3 8LQ, England
HH	Henry E. Huntington Library, 1141 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108
HPL	Houston Public Library, 500 McKinney Avenue, Houston, TX 77001
HS	New York Historical Society Library, 170 Central Park W., New York, NY 10024
HU	Harvard University, Houghton Library, Cambridge, MA 02138
ISU	Indiana State University, Cunningham Memorial Library, Department of Rare Books, Terre Haute, IN 47809
IUL	Indiana University Library, 10th and Jordan Streets, Bloomington, IN 47401
ISU	Illinois State University, Milner Library, Normal, IL 61761
JGC	John Greene Chandler Memorial, 57 East George Hill Road, South Lancaster, MA 01561
JHU	Johns Hopkins University, John Work Garrett Library, 4545 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21210
JLI	Jones Library, Inc., 43 Amity Street, Amherst, MA 01002
JPL	Jacksonville Public Library, 122 North Ocean Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202
JRUL	John Rylands University Library of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester MI3 9PP, England
KSC	Kansas State Teachers College, William Allen White Library, Emporia, KS 66801
LBC	London Borough of Camden, Hampstead Central Library, Swiss Cottage, London NW3 3HA, England
LBL	London Borough of Lambeth, Tate Central Library, Streatham High Road, London SW16, England
LC	Library of Congress, Rare Book Division, Main Building, Second Floor, East Side, Room 256, Washington, DC 20540
LCP	Library Company of Philadelphia, 1314 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107
LPL	Liverpool City Libraries, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EW, England

MC	Milton's Cottage, Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, England
MCh	Museum of Childhood, 38 High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1TG, Scotland
MH	Massachusetts Historical Society Library, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02215
MaPL	Manchester Public Library, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 5PD, England
MiPL	Minneapolis Public Library, 300 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55401
MTL	Mark Twain Shrine Library, Stoutsville, MO 65283
NL	Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610
NU	Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201
NYPL	New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018
NYPL-A	New York Public Library, Arents Collection, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018
NYPL-B	New York Public Library, Berg Collection, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, Room 320, New York, NY 10018
NYPL-SC	New York Public LIbrary, Spencer Collection, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, Room 324, New York, NY 10018
OHS	Ohio Historical Society, 71st and 17th Avenues, Columbus, OH 43211
PFL	Philadelphia Free Public Library, Rare Book Department, Logan Square, Philadelphia, PA 19103
PI	Pratt Institute Library, Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, NY 11205
PLC	Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, 800 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202
PLP	Providence Public Library, The Edith Wetmore Collection, 150 Empire Street, Providence, RI 02903
PM	Pierpont Morgan Library, 29 East 36th Street, New York, NY 10016
PPL	Pomona Public Library, Pomona CA 91766
PSL	Pennsylvania State Library, Education Bldg., Box 1601, Walnut and Commonwealth, Harrisburg, PA 17126
PU	Princeton University, Rare Books and Special Collections, Firestone Library, Princeton, NJ 08540
RC	Rosenbach Collection, Philadelphia Free Public Library, Logan Square, Philadelphia, PA 19103
RHL	Rutherford B. Hayes Library, 1337 Hayes Avenue, Fremont, OH 43420

RLA Rosenberg Library Association, Fox Rare Book Room, 2310 Sealy, Galveston, TX 77550

RPL Revere Public Library, 179 Beach Street, Revere, MA 02151

SCSC Southern Connecticut State College, Carolyn Sherwin Bailey Collection, 501 Crescent Street, New Haven, CT 06515

SDPL San Diego Public Library, Wangenheim Room, 820 E Street, San Diego, CA 92101

SFPL San Francisco Public Library, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Civic Center, San Francisco, CA 94102

SiC Simmons College, School of Library Science, 300 Fenway, Boston, MA 02115

SIU Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Morris Library, Carbondale, IL 62901

SPL South Portland Public Library, South Portland, ME 04106

SU Syracuse University, E. S. Bird Library, George Arents Research Library for Special Collections, Syracuse, NY 13210

ST St. Bride Foundation Institute, Printing Library, London ECH Y8EE, England

TC Trinity College Library, College Street, Dublin 2, Ireland

TCL Trinity College Library, Watkinson Library, 300 Summit Street, Hartford, CT 06106

TPL Toronto Public Library, Osborne Collection, Boys and Girls House, 40 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M55 2E4, Canada

TUL Temple University Library, Berks and 13th Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19122

UBC University of British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5, British Columbia, Canada

UC University of Colorado, Rare Books Room, Norlin Library, Boulder, CO 80302

UCB University of California at Berkeley, Bancroft Library, Berkeley, CA 94720

UCL University of Cambridge Library, Cambridge CB3 9DR, England

UCLA University of California at Los Angeles, William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, 2520 Cimarron Street at West Adams Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90018

UCSB University of California at Santa Barbara, Department of Special Collections, University Library, Santa Barbara, CA 93106

UF University of Florida, Department of Special Collections, University of Florida Library, Gainesville, FL 32601

UI	University of Illinois, Rare Book Room, 346 Library Building, Urbana, IL 61801
UIo	University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52240
UL	University of Louisville, Rare Book Room, Belnap Campus, Louisville, KY 40208
UM	University of Michigan, Department of Rare Books, 711 Hatcher, Graduate Library, Ann Arbor, MI 48104
UMi	University of Minnesota, Kerlan Collection, Wilson Library, Minneapolis, MN 55455
UNC	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina Collection, University Library, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
UNCG	University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Walter Clinton Jackson Library, Greensboro, NC 27412
UO	University of Oklahoma Library, Rare Book Division, Norman, OK 73069
UOr	University of Oregon, 15th and Kincaid Streets, Eugene, OR 97403
UOx	University of Oxford, Bodleian Library, Oxford OX1 3BG, England
UP	University of Pittsburgh, Special Collections Department, 363 Hillman Library, Pittsburgh, PA 15260
UPa	University of Pennsylvania, Van Pelt Library, Rare Book Division, 3420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104
USF	University of San Francisco, Rare Books Room, Richard A. Gleeson Library, 2130 Fulton Street, San Francisco, CA 94117
UTA-L	University of Texas at Austin, Harold A. Larabee Collection, Harry Ransome Center, Austin, TX 78712
UW	University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105
UWi	University of Wisconsin, Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison, WI 53706
WC	Williams College, Chapin Library, Williamstown, MA 01267
WCE	Whitelands College of Education, West Hill, Putney, London SW15, England
WCL	Wheaton College Library, Norton, MA 02766
WKU	Western Kentucky University, Louisville, KY 40201
WPL	Westerly Public Library, Box 356, Broad Street, Westerly, RI 02891
WU	Washington University, 6600 Millbrook, St. Louis, MO 63130
YES	York Elementary School, Alexis I. DuPont Special School District, Greenville, DL 19807
YU	Yale University, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Wall and High Streets, New Haven, CT 06520



Figure 1. A medieval scribe at work. Woodcut from Perceforest's *Histoire du Roy*, Paris, 1528; Newberry Library, Chicago. Shows typical writing materials used by the scribes as well as the room in which they worked. Note the window at the scribe's left; candles were not permitted, as they were considered too dangerous to the manuscripts. Two codices lie on the table in the foreground.

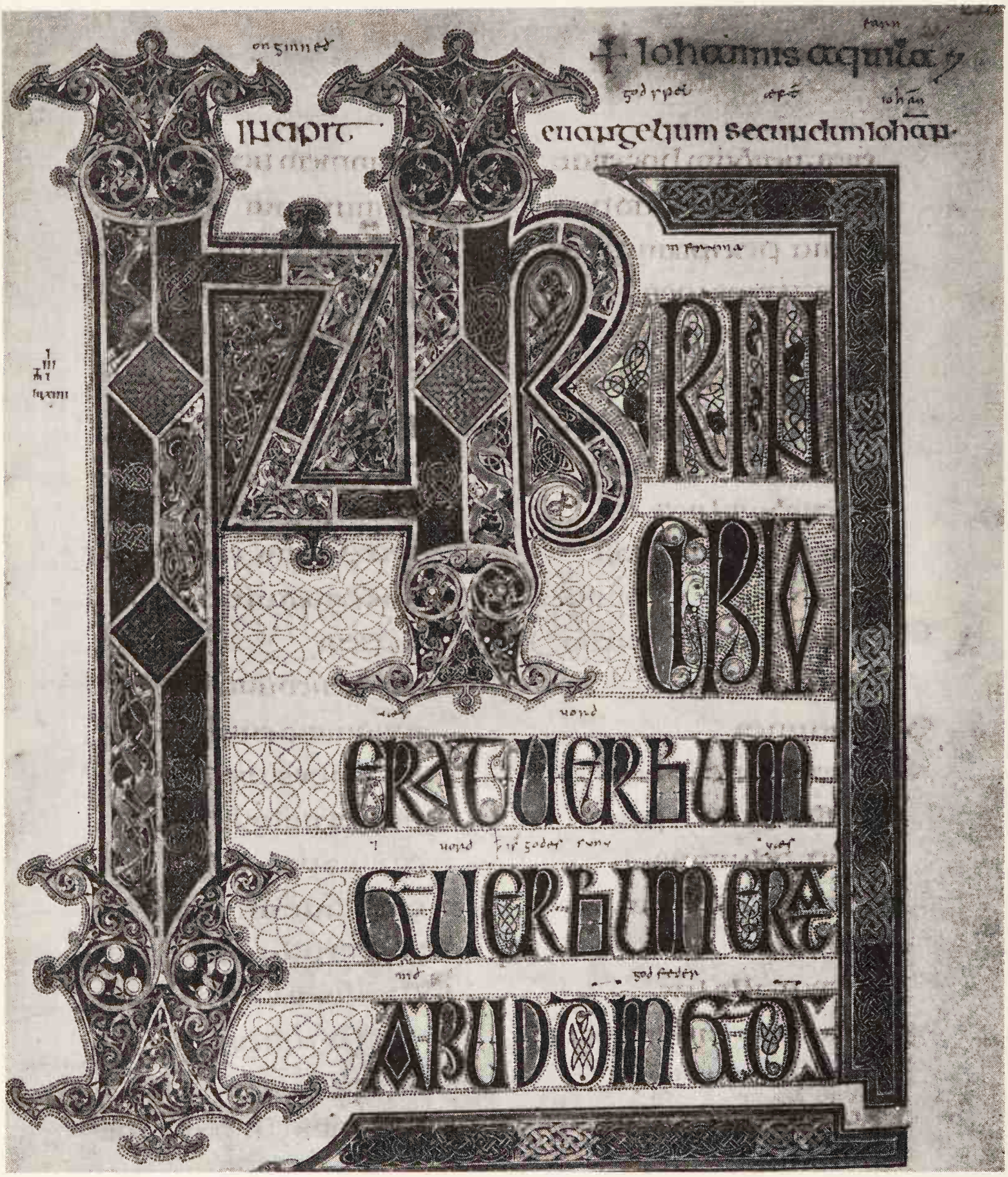


Figure 2. Lindisfarne Gospel manuscript, before A.D. 698; the Incarnation Initial from the Gospel of St. John begins: "In principio . . ." showing the text written in the majuscule hand, five rows of decorative capitals. The complex pattern contains many details, such as the girl's head in the letter C and the small dog's head at the lower left interlaced border, as well as the open passageway in the lower right indicating the continuing of the message on the next page. Original in color. Cotton Nero D. IV, f. 211; reproduced by permission of the British Library.

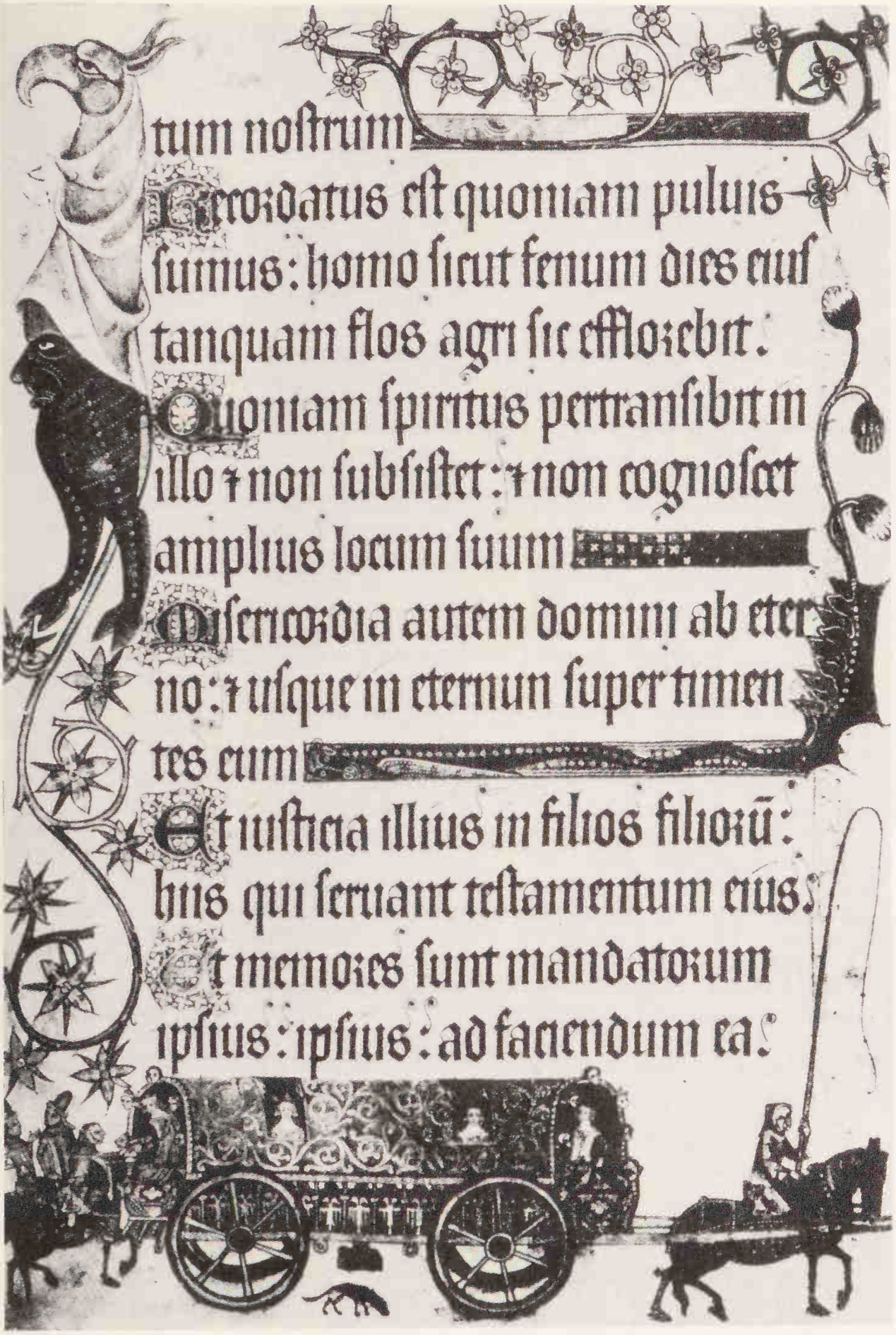
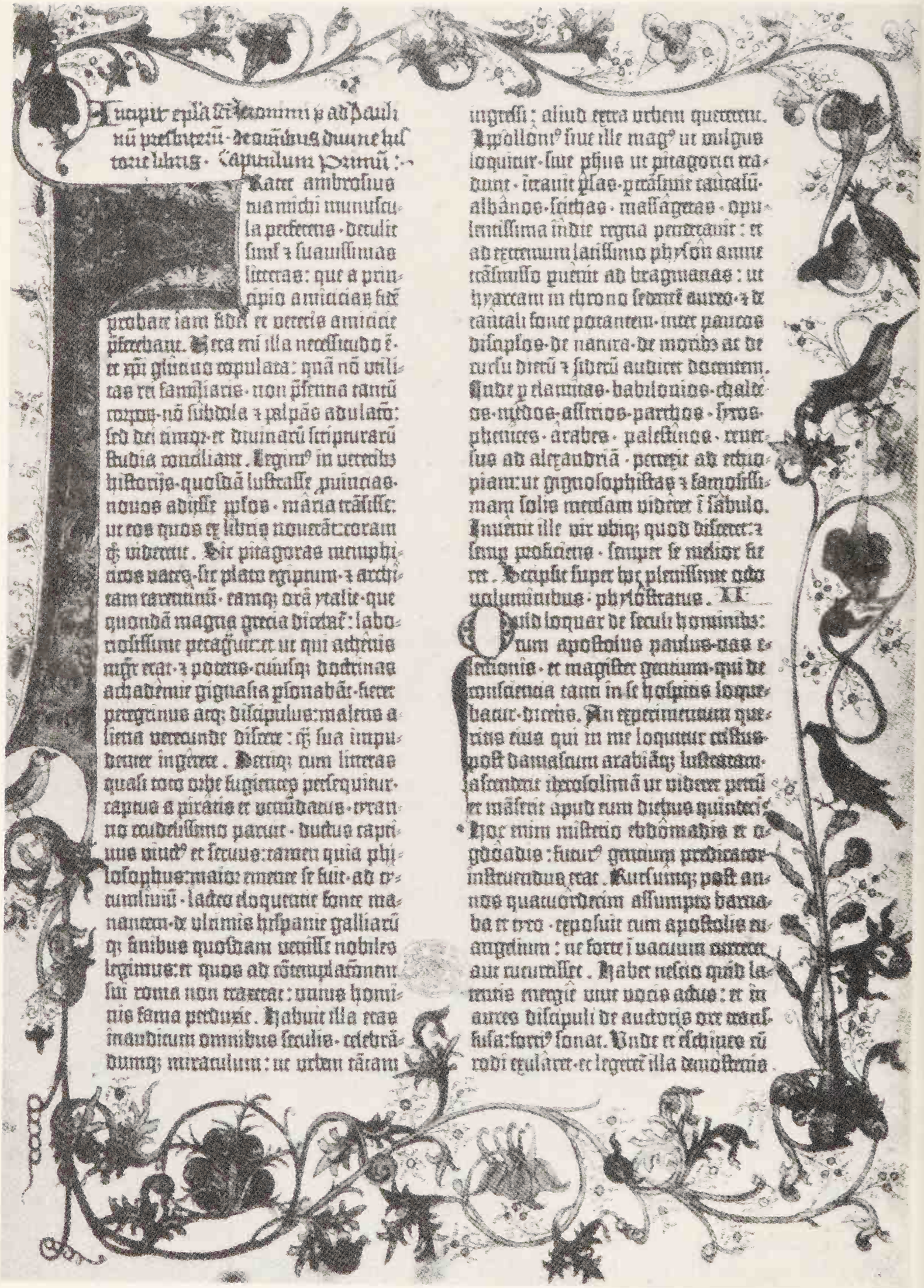


Figure 3. From the Luttrell Psalter, a fourteenth-century illuminated manuscript made for Sir Geoffrey Luttrell; includes, along with religious mattter, fabulous beasts as well as scenes from everyday life. In the original, the horse shown here is preceded by four other beasts, all decorated in elaborate harnesses and heavily shod. Original in color.



Incipit epla sci Eusebii ymi p̄b ad Paulinū p̄sbiterū de omnibus diuine hystorie libris. Capitulum primū :-

Licet ambrosius mea michi munuscula perferens detulerit simul & suauissimas litteras: que a principio amicicias sue probare iam tūc & veteris amicicie p̄ferebant. Decet enī illa necessitudo & xp̄i gl̄iosa copulata: q̄ā nō vilitas rei familiaris. non p̄senna tamē corpis. nō subdola & palpās adulatio: sed dei timor. & diuinarū scripturarū studia conciliant. Legim⁹ in veteribus hystorijs. quosdā lustrasse p̄uincias. nouos adisse p̄los. maria trāsisse: ut eos quos ex libris nouerāt coram & videre. Sic pitagoras memphiticos vates. sic plato egiptum. & architam tarentinū. eamq; ordā ytalie. que quondā magna grecia dicebat: laboriosissime peragnuerit. ut qui ab hijs nigr erat. & poterat. cuiusq; doctrinas ac academie gignasia p̄sonabāt. fieret peregrinus atq; discipulus: maluit a lienis vetustate discere: & sua impudenter ingerere. Denīq; cum litteras quasi toto orbe fugientes persequitur. captus a piratis & venūdatus. tyranno crudelissimo paruit. ductus captiuus vinct⁹ & seruus: tamen quia philosophus: maior omnibus se fuit. ad tyranni ipsius. lacteo eloquentie fonte manantem. & ultimis hyspanie galliarū q; finibus quosdam venisse nobiles legimus: & quos ad cōtemplationem sui roma non traxerat: unius hominis fama perduxit. Habuit illa etas inauditum omnibus seculis. celebrādumq; miraculum: ut urbem tātam ingressi: alium extra urbem quererent. Apollonius siue ille mag⁹ ut vulgus loquitur. siue phus ut pitagorici tradunt. iterauit plas. p̄cipuumq; cantabrū. albānos. scithas. massagetas. opulentissima indie regna penetrauit: & ad extremum lanissimo phyton anime trāsmisso quenit ad bragmanas: ut hyarcam in throno sedentē aureo. & de rancali fonte potantem. inter paucos discipulos. de natura. de moribus ac de cultu dieū & sideū audiret documentum. Unde p flammas. babylonios. chaldeos. medos. assirios. parthos. syros. phenices. arabes. palestinos. reuersus ad alexandriā. peruenit ad ethiopiam: ut gymnosophistas & famosissimam solis mensam videret i labulo. Inuenit ille vir ubiq; quod discere: & semp proficiens. semper se melior fieret. Scripsit super hys plenissime octo voluminibus. phylostratus. XL

Quid loquar de seculi hominibus: cum apostolus paulus. vas electionis. & magister gentium. qui de conscientia tam in se hospitis loquebatur. dicens. An experimentum queritis eius qui in me loquitur christus. post damascum arabiāq; lustratam. ascendat ierosolimā ut videret petrū & maneat apud eum diebus quindecim. Hoc enim mistrio ebdomadis & ogdoadis: futur⁹ gentium predicator instruendus erat. Quicumq; post annos quatuordecim assumpto barnaba & tyto. deposuit eum apostolis euangelium: ne forte i vacuum curreret aut cucurrisset. Habet nescio quid latentis energie unus vocis actus: & in aures discipuli de auctoris ore manifusa: forti⁹ sonat. Unde & ethiopes nō modi regulares. & legere illa deuotissimis

Figure 4. Gutenberg Bible, Mainz, ca. 1456. First book printed with movable type; illuminations added by hand.



ranne in to the forest / And whanne the wylde beestes salue
hym come/they were so ferdfull that they alle beganne to flee/
For they wende/ that it hadde be the lyon/ And the mayster of
the asse serched and soughte his asse in euery place al aboute
And as he hadde sought longe/he thought that he wolde go in
to the forest for to see yf his asse were there/ And as soone as

Figure 5. Part of a page from William Caxton's *Aesop's Fables*, showing woodcut with typeface, 1484. From *Illustrating Children's Books* by Henry C. Pitz, Watson-Guptill Publications, New York, 1963.



Figure 6. Frontispiece and first page of The Gospel of St. Matthew from Tyndale's New Testament, Cologne, 1525, by Peter Quentell. By permission of the British Library.

The gospell of S. Mathew.

The first Chapter.



THys ys the boke of
the generacio of Jesus Christ the so=
ne of David/The sonne also of Abra
¶Abraham begatt Isaac: (ha.
Isaac begatt Jacob:
Jacob begatt Judas and hys bre=
Judasbegat Phares: (thren:
and Zaram of thamar:
Phares begatt Esrom:
Esrom begatt Aram:
Aram begatt Aminadab:
Aminadab begatt naassan:
Naasson begatt Salmon:
Salmon begatt boos of rahab:
Boos begatt obed of ruth:
Obed begatt Jesse:
Jesse begatt david the kynge:
¶David the kynge begatt Solomon/of her that was the
Solomon begat roboam: (wyfe of vry:
Roboam begatt Abia:
Abia begatt asa:
Asa begatt iosaphat:
Josaphat begatt Joram:
Joram begatt Osias:
Osias begatt Joatham:
Joatham begatt Achas:
Achas begatt Ezechias:
Ezechias begatt Manasses:
Manasses begatt Amon:
Amon begatt Josias:
Josias begatt Jechonias and his brethren about the tyme of
the captivite of babilen
¶After they were led captive to babilen/Jechonias begatt

* Abraham and David are fyrst re hearsid/ because that christe was chefly promysed vnto them.

Sayncte mathew leveth out certeyne generacions/ and describeth Christes linage from solomō/after the lawe of Moses/ but Lucas describeth it accordyng to nature/frō nathan solomōs brother. For the lawe callerth them a mannes childrē which his brother begatt of his wyfe lefte behynde hym after his deth. deu. xxv. c.

the place of execution, was there tied to the stake, and then strangled first by the hangman, and afterward with fire consumed in the morning at the towne of Filford, an. 1536. crying thus at the stake with a feruent zeale, and a loude voice: Lord open the King of Englands eyes.

Such was the power of his doctrine, and sinceritie of his

The Martyrdome and burning of maister William Tindall, in Flaunders, by Filford Castle.



Figure 7. From Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, printed in London by John Day, 1563. Woodcut shows William Tyndale, translator of the first Bible printed in English, being strangled and burned at the stake in the castle of Vilvorde on October 6, 1536.

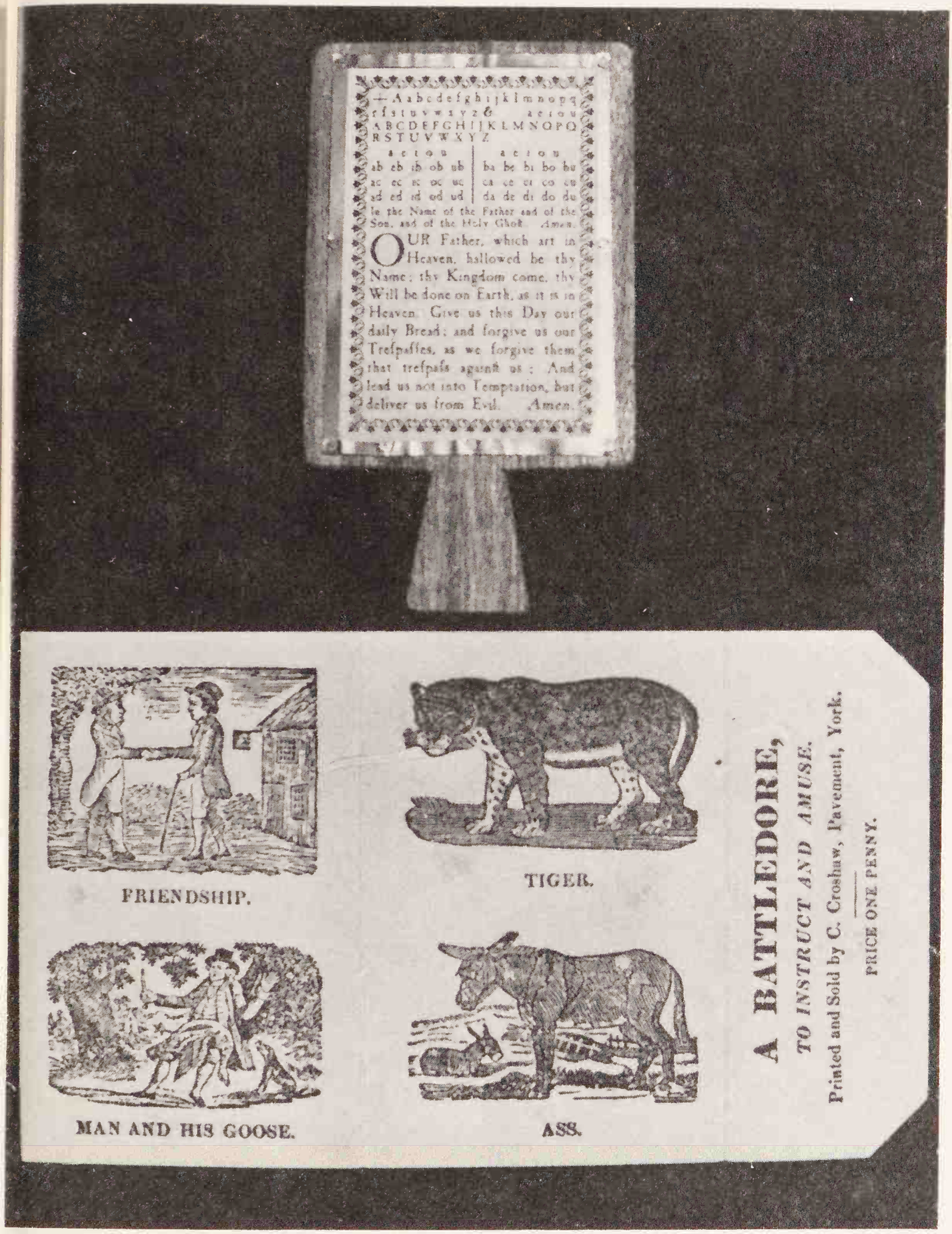
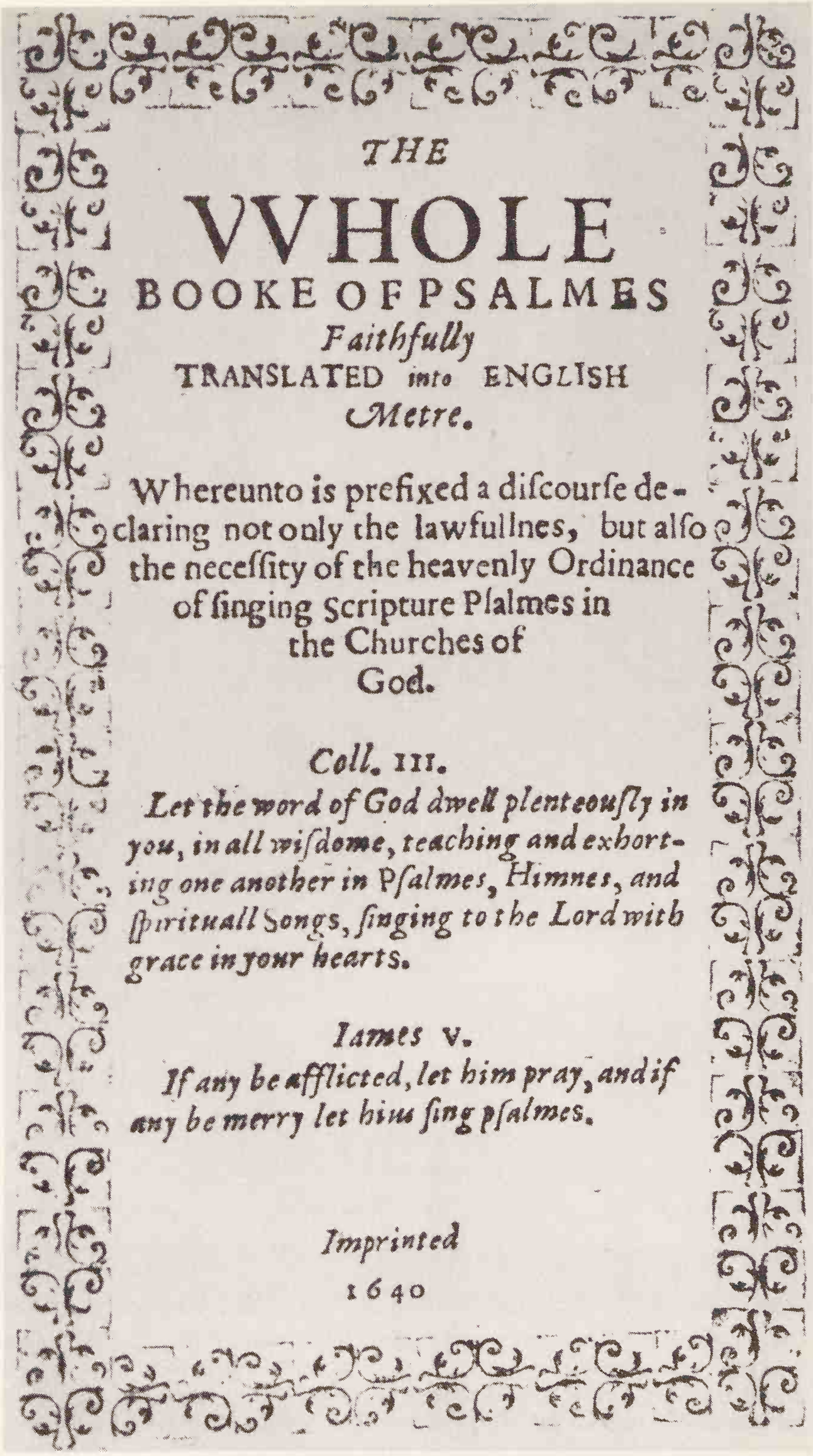


Figure 8. Hornbook and battledore, early forms of children's lesson books. A typical hornbook of about 1450, approximately three by five inches. The hornbook is thought to be the first lesson book designed for children's use. Below, a battledore; a refinement of the hornbook. The battledore is thought to have been designed in John Newbery's workshop about 1746. Used by permission of The Horn Book, Inc. Original of battledore is in the Boston Public Library.


THE
VVHOLE
BOOKE OF PSALMES
Faithfully
TRANSLATED *into* ENGLISH
Metre.

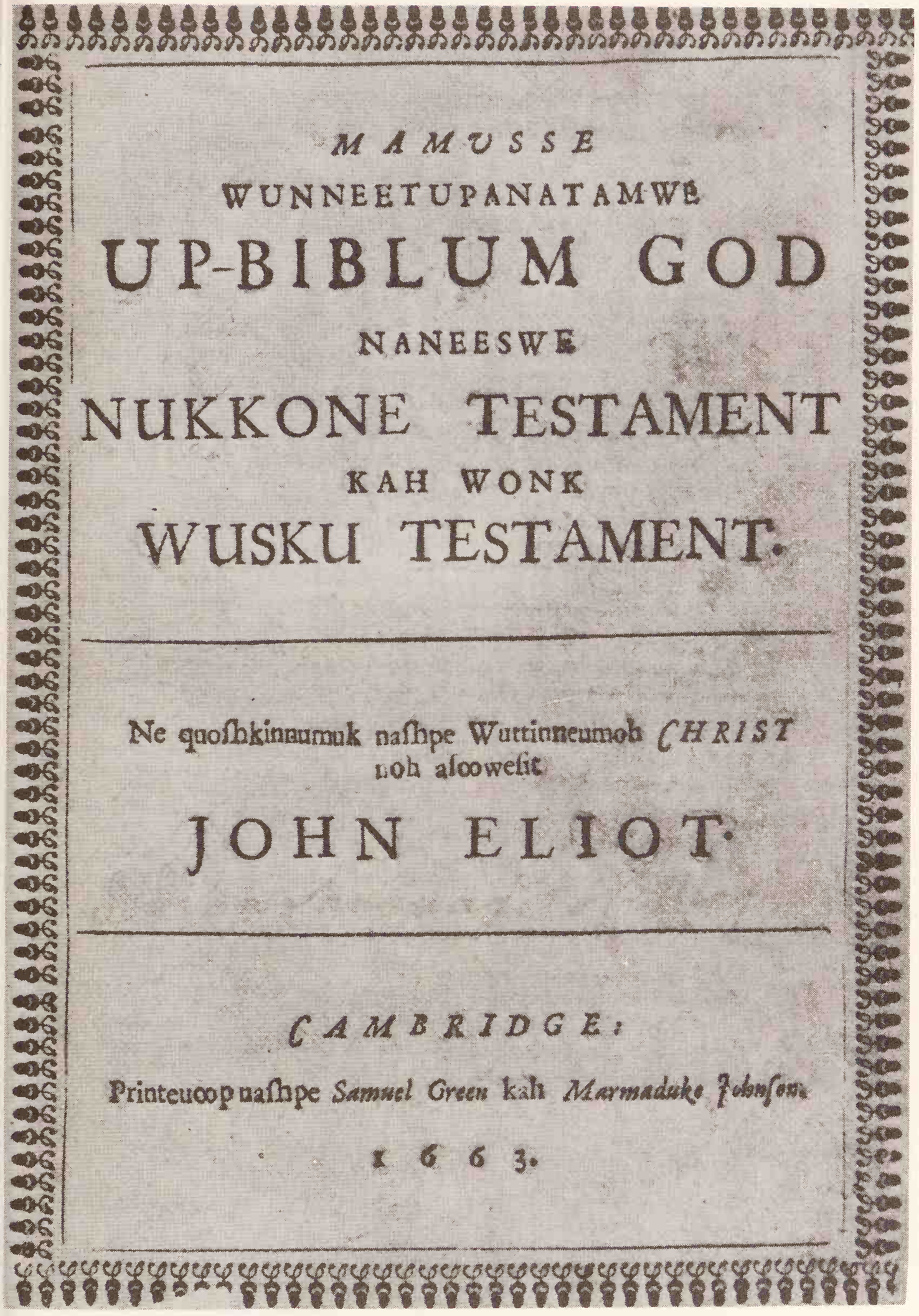
Whereunto is prefixed a diſcourſe declaring not only the lawfullnes, but alſo the neceſſity of the heavenly Ordinance of ſinging Scripture Plalmes in the Churches of God.

Coll. III.
Let the word of God dwell plenteouſly in you, in all wiſdome, teaching and exhorting one another in Pſalmes, Himnes, and ſpirituall Songs, ſinging to the Lord with grace in your hearts.

Iames V.
If any be afflicted, let him pray, and if any be merry let him ſing pſalmes.

Imprinted
1640

Figure 9. Title page from *The Whole Booke of Psalmes* (Bay Psalm Book), which is thought to be the earliest surviving piece of book printing in North America; printed by Stephen Daye, 1640. Original in the New York Public Library.



MAMVSSE
WUNNEETUPANATAMWE
UP-BIBLUM GOD
NANEESWE
NUKKONE TESTAMENT
KAH WONK
WUSKU TESTAMENT.

Ne quoshkinnumuk nashpe Wuttinneumoh CHRIST
noh asoowesit
JOHN ELIOT.

CAMBRIDGE:
Printeuoop nashpe Samuel Green kah Marmaduke Johnson.
1663.

Figure 10. Title page from *Mamvsse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God*, an Indian language translation of the Bible by the Rev. John Eliot, 1663; printed by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson. By permission of the British Library.



Thus thou hast seen in short, all things that can be shewed, and hast learned the *chief Words* of the *English* and *Latin Tongue*.

Go on now and read other good *Books* diligently, and thou shalt become *learned*, *wise*, and *godly*.

Remember these things; fear God, and call upon him, that he may bestow upon thee the *Spirit of Wisdom*.

Farewell.

Ita vidisti summatim res omnes quæ poterunt ostendi, & didicisti *Voces primarias Anglicæ* & *Latinæ Linguæ*.

Perge nunc & lege diligenter alias bonos *Libros*, ut fias *doctus*, *sapiens*, & *pius*.

Memento horum; Deum time, & invoca eum, ut largiatur tibi *Spiritum Sapientiæ*.

Vale.

Figure 11. Last body page and first index page of the 1728 edition of Johann Comenius' *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* (Visible World); translated by Charles Hoole; printed in London by John and Benjamin Sprint; approximately 3¼ by 5½ inches.

Cap.	A.	Pag.
141	Acies & Prælium	178
6	Aer	10
46	Agricultura	58
33	Amphibia	40
43	Animi hominis	54
19	Animalia & *primum* Aves	24
7	Aqua	12
13	Arbor	17
119	Arbor Consanguinitatis	150
128	Ars Medica	163
91	Ars Scriptoria	112
99	Artes Sermonis	121
52	Aucupium	65
24	Aves Aquaticæ	30
22	Aves Campestres & Sylvestres	28
20	Aves Domesticæ	25
23	Aves Rapaces	29
	B.	
74	Balneum	91
95	Bibilopegus	117
94	Bibliopolium	116
	C.	
41	Canales & Ossa	50
39	Caput & Manus	47
40	Caro & Viscera	49
140	Castra	177
147	Christianismus	187
4	Cœlum	7
53	Convivium	72
55	Coquinaria	68
135	Cursus Certamina	171
	D.	
44	Deformes & Monstrosi	55
2	Deus	5
96	Domus	82
	E.	
106	Eclipses	131
83	Eques	102
76	Equile	194
109	Ethica	36
108	Europa	134
	F.	
68	Faber Ferrarius	85
63	Faber lignarius	79
64	Faber murarius	80
30	Feræ Bestiæ	36
29	Feræ Pecudes	35
70	Figulus	87
15	Flores	20
113	Fortitudo	141
14	Fructus Arborum	18
17	Fruges	22
18	Frutices	23
	G.	
145	Gentilismus	184
102	Geometria	126
	H.	
36	Homo	43
77	Horologia	95
45	Hortorum cultura	56
115	Humanitas	944
72	Hypocaustum *cum* Dormitorio	89
	I.	
5	Ignis	8
32	Insecta repentia	38
25	Insecta volantia	31
100	Instrumenta Musica	123
123	Interiora Urbis	156
	Invitatio	1
146	Judaismus	186
124	Judicium	157
150	Jud'm extremum	193
28	Jumenta	34
116	Justitia	145

THE
Pilgrim's Progress
FROM
THIS WORLD,
TO
That which is to come:
Delivered under the Similitude of a
DREAM
Wherein is Diſcovered,
The manner of his ſetting out,
His Dangerous Journey; And ſafe
Arrival at the Deſired Countrey.

I have uſed Similitudes, Hoſ. 12. 10.

By *John Bunyan.*

Licenſed and Entred according to Order.

LONDON,
Printed for *Nath. Ponder* at the *Peacock*
in the *Poultrey* near *Cornhil*, 1678.

THE
CHRISTIAN PILGRIM:
CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
WONDERFUL ADVENTURES
AND
MIRACULOUS ESCAPES
OF A
CHRISTIAN,
IN HIS
TRAVELS from the Land of DESTRUCTION to the NEW JERUSALEM.
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

WORCESTER:
Printed by Isaiah Thomas, Jun.
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT HIS BOOK-STORE.——OCTOBER, 1798.



—"Now, pilgrims, ſtrain every nerve to eſcape from theſe inhoſpitable grounds, before the monſter recovers from the blow." They accordingly did ſo, and after running about half an hour regained the high road, which was out of the giant's juriſdiction.

Thus happily eſcaped from the fury of an iron hearted tyrant,

Figure 12. Title page of the 1678 edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, printed for Nathaniel Ponder in London; approximately 3½ by 5¼ inches. Below, title page (on left) and typical body page (on right) of the first American edition, printed by Isaiah Thomas, Jr., Worcester, Mass., 1798; approximately 2½ by 4 inches. Originals in the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York.

A Little Pretty

POCKET-BOOK,

Intended for the

INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT

OF

LITTLE MASTER *TOMMY*,

AND

PRETTY MISS *POLLY*.

With Two Letters from

JACK the GIANT-KILLER;

AS ALSO

A BALL and PINCUSHION;

The Uſe of which will infallibly make *Tommy* a good Boy, and *Polly* a good Girl.

To which is added,

A LITTLE SONG-BOOK,

BEING

A *New Attempt* to teach Children the Uſe of the *Engliſh Alphabet*, by Way of Diverſion.

LONDON:

Printed for J. NEWBERY, at the *Bible and Sun* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*. 1767.

[Price Six-pence bound.]



Figure 13. Frontispiece and title page of the 1769 edition of John Newbery's *A Pretty Little Pocket-Book*; the 1744 edition is thought to be Newbery's first publication for children's amusement; approximately 2½ by 4 inches.

THE

New-England PRIMER

Enlarged.

For the more eaſy attaining the true Reading of ENGLISH.

To which is added,

The Aſſembly's Catechiſm.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by *D. Hall*, and *W Sellers*, in *Market-ſtreet*, 1769.

Figure 14. Title page and first page of *The New England Primer* showing the beginning of the alphabet, "In Adam's Fall . . ."; printed in Philadelphia by Hall and Sellers, 1769.



A In *Adam*'s Fall,
We ſinned all.

B Thy Life to mend,
This Book attend.

C The *Cat* doth play,
And after ſlay.

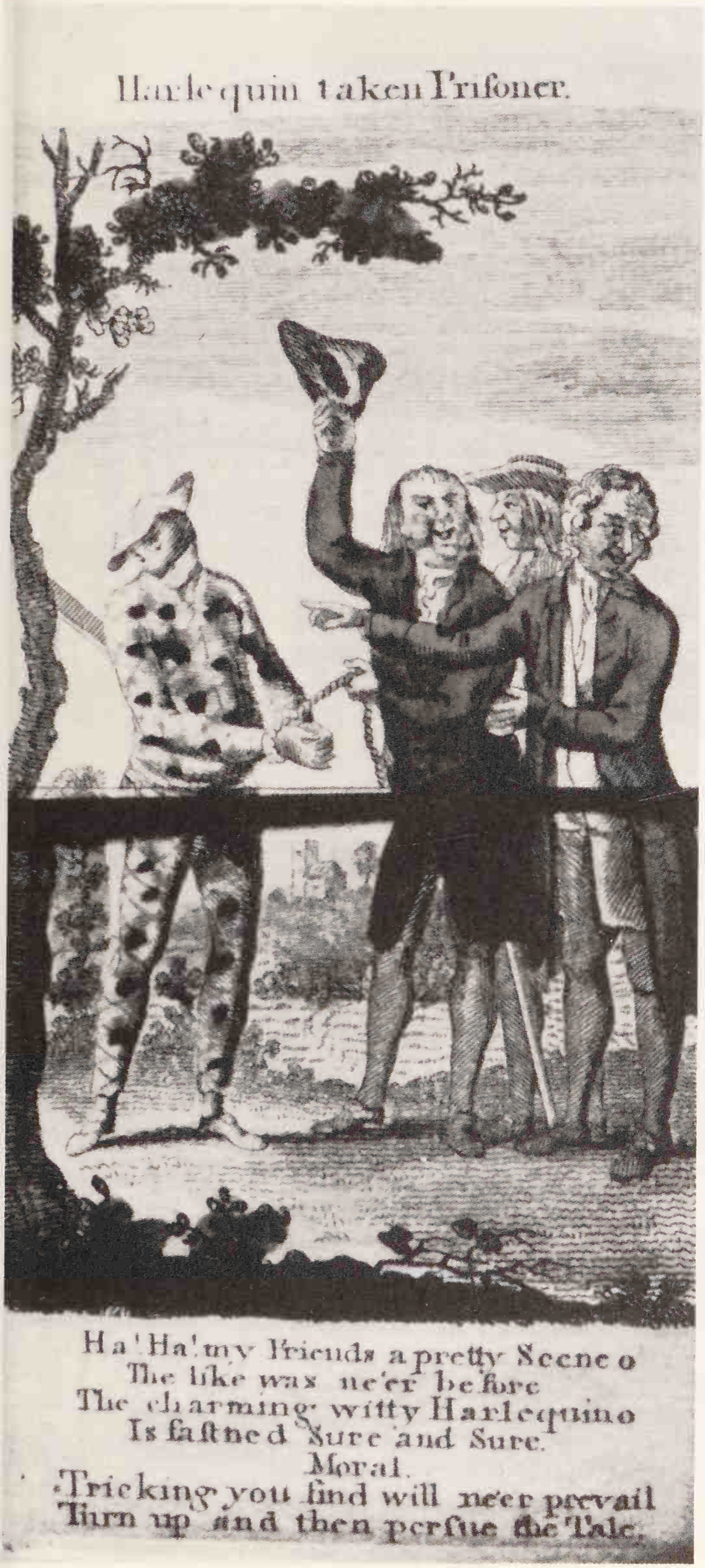
D A *Dog* will bite,
A Thief at Night.

E An *Eagle*'s flight,
Is out of ſight.

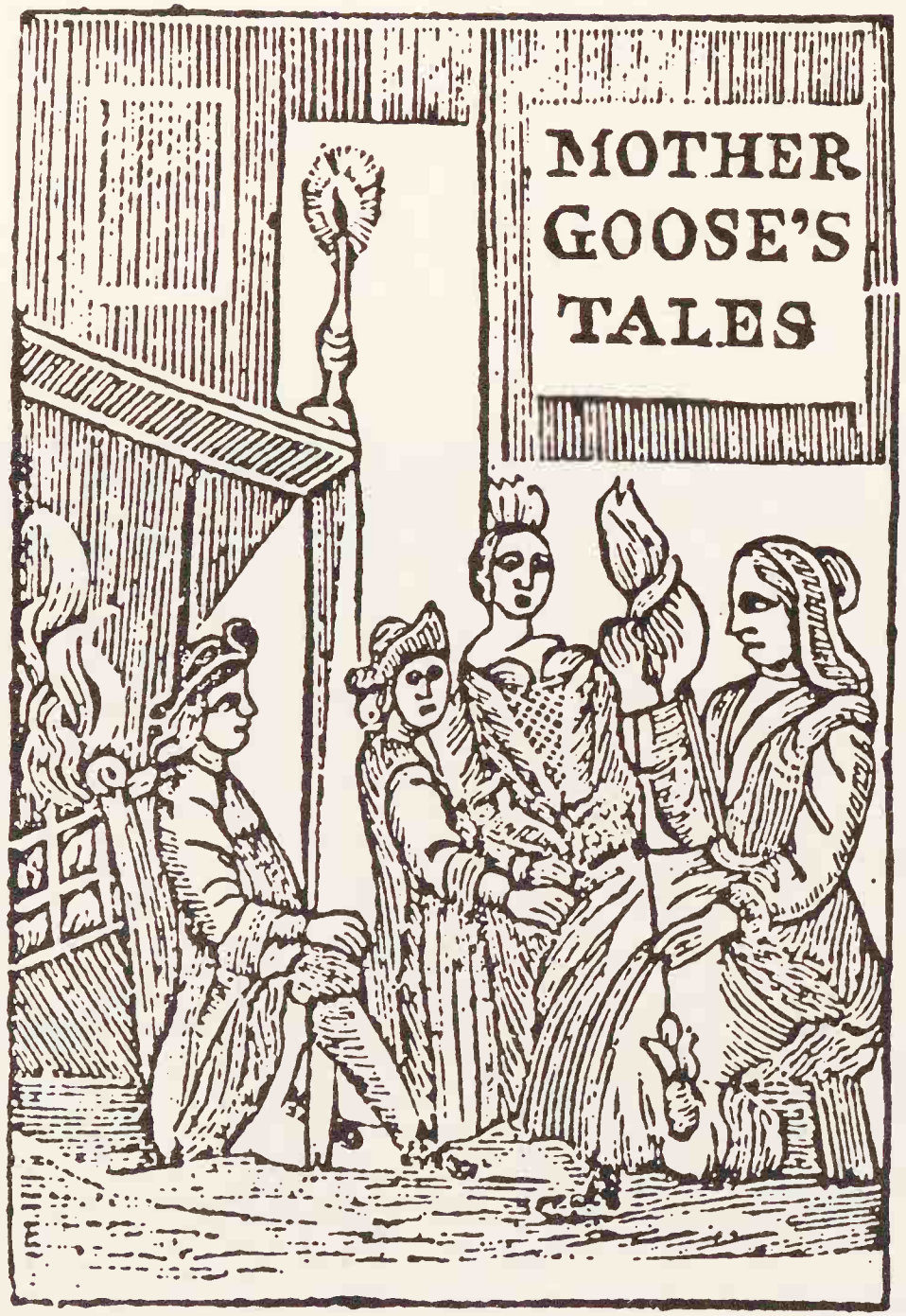
F The idle Fool,
Is whipt at School.



Figure 15. Typical page from Robert Sayer's *Harlequin's In-*



vasion, 1770, a representative eighteenth-century harlequinade.



HISTORIES
OR
TALES
OF
PAST TIMES,
TOLD BY
MOTHER GOOSE.
WITH
MORALS.

Written in French by M. PERRAULT,
And Engliſhed by G. M. Gent.

The SIXTH EDITION, corrected.

SALISBURY:
Printed and ſold by B. COLLINS; alſo by CARNAN and NEWBERY, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and S. CROWDER, in Pater-noſter-Row, London, M,DCC,LXXII.
(Price 9d. neatly bound.)

Figure 16. Frontispiece and title page from Perrault's *Histories or Tales of Past Times, Told by Mother Goose*; translated from the French by G. M. Gent; sixth edition, 1772, printed by B. Collins; approximately 2 3/8 by 3 3/8 inches.



Figure 17. Double-page spread from Randolph Caldecott's *The Diverting History of John Gilpin*, a poem by William Cowper. Routledge, 1878. Original in color. Used by permission of Frederick Warne & Company, Inc.



Figure 18. Frontispiece from *The Baby's Bouquet*, arranged and decorated by Walter Crane, 1878. Original in color. Used by permission of Frederick Warne & Company, Inc.



Figure 19. From Robert Browning's *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*, illustrated by Kate Greenaway, 1888. Original in color. Used by permission of Frederick Warne & Company, Inc.

Sir Kay breaketh his sword, at ye Tournament.



Figure 20. Facing page to Chapter One of *The Story of King Arthur and His Knights*, written and illustrated by Howard Pyle, 1903. Used by permission of Charles Scribner's Sons.

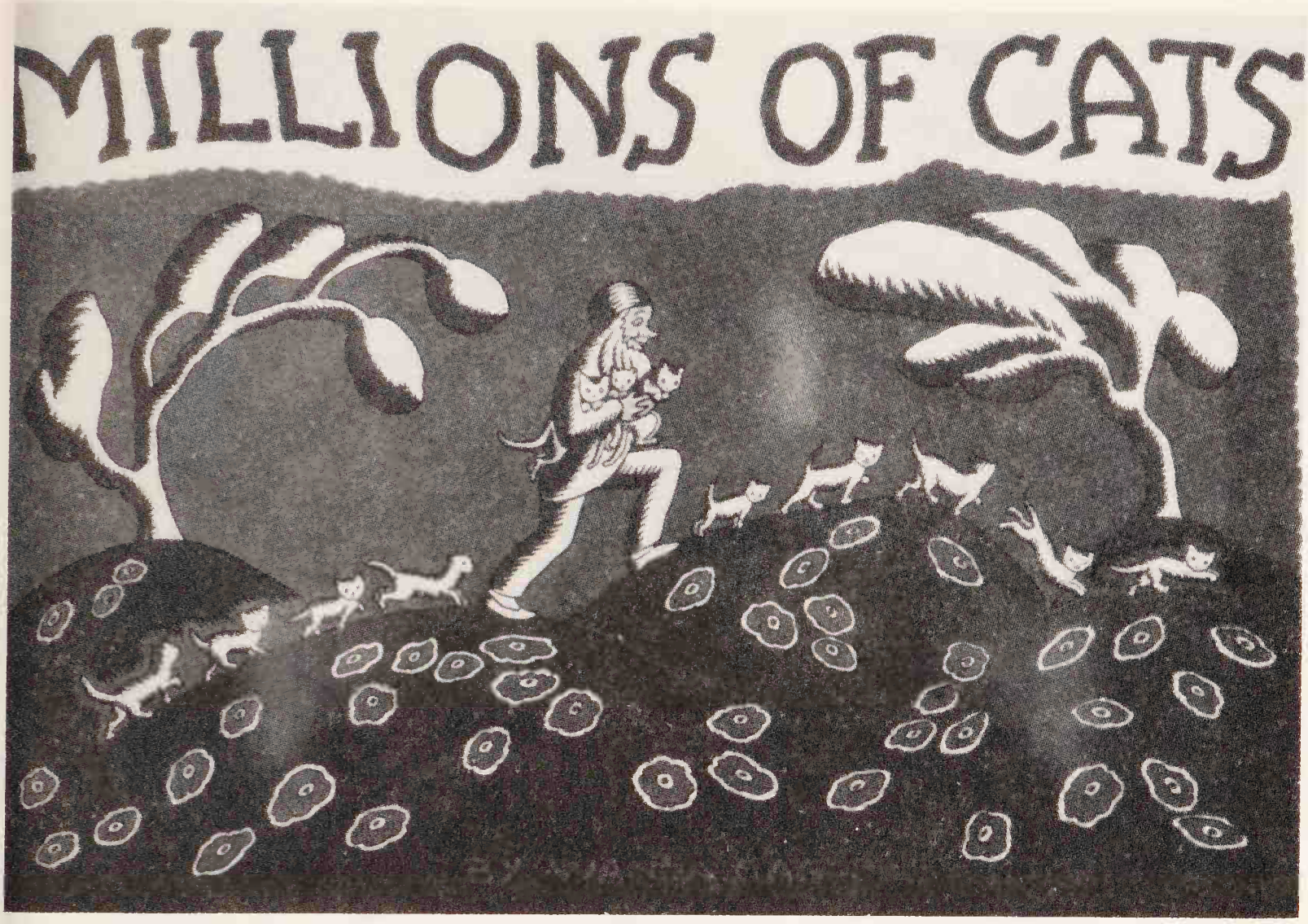


Figure 21. Cover from Wanda Gág's *Millions of Cats*. Used by permission of Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, New York. Copyright, 1928.



Figure 22. From Hans Christian Andersen's "The Emperor's New Clothes," illustrated by Fritz Kredel in *The Complete Andersen*, translated by Jean Hersholt, Heritage, 1942.

FIFTEEN CENTURIES OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Chapter 1

Anglo-Saxon Period (ca. 523–1099)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Before the Roman occupation (ca. 55 B.C.-A.D. 410), Celtic tribes had swept into Britain from central Europe, beginning about 600 B.C., in three waves: first, the Gaels, who penetrated the north and west; next, the Britons, who about 400 B.C. pushed back the Gaels and occupied the eastern and northern portions of the islands; and last, the Belgae, the most advanced of the invading tribes, who in the first century B.C. drove back the Britons and occupied much of their land. By the time of Julius Caesar's expedition in 55 B.C., the Romans found a single Celtic race, but one divided into warring tribes with organized governments and social classes consisting of priests (druids), warriors, wealthy farmers and cattle owners, small farmers and craftsmen, and slaves. The Celts lived in fortified homes and villages, dressed well, and owned expertly wrought objects of metal and clay—utensils, jewelry, and weapons. Spinning, weaving, and dyeing cloth were common. The tribes traded with one another as well as with other countries. The earliest merchants to visit Britain were the Phoenicians, who traded in metals. About 330 B.C., the Greeks opened up extensive trading in tin, lead, enamels, and jewels—paid for at first by barter and later by coinage.

When the Romans conquered Britain in A.D. 43, they took over an artistic, sometimes bellicose people who had attained a relatively high degree of civilization as evidenced in their arts, crafts, and literature. The Celts' literature was oral and largely unconscious but distinctive, consisting of ballads, lays, songs, and legends, usually recounting battles. The Roman invaders brought with them the concept of centralized government. Christianity also arrived during their rule. Although the development of the Christian church

would remain sporadic, Christian monasteries and schools, which would become firmly established in Ireland by the fifth century, helped to temper warlike impulses. Thriving Romano-British towns grew up, including London, which absorbed most of the influx of merchants and artisans. Although the central government administered taxation and legislation, local governments (citizens' councils) held most of the power. Residences, fortifications, town designs, and roads—which would bind Britain for centuries—as well as Roman art and crafts, reflected the degree to which Roman culture had permeated the region. For the most part, Roman Britain lived at peace: the Roman period would be the longest peaceful time in British history.

About A.D. 250, raiders from the north, the Scots, began to attack the western coasts. Soon the eastern and southern coasts were attacked by Saxons from mainland Europe. Britain suffered severely. When the Roman forces were recalled in the fifth century to defend the empire at home, the Britons, who were mostly scattered farmers, were vulnerable to the ever-increasing attacks from the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes. In 367 these three tribes made simultaneous attacks on the north, west, and east. Despite the frenzied efforts of the Britons to stop the invasions and the subsequent migrations, these Germanic tribes spread rapidly across the land, and Roman civilization was destroyed almost totally in most of Great Britain.

It is thought that during this period one Christian Briton chief, King Arthur, defeated the invaders temporarily (ca. 520). But the migrations continued, finally driving the Romanized Celts into the fringes of the land or absorbing those who remained. Between 450 and 800, the main island, the largest portion of which is now called England because of the power of the ruling Angles, became almost entirely Germanic (Anglo-Saxon), with Germanic language, laws, and social customs. Pagan worship of northern gods dominated, but eventually (ca. 563-664) Celtic (Irish) missionaries from the north, led by Saint Columba in 563, with their dauntless faith and devotion, and Roman missionaries, led by Saint Augustine in 597, with their strong sense of church organization, brought about the conversion of the Anglo-Saxon tribes to Christianity, resulting in a refinement of pagan beliefs and a general expansion of civilization. Social and cultural progress, however, was retarded by the bitter struggles for supremacy among the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

In spite of the political struggles, by the seventh century Northumbria had become a recognized seat of learning, attracting scholars from much of Europe. A few small libraries existed in monasteries. By the eighth century, the work of scholars and poets such as Caedmon, Bede, Alcuin, Cynewulf, and Anselm is well documented. About 900, an anonymous poet (probably an Anglican monk) wrote an epic poem called *Beowulf,* which reveals the mixing of Christian and pagan beliefs, as well as the everyday life of the

people. The narrative relates the story of a Germanic hero who had supposedly flourished at the same time as the Celtic Arthur.

Just as a unified, Christian, Anglo-Saxon society was beginning to take shape, a new wave of invasions from the north began. In the last decade of the ninth century, raiding Danes stimulated Alfred the Great of Wessex (871-899) to defiance, with some success. Under Alfred, the Danish kingdoms were consolidated into a single kingdom of England. Alfred's victory also resulted in a revival of law, schools, and books. Significantly Alfred favored the use of the vernacular over Latin for writing literature. Under Alfred, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*—a compilation of the annals of English history from the start of the Christian era and the first major work to be written in Anglo-Saxon (that is, English)—was begun in 891. Alfred also translated Latin classical writings into Anglo-Saxon and encouraged the use of the vernacular for the portions of the Bible given to lay people. But the use of the language of the people as the language of literature was soon to give way; the last surviving poem in Anglo-Saxon, *The Battle of Maldon,* was written about 991.

When Saint Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury (960-988), restored the Benedictine monasteries in the tenth century, Latin was acclaimed once more as the language of learning and literature. Priests were ordered to help the poor and to teach Latin to boys in monastery schools "freely and for nothing." And learning advanced; a few libraries held as many as two or three hundred volumes, but Anglo-Saxon translations played a minor role. During Dunstan's time, defenses of the kingdom were strengthened, respect for law grew, and economic activity, including trade, increased.

In order to carry out expanding trade, learning—that is, reading, writing, and ciphering—revived somewhat, but the general status of England as a nation was not advanced. Its chief business was agriculture, which was administered by village communities, not individuals. Manufacturing was not widespread and was carried on in homes. Dwellings were generally primitive (rough stones, thatched roofs), although noblemen lived in large halls. Dress was coarse even for the rich, but garments often were decorated with ornaments.

Repeated Danish raids at the end of the tenth century devastated most churches and monasteries, especially in Northumbria and Mercia, severely curtailing the advancement of civilization, wreaking havoc in church organization, and sweeping away almost every trace of northern high culture. For a time, a Danish king, Canute, ruled all England. But on his death in 1035 his two inept sons ascended his throne. By 1042 England returned to the rule of an English king, Edward the Confessor.

In spite of a short period of relative calm, the northern raiders had so weakened England that another invasion was inevitable. In 1066, William of Normandy conquered the Saxons (the English) at the Battle of Hastings,

and Britain was once again an occupied nation. Even before the conquest, Edward the Confessor had introduced the new (Norman) culture, for he had a Norman mother and a Norman education.

Through shrewd use of administrative power, William managed to centralize the government by requiring firm allegiance to the Crown. One of his most strategic moves was to order in 1086 a survey of all landholdings, properties, freemen, oxen, horses, sheep, and pigs in the whole of England, except the north. The resulting document, known as the *Domesday Book,* enabled the king to know what obligations every landowner owed him. Its influence would last for centuries.

Ironically, this fourth and last takeover to date, the Norman Conquest, with its military might, law courts, business acumen, organized church, and particular culture and language (French), would sow the seeds of a permanent English civilization.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKS

The literature (legends, ballads, songs, lays, and tales) of the early Celts was entirely oral; however, by the third century, the northern invaders had brought a runic alphabet of twenty-four characters made up of non-cursive letters which could be carved in stone, metal, wax tablets, or on bark. (*Book* comes from the Anglo-Saxon word *boc,* meaning tree bark.) Roman incursions first brought the Roman alphabet. It would be further established by Irish missionaries after the mid-sixth century. By the ninth or tenth century it would replace completely pagan runes. In Northumbria, preachers taught their flocks that the Word should be written in letters more pleasing to God than the heathenish runes.

The geometric Roman alphabet of the Latin language was first carved into stone, but gradually gave way to handwriting on a soft surface, which permitted rounding off certain angles. The first calligraphy (handwriting) was done in a large uncial style (*uncia* meaning inch) in the fourth century. As writing surfaces improved, the uncial style gave way to the smaller, rounded half-uncial (in about the sixth century) and to the minuscules (in about the eighth century), the size most familiar to us today.

The uncial style of calligraphy had a long history. It was first inscribed on ancient book rolls (scrolls), which had been used in Europe, North Africa, and Asia. The first book rolls, in fact, were made from papyrus, invented by the Egyptians about 4000 B.C.; papyrus was a material soft enough to be rolled. Later, parchment, made of goat and sheep skins, was used as the writing surface. The supple parchment sheets were pasted end to end, rolled up on cylinders of wood, ivory, or metal, and sometimes fitted with elaborate knobs for handles. Some of these rolls were short, from one to three feet; others were as long as forty feet. These rolls, which were stored on

shelves, in cupboards, or in vases, were identified by small projecting labels called *tituli.* Because the roll was wrapped or "revolved" around its cylinder, it was called a *volume,* meaning a thing that is rolled around something else.

Although the codex, the precursor of the modern book, had originated in China and was known in Greece and Rome for centuries, it was first brought to Britain during the Roman occupation in the second century. Even as early as the first century before Christ, a collection of Roman laws, inscribed in wax on wooden tablets and fastened along one side, was referred to as a codex. (In Latin, the word *codex* means the trunk of a tree.) As the codex system developed, its leaves changed from a few wax tablets, perhaps six or eight, to a group of folded leaves, usually made of parchment, bound at one side. Eventually these leaves were protected by heavy covers of wood or leather attached on one side with leather thongs and later with coarse thread. By the fourth century, vellum (from the Old French meaning *calf*) found the highest favor with scribes in Britain, as well as elsewhere, because of its superior writing surface and ability to take gouache (opaque water colors mixed with gum); papyrus had taken only line drawings and water-colors. Vellum, that is, calf skin—although vellum would eventually come to mean almost any kind of animal skin—provided a better surface for writing and paint than parchment, and it became the most sought-after material for manuscripts.

The leaves of the early codex were usually squarish with several columns of calligraphy on each page; occasionally pictures, drawn or painted by the scribes, were fitted into the columns. Later codices were taller and narrower with two columns of writing usual; thus, the illustration, if there were one, was either a single-column picture (sometimes full page) or two miniature pictures placed side by side. In some cases, pictures filled the upper half of the page with the writing underneath, but some pages were divided into four rectangular picture blocks. Some illustrations were executed in outline drawings only, such as in the *Utrecht Psalter* of the ninth century; others were in plain ink or opaque paint based on a tempera medium made from egg and gum, such as was used in a copy of the *Utrecht Psalter* made at Canterbury about A.D. 1000. Although red usually dominated, the illumination might be done in gold, silver, and other brilliant colors. The illuminated portions of the pages, which consisted of gilded painted illustrations, became known as "miniatures" (from the Latin *miniare,* which means "to paint with vermilion").

As manuscripts became more elaborate and more likely to be influenced by styles brought from Europe, the decorations, which were now often done by illustration specialists, became more heavily illuminated with fluid gold and contrasting silver—all written in graceful styles of calligraphy. At their best, illuminated manuscripts in codex form were works of art, perhaps conceived and executed by a single person, or by scribe and illustrator

working closely. Other manuscripts were assembly-line duplications that were done by copyists, proofreaders, and illustrators, each monk doing his separate job somewhat independently of the others.

Of all the religious book types, Gospel books (evangeliaries) were the most typical illuminated books until about 1000. In the following two centuries, the Psalter (a book of psalms) was the most lavishly decorated book.

Although there were a few exceptions, the illuminated manuscript of the Middle Ages was almost exclusively a monastic work. Monasteries, often remote sanctuaries, provided a quiet, relatively safe life for scholars and artists who sometimes assumed the task of creating books, but more often copied the Bible and other sacred works for their own monastery's library or for other scholars elsewhere. While methods and facilities differed, the *scriptores* (monks or nuns) worked in the monastery's *scriptorium,* a workshop room usually located above the main house, or in separate rooms with a window for light. Candles were considered too dangerous because of possible fire damage to the manuscripts, so all work was done in the daylight hours, usually six hours at a time. Vellum or parchment, pens, inks, paint, knives, awls, and rulers were provided by the *armarius* (or *librarius*), the presiding officer, who also took care of the cataloging and shelving. Scribes were not permitted to talk; they could ask for materials but only by an elaborate set of signals. In every way they were protected from interruption in order to avoid errors; only the highest official could interrupt them at work. And scribes were valued. It was as serious a crime to kill a scribe as a bishop. (*See figure 1.*)

Each monk was given his vellum or parchment in sections; the sheets were folded and arranged in the order in which the book would be completed. The limits of the writing and decoration were ruled in with marginal lines; the vellum was held to a board by awls. Guide rules for the lines of calligraphy were ruled onto the vellum with a blunt tool. The vellum was arranged so that the two facing pages matched, that is, both were hair side, or both were flesh side. After the scribe's work of four sheets in eight leaves was finished, a proofreader compared the copy with the original, a *rubricator* inserted the "rubrics" (from the Latin *ruber,* meaning red) in red ink. Rubrics consisted of the opening lines of the text, the initial letters of the sections, the title, and the colophon which came at the end of the book and provided the name of the scribe, the place of copying, and the date. If the book was to be illustrated, the sheets were then sent to an illuminator or decorator, and finally to the *ligator* (binder). All of this work was regarded as a form of religious worship. Until the fourteenth century, illumination would be almost exclusively confined to religious manuscripts, since religion was considered the most worthy subject for glorification. As bearers of the Holy Word, illuminated manuscripts themselves became venerated objects. All through the Middle Ages, illumination was never regarded as mere illustration; its purpose was sacred adornment.

In the sixth century, the first great development of illuminated manuscripts began in Ireland, which had become a refuge for classical culture. It had been Christianized in the fifth century by Saint Patrick, who had come from Gaul. By the sixth century, there were over three hundred monasteries in Ireland and Scotland. The Irish monks, schooled in Oriental and Byzantine cultures through study, pilgrimages to Rome, and visits to French and Italian monasteries, were artists and scholars of the highest order. That they should be the leading makers of books is not surprising.

By the seventh century, Irish-style manuscripts had found their way to northern England, to the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow, and especially to Lindisfarne. The resulting Hiberno-Saxon style was marked by elaborate linear ornamentation made of spirals that formed intertwining monsters and ornate, complex, interlacing initials. Such ornamentation, especially at the beginnings of books, or of sections of books, dominated manuscript production in Britain well into the ninth century. While early examples of the Hiberno-Saxon style date back to the sixth century, such as *Cathach of Saint Columba,* better known examples come from the seventh century, including the *Book of Durrow,* and from the eighth century, including the *Book of Kells,* produced at Saint Columba's monastery and said to contain the finest example of Irish calligraphy. The *Book of Kells* has been called the most beautiful manuscript book ever created.

As noted, the Irish school of calligraphy and illuminating reached England through Irish monks. At the oldest of these northern English monasteries, Lindisfarne, one of the most characteristic examples of the Hiberno-Saxon style of manuscripts produced in England, the *Lindisfarne Gospels,* was made about 700. The *Gospels* contains 258 leaves, each measuring about thirteen by ten inches and made of heavy vellum. The Latin text is beautifully designed in half-uncial characters. Five full pages of the *Gospels* are elaborately decorated in cruciform design; six pages contain highly ornamented text; four full-page miniatures show the Evangelists as scribes seated at desks, complete with cushions and footstools; sixteen pages contain the Canon tables fully ornamented; many other pages contain elaborate initials in various sizes. One ornamented page, for example, contains designs of eighty-eight birds arranged in a symmetrical pattern, as well as four single birds ingeniously interwoven between the points of the cross and corresponding panels. From such work, it is clear that manuscript artists took their work seriously; they cared enormously about color arrangement, detail, balance, and total design. (*See figure 2.*)

That such manuscripts were revered cannot be doubted. The *Lindisfarne Gospels,* for example, was held in such respect that a legend about its rescue from the sea is still remembered. According to the story, the *Gospels* was washed overboard in a storm and thought to be lost. After many attempts to recover the book and much lamentation by the patrons of the book, the manuscript was finally found, washed ashore completely intact, "exhibiting

all of its outer splendor of jewels and gold and all the beauty of its pages and writing within, as though it had never been touched by water . . . and this is believed to be due to the merits of Saint Cuthbert himself and those who made the book. . . ."

By the tenth century, probably because of monastic reforms taking place at the time, famous schools of illumination developed in southern England, especially at Winchester. The Winchester style was marked by leafy foliage, decorative rosettes, and double frameworks, as seen in the *Benedictional of Saint Aethewold.* Most manuscripts in this style were in full color, but some miniatures were done in outline only; still others used only decorative initials composed of interlaced animals' heads.

Although it occurred in many distinctive styles, the illuminated manuscript in codex format would remain the most common form of the book until the introduction of movable-type printing in the fifteenth century. But the illuminated manuscripts would undergo many stages of development.

ATTITUDES TOWARD AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

In the earliest days children were not greatly valued. It was not uncommon in Britain and on the continent to dispose of sickly or unwanted offspring through abandonment, killing, or selling into slavery. Although well-to-do children were far more likely to survive than the poor, records of recurring legislation from the earliest Christian times to as late as the eighth century indicate that practices of infanticide and child sale must have been deeply ingrained and widely practiced. Clearly, the coming of Christianity tempered attitudes toward children, but throughout the Middle Ages the newborn child was far from secure. Empathy for infants was not part of the early British parents' psychological charge.

In fact, life in early Britain was hard for everyone. Frequent wars, first among the Celtic tribes themselves and then with northern invaders, rampant disease, and inadequate food and shelter made survival paramount.

Before the coming of the Romans, early Britons did not cluster in towns. Adults and children lived in scattered family units; the *sibb* consisted of paternal and maternal kinships, that is, a family composed of blood relations on both sides. Several families together made up a tribe. With the departure of the Romans in the fifth century, the Britons moved into the deserted Roman towns, and life became somewhat more settled. Before long, however, invaders began their relentless forays into the relatively undefended islands.

In spite of almost continual warfare, British civilization began to take hold. Even the earliest Britons (the Celts) revered music, the recital of history, and poetry. We know that Celtic princes took bards with them on journeys to fight or hunt or colonize. Few refinements existed in even upper-class

households; life was generally hard for young and old alike. Certain customs which were passed down from antiquity, such as sending infants out to wet nurses, prevailed. Mortality was high; if the children survived, some received certain kinds of training in their own homes—household and country duties, for instance. Others were placed in monasteries or in other households as servants, pages, ladies-in-waiting, oblates, or clerks.

Children of all classes heard oral literature (ballads, songs, lays, stories) of adults, but only upper-class children had what might be called formal education. In the earliest times the teaching had been done by druid priests who chanted their laws and theology in meters; later, teaching was taken over by Christian priests. After the establishment of Christian monastic schools in the sixth century, more formalized education began, with girls receiving schooling as well as boys, although boys were favored in general. As early as age seven, privileged children might go to Canterbury, Jarrow, Malmesbury, York, or one of the other monastic schools.

With the coming of schools came schoolbooks. The medieval monk, often poorly educated himself, had to decide if heathen philosophers were proper authors for his charges to study. Before long, the monks themselves—in particular Bede, Alcuin, Aelfric, and others—began writing books for the purpose of educating the young, and the curriculum became set: *trivium* (grammar, logic, rhetoric) and *quadrivium* (music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy). In practice, many young scholars often learned little more than some Latin grammar from meager textbooks, but most knew at least one admirable text—a fragment of the *Consolations of Philosophy* by Boethius. Although Boethius was at first considered a heathen, he was accepted as a Christian, at least in spirit; by the eighth century he was canonized. His work was taught to the young from the Middle Ages onward; still popular eight hundred years later, it was printed by England's first printer, William Caxton, in 1497.

Few other manuscript books were available for children's learning, for they were far too valuable. Children were generally taught by writing letters and words on slates from dictation or from seeing them in reading-lesson manuscripts.

In the monastic schools the monk sat, usually elevated, facing the young people, holding an open manuscript book (a codex) before him on a lectern. The children sat or knelt before him. Some early illuminated manuscripts show lay schoolmasters instead of monks who hold rods as well as books. If a monk had a corrective instrument, it was usually a ladle-shaped stick for beating the palm of the hand. Mixed schools of girls and boys were taught by nuns, and both nuns and monks used whippings when deemed necessary.

Music, that is, the chanting of Psalms, was an important part of the medieval child's schooling, as was the study of numbers, although monks were often more interested in the mystical application of numbers than

numbers for calculating. Poetry, too, particularly after the introduction of Aldhelm's *De Laude Virginitatis,* was an important part of schooling. Aldhelm also wrote on the mystical significance of the number seven, but more importantly for education, he used what might be called the first method, that is, the classical use of dialogue or conversation, to impart information. Sometimes the dialogues were between the *Discipulus* and *Magister* or, as in Aelfric's *Colloquy,* between master and laborer, or between two famous people such as Alcuin and Pepin, Charlemagne's son. Other methods of educating were riddles and puzzles, especially scriptural puzzles.

The great teacher of the Middle Ages was the Venerable Bede, "the father of English learning," who produced forty-five books, mostly commentaries on the Scriptures; he also wrote on history, grammar, physics, astronomy, medicine, and music. His greatest work in Latin was the *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation,* but he also translated the Gospel of Saint John into English. *De Natura Rerum* was probably his monumental work. It contained all that was known of natural science, natural history, botany, and astronomy; it would remain a standard textbook used with the young for centuries.

Other important teachers were Egbert of York, who collected the finest library of the time which was visited by scholars from all over Europe, and Alcuin, a disciple of Egbert, who founded monasteries and schools, and wrote textbooks. It was Alcuin who took the learning of Britain to France; before long, Alfred the Great would bring European scholars to Britain.

By the time of Alfred (ninth century), Danish incursions had brought learning and civilization to a low level in Britain. Desiring to promote learning, Alfred imported scholars, while he himself translated many books into the Anglo-Saxon vernacular for the edification of all. Other important educators were Aelfric, who compiled the first English grammar, *Vocabulary,* for the boys of Winchester Cathedral School, and wrote *Colloquy,* which reveals important keys to the life of children in medieval Britain. Aelfric told, for example, of the use of the rod as a correction for laziness, of the importance of proper diet, and of the importance of pitying the poor serf who was attached to the soil; the *Colloquy* also provided information about most occupations of the time. The *Colloquy* was introduced as an easy-reading book to promote the speaking of Latin which would be required of English schoolboys for the next four centuries, even at play.

Although the concept of a parent-child relationship as we have come to know it in later centuries did not then exist, few promising sons would have been denied the right to a monastic school education by their noble Anglo-Saxon fathers. But monastic education was only part of such a boy's life.

Although a few Anglo-Saxon towns existed, people in general favored life in isolated homesteads which in time developed into villages. Sturdy folk

with hardy dispositions, the Anglo-Saxons were also capable of creating beauty in jewelry, trinkets and utensils, and beautifully illuminated manuscripts. But life for most people meant spending much of their time outdoors at work, with rich and poor children alike expected to be industrious. Girls were expected to know how to run a household and do needlework, while boys tended herds of cattle, drove oxen, and carried out other country duties.

In the house of a nobleman of the period, the whole household ate the main meal together with the family and guests sitting to one side of the salt-cellar and the servants and chance wayfarers to the other. Only sharp knives and bowls were used for eating, while ale or wine was drunk from polished drinking horns trimmed in silver. The table, surrounded by talkative, often singing diners, would have been loaded with large dishes of loaves of bread, fish, fruits, and joints of mutton or beef, all in sharp contrast to the barley porridge served to school boys on bare monastery school tables surrounded by rows of silent monks. In their homes the children would have been dressed like their elders, with the boys, for example, wearing heavy fur or woolen tunics which were sometimes embroidered with gold on the hem, and clasped at the shoulder with a flat buckle or brooch. Both sexes wore jewelry—rings, beads, buckles, pendants, and necklaces often adorned with Christian symbols; they also owned combs and other useful personal objects.

Anglo-Saxon adults and children reveled in sports, especially hunting, hawking, horse racing, archery, chess, draughts, and other tests of skill that were played with wooden bats and wooden balls.

By the tenth century, the hardy though often-besieged Anglo-Saxons remained essentially simple, out-of-doors people; yet it seems clear that at least the upper classes were concerned that their promising children know some of the gentle virtues. (Learning was not wasted on the less-promising child.) While the training of the young consisted of knowing school subjects as well as practical knowledge, adults also saw to it that their offspring learned reverence for God and for parents, knowledge of Scriptures, self-control, and diligence in scholarship. Clearly, adults hoped that their progeny would be able to take up positions as military leaders, landholders, logicians, bards, musicians, and clergy.

ANNOTATED CHRONOLOGY

ca. 523

Anicus Manlius Severius Boethius's *De Consolatione Philosophiae* (an enormously popular Latin manuscript in four parts which introduced Platonic ideas and the nature of Christ to Europeans; the work was used by

clergy sent to Britain to teach young scholars in monastic schools; young people probably found the parts containing the fable of the giants warring against Jupiter and other similar dramatic accounts the most interesting, although their teachers probably urged them to pay most attention to the parts telling of such things as the vanity of an overly eager pursuit of fame and the power and goodness of the Creator in governing and upholding the university; the author, a Roman statesman and scholar, grew in disfavor with the government until he was imprisoned; he wrote this work during that time; an Anglo-Saxon loose translation, made by Alfred the Great ca. 895, was one of the first books given to the Anglo-Saxons in their own tongue; Geoffrey Chaucer's translation, *The Consoloacion of Philosophie,* ca. 1380, was printed by William Caxton in 1478; Boethius translated many philosophical, rhetorical, and mathematical works from Greek; his translations from Aristotle greatly influenced the development of European scholasticism; the author is often cited as the last Roman writer of any note to show a good knowledge of Greek language and literature; the author's other work includes manuals of geometry, arithmetic, and music which were used in monastic schools throughout the medieval period). BM, UCL, YU

ca. 680

Aldhelm's *De Septenario, de Metris, Aenigmatibus, ac Pedum Regulis* (a lengthy manuscript in Latin verse which discusses the Biblical meaning of the number seven and includes one hundred riddles and puzzles which are closely connected to the ones found in *The Exeter Book* and the old Latin tract, *Symposii Aenigmata*; the author was probably the first to write a lesson book especially for children and to establish the pattern of writing for children in verse and in question-answer form; the author was Abbot of Malmsbury ca. 673 and Bishop of Sherborne in 705; the author's other work includes *De Laude Virginitatis*).

ca. 698

The Venerable Bede's *De Natura Rerum* (an informational manuscript in clear, understandable Latin which embodies all that was known in Bede's time about astronomy, botany, natural history, and science; the text is pervaded by a mystical spirit and contains fabulous stories in which mermaids and other fanciful creatures are "scientifically" described; portions served as a text for children for more than three hundred years; the Roman poet, Lucretius, wrote a six-book didactic poem titled *De Rerum Natura,* or *On the Nature of Things,* ca. 45 B.C., which outlined the complete science of the universe based on the philosophies of Democritus and Epicurus; the author's other work includes *Book of the Art of Poetry,* ca. 700; *Book of Orthography Digested in Alphabetical Order,* ca. 700; *Ecclesiastical His-*

tory, ca. 731, which contains "The Hymn of Caedmon," one of the earliest pieces of poetry in the English (Northumbrian dialect) language; the author, known as one of Europe's greatest historians, probably also wrote various textbooks such as a grammar book based on Donatus, a rhetoric book, a music book, and a book of arithmetic puzzles; Benedict's unparalleled library, ca. 674, made Bede's historical work possible). BL, BM, HH, UOx

ca. 760

Alcuin's *Disputatio Pippini cum Albino Scholastico* (a manuscript written in Latin strongly influenced by Virgil and organized in a question-answer format; the author studied at Egbert of York's famous cloister school; the author-theologian-scholar was a tutor for Charlemagne's sons and several girls of the household, ca. 781; the author's other work includes *De Orthographia,* ca. 770; *De Rhetorica et Virtutibus,* ca. 770; *De Dialectica,* ca. 785; the author spent his life furthering the cause of education; his Anglo-Saxon name was Ealhwine).

ca. 900-1100

Beowulf (anonymous; an Anglo-Saxon manuscript in poetic form which records an epic hero's deeds and reflects the everyday life and values of the people of the period; the story of Beowulf was popular in the oral tradition before being recorded in superior verse by an unknown monk; both poetic and prose versions of the Beowulf epic are available to today's children). BM

ca. 985

Aelfric's *Vocabulary* (a Latin–Anglo-Saxon manuscript dictionary which consists of lists of words from colors to farming gear which are arranged alphabetically; the author's other work includes *Colloquy,* ca. 980, a book of simple questions and answers on everyday subjects designed to teach pupils Latin using interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss, which contains a collection of riddles and puzzles written in Latin hexameters for pupils to solve, and *De Grammatica,* ca. 990, a grammar designed for the boys of Winchester Cathedral School based on parts of Priscian's *Priscian Major* and *Priscian Minor* and on Aelius Donatus's *Ars Minor* and *Ars Grammatica,* ca. 350, which were the basic Latin grammars used for hundreds of years and often referred to as *The Donat,* which is thought by some authorities to be the first book printed from moveable type, preceding Gutenberg's Bible, under the title *De octo partibus orationis,* 1448; the author, who translated Latin into understandable Anglo-Saxon prose, was the last of the prominent Anglo-Saxon educators; the author's pupil, Aelfric Banta, enlarged some of his works; the author is also known as "Grammaticus").

ca. 1046

The Exeter Book (anonymous; a manuscript collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry which includes "Widsith," "Deor," "The Wanderer," and "The Seafarer"; the manuscript also includes a father's instructions to his child, riddles and puzzles in verse, and popular songs such as the ballad of John Barleycorn; the collection was presented to the Cathedral of Exeter, ca. 1070, by Loefric, Exeter's first bishop). ECL

ca. 1060

Saint Anselm's *Elucidarium* (a manuscript book of general information, that is, an encyclopedia, designed for young students by the Archbishop of Canterbury under William Rufus; an incomplete extant copy is thought to have been recorded by a Norman monk about 1197; a version of Anselm's work also exists in Icelandic; although many other works titled "Elucidarium" or "Lucydarye" were *cathechisms,* some versions, such as the *Elucidarius Liber,* give a simple account of animals, plants, and other common things; William Caxton produced a small "Elucidarium" or "Lucydarye" thought by some to have been translated from the French by Alexander Chertsey; a thirteenth-century illuminated manuscript "Elucidarium" is titled *Elucidarium Magistri Alani*). DC

ca. 1071

John de Garlande's *Dictionarius* (a manuscript dictionary resembling a phrase book; items are not arranged alphabetically, and the organization of the lists of items, such as parts of the body or occupations or trades, is not clear; the author used interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss sparsely, adding some explanatory notes; the author's other work includes *Verborum Explicatio et Synonyma,* ca. 1068).

Chapter 2

Middle-English Period (1100–1499)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Normans who conquered England in 1066 were descended from Vikings who had invaded France in 912, assimilating the best of French culture. By the time of Duke William, they had produced such strong laws, organized religion, and military might that the Normans were thought of as among the most enterprising people of Europe. Although the Normans were at this time fighting in Germany, Spain, and Italy (with some of their knights participating in the Crusades), they were able to establish with only a small population a solid government in England based on might and order, but one that was also concerned with education, business, religion, craftsmanship, and the arts, especially architecture. The decisive Norman Conquest revolutionized England by retaining the best of English institutions, reforming the Church, and creating a strong central government. At least part of this civil strength lay in William's development of the vassal system in which persons of every class except the lowest and the highest (the king) had others depending on them; most English lived as minor vassals.

Society was also divided into religious and nonreligious groups. Religious groups were monastic brotherhoods, monks, secular clergymen, and the powerful friars, who dominated theological thought. As in the rest of Europe, the Roman Catholic Church reigned supreme; it had its own language—Latin—its uniform rituals, and its highly structured organization. While it demanded full allegiance from individuals, it also fostered art and learning which transcended national boundaries.

There were four nonreligious classes: (1) noblemen (mostly of Norman descent) who felt that reading and writing were "clerk's work" but who

lived relatively extravagant lives and enthusiastically played elaborate games of chivalry; (2) the minor noblemen (knights or country gentlemen) who owed allegiance to overlords, administered landholdings from their great estates, and trained squires to follow in their footsteps; (3) the common people or freemen (small farmers, yeomen, seamen, artisans, craftsmen) who usually lived in villages near the manor house of the knight and generally performed the work of the world; and (4) the serfs (laborers, plowmen, shepherds) who were bound to the land on which they were born and did society's most menial tasks. If not bound to the land, a man could join the military as a professional soldier, the lower ranks of the Church, or the education profession; or he could become a clerk or a servant to a person of a higher rank. As the centuries passed, this land-tenure system would gradually die and feudalism and chivalry with it. Trade and industry would eventually shift wealth to merchants and manufacturers. Craftsmen in organized guilds would further advance the rise of the middle class. But these changes would take hundreds of years.

Gradually the Normans intermarried with the English and both began to speak a Germanic dialect (Middle English), although English would not be established as the literary language for nearly four centuries. Other shifts toward "things English" began to be evident, especially the trend toward self-government. Although the Crown remained strong, this tendency toward self-government, inherited from Anglo-Saxon tribal traditions, grew. In spite of the drift toward the use of English as the national language and the organizing of district councils and local citizens' assemblies, the vassal system originated by the Normans generally held firm throughout the Middle-English period.

Against this societal structure, certain political and social changes slowly emerged. Some of the most important of these changes came about when the first of the Plantagenet kings, Henry II (1154-1189), instituted trial by jury and reformed certain tax laws; he also extended England's power over its neighbors, forcing both Ireland and Wales to accept English rule; only Scotland managed to cling to independence, but border skirmishes continued for centuries. Although the papacy was at the height of its power, rising opposition to the Church grew, reflected especially in the assassination of Thomas à Becket in 1170.

Although the Anglo-Saxon language, first favored by Alfred the Great, was considered the literary language well into the tenth century, the increasing influence of the Church brought the return of Latin as the language of philosophers, poets, and scholars; the writing of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* stopped in 1154. As would be expected, ecclesiastical Latin literature produced theological works, but it also produced scientific and educational treatises, bestiaries, lives of saints, satires, hymns, and histories; the most important history was written by Geoffrey of Monmouth who collected Anglo-Saxon legends in Latin. Along with this growth of Latin literature,

Anglo-Norman literature arose, consisting of historical romances, histories, legends, love songs, lays, and *fabliaux* (comic verse tales). Such works, significantly, introduced French meters and rhymes. About 1200 literature written in English began to reappear, but its sound and substance were softened by Anglo-Norman influences. such as polysyllabic words, gentler and more varied meters, and a notable refinement in manners and ideas.

Changes developed in many areas of life. At Runnymede in 1215 a group of powerful barons, partly to benefit themselves, forced King John to grant the "great charter" (Magna Carta) which contained concessions to the Church, recognized certain rights of freemen, and placed certain restraints on the king's power. This charter would become the base of English, and eventually American, common law. In 1295 Parliament was organized as a representative body with the power to participate in government. A slowly growing interest in education, first evident in cathedral schools, resulted in the forming of Oxford University in the late twelfth century and Cambridge in the early thirteenth century; by the fourteenth century, both universities would be the unassailable seats of learning in the Western world. Though learning was monopolized by clergymen, an increase in intellectual interest and activity occurred in many areas of study. During the thirteenth century, advances were made in science, philosophy, art, and law. Among the most notable scholars were Edmund Rich who introduced the study of logic at Oxford, Roger Bacon who experimented in chemistry and optics, and Henry de Bracton who created a fundamental system of law based on vague and undefined Saxon and Norman customs. Although learning advanced somewhat (even in small towns, schoolmasters, generally civil servants, were at work), illiteracy was widespread. People of all classes, however, enjoyed a rich oral literature (legends, ballads, tales, fables, myths) garnered from Celtic traditions as well as the Roman, Norse, and Norman; the common people also attached much meaning to heraldic symbols. Meanwhile, the population increased and domestic trade expanded. By the end of the century, approximately two hundred cities and boroughs existed. Even international trade was increasing, with wool, hides, lead, tin, cheese, and coal the leading exports.

Although the fourteenth century marked the beginning of the Renaissance in Italy, its effect would not be felt much in Britain for nearly two hundred years. The work of the poet Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400) more or less established English as the permanent national language, but the people continued to speak a mixture of dialects, holdovers from the mixture of peoples that had invaded Britain. Daily life remained severe and full of risks. Abroad, Edward III's claim to the French throne started the Hundred Years' War. At home, the Black Death (bubonic plague) swept the country repeatedly from 1348 to 1379, causing great suffering and thousands of deaths, particularly among children.

Farming declined, in part because of the lack of workers caused by the

loss of population from the plague. In demand for the first time in English history, workers had their appetites whetted for higher wages, and the restlessness created by the Hundred Years' War increased their consciousness of their situation. In 1381 they marched on London in the Peasants' Revolt led by Wat Tyler, burning homes of officials and landlords as they went, and demanding their rights. Although Richard II promised relief, the riots continued. Only when Tyler died did the revolt collapse.

Rumblings for reform within the Church began to be heard, but reformers were not tolerated. John Wycliffe (1320-1384) was the first to voice opposition. Although the full effect of his influence would not be felt for over a century, he was the first to attack openly the collection of papal taxes in England, ownership of property by the Roman Church, transubstantiation, and the authority of the pope. As a teacher at Oxford, his preachings and teachings were often in English. His greatest work, however, was his translation of the Old and New Testaments, the first translation of the Bible into English, and he gave portions to his followers, the Lollards, called "poor preachers," to read to the people. Although his movement, with its subsequent Lollard uprisings, was stopped by the Crown and Wycliffe was condemned and executed as a heretic, his influence spread to Europe where it finally touched Luther. Wycliffe clearly was an important forerunner of the Reformation.

The threat of war continued when Henry V (1413-1432) attempted to conquer France. The Hundred Years' War with France finally collapsed under the advance of Joan of Arc, but the conditions that resulted eventually led to a civil war, the Wars of the Roses (1455-1485), which broke out between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The climax of that war, the Battle of Bosworth Field, destroyed the power of the feudal nobles and paved the way for the Tudor dynasty, beginning with Henry VII in 1485. The Tudors would reign until 1603, bringing with them despotism but also stability in government.

In spite of much political, religious, and social unrest, the fifteenth century was a period of increasing interest in education, as evident in the founding of song schools, English reading schools, grammar schools, colleges, and expanding Inns of Court (academies of English law). While the arts in general did not immediately flourish after Chaucer (even the writing of church history diminished), architecture, especially building parish churches, did. In economics, the shift from a totally agrarian economy to a manufacturing one (for example, raw wool to woolen cloth) would bring major changes. And although it was not evident at the time, the introduction of the printing press to England by William Caxton in 1476 prepared the way for a growth of learning.

In 1497 and 1498 John Cabot and sons were sent to explore the northeastern coast of North America; these voyages would become the basis of English claims in the New World. Such explorations, along with the coming

of the printed word, would revolutionize Europe. The spirit of the Renaissance with its emphasis on inquiry had at last begun to find its way into British thought, but its real impact would not be realized until the sixteenth century.

The Middle Ages had brought profound changes to England: the decay of feudalism, the increase of trade and manufacturing, and the creation and rising importance of a generally law-abiding middle class. The period was a vital transitional stage in the development of English civilization. At the beginning of the age, England was an occupied territory without even its own language. By the end of the age, England was about to become one of the leading political and cultural powers of the world. In particular, the development of the English language and its subsequent printed literature would prove to be of enormous consequence.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKS

The Norman Conquest of England in 1066 caused no break in the development of illuminated manuscripts, but it served to bring together continental and English styles. The general agreement is that the English style (Hiberno-Saxon) was superior.

Monks in monasteries were creating illuminated manuscripts of varying degrees of excellence all over Europe during the eleventh century. But continuing monastic reforms during the period produced many new orders and brought substantial increases in libraries; by the twelfth century, schools of illumination were flourishing. Large-scale painting and sculpture, which had become fashionable in Europe, influenced book design. Books became very large and heavily decorated with enormous initials of great variety and splendor. Ornamental motifs abounded, including interlacing, complex border designs, sometimes abstractions, sometimes specific, detailed pictorial representations, such as biting men and monsters locked in struggle.

The *Winchester* and *Lambeth Bibles* (ca. 1150) were the monumental works in England. The *Winchester Bible,* for example, contained work of many artists of varying talents, reflecting both the Utrecht style of hot color and violent motion and the Byzantine style of classical cool colors and gently flowing draperies. It contained illuminated initials covering the whole length of the nearly twenty-inch pages, called "historiated" initials because they incorporated scenes from history rather than being merely decorative. Gradually, as the number of non-monastic readers increased, the size of books was reduced to make them more portable and more practical, thus accommodating readers who used books outside the monastery setting.

Toward the end of the twelfth century, monks remained the chief creators and copyists of books, but as methods became more painterly and subjects tended toward the secular, more and more lay artists became book illumi-

nators. Developments in techniques included the discovery that gold leaf, instead of fluid gold, produced brilliant effects, especially when burnished. New attention was paid to painted bar borders often executed in rich opaque gouache pigments, with ultramarine made of powdered lapis lazuli dominating. The colorful borders often showed birds and other natural objects; the textual area was frequently filled out with ornamental bands so that the whole surface of the page was decorated—a custom that would be imitated in some of the first printed books in the fifteenth century. Pages, which now were often very large or very small, usually depicted biblical scenes reminiscent of stained glass windows of the period, but foliage scrollwork was also popular, especially inside the initial frames; this fashion would last for nearly two hundred years. Marginal sketches, "drolleries," which were often totally unrelated to the text but revealed life and customs of the period, were common; animal grotesqueries showing real animals from which moral lessons might be drawn (such as the fox symbolizing slyness or the Devil, or the salamander symbolizing imperviousness to the fires of temptation, since lizards were supposedly insensible to fire), as well as mythical creatures (dragons, centaurs, satyrs), also contributed to the decorative effects. (*See figure 3.*)

As noted, as early as the twelfth century, more and more laymen were becoming copyists. Stationers, which at first meant anyone connected with the book trade, were emerging as important producers of books. (*Stationer* originally referred to a tradesman in a "fixed position," in a shop or stall.) By the mid-thirteenth century, such book-production centers, usually located in stalls near one of the rising universities, were thriving. When children needed schoolbooks and students needed textbooks, the stationer provided them. The stationer either accepted orders for copies to be made by a layman-scribe or hired out volumes that could be copied by the customer before they were returned. In a stationer's stall, there might be several craftsmen working together: the man who prepared the parchment, the scribe, the illustrator if the manuscript was to be illustrated, the binder, and the man who was the business agent for all, the stationer himself. He took the orders and sold the materials (parchment and quills). It is in this last role as a seller of stationery that we know the term today. The demand for lawbooks, the classics, textbooks, grammars, romances, and handbooks on many subjects (that is, books that were not the principal concern of the monasteries' *scriptoria*) continued to grow. By 1357 the Stationers' Company was formed. This guild would eventually become a powerful force, but not until books were no longer made by hand.

In the mid-fourteenth century, illuminated manuscripts were still in demand, albeit in a new phase. Many artists continued to work on the same book, but they now used an illumination scheme based on the cycle system originating in antiquity. (A cycle was a series of consecutive pictures de-

picting every part of a story such as the Apocalypse, or they showed many scenes in the bestiaries or herbals, or in other popular forms of books, which could be easily "read" by illiterates.) When this cycle concept began to give way, book illumination was taken over even more by virtuosos, non-monastics who painted books. Though this new trend accounted for many splendid books, cheap imitations of fine books also abounded. For example, several imitations of the Limburg brothers' *Book of Hours,* belonging to the Duke of Berry who owned a magnificent library in France, found their way to England. By the end of the fifteenth century, the book of hours type of prayer book, used by laymen for private devotions, was immensely popular. It far outnumbered all other categories of illuminated manuscripts.

Although the contents and the illustrations of the many kinds of books of hours varied considerably, such a book usually contained a calendar illustrated by the occupations characteristic of the months and the hours of the Office of the Virgin in eight miniatures, each connected with a particular hour: Matins, *Annunciation;* Lauds, *Visitation;* Prime, *Nativity;* Tierce, *Annunciation to the Shepherds;* Sext, *Adoration of the Magi;* None, *Presentation in the Temple;* Vespers, *Flight into Egypt* or *Massacre of the Innocents;* Compline, *Coronation of the Virgin* or *Flight into Egypt.* Many of these pictures were copies from psalters. Other prayers were also illustrated, such as the Hours of the Cross, showing a crucifixion scene, the Office of the Dead, showing a funeral service, and the Commendation of Souls, showing scenes from the Last Judgment.

The production of illuminated books continued to increase until the Black Death, which swept England from 1348 to 1379. From then until the end of the century, only a few good books were made.

As the effects of the plague faded and living conditions improved, the demand for books grew once again. To meet this demand, professional laymen joined once more with scholars in copying books to create book "factories." Although standards declined, experimentation increased. With the coming of paper to Europe (paper was first used in China about A.D. 105), experiments with printing began. Experiments in block printing were successful and soon provided playing cards, pictures of the saints, scenes from the life of Jesus or the Virgin, and New Year's greetings. (It should be noted that the earliest extant block-printed book is from China, ca. 868; the earliest dated European woodblock print, produced by rubbing the paper against the inked block, is one done in 1423 showing Saint Christopher bearing the infant Christ.) Block books were intended for those who could neither read nor afford the highly treasured manuscripts. Direct ancestors of the first books printed from movable type, these books were pages (a picture with a small amount of text) carved directly on the block from which pages were printed and crudely bound together. When religious stories

were used, these books were called "paupers' Bibles." Although the printing of these block books, as well as the printing of illustrations surrounded by manuscript writing, was considered respectable, experiments with efficient printing of words on pages (imitating manuscripts) were carried on largely in secret. But secret or not, the printing of whole books was about to occur.

The Chinese had used movable type made from terra cotta as early as 1040, and printing from metal sets of type was known as early as 1403 in Korea. Even Leonardo da Vinci had made designs of printing presses, but they never left his drawing board. It is to Johann Gutenberg, a German, that credit must go for discovering a practical method of using movable type. Probably his earliest work is a seventy-four-page *Fragment of the World Judgment* printed between 1444 and 1447. He also possibly printed a portion of a Latin grammar and a calendar for the year 1448. In 1455 copies of an indulgence of Pope Nicholas V also issued from this press, but whether these early pieces were the work of Gutenberg is impossible to know, since he did not sign his name. His experiments with designing fonts of type, based on the Gothic, block-letter manuscript writing of the period, of joining together various letters in composing sticks of his own invention in order to produce uniform and pleasing appearance, of composing printed pages that rivaled the hand-lettered volumes so universally respected were no small achievements. His methods would go essentially unchanged for three centuries. Although, as noted, he is thought to have printed other materials, his forty-two line (per page), full-length Bible remains his monument. No less than six hand presses were used to print the 641 leaves composed of double columns without numbers, catch words, or signatures. The pages are characterized by extraordinary evenness in the printing and accurate alignment of the letters; the glossy black ink and sharp impressions are remarkable even by modern standards. (*See figure 4.*)

But Gutenberg could not recover the 800 guilders he had borrowed from a Mainz lawyer, Johannes Fust, to finance creation of his printing press. His work stopped abruptly when his creditors, Fust and Peter Schoeffer, himself a talented printer, took over Gutenberg's equipment and methods and went on to become the leading printers in Mainz. Gutenberg's Bible established their reputation, although they went on to print some beautiful books of their own. Thus, by 1456, printing began its somewhat shaky journey toward respectability.

In an attempt to gain the trust of the church whose monasteries had been the centers of book production for centuries, as well as the patronage of the gentry, the earliest printed books (*incunabula,* meaning swaddling clothes) imitated manuscripts. Typefaces were fashioned to look like the calligraphy of leading scribes; initial letters were painted by hand after the pages were printed, and title pages (when they were included) were painted and lettered, at least in part, by hand. The functions of typesetter, printer, publisher,

editor, and bookseller were not generally differentiated; often one person did all these jobs.

With the influence of printing spreading on the continent, William Caxton, an Englishman, decided to go to Europe to learn the trade. In Bruges about 1475 he published a book which he had recently translated from the French, *The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy,* according to his own tastes. When he returned to England in 1476, he established England's first printing press in London at the Sign of the Red Pale, near Westminster Abbey. Although not a great printer, Caxton can hardly be blamed for a lack of style, as he had only English calligraphy and illuminating on which to base his work, and English culture, as noted before, was in a distinct decline because of the French wars, the Black Death, and the Wars of the Roses. Nevertheless, Caxton printed about 100 books, or 18,000 copies, in black-letter Gothic type, 74 of them in English. They were generally of high quality. His first book to be published in England is thought to be *The Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres,* 1477; his first illustrated book is thought to be *Mirrour of the World* (ca. 1481). In addition to publishing books and doing other small printing jobs that could be done quickly, Caxton was also the first English seller of printed books. All other London booksellers of the period were Dutch, German, or French. He was also a reputable translator. Twenty of his books were his own translations. These, along with his concern for "hardening" the form of the English language, his writing of prologues and epilogues, his skill in selecting titles, and his literary style, secure him a lasting place in English literature. (*See figure 5.*)

Like most early printers who were imitating manuscripts, Caxton did not use a title page. (An isolated exception in Germany was "Ein Mahnung," a small calendar printed in 1454.) The first experimental uses of title (or half-title) pages were tried by Schoeffer in 1463, who gave it up after one attempt, and Therhoernen of Cologne in his *Sermo de Praesentatione Beatae Mariae.* The first full title page was made by Erhard Ratdolt of Augsburg who printed an astronomical and astrological calendar in 1476, supplying the title information we expect today. Title pages were not regularly used in English books until about 1560. Caxton, following the fashion of the day, included the title in the colophon, a statement at the end of the book.

Somewhere around 1480, Wynken de Worde joined Caxton in his workshop near Westminster Abbey. Upon Caxton's death in 1491, de Worde inherited the business and went on to print about eight hundred books of varying quality. Among his best works are *All the Proprytees of Things* (1495), and reissuings of Caxton's *The Golden Legend* (1493) and *Canterbury Tales* (1498). But two-fifths of de Worde's work was for students, lawbooks especially, or schoolboys, including the well-known *Eight Parts of Speech* by Aelius Donatus, thus establishing de Worde as the first publisher to make a business of textbooks. Perhaps de Worde's greatest contri-

bution, however, was that he carried on Caxton's attempt to help standardize the English language.

By the beginning of the sixteenth century, many improvements in the printing of books had come about. A few books even had illustrations; the first illustrated book, *Edelstein,* a collection of fables, was done in Bamberg, Germany, in 1461, by Alfrecht Pfister. Erhard Ratdolt even issued in 1487 a book, the *Obsequiale,* with a woodcut printed in colors. While a few other books with colored woodcuts were printed by Ratdolt thereafter, his great technical achievement did not immediately become a part of book production. The uncolored woodcut, which was printed as a separate impression from the type, was almost the sole method of book illustration for many years. By this time, books were also commonly paginated, and they usually had title (or half-title) pages which provided some information about the publisher as well as the date of printing. In Venice, however, even greater improvements were being made through the work of Nicolas Jensen, a Frenchman, and Aldus Mantius, an Italian. Jensen, who began his career in 1470, was creating typefaces—Greek, Gothic, and Roman—of such high quality that some say his work has never been surpassed. And Aldus Mantius, a scholar as well as a printer, had designed an inexpensive, small book done in an efficient style convenient enough for a student to carry; it would soon take the place of the large, inefficient codex. He was also about to introduce the first cursive type, the *italic,* in his *Virgil* and *Juvenal.* Thus, by 1500, Jensen and Mantius, as well as countless other early printers, were firmly laying the foundations for modern book design. The printed word would soon replace the manuscript, but not without a struggle.

In many countries, especially Italy, scribes and often their patrons were utterly contemptuous of printed books, that is, imitations of handwritten and illuminated manuscripts. For the professional copyists, the *scrittori,* as well as the ordinary *copisti* (clerks, schoolmasters, and scholars), the coming of printing meant the loss of their livelihoods. For the patrons, the acceptance of new forms of the book meant changing their attitude toward honoring books and their contents. When one considers the aesthetic difference between a resplendent illuminated manuscript bound in crimson velvet with silver clasps, and the inelegant, sparse, usually unillustrated or crudely illustrated printed page, it is perhaps easy to understand why Duke Frederick of Urbino was "ashamed to own a printed book."

But the time for printing was ripe. A reawakened Europe was demanding books that were practical to use and accessible to more people. It was clear that the process for creating multiple copies inexpensively, that is, printing, was firmly established, albeit, except in rare instances, in a somewhat primitive state. And printers were eager to work. Presses, however, were in no way standardized, nor were type faces. Type faces, in particular, would be

undergoing almost continual change as printers and the rest of society made the transition from calligraphy to print.

In short, the development from manuscript to printed page was slow, but it was very certain. Until the early fifteenth century, Europe had an international style in manuscripts, derived from the evolution of writing the geometric Roman alphabet, that is, capitals cut in stone. Such carving found its way into manuscript writing, probably with a flat brush (about the first century A.D.). As writing surfaces changed from stone and wood to papyrus and parchment, the brush evolved to reeds and sharpened quills. By the fourth century, the Roman alphabet was softened into rounded letters, uncials, which were faster to write on parchment and often easier to read. By the sixth century, the half-uncial, or lower case, had come into being; by the eighth century, the minuscule, a true small letter, often credited to Alcuin of York, Abbot of Saint Martin's from 796 to 804, became the most fashionable style for calligraphy. The combination of majuscules (capitals) which started a sentence that continued in minuscules (lower case) set the pattern, one that has carried to the present day. But by the eleventh century, more condensed letters called Gothic script became widely used, probably to economize on parchment. The Gothic script underwent many forms; the most prominent in England from the fourteenth century on was black-letter, on which the first type face was based. With the coming of print, continual experimentation in type faces would occur. Although black-letter, or Gothic, would continue to be popular, evolutions of type faces would be patterned after humanistic script, *scrittura umanistica,* the calligraphy generally used by scholars, which was based on early classical capitals, and after chancery script, *cancellaresca,* calligraphy generally used by religious scribes, based on cursive forms and known for its beauty and speed of writing. Thus, type designers from the beginning imitated predominant styles of calligraphy. Broadly stated, these can be called, because of letter-shape and arrangement, the Ecclesiastical (black-letter) and the Renaissance-Classical (Roman). Today's letter forms, which began with Roman capitals chiseled in stone eighteen centuries before, were perfected in the humanistic script of the fifteenth century. It is largely on these Renaissance forms that present aesthetics of type design are based.

ATTITUDES TOWARD AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

After the Norman Conquest, English life changed very little, at least at first. The sibb-structured family from Anglo-Saxon times declined somewhat, but the extended family household remained. Infanticide was still practiced, particularly if the child was deformed or if it cried excessively. Such children were thought to be possessed by the Devil. Although there

were many exceptions, parent-child affection was generally low. Children were not valued, at least not in the modern sense, probably because the high death rate made caring too great a psychological risk. Infant mortality was high because of poor sanitation, poor diet, and disease; only three or four out of a dozen or more children in a family were likely to reach maturity.

With death ever present, the child was born into an atmosphere of death and attempts to prevent it. From antiquity, various purification rites (fire, blood, urine, salt, wine, cold water) and even mutilations (the cutting of cheeks, the burning of the back of the neck with hot wax, the clipping of the tongue string) were used to stave off death and the Devil. Swaddling, that is, wrapping the child tightly with cloth bands and sometimes binding it to a board, was probably, at least in the beginning, an attempt to protect the child, with length of swaddling time varying from a few months to two years. It was thought that if the infant was not swaddled, it would scratch out its eyes, break its arms and legs, pull off its ears, or even crawl. Crawling was considered animal-like and was to be avoided at all costs. Various devices were designed from Roman times on to restrain the child as soon as it passed the swaddling period—back boards, corsets, stays, stools with braces—all used to keep the child sitting or standing upright. Other restraints were also used.

Ghosts, witches, and devils were deep fears of most medieval people. Children were kept in check by being told that such supernatural beings would steal them away or suck their blood or bone marrow. Even babies were sometimes restrained by beatings. In the few countries where swaddling was not generally used, such as Scotland, various "hardening" practices were applied, such as dipping the infant in ice water or rolling it in snow. Not until John Locke wrote against swaddling in 1693 would it begin to disappear in England, but it would not completely die out until the end of the eighteenth century.

Another custom originating in antiquity was the practice of sending an upper-class infant, at about three days of age, to a wet nurse; the child might remain there for one to three years. Such children spent little of their lives with their own families, only that time between being returned from the wet nurse at age two or three to being sent to school at about six or seven. School was either a monastery school or a cathedral choir school or, later, a university grammar school. Although a few children were tutored in the homes of their parents or their surrogate parents, this practice was not usual. More likely, the child would be sent to a feudal lord's manor house to learn virtue, service, and manners. This practice of "exchanging" upper-class children to act as servants (pages or ladies-in-waiting) in other households formed strong economic links. Few children ever returned home but eventually made profitable, often prearranged marriages in the exchange households.

A boy who went to a feudal lord's household at age seven or eight might learn to become a knight. Although knighthood was frowned upon by the lower classes, the clergy, and even the king, it remained a highly desirable vocation among the nobility. Probably every noble son had heard the *Song of Roland.* In spite of the church's disapproval of romantic love without marriage, the combination of chivalric love and high adventure was heady indeed.

The young future knight began as a page, where he learned to perform menial tasks courteously; he also learned some reading and writing along with hunting, falconry, riding, and perhaps singing, dancing, and playing the harp. He learned the "rudiments of love," that is, the art of chivalry. At age fourteen or perhaps later, he became a squire and learned to tilt and use a lance, a sword, and a battle-axe. He also accompanied his lord to tournaments where he bore the shield and led the spare chargers. Most importantly, he assisted his heavily armored patron by maintaining the smallest details of his lord's armament and by dressing him. Although not all squires became knights (it cost a considerable amount), most of them did. They entered knighthood in an elaborate ritual. The young man took his vows, put on the white tunic, symbol of honor, and the red rose, symbol of a man's mortality. He also received his own armor, shield, lance, and horse. He then gave gifts to the church, the poor, his friends, and to all those who had served him.

Young girls of noble birth were also sent to manor houses where they learned etiquette, music, needlework, and household management; sometimes they learned to read. There is evidence that some high-born young women even knew astronomy, arithmetic, geometry, rhetoric, and "clergy" (clerical skills). Not all upper-class children went to exchange households. Some were sent to monasteries and convents instead. Even lower-class children could go into the church.

All upper-class people spoke French, while the lower classes used English. Upper-class children, the educated ones, were supposed to speak Latin only, even while playing; if Latin was not possible, they were at least to speak French. English was not considered worthy until the fourteenth century when a few books were published in the vernacular. Even then French was the preferred substitute for Latin as the language of instruction.

A good deal is recorded about upper-class children, but little is known about children of the lower classes because they do not figure much in the writings of the time. They certainly fared less well than children of the wellborn, although more of them remained in their own homes and most were nursed by their own mothers. Country children usually shared the hard, meager life of their parents, but sometimes superfluous daughters were sent to neighboring farms. If the child of a poor family was able to learn to read, he might elevate himself, especially in the church. In 1392,

William Langland complained in *Piers Plowman* that, "The child of a cobbler or beggar has but to learn his book. He will become a bishop . . . in spite of his origin. . . ." But the chances of a poor boy's "learning his book" were slim.

Although town boys, too, went into the church, many of them, at age seven to nine, went to work in a master's household as apprentices. The apprenticeship would last for seven to nine years. An apprentice might expect to learn a trade, but his work consisted of the most menial tasks and his well-being depended on the charity of his master. Craft guilds, which were developing at this time, depended on the apprentice system. Although it varied from place to place, the purpose of the system was the same: to provide a young boy, in return for specific obligations, a bed, board, and training in a craft. Sometimes the master was also required to provide training in reading and writing; sometimes he provided clothing. But masters were always required to care for the boys if they were ill, and they were responsible for their behavior; thus, the master was another sort of surrogate parent. At the end of the young man's apprenticeship, he became a journeyman (from the Old French *journee,* meaning "by the day"). Craft guilds, like the guild merchants who regulated trade, were important to medieval life. Guilds had their own patron saints and their own rules, and they had the respect of society. Young men who succeeded in making the journey from apprentice to master were some of the most fortunate in medieval society.

While the apprentice was at the mercy of his master, upper-class children, royal wards, were also at the mercy of their surrogate parents. Wardships, however, were a deeply ingrained part of medieval life, and the system was accepted on all levels of society. Some girls, as young as seven or eight, were even sent abroad to work in the homes of the French nobility. But not all young girls left home. Lower-class girls were sometimes kept at home to do the menial tasks of the meager household; especially in the fourteenth century, parents sometimes kept upper-class girls at home to be educated. They were likely to have governesses who probably acted as chaperones, but they also had tutors to teach the gentle arts—music, language, reading Scriptures, and needlework. It is unlikely that girls of this period were educated either at home or at school if they were not of high station.

Discipline of children in all classes was harsh throughout the Middle Ages. It was generally believed that failure to discipline severely meant ruining the child. Although a thirteenth-century law forbade beating a child to death, it acknowledged that a child who was beaten at least until it bled would remember it. There were, however, a few voices that spoke against harsh treatment. Saint Anselm, for example, was far in advance of his time when he pleaded for "gentle beating." He asked, "Are they not human?" But cruel instruments of all kinds were used on children: whips, including

cat-o'-nine-tails and chains; shovels; canes; iron and wooden rods; and school devices, such as the flapper, which was shaped like a pear with a hole in it, specifically made to raise blisters.

In spite of strict rules and the threat of severe punishment, medieval children clearly acted like children. They participated in fairs and festivals, scuffled in the street, and grinned, chattered, and shoved each other during choir practice. One writer records that boys played tricks on each other in their dormitory at school. Discipline could be psychological as well as physical. Children were required to serve both parents and surrogates "instantly" and without question. The custom of "asking blessing" of parents was widespread and represents the total subservience the child was expected to pay to his elders.

Submission was also required by schoolmasters, who were sometimes civil servants and often brutal disciplinarians. The clergy, often poorly educated themselves, continued to dominate education. The chief school subjects were the classics, often made so intolerable through poor translations and relentless drill that they lost their power as literature. Philosophy, which remained the focus of the curriculum, was used largely for disputations on inconsequential but mystical points. The most frequently used educational method was versification to aid memorizing. Popular stories, romances, fables, and bestiaries made up some of the few delights of children's reading, but substantial manuscript books were far too valuable to be used to any extent for such purposes. More likely, children were given brief tracts—advice on morals and manners, deportment, social intercourse, and the "affections."

In spite of the oppression of children which was evident in all social classes, instances of parental concern abound. Mothers worried, for example, over the selection of a suitable wet nurse: that she be strong, healthy, and of good temperament; they worried about the general well-being of the child: that it be bathed and kept safe; they even worried over the proper astrological influences: that the times of conception and birth be favorable. It is well to remember that bringing up children under crowded feudal conditions with no privacy at all was not easy. A crying infant was upsetting to the entire household. (The infant Christ was said to have never cried at night.) Although nurses often sang to the infants to quiet them, they also used opium and liquor. Swaddling also kept down the din, as the process of swaddling reduced the heart rate and fostered passivity.

That many parents loved their children there can be no doubt. Many accounts tell of mothers playing games with their children or singing to them; of parental joy and gratitude when a child miraculously recovered from a grave illness, or when a child, returning home after long absence, showed affection for its parents. There is also evidence that many child deaths from overlaying—the practice of taking a child to bed with the

parents or nurse—were accidental; the child had been taken to bed to suckle, or for warmth. Intentional infanticide was practiced but probably most often for reasons of great poverty, that is, the inability of the parent to provide food. By the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, there were strict laws and severe punishments for killing and abandoning children. In many cases on record the women who killed their children stated that they had baptized them before committing the act.

The insecurity of all people of the period, both physical and mental, must not be overlooked. The birth of a child, for example, could be extremely dangerous to both mother and child. Although midwives used potions to soften the uterus and had instruments (hooks of various types) to expedite delivery, the birthing process and the period immediately following were often fatal. If the mother and child survived the birth ordeal, there was always the danger that one or both would die of illness.

All classes and all ages in the Middle Ages had work to do. A favorite maxim was *laborare est orare,* meaning "to work is to pray." Survival required that everyone be involved in work. For most people that meant raising and preparing food (plowing, sowing, harvesting, butchering, cooking, baking), making cloth (carding, spinning, weaving), and producing crafts (smithing, potting, carpentry). For princes and princesses, work was learning how to govern; for aristocratic children, it was learning royal service; for children of the lower classes, it was farming, manufacturing, or a trade. Idleness for all people, even little children, was considered a sin, and the sin of sloth, one of the seven deadliest.

By the end of the age, certain reforms began to occur, especially in education. John Cornwall, an Oxford schoolmaster, insisted on the desirability of using English instead of Latin (or French) as the language of instruction. He was successful because of rising nationalism and pride in "things English."

On all social levels there was a growing interest in learning to read, which would soon be enhanced by the coming of the printed word, especially "Englished" books printed by William Caxton. In general, learning was more favored than before with the church providing education, although often of poor quality, freely without regard to class distinction. While the upper classes continued the study of the *trivium* and the *quadrivium,* humanistic studies were growing in importance. Although the "Donat," the popular shortened form of the classical text, *Donatus Ars Grammatica,* was still the most widely used textbook, standard texts were *Cato* (a collection of adages and proverbs), the *Aeneid,* and Ovid's *Metamorphoses.* Even the severe disciplining of children, although still in effect for centuries, was about to be questioned by a few important men. In short, although the chief thrust of education on all levels was to produce a generation which would merely renew the cycle of trade, religion, and social customs, by the

end of the fourteenth century there were movements in the direction of a more humane society.

In the next century, the wisdom of antiquity would be reborn under the name of the New Learning. Explorations in the New World would touch the imagination and the lives of all, and the roughness of medieval life would begin to fade. While traditional attitudes toward children would be slow to die, they would begin to be challenged, and even changed, during the next 160 years called the Renaissance.

ANNOTATED CHRONOLOGY

ca. 1100

Bestiaries (anonymous manuscript collections of legends about animals and their spiritual attributes, often illuminated; certain elements of the bestiaries have been preserved in stories for children to the present). BM, HH, TC

1147

Goeffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae* (a reworking of an earlier collections of Cymryic and Brythonic traditions, legends, myths, and ballads which served to record the history of the Britons; the work is composed of twelve Latin manuscript books which took fifteen years to complete; children's history lessons were based on Geoffrey's work for hundreds of years). BM

ca. 1180

Alexander Neckham's *De Utensilibus* (an easy Latin manuscript reading book for children, describing the everyday life of the period, especially domestic manners and customs; author's other work includes *De Naturis Rerum,* ca. 1185, one edition in verse and one edition in prose; the author, who was Richard I's foster brother, was in charge of the famous school at Dunstable before becoming an eminent professor at the University of Paris).

ca. 1225

Batholomaeus Anglicus's or De Glanvilla's *De Proprietatibus Rerum* (a religious lesson book in manuscript form probably written in Latin; provides such useful information as the names of God, the parts of the body and their uses, diseases and remedies, and the nature and uses of plants, mountains, beasts, and virtues; translated into English as *All the Proprytees of Things* by John Trevisa and printed by Wynken de Worde in 1495; numerous editions followed). HH, UCL

ca. 1270

Walter de Biblesworth's *French-English Lesson Book* (a manuscript lesson book written at the request of the author's pupil, the Kentish heiress, Dionysia de Montchensi of Swanescombe; the events of a child's earliest years are described as simply as possible with difficult French words explained in the Anglo-Saxon glosses).

ca. 1290

Gesta Romanorum (anonymous; a manuscript collection of folktales and fables in Latin, with morals; some tales such as the "Bidpai" are from the Eastern tradition; Greek myths are given Christian interpretations; the collection was originally intended for "ignorant adults," but the stories were appropriated by children; later writers borrowed heavily from this collection; the earliest extant manuscript is dated 1326; the first illustrated printed edition was in Dutch, 1481; an English version was printed by Wynken de Worde, ca. 1517). CPL

ca. 1330

Holkham Bible Picture Book (anonymous; a manuscript written in Anglo-Norman, the language of the upper laity; the apocryphal infancy stories are told with captioned illustrations which provide a unique panorama of medieval life; written for and used by friars who defended the Apocrypha; the book condemned by the Lollards who regarded the stories as superstitious; portions of the text read: "How Jesus led the children of Egypt to the water and climbed upon it. They could not do so and were drowned and he raised them from the dead," and "How Jesus came to seek the children of the Jews with whom he used to play. And their fathers had hidden them in an oven. And Jesus asked what was in the oven and they said it was pigs. And Jesus said let it be pigs."). DPL

ca. 1385

The Wycliffe Bible (the first translation of the Old and New Testaments with the Apocryphal Books from the Latin Vulgate into Middle English by John Wycliffe; in manuscript form until 1850; many manuscript copies must have been made because approximately 170 copies of this manuscript, or fragments, still survive; the work was read to the common people by Wycliffe's followers, the Lollards or "poor preachers," to acquaint them with the Scriptures; the translation is of such high quality that the author has been called "the father of English prose"; the 1850 printed edition, *The Holy Bible, containing Old and New Testaments, with the Apocryphal Books, in the Earliest English Versions, made from the Latin Vulgate by*

John Wycliffe and his followers, was edited by the Reverend Josiah Forshall and Sir Frederick Madden and published by Oxford University Press in four volumes; author's other work includes numerous manuscripts which explain religious doctrines).

1392

Geoffrey Chaucer's *Treatise on the Astrolabe* (a translation and adaptation of the extant *Compositio et Operatio Astrolabii* by Messahala, an eighth-century Egyptian astronomer; written for Chaucer's ten-year-old son, Lewis; thought to be the earliest English-language description of the workings and capabilities of a scientific instrument, the astrolabe; the text is written in clear, often colloquial Middle English and provides many concrete examples; the author's other work includes *The Canterbury Tales,* 1387, a collection of verse narratives written in Middle-English vernacular which made the tales comprehensible to the common folk of the period; *The Canterbury Tales* was printed first by William Caxton in 1498; later editions include that of Wynken de Worde, 1498; the first sound edition of *The Canterbury Tales* did not appear until 1775, printed by Tyrwhitt; portions of these tales are used with children to the present). BL, HH, UCL, UOx

ca. 1430

The ABC of Aristotle (anonymous; a manuscript courtesy book which cautions the reader to "Be not—A too Amorous, too Adventurous, nor Argue too much. B too Bold, too Busy, nor Babble too long . . ."; ends with the familiar directive: "Learn this or go lacking").

How the Good Wife Taught Her Daughter (anonymous; a manuscript in poetic form in which a daughter, who sells homespun in the market, is given admonishments by her mother designed to help her lead a good life, including advice about not getting drunk; variant manuscripts which include *A Northern Mother's Blessing* along with the poem, *The Way To Thrift,* were printed in 1597).

Stans Puer Ad Mensam or *The Boy Standing at the Table* (anonymous, but often attributed to John Lydgate because his name is mentioned in the text: "If aught be amiss . . . , Put all the default upon John Lydgate"; a manuscript courtesy book full of popular maxims with many manuscripts still surviving; the text was founded on the Latin *Carmen juvenile de moribus puerorum,* of Johannes Sulpitius; printed by William Caxton in 1479 as *Stans puer ad mensam, with Anholy Salve in English and some moral distichs;* the text which was included in Hugh Rhodes's *Boke of Nurture,* ca. 1550, was popular until the seventeenth century). UCL

ca. 1435

The Boke of Curtasye (anonymous; a manuscript book of manners or courtesy written in poetic form and divided into three parts; based in part on John Garland's supplement to Dionysius Cato's fourth-century(?) set of maxims printed during the late Middle Ages; Cato is referred to in the *Boke of Curtasye* as Facet; complete title is: *Liber Faceti: docens mores hominum, precipue iuuenum, in supplementum illorum qui a moralissimo Cathone erant omissi iuuenibus utiles,* which translated reads: *The Book of the Polite Man, teaching manners for men, especially for boys, as a supplement to those which were omitted by the most moral Cato;* contains advice about how young men should act in the home of a nobleman, the duties of all servants in a nobleman's household, and numerous moral instructions; content is similar to *The Babees Book,* ca. 1430, and other courtesy books popular during the period; text was printed by William Caxton in 1477 in London, titled *The Booke of Curtesye or Lytylle John*). PM, UCL

ca. 1450

Hornbooks (lesson "books" designed especially for children to teach them the fundamentals of reading; usually a single printed sheet of text mounted on a paddle-shaped piece of wood protected by a covering of translucent animal horn; the paddle shape made the hornbook easy for children to handle, but other shapes were also used; the text most often consisted of the alphabet, Arabic numerals, the Lord's prayer, and a syllabary; a cross was often added to the upper left hand corner of early hornbooks which might account for their being referred to as "Criss-Cross-Row"). BM, NYPL, TPL

ca. 1453

Urbanitatis, or *Politeness* (anonymous; a manuscript courtesy book popular at the court of Edward IV; advice offered in poetic form is similar in content to other courtesy books of the period).

ca. 1456

The Gutenberg Bible or The Forty-Two-Line Bible (the first Bible, Latin Vulgate translation, and first large book to be printed in movable metal type, appeared in England soon after it was printed by Gutenberg or his creditors, Fust and Schoeffer, in Mainz, Germany; this edition of the Bible is also known as the Mazarin Bible because the first copy to be described was found in the Mazarin Library, Paris, in 1760). HH, IUL, LC, PM, YU

ca. 1460

John Russell's *Book of Nurture* (a manuscript courtesy book in poetic form which was probably based on part three of the *Book of Courtesy* that

the author is said to have used as a youth; not to be confused with Hugh Rhodes's *Boke of Nurture,* ca. 1550).

ca. 1475

The Babees Book (anonymous; a manuscript courtesy book written in rhyme royal and probably addressed to young princes, subtitled *A Little Report of How Young People Should Behave;* originally written in Latin; provides advice to young men, not babies, on how to act as pages in their lords' households; often printed separately but sometimes included with other works throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; printed by William Caxton in London).

Raoul Le Fevre's *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy* (translated by William Caxton from the 1464 French manuscript, *Le recueil des histoires de Troyes;* the first book printed by William Caxton in English in Bruges, Belgium; it contained slightly over a hundred folio pages; author's other work includes *The Historyes of Jason,* Westminster, 1477). BM, PML, UOx

1476

Jacques de Cessolis's *The Game and Playe of the Chesse* (translated from the author's two French versions of *Liber de ludo scaccorum* with dedication, interpolation, and epilogue by William Caxton; contains 148 folio pages; printed in Bruges, Belgium, by William Caxton; reprinted by Caxton in 1484 in London).

1477

The Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres (anonymous; translated from the Latin by Earl Rivers; a folio volume of 156 pages; probably was Caxton's first book set up in England; printed in London by William Caxton). ULC, YU

ca. 1480

The Little Children's Little Book (anonymous; a manuscript courtesy book in both prose and poetry versions; explains that courtesy came down from heaven when Gabriel greeted the Virgin, and Mary and Elizabeth met; similar in content to other courtesy books of the period; ends with the familiar "Learn or be Lews," *lews* meaning ignorant).

1481

Reynart the Foxe (anonymous; a prose translation of the "beast-epic" done by William Caxton from the poet Willem's Flemish text; a popular political satire of oppression and tyranny with a roguish fox as hero; stories of Reynard used with children up to the present; printed in London by William Caxton). BM, JRUL

Bellovacensis Vincentius's *The Myrrour of the worlde* (translated by William Caxton from the French prose version of Gautier de Metz's poem which deals with God and the liberal arts, the four elements, and astronomy; an encyclopedia illustrated with woodcuts). BM, JRUL, UCL, UOx

1484

The book of the subtyl historyes and fables of Esope (translated by William Caxton from a French edition by Machault, which was based on Steinhowel's German *Esopand;* printed in English by William Caxton and embellished with woodcuts; cautionary animal tales with morals; originally attributed to a sixth-century B.C. Samian slave, although some scholars doubt his existence; evidence exists that ca. 300 B.C. a Greek, Demetrius of Phalerum, recorded about two hundred fables which were later translated by a Greek slave, Phaedrus, ca. A.D. 30, into Latin verse which was commonly memorized during the Middle Ages and by English schoolchildren; prose paraphrases of Phaedrus's verses were written by tenth-century writer, Romulus; the first English edition for children was probably done by Sir Roger L'Estrange, in two volumes, 1692 and 1699; fables were endorsed as good learning fare by the English philosopher, John Locke, in his *Thoughts on Education,* 1693; enjoyed by children to the present). BM, UOx

Geoffrey de la Tour Landry's *The Knyght of the Tour or Knight of the Tower; The Booke of the Enseynments and Teachynge that the Knight of the Toure made to his Doughters. And spedketh of many faire ensamples* (translated from the French manuscript, written ca. 1371; printed by William Caxton; a book of advice to young women outlining their duties and giving examples in story form). UCL

1485

Sir Thomas Malory's *Le Morte D'Arthur* (translated into prose ca. 1470 from several Norman-French romances and an English alliterative epic, *Morte Arthur;* traces the life and death of Arthur, possibly a heroic cavalry general named Arturis who died in 538; Malory's work was edited by William Caxton into one long story instead of the eight separate stories originally written by Malory; printed in London by Caxton; the story extolls the legendary deeds of King Arthur and his courageous knights; numerous retellings of the Arthur stories exist; the stories are used with children to the present). JRUL, PM

Chapter 3

Renaissance to Restoration (1500–1659)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In Britain the ascension of Henry VII (1485-1509) to the throne brought the absolute authority of the Tudors. Henry's task was to reconstruct a population exhausted from war and disorder. At home, he established the rule of law, repressed the feudal nobility, and conserved the national finances; abroad, he encouraged international exploration and commerce, while intimidating rivals. In short, he responded to the forces of the Renaissance and steered England into the Modern Age.

Enlightened though despotic, Henry VIII (1509-1547) raised England to a position of first importance by maintaining the balance of power in Europe and understanding the importance of sea power. He opposed the papacy openly by divorcing Catherine of Aragon in 1529, thus taking steps to found a national church with the king as the spiritual head. This action also resulted in the destruction of the monastic system and the transfer of its wealth from Rome to the Crown. With the formation of the Church of England in 1543, England became a unitary realm subject to a single ruler and governed by a single common law of the land alterable only by the sovereign authority of the king-in-Parliament. The spirit of the Reformation (which started in Germany because of deep-seated religious abuses, political unrest, and heavy taxation) swept England. One result was an order for Bibles for all churches.

Edward VI's short reign (1547-1553) was marked by inflation and economic collapse. He was controlled by the Earl of Somerset, a supporter of humane Protestantism, and the Earl of Northumberland, a supporter of violent Protestantism who attempted to secure the succession of Lady Jane

Grey to the throne. The ascension of Mary, Catherine of Aragon's daughter, to the throne in 1553 restored Roman Catholicism to power, and her marriage to Phillip II of Spain sacrificed England's political independence. An ardent Catholic, Mary viciously persecuted Protestants, firm believers in the reformist religion of Luther and Calvin, burning about three hundred dissidents as heretics in less than three years. Her reign was the cruelest in British history; her early death in 1558 most probably prevented a major rebellion.

Elizabeth's long, stable reign (1558-1603) brought a great calm to England as well as a resurgence of art and learning. She ably extricated England from foreign intrigues with Scotland, France, and Spain. And she removed Romanism from the English church, thus bringing about a settlement with middle-of-the-road Protestantism; in 1559 she established the Anglican church as the national church. While Elizabeth abhorred the Church of Rome, she also abhorred the fanaticism of Puritanism. Such dislike of the Calvinists would seem to have made her sympathetic to Mary, Queen of Scots, a Catholic who had been driven from her throne by her Calvinist subjects. But Mary made claims to the throne of England. When a rebellion in Scotland drove Mary into Elizabeth's hands, Elizabeth kept Mary in "honorable captivity" for the rest of her life. When Catholic plots thickened and Mary pressed her claim to the throne, Elizabeth had her beheaded.

Under Elizabeth, who resolved to stabilize the national church, John Whitgift (1530-1604) was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1583. Whitgift, like Elizabeth, was as strongly anti-Puritan as he was anti-Roman. Immediately following his appontment, an anonymous Puritan reform tract, printed by Robert Waldegrave, attacked Whitgift. The Crown reacted with increased censorship of the press. In 1586 Whitgift procured an extension of the existing censorship from the Star Chamber, and he and the bishop of London were given the power to control the press and forbid publication of seditious works. Although subsequent anonymous attacks on the established order occurred from time to time, royal censorship of books remained restrictive.

Although Elizabeth parried the Spanish power by flirting with powerful Phillip II of Spain and even hinting at her possible conversion to Roman Catholicism, she privately encouraged piratical adventurers such as Walter Raleigh, John Hawkins, and Francis Drake who sapped the strength of Spain by attacking its treasure fleets. When fear of Spain was ended by defeat of the famous Spanish Armada in 1588, a wave of exultation swept England.

Generally thought to have been an extraordinary political leader, Elizabeth knew that her ultimate strength came not from "divine right" but from her people. Near the end of her life she could say with confidence in the House of Commons, "Though God hath raised me high, yet this I count the glory of my crown, that I have reigned with your loves!"

The Elizabethan Age was noted for its increase in national prosperity through trade and manufacturing, its attempts to colonize Ireland, Newfoundland, and Virginia, its institution of the Poor Law in 1601 (which attempted to minimize vagrancy by finding work for the able-bodied unemployed and providing workhouses for the old and unemployable), and its mingling of economic classes and diverse social elements.

The splendor of the age was evidenced in the revival of learning—in the support of universities and grammar schools (although most Elizabethans were probably illiterate), in extensive building in the new architectural style of the Renaissance, and in the works of many of England's greatest poets, playwrights, and essayists: Shakespeare, Spencer, Johnson, Marlowe, Lyle, Sidney, and Francis Bacon—all assisted by the dissemination of printed matter which helped to establish English supremacy in language and literature.

By the end of the Tudor dynasty, England had become Protestant without a civil war and it held a firm position in world affairs. As a nation, most people knew an increase in material comforts. For the middle and upper classes, food, for example, was more plentiful than ever before. For the wealthy, life was abundant and luxurious, as evidenced in their clothes, furniture, armor, ornaments, jewelry, and fashionable homes. Even peasants yeoman farmers were relatively comfortable, eating regularly and dwelling in substantial cottages of brick or stone with wooden framework and sometimes erected on masonry foundations. Although the age was one of inconsistencies and excesses, most people were employed and had leisure time to enjoy their favorite recreations—games, the theater, and animal fights.

Elizabeth's death brought about the union of England and Scotland in that she left the crown to the first of the Stuart kings, James VI of Scotland, a country that had long been a dangerous rival. The Stuarts would reign, with one brief intermission, for a little over a century.

Although Elizabeth had attempted to put down the growth of Puritanism (in 1593 Parliament had passed an act which threatened to exile all those who refused to attend the Church of England), religious troubles were far from being settled. Under fear of torture and even death, some Puritans conformed outwardly but others emigrated. James, a Presbyterian, found himself in a difficult position. At first, he was friendly to the Catholics, but he was finally forced to take repressive measures when Guy Fawkes, a Catholic, in the Gunpowder Plot of 1605 attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament. Weakened further by poorly selected advisors, James's rule deteriorated into increasing political and religious strife as he moved toward royal absolutism. He did, however, grant a charter to the London Company to settle in the New World, which resulted in the founding of Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in North America, in 1607.

Charles's ascent to the throne in 1625 brought hope of a stronger ruler than James had been. But like his father, Charles had exalted notions of

kingship. And like his father, he also selected the wrong advisors. Under Charles, English soldiers fought bitter battles in France while he wrangled at home over inflation and a failing economy with Parliament, which he dissolved in 1629. His distance from his subjects grew as he continued to favor the rival Spanish court life and collect expensive art objects, particularly the paintings of Reubens, Titian, and Van Dyke, from all over Europe. Although Charles remained a devout Anglican, he married a French Catholic, further widening the gap between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians-Puritans-Presbyterians. Although he recalled Parliament in 1640, domestic strife mounted until civil war broke out in 1642, a war which was fought somewhat reluctantly by both sides but which was to determine who would rule, the king or Parliament. The military success of the Parliamentarians over the Royalists and the subsequent beheading of Charles for treason in 1649 marked the first execution of a king by his people in Europe. Although Charles's death would later be interpreted as martyrdom, the absolutist tradition that had come with the Stuarts collapsed. At the time, the transferrence of power from the king to the Parliament seemed to signal a great victory for the people. But Oliver Cromwell, the head of the new Commonwealth government, was a Puritan who only appeared to be a republican; he would, in fact, become a military despot.

During Cromwell's reign, sober, rural traditions were praised. Theaters were closed and the press censored. Royal estates were sold, paintings were destroyed or sold, and sculpture was melted down. People wore plain clothes and cut their hair short. But although the Puritans experimented with governing for eleven years, Cromwell failed to establish a workable organization which could rule through its elected representatives. At his death in 1658, there was no one to take his place; his son, who succeeded him briefly, voluntarily resigned. As intense religious and political disputes continued, the nation grew tired of the wrangling. When Charles II, a friend of young Louis XIV of France, was restored to the throne in 1660, there was much rejoicing. Charles's return promised more flexibility. From the start, it was clear that life would be "more French," more elegant in dress and manners. Native English products were soon outclassed, at least in London society.

In short, the seventeenth century was an age of struggle, especially between king and Parliament and between religious groups. The two greatest literary figures of the period exemplify the extremes of the struggle. John Milton, Latin secretary to the Council of State and brilliant defender of Puritanism and native English rural traditions, stood for Parliament; John Dryden, a Roman Catholic critic, dramatist, and poet laureate of the court, stood for the monarchy.

But political, social, and intellectual groupings were not clear-cut. Englishmen were often mixtures of royalist sentiments while defending the institution of Parliament with religious, social, and intellectual differences equally

mixed. In spite of such contradictions, most Englishmen welcomed the return of the monarchy, hoping for greater stability than the Commonwealth had produced.

Meanwhile, the Separatists, a persecuted band of religious Puritan zealots who felt that separation from the national Church of England was the only way for them to practice their beliefs in safety, fled to Holland. Twelve years later, largely because they feared losing their English culture, they decided to establish a colony in the New World. Even though they had read Captain John Smith's glowing accounts of the Massachusetts coast, they determined to settle in Virginia where an English colony already existed. Since they had little money, they turned to a company of merchants who recognized their industry and agreed to finance them. At the last minute, the company's unscrupulous changes in the contract caused many to remain in Holland, and their places were taken by non-Puritans, mostly Anglicans. After several false starts and a harrowing sixty-five days at sea, the 102 voyagers, only 35 of whom were actually Separatists, arrived at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Too tired and too ill to proceed to Virginia, they decided to establish their colony where they had landed. Although over half of their number died during the first cruel winter, this hardy band persevered.

It should be noted that the English men and women who settled in the New World for whatever reasons were determined people set on making their way in the wilderness of North America. Although the Virginia settlers would not make their intellectual mark until the eighteenth century, the Puritan nonconformists who followed the earlier Pilgrim Separatists to New England made their cultural mark early. Many of their energies were absorbed by the hard work of creating a colony against tremendous odds—inclement climate, Indian attacks, rocky soil, and thick forests—but the intellectual caliber of the New Englanders was remarkably high, and they intended from the start to educate their young. In spite of their rigid moral codes and devotion to their particular faith, they had much of the spirit of the Renaissance in their zeal for knowledge. Some of their number were Oxford and Cambridge graduates. Not surprisingly, ships plying the seas between England and New England carried books.

Before long these same colonists, along with the grueling work of clearing massive forests and planting fields in virgin soil, were printing books. But that these colonials, and the thousands who followed, would in the next century establish a nation independent of the monarchy was beyond most men's imaginations.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKS

In Britain

Despite the contributions of William Caxton and Wynken de Worde and their contemporaries Richard Pynson, John Barbiar, John Lettou, Julian

Notary, and William de Machlinia (the latter four, like de Worde, had produced countless volumes to meet demands from students, schoolmasters, and lawyers), printing in England in the early sixteenth century was in a decline. Because its interests were almost totally economic and not aesthetic, it did not compare favorably with the great advances in design and illustration taking place on the continent, notably in Italy in the typography of Aldus Mantius and his successors, and in Germany in the woodcuts of Dürer and Holbein. Although England had produced some fine books in the late 1500s, such as the anonymous *Book of St. Albans* (1486) on hunting, hawking, and heraldry, which used two or three blocks for printing initials in color, the best of them reflected foreign influences. Caxton's best illustrated book, *Speculum Vitae Christi* (ca. 1486), for example, is thought to have contained imported woodcuts; Machlinia's *Primer* (ca. 1458) showed French influence. While Pynson, himself a Frenchman working in London, published more than three hundred works on theology, morality, grammar, language, and law, his best work, the *Morton Missal,* which is said to be the most beautiful book published in England before 1500, was illustrated with the work of a German artist, Hans Holbein.

Probably because Caxton and others had learned their art abroad, reliance on imported books and craftsmen was widely accepted at first. But the European connection began to fade when an Act of Parliament of 1484, which had permitted the foreign trade of books in England, was repealed. Foreign influence was further curtailed when successive acts of 1523 required young printers to be of English birth. Such laws were an attempt to protect English printers from foreign competition but, more to the point, they were an attempt to control the content of printed material. Imported religious matter often contained attacks on the Church or disseminated the doctrines of Luther. Such books were considered heretical and were frowned upon by the authorities. To impress upon the public how wicked these doctrines were, Luther was denounced as a heretic, and Lutheran books were publicly burned in London in 1521 and 1525. Booksellers were ordered not to handle such works without official approval. Wynken de Worde, for example, was questioned about one of his publications, *The Image of Love,* which was alleged to contain heretical implications. Other printers, even the king's printer, Thomas Berthelet, were questioned for no greater offence than failing to get official approval.

In spite of restrictions, the authorities were well aware that Lutheran pamphlets continued to be circulated and that copies of William Tyndale's translation of the New Testament, the first printed Bible in English which he began in Cologne and completed in the Protestant city of Worms, Germany, in 1525, were finding their way to England. (*See figure 6.*) Although John Wycliffe in the 1380s had translated the Bible into English, its suppression by the authorities and limited circulation (in manuscript) curbed its influence. But with printed material ever more readily available, by 1530 it

was clear that the people were demanding a printed Bible in the vernacular. Coverdale's Bible of 1535, "Matthew's" Bible of 1537, and the Great Bible of 1539 were steps toward an "open Bible." But the way to the concept of widespread Bible reading by individuals was a tortuous one. For his part in the early translating and circulating of the Bible, Tyndale, for example, had been strangled and burned at the stake at Vilvorde Castle near Brussels in 1536. His last words were, "Lord, open the King of England's eyes." (*See figure 7.*)

Once the separation from the Church of Rome had been established by Parliament, the demand for a Bible in English began in earnest. Even then, Miles Coverdale, aware of Tyndale's fate, decided to do his work outside England. He translated the Old and New Testaments and published the first complete English Bible in Zurich in 1535. He based his New Testament largely on Tyndale's, but he modified the terms that were objectionable to the authorities and removed controversial notes; he based his Old Testament largely on Vulgate Latin and German texts. By 1537, a second edition of the Coverdale Bible, dedicated to the king, was being printed in England. In the same year a royal license also permitted another translation of the Bible, "Matthew's" Bible, printed in Antwerp, attributed to a nonexistent Thomas Matthew, but in fact the work of John Rogers, a disciple of Tyndale. Because of his work Rogers would be burned at the stake, along with nearly three hundred other dissidents, by the Catholic queen, Mary Tudor. In 1539, a revision of the "Matthew's" Bible was published by Richard Tavener, with a second revision in 1541. Both revisions were compilations of the work done by Tyndale and Coverdale. In 1539, the Great Bible, so named because of its size, edited largely by Coverdale, a friend of Thomas Cromwell, the king's vicar-general, became the first Bible "apoynted to the use of the churches." Its frontispiece, thought to have been designed by Holbein, shows Henry VIII handing a Bible to Thomas Cromwell and Archbishop Cranmer. By 1557, thirty editions of the complete Bible and fifty editions of the New Testament had been published in England.

In spite of the wide circulation of the Bible, not all people were considered equally well-equipped to read "this boke with judgement"; an act of 1543 forbade the reading of the Bible in English by women ("except noble or gentle women" who could read it to themselves only), apprentices, journeymen, artificers, servingmen, husbandmen, and laborers. These restrictions seem to indicate that literacy was fairly widespread among the social classes; it has been estimated, probably incorrectly, that 60 percent of the population could read. Although many people could read a "scant piece of the title," probably the reading level of most of the population was low, if they could read at all. It is also clear that interest in learning to read was indeed widespread and, at least in some areas such as Oxford, many people of all classes were literate.

The best sales records of the period are from the accounts of an Oxford

bookseller of 1529, John Dorne. (But Oxford was a university town; Dorne's records might be atypical.) Although many of his 1,850 sales during ten months of that year were Latin works of a theological or classical nature, with 150 volumes by Erasmus, he also sold many books to beginning readers, both adults and children: ABC's, books of carols, ballads, poems, romances, lives of the saints, handbooks on cookery, carving, husbandry, treatment of horses, French and English vocabularies, and even fortune-telling. Some of Dorne's books were acquired abroad, but many were bought from London printers.

During the reign of Elizabeth, schools increased in number; clearly, people wanted to learn. Grammar schools, or petty schools, commonly provided the first stages—reading, writing, and sometimes arithmetic. Reading usually began with the hornbook which was generally a single sheet of print, containing the ABC's, the vowels, simple combinations of letters (ab, ba, and so on), and the Lord's Prayer. The printed sheet was pasted onto a wooden board in the shape of a paddle and covered with a thin sheet of transparent horn (the antlers from animals). (*See figure 8.*) From this the beginning reader went to the "Absey book," *The ABC with the Catechism*, which contained the alphabet, catechism, and prayers. This, in turn, led to the primer and catechism. Schools in which such beginning books were used were generally taught by the clergy. Where the clergy was industrious, learning flourished, as there was no lack of scholars. Many churches had chantry schools, at least partly taught by parishioners, in which boys and perhaps girls were trained to sing (and read) the Mass.

Although interest in learning to read in general and to read the Bible in particular continued to grow, Bible reading often had to be done in private as political changes occurred. For example, the ascension of Catholic Queen Mary to the throne in 1553 had brought the printing of Bibles to a complete stop, and Bible reading by individuals was considered heretical. But although Mary destroyed the Bibles used in churches, she was not able to rout out privately owned Bibles. Her persecutions caused many Protestant Bible scholars to flee to the continent to translate the Bible in comparative safety. When political fortunes changed again and Elizabeth came to the throne, these scholars made another translation in 1560 (the Old and the New Testament together with the Apocrypha) which popularly became known as the Geneva Bible. (The Geneva Bible was sometimes referred to as the "Breeches Bible" because its translation of Genesis 3:7 says that Adam and Eve covered themselves with fig-leaf breeches.) Although immensely popular with the common people, the Geneva Bible was not accepted officially by the Church of England because of its nonconformist leanings. In 1568 the archbishop of Canterbury, Matthew Parker, undertook to do a more acceptable translation based on the Great Bible; this translation was accepted by the Church of England where it became known as the Bishop's Bible. Fearing persecu-

tion under Protestant Elizabeth, many Catholic scholars fled to the continent, to Douai in France. These exiles printed their version of the New Testament, in 1582, and of the Old Testament, in 1593. All of these translations would to some degree influence the Authorized (King James) Version in 1611.

Throughout the sixteenth century, the demand for all kinds of books continued to grow. The most popular subjects were religion, law, medicine, practical manuals, education, arithmetic, astronomy, science, geography, news, and literature. The range of religious books went from full translations of the Bible, as discussed above, to expensive folio volumes of over a hundred sermons, or a broadside of a single sermon bought for a few pence. These sermons, many of which were reprinted over and over, reveal the period's spirited religious conflicts and zeal, and as such they were consistent best sellers in the booksellers' stalls. Legal books were also in great demand, from the *Statutes of the Realm* and *Year Books,* printed by Richard Totell, to booklets on how to hold court or carry out the duties of constables. Medical books, particularly herbals and recipes for good health, especially those offering help in case of the dreaded plague, were extremely popular. Manuals which provided practical instruction in such household matters as planting, cooking, blood-letting, grafting, keeping bees, writing letters, serving at table, acquiring a foreign language, playing musical instruments, and cultivating the memory, took the place of the encyclopedias of information that had been popular from medieval days. Educational books, such as Latin-English dictionaries, vocabularies, and grammar, were sought, but new educational ideas based on Erasmus's "rational studies" also demanded that composition, that is, the writing of prose, was essential to Latin studies, and his many works translated into English provided that assistance. Books on arithmetic that taught the use of spheres, the compass, and the astrolabe, as well as astronomy and science (almanacs, the weather, eclipses), and geography (sea travel was especially exciting to the Elizabethan imagination) were all in great demand. But the "news" was probably the most popular printed item. Ballad writers and cheap pamphleteers deluged the periodical market, that is, the "small copies" market which was published by "small" printers, with often lurid accounts of trials and executions, exposure of witches, the antics of those who were possessed by the Devil, the births of monstrous animals and human beings, and the like. The Elizabethans, however, also enjoyed a high quality of literature: poems, sonnets, verses, translations of classical works, chivalric romances, stories and tales of all sorts. Although the publishing of plays had not been taken seriously by the early printers (only twenty-seven plays were printed by 1558), their publication increased enormously during the last decade of the century. Between 1590 and 1602, one hundred and three plays were published; many of them, even Shakespeare's, were printed "unlawfully," that is, pirated for profit.

By the end of the sixteenth century, England had nineteen printers with thirty-three printing machines, and at least two hundred booksellers in London alone.

From the beginning, printing books was extremely competitive, first because of pirating and later because of monopolies. When a book sold well, it was often stolen or pirated by another printer almost at once, with profits to the originator of the work diminishing with every copy sold by another printer. Not until the printers joined with the booksellers' Stationers' Company (which had been founded in 1403) did their combined forces bring some control over pirating. The control, licensing by the Crown, was not one-sided, however. Although the King's Proclamation of 1538 offered protection against pirating, it also demanded that books be officially approved as fit, that is, not seditious to Crown nor derogatory to Church. In 1557, the Stationers' Company was granted a royal charter giving its membership the sole right to publish books that had secured a license. All seemed well, but out of this approval by the Crown, certain printers gained extraordinary privileges.

As early as 1485, Peter Actors had called himself "Stationer to the King"; he was followed by "Official Printers to the King"—William Faques, Richard Pynson, Thomas Berthelet, Richard Grafton, John Cawood, Richard Jugge. Such printers were singled out to do public service books for the Crown as well as manuals, prayer books, catechisms and the like, all of which established reputations and turned substantial profits. After the rise of the Stationers' Company, internal wranglings over the right to be official printers of the basic books (religion and education) brought great monopolistic power to certain printers. John Day, for example, one of the richest stationers and favored by the Crown, held many valuable patents, including Cunningham's *Cosmographical Glasse* (1559), Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* (1563), *Book of Christian Prayers* (1589), and the catechism, the ABC and primers, psalm books, and *Lily's Grammar.*

In addition to courting favor from the Crown, printers sought out patrons from the upper classes, who often commissioned a translation, the reprinting of an already published work, or the printing of a new work, which would then be dedicated to the sponsor. Patrons were actively sought by printers for financial support and as encouragement to the general reader, but they were also secured by authors as protection from critics. Dedicatory letters to patrons invoking protection were common.

Probably the most notable book patron of all times was James I, for it was to him that the Authorized Version of the Bible of 1611 was dedicated. Although the design of the Authorized Version cannot be compared to the beautiful folio Bibles that were being published abroad at the time, the Authorized Version was a remarkable achievement, and its translation was one of the great literary works of all time.

When James I ascended the throne in 1603, the Bishop's Bible, as noted before, was the official version used in churches, but the Bible used in homes continued to be the Geneva, which carried distinctly Calvinist theories in its marginal notes. In spite of his Calvinist beliefs, John Reynolds, a prominent Puritan, proposed to the king that because both translations were deficient, a new, conclusive translation should be made which could be used in church and home. James was enthusiastic about the venture, and forty-seven biblical scholars were chosen to do the translation without regard to theological or ecclesiastical bias; they were divided into six committees, two to work at Cambridge, two at Oxford, and two at Westminster, each group working on assigned portions. The resulting translation, published by the king's printer, Robert Barker, met amazing acceptance. In a short time, more than 150 editions were available for home reading although many editions were hastily, or perhaps spitefully, printed and consequently of poor quality. Omission of words, phrases, and sometimes whole lines was common. The 1631 edition, for example, printed by Barker, omitted *not* from the Seventh Commandment: "Thou shalt not commit adultery." Editions of this "Wicked Bible" were immediately called in and burned, but not soon enough to prevent the ruin of Barker's reputation. Most observers today believe the "error" was intentionally committed by a jealous printer, Bonham Norton, who was angry over missing out on Barker's lucrative Bible patent, and who induced proofreaders to allow the blasphemous misprint to go undetected. Norton, however, did not live to benefit; he died soon after in disgrace. But quarreling over monopolies was common, especially in regard to the Bible. When the Puritan Parliament came to power, it opposed the monopoly of Bible printing and its subsequent scandals as "wicked and intolerable."

The political-religious upheavals of seventeenth-century England brought many restrictions; one of the most affecting was censorship of the press. In the first years of printing when most printed matter was translations of classics and ecclesiastical writings accessible to only a few scholars and clergy, printing was not considered a threat to established authority. But as printing spread and literacy along with it, the Crown realized the power of the press. To restrain such power, the number of print shops and foundries was limited, in 1637, by royal decree. Only four cities—London, Oxford, Cambridge, and York—were allowed to have presses. The most severely restricted printers were those in London who worked nearest the royal censor, the Star Chamber, and the Stationers' Company. Restrictions were relaxed only when during the Civil War (1642-1646), Charles I took the king's printers and some of their presses from London to York and to Shrewsbury to produce royalist propaganda.

The results of censorship were deplored by many, the most eloquent of whom was John Milton when he addressed Parliament in 1643, speaking

out for freedom of the press and against the restrictions on papers, pamphlets, and books. But his plea had no immediate effect. Restriction continued. Printing in all areas was tightly contained, but it would not be so forever.

The first feeble sparks signaling freedom of the press were ignited with the coming of newspapers, although their immediate effect was short-lived. The first newspaper, *Avisa Relation oder Zeitung,* was published in Germany in 1609. England's first news-type publication was not issued until 1622 by Nathaniel Butter, Nicholas Bourne, and Thomas Archer, and then it landed Archer in Holland, a refuge for journalists. From Holland, journalists operated clandestine presses that served countries where censorship was in force, such as England. With the coming of the Commonwealth in 1646, journalists hoped to gain more freedom, but Cromwell immediately instituted restrictions as repressive as those of any of the kings who preceded him. Restrained once more, the newspaper press was forced to lie dormant for the time, but it was far from dead.

In spite of censorship, patent quarrels, suppression, and even book burning, people continued to expand their reading interests at home and in public; when they were free to read the Bible in public, they read copies chained to desks or rails. Such chained libraries (a famous one is in Hereford Cathedral) were well used until about 1625.

Interest in book buying also continued, as literary masterpieces by such writers as Bacon, Milton, Bunyan, Herrick, Browne, and Walton were produced in abundance. But the quality of English book work in general was so low that even the Scriptures, as mentioned before, were affected by feuding among printers and by a general carelessness, brought on perhaps by the speed often needed to escape censorship. In addition to the Wicked Bible already mentioned, other notorious examples of slipshod work of the period were the Judas Bible of 1611 in which Judas, not Jesus, prays in Gethsemane, the Vinegar Bible of 1617 which changes the Parable of the Vineyard to the Parable of the Vinegar, and the Printers' Bible of 1702 which says "Printers have persecuted me" instead of "Princes have. . . ."

Not until Dr. John Fell of Oxford began the reformation of English printing did England begin to produce fine books once again. Although the king had appointed Oxford University the official Bible publisher of the realm as early as 1636, only when Fell acquired Dutch type matrices in 1675 and established a type foundry at Oxford in 1676 did the course of English printing turn in a new direction.

In America

Meanwhile, printing had found its way to America. When the English Puritans migrated to America, they took books, especially religious books, and they continually ordered more from England. Although the colony of

Virginia had been the first one settled, those colonists were not in general as scholarly as the New England settlers, and when they read, they read historical and travel books. But the New England settlers, largely educated Puritans, were adamant readers who demanded books of substance on religion, law, and politics.

In 1638 the first printing press was established in America. In that year, Joseph Glover, a nonconformist clergyman from Sutton in Surrey, imported a printing press from Cambridge, England, to Cambridge, Massachusetts. Although Glover died on the voyage, Stephen Daye, a locksmith that Glover had indentured to operate the press, and his son Matthew set up the press under the auspices of the president of Harvard and began work. Probably Stephen Daye was not a printer at all, but a qualified locksmith able to erect and maintain a press. Matthew, his nineteen-year-old son, had acquired some printing experience before coming to America; by 1647 he printed an *Almanack* under his own name.

The first printed piece the Dayes issued was the "Freeman's Oath, an Oath of Allegiance to the King" (1638), printed on a half sheet of small paper; it was followed by *An Almanack for 1639.* It is generally believed that their next work, *The Whole Booke of Psalmes,* in 1640, a reprint of a popular English text first published in 1562, was the first book printed in the New World; still extant, it is a plain but useful volume set in mixed type styles with a border of scrolled ornaments around its title page. (*See figure 9.*) Although four other publications (not extant) followed quickly, it was a *List of Theses* (1643), published for the Harvard College Commencement, which revealed the first considerable improvement in typography.

Twenty years later a second press was imported from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, the city which held the sole privilege for printing. In 1654, John Eliot published a primer of an Indian language, *Catechism, in the Indian Language of Massachusetts.* In 1661, Eliot's translation of the New Testament into the language of the Natick Indians was printed by Marmaduke Johnson, the first master printer in America. Such a book presented many problems. The language had to be translated into sounds represented by the English alphabet, and into concepts that were meaningful to the Indians. Some Indian words even had to be invented, such as the title. Difficult as it was, the project reveals the lengths to which the colonists went to convert the native population. The entire *Mamvsse, Wunneetupanatamwe, Up-Biblum God, naneesive, Nukkona Testament, kah wonk, Wusku Testament,* that is, the Old and New Testaments, was completed in 1663 by the Dayes' successor, Samuel Green, with the help of Marmaduke Johnson and an Indian youth later christened James Printer. (*See figure 10.*)

Most colonial books were printed in English, but some were printed in German, Dutch, and French. While many of these books were of an ecclesi-

astical nature, the colonials also kept historical records, and they wrote on social compacts, law, and politics; their main literary techniques were logic, allegory, satire, and invective.

Books published for children in the colonies were almost exclusively religious books, particularly catechisms. It is thought that the first book for children printed in America was John Cotton's *Milk for Babes, Drawn Out of the Breasts of Both Testaments, Chiefly for the spiritual nourishment of Boston Babes in either England . . .* in 1646. By the end of the century, eleven different catechisms in twenty editions were available. Other books for children (hornbooks, battledores, primers, ABC's, religious tracts, lesson books on manners and morals) also abounded, including a translation of one of the most famous German books of the seventeenth century, Comenius's *Orbis sensualium pictus, or Visible World—for the Use of Young Latin Scholars.* Possibly later colonial children also knew the *Book of Art and Instruction for Young People,* a translation of *Kunst und Lehrbüchlein,* first published by Feyerbend in Germany in 1580. Certainly seventeenth-century English children knew the book and its fine full-page woodcuts done by Jost Amman. The work is credited by some authorities with being the true picture book designed for children. (*See figure 11.*)

Censorship in England's colonies resembled censorship in the ruling country. Although not as restricted, printers were subject to approval by the royal governors. If a printer did not find favor with the authorities, he could lose his equipment, be fined, and even be imprisoned. As in England, the number of presses in the colonies was limited. At first, as mentioned above, the sole city for printing in America was Cambridge, Massachusetts, but this limitation would gradually be revised as the Americans edged toward independence.

ATTITUDES TOWARD AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

In Britain

Children in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century England were not valued, at least not by present-day standards. For one thing, they were not regarded as individuals with special child status; they were thought of no differently from adult members of the family. But the advancement of any individual was not considered important, regardless of age or class. Personal affections and ambitions of both young and old were of minor concern compared with the family's economy and well-being. Second, with the life span at about thirty years, infant mortality remained high although amulets and charms were used as protections against disease, death, the "evil eye," and the Devil. The probable death of offspring surely restricted parental affection. For centuries it had been necessary to breed many children because it was certain that only a few would survive. For this and other reasons, the

size of a middle- or upper-class family might be as large as forty or even more. The family unit included one's own children and their spouses, first-born grandchildren, sisters, the elderly, and sometimes cousins, spinster aunts, as well as servants in a noble's house and apprentices in a master's household. This unit needed frequent realignment as deaths and births occurred. Much like the family in the Middle Ages, all members usually ate and lived together; later on, some of the upper-class families began to set aside servants' quarters, and some merchants and farmers began to build smaller houses, leading to smaller family units. In general, the family was large, with members of many ages who even dressed similarly, but with no special affectional status due anyone. Under such circumstances, focused sentimental attachments were limited. Because life, especially for the young, was so precarious, the age of the child had little importance. Although parish registers of birth were introduced in 1538, not until the Registration of Birth Act in 1836 did registration take place with regularity.

Infanticide was still practiced by all classes through exposure, strangulation, bruising, or whatever, but it was especially practiced by the poor who abandoned children in city streets or along country roads, most often because they could not feed them. When children of the poor survived, they were put to work at a very young age, usually as apprentices. The population boom of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries brought a spate of apprentice laws, both as a protection for poor children and also as a protection for society against the potential threat of these "sturdy beggars." In 1536, for example, every parish was required to put beggar children between five and fourteen to work in unskilled jobs, with justices of the peace as overseers. Another act in 1598 made each parish responsible for putting its destitute orphaned children to work. Under cruel overseers, such children were often gravely mistreated. Even though some early schools had been started for the children of the poor (for example, at Canterbury), most such children were in fact not given education but were instead made to sort wool, tend sheep, knit, spin, weave, and so on—in short, to work at any menial task which might contribute to their upkeep.

Children generally, in all classes, were considered "miniature but troublesome men and women." Because of the high death rate, parents of all classes often had superfluous children; these children were frequently sent to school simply because they were "troubling the house at home" and not because "they should learn anything in effect." Well into the eighteenth century schools were often used as dumping grounds for poor and rich children alike and also served to give employment to schoolmasters who were often older, lower-class, surplus people themselves.

The idea of the child as a developing human being was not yet born, perhaps in part because Elizabethan society believed that life did not progress; it repeated itself in cycles and spirals, each cycle repeating the last at

a more complicated level. An individual's life was not thought of as a steady progression, but rather a sequence of short time periods, such as is described in Shakespeare's speech on the seven ages of man in *As You Like It.* The child accepted the fact that when he was ready to marry, he would establish his own household, the goal of his growth. He accepted the narrowness of his prescribed place in society, knowing that everyone had tasks suited to age and station. The common man did not expect life to improve or change, only to recycle. Nor did Elizabethan thinkers conceive of education as a progressive exercise or "ladder." It was instead something that occurred like life itself, in stages, each one more complex than before. The university curriculum, for instance, repeated the grammar school curriculum, but it amplified it; by the same token, the university student received floggings the same as the grammar school boy, perhaps even more rigorously. Only the lowest form of schooling, primary education, was not a dilution of the stage above; it was a place to acquire reading and writing, the mechanical foundations on which grammar school and university education was based.

Children were introduced into the adult world of school or work at the earliest possible age, usually between seven and nine. When children were accounted for in a specific way, it was almost always in regard to legal matters, such as the terms of an inheritance which would affect the family's fortunes.

As in the Middle Ages, infants were swaddled, although by the end of the seventeenth century there would be warnings against the practice. And children were sent to wet nurses almost immediately after birth. As before, children were also sent to exchange households, as an apprentice to a master, or a page or maid to a lord. During this period children were more likely to be sent to friends or acquaintances rather than strangers, but the purpose of sending children away from home was the same: to teach children skills or give them training by unrelated adults who might also arrange for economic benefits, that is, marriage. In upper-class households, children were taught manners and courtesy, music, matters of rank, the skill of serving—to carve meat was a great responsibility—all menial tasks, but generally without the taint of servility, affording experiences in practical matters not covered by education in schools or universities.

Girls in such exchange situations were trained to be good wives, that is, they were taught to manage a household by knowing how to preside over servants and over the working of the estate in case of widowhood, to ensure food and clothing for the entire household, to make drugs, and even to practice surgery and midwifery—as well as sometimes learning to read, write, do needlework, sing, and play an instrument. In some of the more scholarly families, girls pursued intellectual studies, learning Latin and Greek as well as the romance languages, reading the Scriptures and history, and doing translations. While most girls of all classes were sent away from their families, a few were tutored at home, sometimes by excellent teachers.

But for some upper-class boys of the period, educational practices stemming from the social order of the Middle Ages were beginning to change. Roger Ascham, one of the most famous tutors of the period, thought that noble boys should be educated in new ways along with the old; that is, along with tilting, hunting, hawking, and so on, they should also learn law and international languages, and they should be taught to make correct moral judgments.

With the expansion of trade both international and domestic, it was becoming clear that knowledge afforded power. If the next generation were to have power, educators realized that males must be adequately guided both as scholars and gentlemen. As the middle class began to grow, moral rectitude and a sense of propriety in social and economic affairs grew along with the notion of spiritual salvation, which was never out of mind in English education. As these ideas developed, so did the notion of an organized grammar school education and, along with it, the concept of childhood, per se, slowly emerged.

Classical studies and religious instruction based on logic had long been the basis of right ways of conduct in English society, but gradually moral training would become "practical." Grammar schools came to rely heavily on highly moralistic courtesy books (books on good manners). Along with books on domestic relations, these courtesy books which combined manners with virtue, as well as psalms and prayers, were highly favored by the middle class. Advice on all matters of behavior, admonitions against gambling, swearing, lying, malice, and so on, and arguing for the virtues of charity, love, and patience—always reflecting the duties of children on each level of society—were the main thrust of sixteenth-century education.

Educational reformers began to have some influence: Erasmus argued that parents should treat their children more humanely, paying special attention to their interests; John Colet urged gentleness; Roger Ascham crusaded against teaching based on the rod and urged that children be brought to learning through desire, although he did not think that all children should be trained equally. Probably the most important was John Mulcaster who advocated reforms in diet and clothing; he also prescribed programs of exercise. Of discipline he said that gentleness was "more nedefull than beatings." He also believed that girls should have the full advantages of the best education—reading, writing, music, and, if desired, language and medicine. Other important schoolmasters were Charles Hoole, who, along with editing several textbooks, translated Comenius's *Orbis Pictus* into English, and Richard Brinsley, who wrote *Ludus Literarius,* a treatise for adults admonishing them for sending their children away from home when they were too young. He too spoke against excessive flogging and suggested that the rod be only a "little twig."

With the growing interest in education came a new consciousness of the responsibility of parents toward their children. Children were finally be-

ginning to be noticed; they were beginning to have an educational system that paid some small attention to their special needs rather than focusing exclusively on a system of service to society. Part of this development stemmed from a waning of the practice of exchanging children. If the child went to school in his own village, for example, the parent might even rehearse him in his lessons. Even if the child went to boarding school, he returned home often, thus linking the child to his family. Increased contact gradually brought about closer ties, and more frequent concern for the child's well-being. But the notion that the child was a developing human being would be slow to evolve. Throughout the period, parents were advised to keep their distance from their offspring, lest their children undermine parental authority and thereby grow irreverent. But the fact that manuals on domestic relations began carrying such admonitions suggests that changes were beginning to occur.

In spite of such development, children generally continued to be thought of as unimportant. Perhaps this was the reason why a few precocious children pushed themselves into adult affairs. Although fifteen was the usual age to enter university, some boys at age twelve or thirteen went to Cambridge and Oxford. Often these boys were accompanied by a parent who supervised them. Nonscholarly boys, as early as age seven, often distinguished themselves in other ways, particularly in archery (which was far more favored in English life than handball, football, or hockey). Other boys, as young as twelve, even accompanied adults—that is, their lords or their fathers—to battle. Girls, too, were expected to embark on their domestic duties in noble households at age twelve or thirteen.

The basic theme of Elizabethan life was belief in the necessity of order and the need for unquestioned obedience to authority—children to parents, apprentice to master, scholar to teacher, and the individual to the church and the state. Not surprisingly, children who were on the lowest level in all classes felt the sting of enforced obedience, that is, the discipline of the rod, most keenly.

The rod prevailed. The seal of the Louth Grammar School, founded in 1552, for example, carried the Latin inscription "Spare the rod and spoil the child"; it shows the master beating a child with a birch rod. Children were psychologically restricted as well; the school day was long. Children who went to grammar schools (which had increased in number rapidly between 1502 and 1515) were admitted at about seven or eight years of age, the same age that the upper-class boy was sent off to be a page. Such children began school at six in the morning with Latin recitation (homework given the day before) beginning before seven; class work went on till nine when pupils were given fifteen minutes for breakfast or for "honest recreation," that is, preparing for their next hours of work; they continued work until eleven o'clock. After a noon intermission they started again at one o'clock, continuing until 3:30 when they recessed for another fifteen-minute inter-

mission; they worked again till 5:30 when the day ended with the singing of psalms and Bible reading till approximately 6:00 P.M. Even then, detractors objected to the two fifteen-minute breaks although they were assured that whatever games were played were carefully supervised with no "perilous" or "clownish sports" and no "playing for money." At some grammar schools—Saint Paul's, for instance—children also said prayers in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. Sundays were spent attending church, where the pupils took notes on the sermon, knowing they would be questioned on it the following day. No holidays were permitted except those allowed by the king or archbishop or bishop. Whippings were commonplace. According to an account by schoolmaster Henry Peacham, one master beat his pupils to warm himself on cold mornings. Birch rods were so much a part of life that peddlers sold "fine Jemmies . . . London Tartars" on the street, with the cost of the rods often charged to the boys themselves. Although some enlightened schoolmasters of the day, such as Roger Ascham and Richard Mulcaster, argued against excessive flogging, their advice went largely unheeded. Because children were considered diminutive adults and "troublesome," the rod was accepted as a necessary and important instructive instrument for inculcating obedience, work, manners, and religion. Even such humanists as Erasmus and Comenius wondered if the education of children had much real worth.

In spite of living under the threat of severe discipline, schoolboys did experience the lighter side of life on some occasions, especially when they participated in sports. Some sports, such as the popular bearbaiting, which even Queen Elizabeth enjoyed, and cockfighting, bullbaiting, cockthrowing, and frogthrowing, would be far too cruel for modern tastes. In Elizabethan England, however, bearbaiting and cockfighting might even be held in schoolrooms as part of the Shrove Tuesday celebrations. Boys, and girls in some instances, also played games such as archery, wrestling, leapfrog, stone throwing, ice skating (on sharpened animal bones which were attached to the feet), prisoner's base, hoodman-blind (blind man's buff), hot cockles, bob-cherry, dancing at moonrise and dancing around maypoles, hoop-and-hide (hide and seek), stool-ball (probably a forerunner of cricket), rounders (probably a forerunner of baseball), battledore and shuttlecock (forerunners of badminton), tennis, fencing, swimming, fishing, riding the see-saw, and many others.

Schools were always under the eye of the authorities. Roman Church-connected chantry schools, for example, had been abolished as "superstitious" when Henry VIII ascended the throne. And grammar schools underwent difficult times during the Reformation, suffering purges and counter-purges during that period of religious change. But universities suffered the most under the watchful eyes of vacillating leadership. Under some regimes, university scholars were purged and books were burned. Not until

Elizabeth's ascent to the throne in 1553 did some stability return, and university life began to improve: rooms, for example, were provided for students as well as for the dons, and some even had heat. Extravagance, however, especially in dress (although the period emphasized fashions) was frowned upon for students.

The curriculum in the free grammar school and the university was still based on the *trivium* (grammar, logic, rhetoric) and the *quadrivium* (music, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy) with Latin grammar the base. But the coming of the printed word along with the Reformation and the New Learning brought changes. Students no longer depended entirely on lectures; they now had printed texts to read themselves. Printed books also brought a growing concern for literary style and subsequent development of taste. In the Middle Ages, logic had been the base of theological study; now the printed English Bible became the focus of divinity studies and religious instruction. Once entirely theoretical, mathematics was becoming "practical" in that it was needed by businessmen negotiating increased trade and by navigators exploring the New World. The study of astronomy proper, however, lay in the future along with the soon-to-be-discovered telescope; Copernican theories went unheeded. Little of the natural sciences was known, except zoology as it related to the breeding of horses and dogs, and botany as it related to the making of Elizabethan gardens. Certain scientific discoveries were also making their mark on education, such as the study of the earth's magnetism. But the study of music declined, probably because of its being too "popish." It was, in fact, all but abolished in churches and was taught mostly in the home. Explorations in the New World made geography popular, geography being "cosmography"—a factual and fictional mixture of geography, anthropology, natural philosophy, history, astrology, and navigation. Many people, such as schoolmaster Richard Mulcaster, were calling for use of English as the language of instruction, but proficiency in Latin remained the standard test of an educated person.

Ideally, grammar schools and universities were available, financially and geographically, to all sixteenth- and seventeenth-century boys; Elizabethan education was based on the concept that schools be available to all for the good of the state. There are many accounts, however, of "free" grammar schools in which the schoolmasters were allowed to charge admission fees, sometimes based on ability to pay; some schools allowed the masters to receive tips from the pupils' relatives; some schools had special places allotted to the poor, but the number of such students was limited; some schools had entrance requirements, ranging from the pupil's knowing how to write his own name to his knowing English grammar perfectly; still others required the catechism. In practice, the children of the poor were often excluded. Not until 1699 were charity schools established explicitly for the poor. Girls, too, were often excluded. When educated, they generally

received only a primary education, although in some cases this was very respectable. Primary education varied greatly; it often fulfilled the requirement for admission to the grammar school. And many large grammar schools insisted that the child have basic knowledge before being admitted. Such knowledge supposedly could be attained in a petty school (for little children) or sometimes in a dame school (schools run by old women who were often as ignorant of education as the children they taught). Small grammar schools usually took all pupils, the ill-prepared as well as others, and thus used a much diluted curriculum.

Primary education usually consisted of learning the alphabet, putting vowels and consonants together (ag, eg, ig, og, ug), learning diphthongs and longer letter combinations, first from a hornbook and later from primers. Writing with quill and ink was learned by copying examples made by the schoolmaster or a scrivener, written in English cursive script called Secretary or in the Italian style, an influence of the New Learning. Sometimes special writing teachers were brought in for a few weeks during the year to teach penmanship.

Although the teaching of French was not part of the usual school curriculum, it was taught in many private schools which existed for sons of the nobility and for sons of well-to-do merchants who traded abroad. Middle- and upper-class boys and girls in intellectual families were sometimes tutored in French at home by refugees from France and the Low Countries, who were much in demand.

Although the post-Renaissance schools on the continent had predominantly classical goals, English schools did not necessarily follow suit. While the English school curriculum contained classical authors, and Latin and Greek speech and composition, its main impulse was always religious. In fact, grammar schools in the first half of the sixteenth century were based on Dean Colet's Statutes of 1518 stating that schools were intended "to increase knowledge and worshipping God and Our Lord Jesus Christ and good Christian life and Manners in the children." The rise of Puritanism from 1559 to 1660 provided a distinctly religious thrust in English schools and society.

Although Puritanism in England had culminated in a civil war, the Puritans made a great impact on British education. They had also taken education to the American colonies. Sternly moralistic in their treatment of and attitudes toward children, but not as apt to use the rod as some of their forebears, they, like other Elizabethans, believed in obedience to authority, and they demanded such from their children. They also taught the rewards of moral virtue along with the results of sin. They sermonized against vice and lewdness and wrote and preached long sermons on the dangers of indolence, frivolity, and wickedness, all leading to eternal torment in the fires of Hell. While Puritan children were not appreciated and understood

according to present-day notions, there is much evidence that Puritan parents rejoiced over their children's recoveries from illness and wept over their deaths. It is clear that they were much concerned with the lives of their children, especially their spiritual lives, and they were completely sure that they were properly preparing their children for the life hereafter.

With the coming of the Reformation, the Church of England had assumed the religious and political controls relinquished by the Church of Rome. Ecclesiastical control shifted again when Catholic Queen Mary ascended the throne. But after experiencing the death of nearly three hundred martyrs at the hand of Mary Tudor, Protestant parents of all sects under Elizabeth insisted that their children be trained in Protestantism so that a Catholic monarch would never suppress them again; thus, children were taught religion in the school as well as the home. Even when Elizabeth became repressive and Puritan scholars fled to the continent, religious instruction of a Protestant nature continued to be taught to the children.

Religious strife, culminating in the Civil War which started in 1642, plagued seventeenth-century English society. Only after the Restoration in 1660 did Puritan scholars dare to devise their own schools and colleges, "academies," for the purpose of training their own ministers. The academies would lead a precarious existence, but by the eighteenth century they would be among the soundest of all educational institutions in England.

Meanwhile, many Puritan and other dissenters fled to the New World, and prisoners, apprentices, the poor and the children of the poor, vagrants, and destitute orphans followed.

The fluctuations of English social and educational change continued. Charity schools, for example, designed for the education of the poor at first flourished, especially in the cities where wealthy merchants contributed to them proudly. (By 1729 there were over 1600 such schools. But similar movements, such as the creation of Foundling Hospital in 1741 for destitute children, were not so well received; the predicted reformation of manners and morals among the poor who went to school had not occurred.)

Idealistic Elizabethan reformers had tried to end poverty through education and law, particularly laws relating to the apprentices. Through such improvements they had tried to raise up the poor to become responsible citizens of the state. But these hopes grew feeble with the rise of the workhouses of the mid-seventeenth century. Although the concept of giving poor children a combination of education and work skills was laudable, workhouses soon provided little primary education and more and more became places where children were used as workers at minimal wages. When children, because of lack of stamina, frequent illness, and often early deaths could not turn a profit, many were returned to idleness and even starvation.

By the time of the Restoration, the idealism of the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century educational and social reformers had spent itself. Education was generally inadequate for both rich and poor on both sides of the Atlantic. But there was a growing consciousness of at least the presence of the child in all classes. Although educational principles in no way reflected our present system's concern for the child's growth and development, at the very least the schools in Britain and shortly, in America, provided a separate institution created especially for the young.

In America

From the first it was clear that the American colonists, like their English counterparts, desired education for their offspring. By 1636, only six years after the settling of Boston, the General Court, the governing body, gave half of the annual income of the entire colony of Massachusetts to the establishment of Harvard College. Conditions in Virginia, however, were not as good although many Virginians desired education for their young. The governor of that colony so mistrusted schools and the press that he forbade the establishment of both, fearing that they would bring "disobedience and heresy." But New England was controlled by Puritan ministers who believed in instruction. Before long, all New England colonies had schools supported at the expense of the parents. It was not until the time of the Revolution that schools in Boston were paid for entirely by town taxes; shortly after, such means of support became the norm.

Colonial educational modes were similar to those in England, but the schoolrooms were even more sparsely furnished, supplies severely limited. Because paper was scarce, birch bark and slates were often substituted. Although most colonial boys were provided schooling, the girls fared less well. As in England, the female was usually trained in domestic duties first. Even in the best families, colonial girls seldom learned more than basic reading, writing, and arithmetic, and occasionally music. Dame schools, however, for small boys and girls, existed almost from the beginning. In these schools, old widows, for very low wages, kept school in one room of their homes. Some upper-class girls had private tutors in their own homes; still others went to cities such as Boston which had private boarding schools where favored young girls were taught by private teachers. In most cases, even these schools stressed good behavior and how to carry out domestic duties rather than intellectual studies.

As in England, discipline was severe. Using Proverbs 22:15 as their guide, parents, teachers, and ministers employed the rod, as well as other types of whips. They also used split birch branches to pinch the end of a culprit's nose. Ferules and thimbles were used to rap pupils' heads; offending children were sometimes yoked together; talking children were quieted by wooden

gags, "Whispering sticks," placed in the mouth. Children were also punished by having to sit on one-legged stools (unipods), by standing on dunce stools, by wearing dunce caps or heavy leather spectacles, and wearing placards hung from their necks which proclaimed their misdeeds. Other punishments included having to hold heavy loads and being placed in the pillory, like common criminals.

Like English children, colonial children learned their lessons from hornbooks, reading-boards (wooden tablets), and primers. In short, colonial education varied only in degree from its English origin. From the beginning, however, it was clear that climbing the social scale was a realistic goal in the colonies. Although sharp divisions existed between the rich and the poor, hard work, ambition, acquired skills (usually through apprenticeships), and good luck enabled many colonial boys to leave home early (it had long been an English tradition) and strike out on their own.

ANNOTATED CHRONOLOGY

ca. 1500

Bevis of Hampton (anonymous; a famous medieval romance from the oral tradition; the story tells of a child who is sold into slavery by his mother and later becomes a king who defends his land and his beloved princess from their enemies; the oldest complete extant text with woodcuts was printed by William Copeland; numerous versions of this popular story were published with some being appropriated by children). BM, UCL, UOx

Guy of Warwick (anonymous; a popular medieval romance about the son of the steward of the Earl of Warwick who did heroic deeds, won the love of the earl's daughter, and died a pious hermit; numerous versions were published, with some being appropriated by children; first printed in London by Wynken de Worde).

A Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (anonymous; a traditional hero story in verse about the legendary Robin Hood of Sherwood Forest in Nottingham; printed in London by Wynken de Worde; *Robin Hood's Garland. Being a complete history of all the notable and merry exploits performed by him and his men, etc.* was a popular chapbook edition of the traditional ballads, which was printed in London by Sympson Warehouse, 1770?; both the stories and songs are used with children to the present). BCL, CPL, UCL

The Young Children's Book (anonymous; a manuscript courtesy book for "young children that bide not long at school"; possibly based in part on Dionysius Cato's fourth-century work).

ca. 1504

Valentine and Orson (anonymous; a popular romantic French tale probably based on the oral tradition: the story of twin princes, sons of the emperor of Greece, one of whom is raised by a bear; translated from a ca. 1498 French edition by Henry Watson, an apprentice to Wynken de Worde, printed in London by Wynken de Worde; William Copeland printed an edition ca. 1566; appropriated by children). TPL

1511

Demaundes Joyous (an early collection of riddles printed in London by Wynken de Worde). UCL

1525

The Tyndale Bible (the New Testament translated primarily from Erasmus's edition of the Greek Testament by William Tyndale; first printed by Peter Quentell in Cologne and Worms; *The Pentateuch* translation was printed ca. 1531 in Marburg, Hesse, with part of the Old Testament following; revisions of the New Testament were issued in 1534 and 1535; Tyndale's version of the Bible fixed the style and tone of the English Bible with about 90 percent of his translation being retained in the 1611 Authorized Version of the Bible; Tyndale was put to death by the enemies of the Reformation as a heretic in 1536; the Geneva Bible was a revision of the Tyndale Bible and the Great Bible, undertaken by English Protestant exiles in Geneva during the Marian persecutions, first published in Geneva in 1560; the Geneva Bible was the first Bible in which the chapters were divided into verses, the first in which italics were used, and the Bible most commonly used in homes; Shakespeare is known to have used the Geneva Bible; the 1578 edition of the Geneva Bible was printed in London by C. Barker).

1532

Robert Whittington's *A Lytell Book of good Manners for Chyldren* (translated from Desiderius Erasmus's *De civilitate morum puerilium,* ca. 1526; reveals Erasmus's true consideration for other people, including children; printed in both Latin and English in London by Wynken de Worde).

1533

Nicholas Udall's *Floures for latine speakying selected and gathered oute of Terence, and the same translated into Englyshe, together with the exposicion*

and settyng foorth as well of suche latine wordes, as were thought nedefull to be anoted, as well as also of diverse grammaticall rules . . . (translated from the Latin and based on a similar compendium by Cornelius Graphius, 1530; Latin phrases are followed by English translations; a 1553 edition was printed in London by Thomas Berthelet; the author, who became headmaster at Eaton, was noted for his severity; the author's other work includes the earliest extant English comedy, *Ralph Royster Doyster,* registered at the Stationers' Company by Thomas Hacket in 1556; *A Pleasant Plain and Pithie Pathway leading to vertues and an honest lyfe, no less profytable than delectable,* London, ca. 1540).

1536

The Prymer of Salysbury Use, both in Englyshe and in Laten (an early primer for children with devotions; printed in London by John Gough). UCL

1537

The Coverdale Bible (the first approved, licensed edition of the complete Bible printed in England; translated by Miles Coverdale, an English priest converted to Protestantism, and his associates; from Tyndale's translation and Latin and German texts; printed in Southwarke by James Nycolson; Coverdale's 1539 revision was collated with the Tyndale Bible, printed in Cologne and Worms, 1525, and the "Matthew's" Bible, printed in London by E. Whitchurch, 1537, at the request of Thomas Cromwell; Coverdale edited The Great Bible, printed in London by R. Grafton and E. Whitchurch, 1539; this version was called The Great Bible because of its large size and it was the first Bible to be appointed for use in churches). JRUL, TC, UCL

1538

The BAC [sic] bothe in Latyn and in Englysshe (anonymous; the earliest extant example of a genuine ABC or child's reading book; its eight pages include the alphabet, syllabary, prayers, graces, and the Ten Commandments in verse; printed in London by Thomas Petyt). EC

1540

The Boke of Demaundes, of the Scyence of Phylosophye and Astronomye betwene Kyng Boccus and the philosopher Sydracke (a question and answer book set in the form of conversation between King Boccus and Sydrake, a philosopher; printed in London by R. Wyer).

1549

"Lily's Grammar" (a composite Latin grammar by John Colet and William Lily, with Colet providing a treatise in English on the eight parts of speech,

and Lily providing the rudiments on construction, based on Erasmus's rational studies, with the two parts, the *Aeditio* and the *Rudimenta,* affording beginners the elements of accidence and syntax; published in one volume by R. Wolfium; parts were published as early as ca. 1510; the 1527 edition was entitled *Ionnes Coleti . . . aedito, una cum quibusdam G. Lilii Grammatices rudimentis;* another part was used by Wolsey in his school at Ipswich in 1529 under the title *Rudimenta grammatices it docendi methodus,* with the title page stating that the work had been prescribed for all schools in England; in another part, Lily's *Latin,* the syntax in Latin was so thoroughly revised by Erasmus that Lily disclaimed it, but it was finally published as *Libellus de constructione,* 1513, anonymously; a further part by Lily, *De generibus nominum, ac verborum praeteritis,* ca. 1520, gives rules for genders of nouns and inflections of verbs; these works, along with the *Aeditio* and *Rudimenta,* made up *An introduction to the eygth partes of speche,* or "Lily's Grammar," as it was known in 1542 when the King himself ordered that all "schoolemaisters" use this text only, which was printed by T. Berthelet). BL, UOx

ca. 1550

Hugh Rhodes's *The Boke of Nurture, or School of Good Manners for Men, Servants, and Children, with Stans Puer Ad Mensam, newly corrected, being necessary for all youth and children* (a popular courtesy book written in long, rhyming couplets; similar in content to other courtesy books of the period providing advice such as "Belch near no man's face . . . ," "Blow not your nose in the napkin . . . ," and "Avoid slanderous and bawdy tales . . ."; author was probably master of chapel children, "whose duty it was to direct their singing"; printed in London by H. Jackson). BL, HH, UOx

1551

An ABC wyth a Cathechisme (a primer entirely in English which included the Litany, suffrages, and graces; was intended as instruction before confirmation; used clear, large, well-spaced type which was more suitable for young children than most other early books; printed in London by Edward Whitchurch).

1553

John Withals's *A Shorte Dictionaire for Yonge Begynners* (a book designed to familiarize young children with Latin equivalents for common English words; probably for the use of four- or five-year old ABC or petty school children, who were expected to know their ABC's before being accepted at a grammar school or being apprenticed; published in London by T. Berthelet).

1557

Francis Seager's *School of Virtue and Book of Good Nurture for Children and Youth to Learn their Duty by. Newly perused, corrected and augmented by the first Auctor, F. W., with a brief declaration of the duty of each degree* (a book of courtesy written in rhyming couplets by a poet and translator who may also have been known as Francis Nicholsen; printed in London by William Seares; two seventeenth-century versions were written by Richard Weste, London, 1619, and Robert Crowley, London, ca. 1660; other versions printed as late as the nineteenth century include *The Book of Demeanor and Allowance* and *Disallowance of Certain Misdemeanors in Companie,* London, 1817).

1559

Robert Smith's *The complaynt of veritie, made by John Bradford. An exhortation of Mathew Rogers, unto his children . . .* (the farewell message of John Rogers, a Protestant martyr, who was burned at the stake while his wife and nine children looked on; a later edition titled *The exhortation that a father gave to his children which he wrot a few days before his burning. Being godly admonitions, fit for all Christians to follow;* ascribed to John Rogers, nicknamed "Matthew" Rogers because he helped Tyndale translate the Bible under the pseudonym of Thomas Matthews; included in Benjamin Harris's *The Protestant Tutor;* printed in London by Benjamin Harris, 1679; also included in *The New England Primer,* probably published by Benjamin Harris ca. 1700 in Boston). UOx

1563

John Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* (also known as *Actes and Monuments;* recounts the deaths of several Protestant martyrs, including John Rogers's; was Foxe's zealous attempt to spread the fire of the Protestant revolt against the Church of England; the text became required reading for Puritan children in England and in America; printed in London by John Day). AAS, BM, UCL, UOx

Thomas Newbery's *A Booke in Englysshe Metre; of the great Marchante Man called Dives Pragmaticus, very preaty for Children to reade* (a lighthearted, unillustrated, eight-page catalog of merchandise in rhymed couplets designed to help children learn to read and write; the text urges traders and shopkeepers to buy the merchant's wares, some of which are presented in the verse: "Dripping pans, pot hooks, old cats and kits / And preaty fine dogs, without fleas or nits. Axes for butchers, and fine glass for wives / medicines for rats to shorten their lives"; printed in London for Alexander Lacy). HH, JRUL

1564

James Canceller's *An A.B.C. or holy alphabet, conteyning some plaine lessons gathered out of the word, to the number of the letters in the English alphabet, to enter young beginners in the schoole of Christ* (an alphabet book in twenty-four sections, one under each letter, dealing with reading and hearing the Word, excess and abuse in sports, fasting and drinking, and daily devotions and other "Christly acts"). BM

1570

An enterlude for children to play named Jack Jugler, bothe wittie and very plesant (anonymous; a children's play founded on the *Menaechmi* of Plautus, which was also the source of one part of Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors;* printed in London by John Allde).

John Hart's *A Method or comfortable beginning for all unlearned, whereby they may be taught to read English, in a very short time with pleasure* (probably the earliest extant pictured alphabet which was also a spelling book "on the phonic principle"; book printed in London by H. Denham).

Robert Henryson's *The Morall Fabillis of Esope the Phrygian* (an early free translation of Aesop in poetic form; continuation of title reads: *in Scottis meter, be maister Robert Henrisone . . . Newly imprentit . . . ;* printed in Edinburgh by Robert Lekpreuik for Henrie Charteris). BM

1585

William Bullokar's *Aesopz Fablz in Tru Ortography with Grammar-notz* (a school version of the fables by a spelling reformer and moralist; continuation of the title reads: *Her-untoo ar also jooined the short sentencez of the wyz Cato . . . translated out-of Latin in-too English by William Bullokar;* first published by Edmund Bollifant in London). BM, HH, UOx

1586

A Little Dictionarie for Children (an early attempt to create a usable dictionary for children; printed in London by Thomas Purfoote, to be sold at his shop "without Newgate, over againste Saint Sepulchers Churche").

1590

Lawrence Vaux's *A catechisme or Christian doctrine necessarie for children and ignorante people, briefly compiled by Laurence Vaux, bacheler of divinitie: with an other later addition of instruction of the laudable ceremonies used in the Catholicke church. Whereunto is adjoined a brief forme of confession (necessary for all good Christians) according to the use of the*

Catholicke church (a catechism first published in Louvain, 1567, and then in Antwerp, 1574; the author was a Roman Catholic divine who brought a papal degree from Rome which forbade attendance at Anglican services; he died in a London prison). BL

1591

John Browne's *The Marchants Aviso, Verie Necessairie For Their sonnes and servants, when they first send them beyond the seas, as to Spayne, and Portingale or other Countreyes. Made by their hartie well-willer in Christ. J. B. Marchant.* (a typical merchant manual of the day often used by youth who were educated by means of travel; printed in London by Thomas Orwin for William Norton). HH

1595

Children of the Wood; or the Norfolk Gentleman's Last Will and Testament (anonymous; a traditional ballad about the death of two children; the first printed edition was probably printed by Thomas Millington who entered the title at the Stationers' Company; the story was much anthologized in later collections both in ballad and prose forms; numerous versions exist, and are sometimes entitled *The Babes in the Wood;* appropriated by children).

1605

The vertuous Life and memorable Death of Sir Richard Whittington (anonymous; the earliest record of a print copy of this popular folk ballad; the first edition was probably printed by John Wright who entered the title at the Stationers' Company; included in many subsequent collections as both ballad and story; story popular to present; appropriated by children).

1607

Edward Topsell's *The historie of foure-footid beastes collected out of all the volumes of C. Gesner, etc.* (an early illustrated book purporting to be a natural history for childrer , but like the bestiaries it contained cuts of dragons and unicorns along with exaggerated descriptions of real animals; printed in London by W. Jaggard; many versions of this popular "informational book" followed). CU, HH, HU, NL

1611

The Holy Bible, Conteyning the Old Testament and the New: Newly Translated out of the Original tongues, with the former Translations diligently compared and revised, by his Majesties special commandment. Appointed to be read in Churches (scriptures translated by six committees of forty-seven biblical scholars, authorized by James I, and rendered into a masterpiece of Elizabethan prose; used by various English-speaking Protestant sects; printed in London by the king's printer, Robert Barker; commonly called

The Authorized Version, also commonly referred to in America as the King James Version; read in Protestant churches and by the common people, including children, to the present). UOx

1612

Miguel de Saavedra Cervantes's *History of the Valorous and Witty knight-errant, Don Quixote of the Mancha* (from the Spanish, *El ingenioso Hildalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha, 1605,* translated by Thomas Shelton, printed in London by William Stansby for Edward Blount and W. Barret; exciting adventure story elements were appropriated by children). D, LC, NL

1614

John Taylor's *Verbum Sempiternum* (a popular miniature Old Testament Bible, written in doggerel rhyme by England's "Water Poet"; New Testament version called *Salvator Mundi* [a thumb-Bible] printed in London by J. Beale for J. Hamman; first American edition printed ca. 1760; a ca. 1768 edition printed in Boston by Mein and Fleeming; reprinted many times throughout the 1800s). ACL, CL

1616

Mrs. Dorothy Leigh's *The mother's blessing; or, the godly counsaile of a gentle-woman, not long since deceased, left behind for her children. Containing many good exhortations, a godly admonition profitable for all parents, to leave as a legacy to their children* (a popular didactic, puritanical plea of a British mother to her sons to seek a life of devotion and to write a book for their children telling them how to be happy; printed in London for J. Budge; this work was even more popular than Mrs. Elizabeth Joceline's *The mother's legacy to her unborn child,* London, 1624, which was reissued six times in seven years). HH, UOx

1621

The History of Tom Thumbe the Little, for his small stature surnamed King Arthur's Dwarfe (anonymous; the adventures of the popular nursery tale hero; one of the earliest printed editions of a nursery tale in English; first American edition was entitled *Tom Thumb's Folio, for Little Giants. To which is prefixed An Abstract of the Life of Mr. Thumb. . . . Together with Some Anecdotes respecting Grumbo, the Great Giant,* printed in Boston by T. J. Fleet, ca. 1780, and copied from John Newbery's 1768 edition, *Tom Thumb's Folio; or, A New Play-thing for little Giants. To which is prefixed, an Abstract of the Life of Mr. Thumb).*

1624

John Brinsley's *Aesop's Fables* (an outstanding English school version of the fables by a famous Puritan schoolmaster; used by scholars from seven to

fifteen; includes textual notes; printed by H. Lownes for Thomas Mann, and sold in London by Thomas Pavier; the author's other work includes *Pueriles Confabulatiunculae, Children's Dialogues, little conferences, or talkings together . . .* , London, 1617). BM

1629

The book of meery riddles; together with proper questions and witty proverbs, to make pleasant pastime; no lesse usefull then behoouefull for any young man, or child, to know if he be quick-witted, or no (anonymous; unusual in that this book of riddles, popular with adults at this time, is addressed to children; extant copy is probably a later edition of a late sixteenth-century collection titled *The book of Riddels,* referred to in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives,* I.i.; numerous editions appeared throughout the seventeenth century; this edition printed in London by T. Cotes for M. Sparke). HH

Francis Lenton's *The young gallants whirligig: or youths reakes. Demonstrating the inordinate affections, absurd actions, and profuse expenses, of unbridled and affected youth; with their extravagant courses, and preposterous progressions, and aversions* (a British poet's story of an Inns of Court student's discovery of vice; printed in London by M. Flesher for R. Bostocke). BM

ca. 1630

John Penkethman's *The fairest fairing for a school-bred sonne; whereby praise, ease, and profit may be wonne. That is to say, the schoole-masters precepts, or Lillies lesson to his schollers teaching them good manners* (a poetic version of Johannes Sulpitius's *Carmen Juvenile de moribus puerorum* printed in book form by J. Kingston, 1572, and also included at the beginning of Lily's *Latin Grammar;* designed to regulate the child's school conduct; author's other work includes a translation of Cato's *Distiches,* a collection of moral aphorisms in Latin composed in the fourth or fifth centuries, entitled *A Handful of Honesty, or Cato in English Verse,* 1623).

1637

John Milton's *A maske (Comus) presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634* (a melodramatic, didactic, romantic masque by a major English poet; thought by some to have been written for the instruction and delight of children; printed in London for H. Robinson). NYPL, UCLA, UI, UOx

1640

The Whole Booke of Psalmes faithfully Translated into English Metre (the first book printed in America, although the original book was published in England in 1562; a volume of 147 unnumbered pages which contained

psalms along with a prefix extolling the "lawfullness, but also the necessity of the heavenly Ordinance of singing Scripture Psalmes in the Churches of God"; not well printed although the title page is ornamented with a scroll border; generally referred to as the "Bay Psalm Book"; printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Stephen Daye, or more probably his son, Matthew). BU

1644

The Rule of the New-Creature To be Practiced every Day, in all the Particulars of it which are ten (anonymous; a popular Puritan spiritual guidebook for children first published in England; first American edition published in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Samuel Green, 1668, with a second American edition published in Boston in 1682 by Mary Avery, said to be New England's first woman printer).

1646

John Cotton's *Milk for Babes. Drawn out of the Breasts of both Testaments. Chiefly, for the Spirituall nourishment of Boston babes in either England: But may be of like use for any children* (a catechism designed for Puritan children by Cotton Mather's grandfather; first printed in London by J. Coe for Henry Overton; the New England edition was titled *Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes in Either England: Drawn out of the breasts of both Testaments for their Souls nourishment,* printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Samuel Green for Hezekiah Usher, 1656, and was probably the first book specifically printed for children in North America; in 1617 William Crashaw wrote *Milke for Babes. Or, A North-Countrie Catechisme* printed in London by Nicholas Oakes; in 1641, Hugh Peters's *Milke for Babes, and Meat for Men . . .* was printed in London by E. P. for J. W.; Grindal Rawson translated *Spiritual Milk* into a New England Indian language in 1691, *Nashauani Hue Meninnunk Wutch Mukkiesog, Wussesemun Wutch Sogkodtunanash Naneeswe Testamentsash . . .* , printed in Cambridge for Samuel Green by Bartholomew Green; another Indian language translation of *Spiritual Milk* was appended to *The Indian Primer* or *The Indian Primer or the First Book By which Children may know truely to read the Indian Language. And Milk for Babes or Indiane Primer Asuh Negonneyeuuk. Ne nashpe Mukkiesog Woh tauog wunnamuhkuttee ogketamunnate Indiane Unnontoowaonk. Kah Meninnunk wutch Kukkiesog,* printed in Boston for B. Green, 1720; Robert Abbot, vicar of Southwick, wrote *Milk for babes; or, a mother's catechism for her children,* published in London, 1646). AAS, NYPL

ca. 1650

Chapbooks (usually anonymous; crude, folded "booklets," illustrated with inferior woodcuts, which made available to the unsophisticated masses a great variety of material—from coarse jests to a 1,000-line adaptation of the

Bible; their immense popularity was enhanced by the passing of the Licensing Acts after the Restoration, prohibiting the erection of printing presses except in London, Oxford, and Cambridge which meant no new books were available in the provinces except those peddled for a penny or two by chapmen, called "running stationers"; included rhymes, legends, superstitions, etc., as well as many famous stories, especially those from the oral tradition, such as Tom Hickathrift, Jack the Giant Killer, Tom Thumb, Dick Whittington, etc., also those from complete printed sources such as *Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels,* etc.; first printed in England, but later published in America). AAS, BM, UCL, UOx

1651

John Ogilby's *The Fables of Aesop, Paraphras'd in Verse* (an Irish author's versions of fables in verse; known as the first "polite edition meant for children as well as grownups" and "adorned with sculpture"; subsequent editions contained engravings by Wenceslaus Hollar, W. Stoop, and Francis Barlow; in two volumes, published by Andrew Crook).

ca. 1652

Albert Durer revived: or a book of drawing, limning, washing, or colouring of maps and prints: and the art of painting, with the names and mixtures of colours used by the picture-drawers. With directions how to lay and paint pictures upon glass. Or, the young man's time well spent. In which he hath the groundwork to make him fit for doing anything by hand, when he is able to draw well. . . . Very useful for all handicrafts, and ingenious gentlemen and youths (a folio of 20 engravings and accompanying text which attempts to explain what the title promises; n.p.).

Thomas Mayhew's *Indian Catechism* (a manuscript used by Mayhew to teach Martha's Vineyard Indians; Mayhew's wife, Experience, may have actually prepared the manuscript; an Indian language alternates with English from page to page; the manuscript was never published).

1654

John Eliot's *Catechism, in the Indian Language of Massachusetts* (compiled in 1651 and first used in manuscript form; published in Cambridge for the Corporation for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England; the author's other work includes *Mamvsse, Wunneetupanatamwe, Up-Biblum God, naneeswe, Nukkone Testament, kah wouk,* Wuskuu Testament, *Ne quoshkinnumuk nashpe Wuttinneumoh Christ,* the first complete Bible published in America, printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson, 1663; *The Indian Primer; or, The way of*

training up of our Indian Youth in the knowledge of the Scriptures and in an ability to Reade, published in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1669). NYPL

1656

Francis Osborne's *Advice to a son* (a popular work typical of the many books of advice about how to lead a happy and moral life; reprinted many times, with many other works being based on or imitating it; work was first published anonymously in Oxford for Thomas Robinson; the misogyny evidenced in the author's chapter on love and marriage angered so many readers that subsequent editions bore an apology to the reader, especially to women; John Heydon's *Advice to a daughter, in opposition to the advice to a son,* originally published under the name Eugenius Theodidactus, was written in ridicule of Osborne's work). MHS, SC

C. W.'s *A schoole of nurture for children or the duty of children in honouring their parents, unfolded, proved, and applied. Very usefull in all families for parents to teach their children. That the dutifull may be encouraged, and the disobedient reclaimed. Occasioned by the many late disasters as sad effects of children disobedience* (an encyclopedic religious manual of 172 pages with eleven illustrations; contains prayers, a catechism, many poems, directions, and admonitions for the whole life of man, meditations and pious sentences from many sources, and "Comfort from Scripture both in Life and in Death" and "A Discourse betwixt *Adam and Eve,*" both in verse, concerning the conduct of their children on Earth; written in a plain style so that "the meanest capacity, may receive and understand my meaning").

1657

Thomas Brooke's *Apples of gold for young men and women: and a crown of glory for old men and women. Or, the happiness of being good betimes, and the honour of being an old disciple. Clearly and fully discovered, and closely and faithfully applyed. Also the young man's objections answered and the old man's doubts resolved* (a popular book of advice that was in print until at least 1816; the second edition was printed in London by R. I. for John Hancock).

Francis Cockin's *Divine blossomes. A prospect or looking-glass for youth. Wherein and whereby he may plainly behold and see a supereminency and superexcellency of grace and religion, beyond the world's honor, glory, fame, repute, pleasure, joy, delight, love, and all other lower accommodations whatsoever. Laid down to youth by exciting parallel between earths honor carnal pleasure inordinate love and heavens glory spiritual pleasure divine love. Under every of which particulars, the author exemplarily expresseth himself in a varied verse. Composed by a hearty wel-wisher to*

the youthful generation, Francis Cockin, alias Cokayne (as the title indicates, even though the author attempts to describe his youthful experiences of pleasure and sin, he nowhere reveals that he quite knows what he's talking about; the book is dedicated to Mr. George Wither; a second part of the work was intended for young women: *A glass for virgins. Wherein also every Soul may see . . . the duty of every soul to Christ. Held forth by a continued parallel, between, virgins behaviours to their suitors, and the Christian souls to Christ*; n.p.) BM

1659

Johann Amos Comenius's *Orbis Sensualium Pictus, the world of Sensible Things drawn; that is the Nomenclature of Fundamental Things in the World and Actions in Life reduced to Ocular Demonstration* (translated from the Dutch edition, 1658, by Charles Hoole and printed in England for J. Kirton; first published by Michael Endter in Nuremberg, Germany, 1658? with woodcuts by Paul Kreutzberger; the first American edition, printed from the twelfth London edition by T. & J. Swords in New York in 1810, contains wood engravings by Alexander Anderson; a picture book of general knowledge designed to be "a brief of the whole world . . . a little encyclopedia of things subject to the senses" to make the teaching of Latin to children easier; pictured objects were given both Latin and English labels; often called the first picture book designed for children, other than ABC books; [however, a German picture book for children, *Kunst und Lehr-buchlein, A Book of Art and Instruction for young people wherein may be discovered all manner of merry and agreeable drawings,* was published by Sigmund Feyeraband in Frankfurt as early as 1580, which contained ninety-four full-page woodcuts by Jost Amman, a Swiss artist]; in subsequent editions, the original woodcuts were replaced with copper-plate engravings; the work became the pattern for hundreds of such books published during the next two hundred years; similar in content to the author's popular *Janua Linguarum Reserata,* 1631; author was invited by Parliament in 1641 to reform the English system of public education; in ca. 1654, he was invited to come to Cambridge to become president of Harvard University). BM

Rev. Abraham Pierson's *Some Helps for the Indians. Showing them How to improve their natural Reason, To know the True God, and the true Christian Religion* . . . (a Quiripi Indian Catechism used in southwestern Connecticut; English is printed in small type interlined with the Quiripi Indian language; printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Samuel Green). BM

Chapter 4

Restoration to American Independence (1660–1799)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In Britain

After a ten-year exile in Holland, Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660. The Commonwealth, a minority government that had depended on force and the leadership of one man, Oliver Cromwell, had never been popular. Its stern, moral code which had upset established traditions made for confusion and error. Not surprisingly, the rule of the Commonwealth ended in anarchy.

Remembering the tragic death of Charles I, England was ready for the return of his son who would quickly be dubbed the "Merry Monarch." Instead of being scornful of his excesses, his subjects seemed to delight in them, at least at first. Under Cromwell, all royal art objects and accoutrements, including the sceptre and the crown, had been melted down or sold. When the monarchy was restored, extravagant gifts of jewels, silverware, tankards, furniture, mirrors, and paintings were offered to the king. His palaces were refurbished with elaborate murals and architectural decorations. Charles, in turn, to the great delight of the people, revived dancing, games, and drama. The theaters had been closed since 1642. Horse racing, one of Charles's favorite pastimes, also became popular.

Politically, Charles also delighted the people at first. He promised leniency (in the Declaration of Breda) to all those who had participated in the rebellion and, with the help of his chief minister, Clarendon, he succeeded in putting down a general revenge on the Puritans. Unlike his father, Charles was not aloof in his dealings with his people; he was a shrewd, capable administrator. Like his father, he appreciated the arts. He also increased the

influence of Parliament by not resisting the formation of two parties, the Whigs, who were opposed to the Crown, and the Tories, who supported the Crown. During his reign, he increased the navy's strength as he engaged in a running war with the Dutch. And under Charles the empire in America began to develop, but not without some pains to the colonists. It should be noted, however, that he did honor William Penn's request to make Pennsylvania a refuge for persecuted English Quakers.

Always a patron of the arts, Charles was not especially interested in the sciences; as a yachting enthusiast, he favored the study of navigation and shipping. But in 1662, Charles established the Royal Society of London for "the improvement of natural knowledge through experiments." Among the many notables who belonged to the Society were Robert Boyle, said to be the father of modern chemistry; William Petty, demographer, founder of population statistics; John Williams, mathematician and astronomer; Robert Hooke, physicist and inventor who was regarded the greatest mechanic of his age; Christopher Wren, the architect who built the Royal Observatory in 1673 and would eventually be responsible for rebuilding a great part of the City of London; and Isaac Newton, mathematician.

However, all was not jubilation. Affairs abroad did not always go well. England, for example, was involved in a naval war with Holland (1665-1667) it could not win; however, the settlement at Breda which forced the Dutch to give up the colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware ultimately proved to be invaluable to the English. At home, there was an uneasy calm. The restored Anglican church, which had reestablished its supremacy, came down hard on nonconformists and dissenters; one of the thousands it persecuted was John Bunyan who wrote *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) while imprisoned for attending non-Anglican meetings. (*See figure 12.*) Even disasters, particularly the Great Plague which killed 68,000 in London alone and the Great Fire of 1666 which destroyed vast amounts of commercial property in the capital, were somehow blamed on the Crown. In a few short years the joy had gone out of the Restoration. By the end of Charles's reign, he and Parliament were wrangling over waste and misspent money.

The ascension of James II, an ardent Catholic, brought open rebellion by the Protestants as he tried to catholicize all of England, even the Church of England. Although James quelled the revolts for a while, the rebels rose again in the Glorious Revolution of 1688 (also called the Sensible Revolution because no blood was shed), and James had to flee to France, dropping the Great Seal of the Realm in the Thames as he left as a final insult to his rebellious subjects. It is noteworthy that John Locke's *Treatise of Government* served as the "bible" of this uprising; in it he declared that men establish government to preserve their property and their lives, and that they may change government when it fails to serve those ends. (Locke would shortly find favor with the American colonists.)

James's son-in-law, William of Orange, succeeded him, accepting the call of Parliament to save English Protestantism. From this point on, no English king would rule against the wishes of Parliament. During William's rule, which ended in 1702, Jacobite rebellions in Ireland and Scotland favoring the restoration of James II were suppressed.

By the end of the seventeenth century, a more stable balance had been achieved between Parliament, the king, and the people, England had become a great commercial and maritime nation, the Bank of England had been founded along with the East India Company, and the turbulent social and religious strife during most of the century had taught England something of the value of tolerance and freedom of thought. But living conditions were mixed. The population was low because of high infant mortality, rampant disease, bad sanitation, and poor diet for most people. For the middle and upper classes, however, food was generally plentiful, with meat and bread the staple foods. When coffee was introduced in 1656, coffee houses quickly became fashionable gathering places where the elite discussed the new plays, read newspapers (which were just developing), wrote letters, and gossiped.

As mentioned earlier, the English upper classes were greatly influenced by French culture during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Perhaps as a defense against the Reformation's tendency to liberalize, most governments on the continent were concentrating power in the monarchy; this was especially true in France where Louis XIV, friend of Charles II, *was* the state. Glad to put the republican experiment behind them, most Englishmen looked to the manners and style of French society with relief, often aping French elegancies to an absurd extent. French styles in the visual arts, music, and architecture soon overshadowed native English products. For the rich, pursuing the "art of leisure" became the goal of life, a goal which often led to extravagant concoctions of entertainment, debauchery, depravity, whoring, and outrageous forms of buffoonery.

But not all Englishmen were of the urbane upper classes. The farming population, which made up a large part of English society, was divided into definite classes: squires, yeomen, cottagers, and laborers. England was still largely countryside, although common lands and wastelands were rapidly being enclosed. Roads were not much improved over former times, with road upkeep a local and often neglected concern. The tollgate system never was efficiently developed. Horsedrawn carts and stagecoaches were common on the mud roads, with horseback the quickest way to travel.

The chief cities of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were London and Bristol. In London, the Thames with its heavy traffic of boats and barges formed the nucleus of the city. The town was filled with raucous cries of animals, noise of carts and carriages, constables, pitchmen, and citizens visiting or more likely arguing on the street corners. The lack of sewers, the open slaughtering of animals, the dumping of refuse onto

thoroughfares made for a filthy city, and such filth eventually brought the Great Plague in 1665. In 1666, the Great Fire consumed one third of the commercial section of London, but it was probably a "fortunate" disaster because the reconstruction was presided over by the master architect, Christopher Wren. In spite of often horrendous social conditions, London was also colorful with some of its citizenry planting flowers and trees; at any rate, the city throve. The wool industry, trade with the American colonies and the West Indies, banking, and the introduction of new crafts and industries made London an important city of the world.

More grammar schools existed than ever before. The Renaissance had called for a practical reexamination of accepted morals, and the rising middle class had called for more practical uses of education. Where medieval schools had emphasized the liberal arts, seventeenth-century schools and tutors emphasized the study of modern languages, writing, and even dancing and fencing. Although new educational interests and methods were relatively successful, the universities, the traditional places of learning, went into a decline from which they did not recover for over a century; they were mostly places of leisure for the aristocracy.

In literature, prose dominated with political pamphleteering a popular art. Lyricism in poetry had all but disappeared with the heroic couplet the principal verse form. Theaters, which had reopened under the patronage and encouragement of the king, played lusty pieces to select audiences of the rich and were totally dependent on court favor. Important writers were Dryden, Pepys, Wycherley, and Congreve; important philosophers were Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. Writers hostile to the court, such as John Milton who had brilliantly defended the Commonwealth, lived in poverty.

Most Englishmen were Protestants with Anglicans making up 70 percent of the population. The main pivots of local government were appointed justices of the peace who dealt with petty offenses, administered the Poor Law, issued begging licenses, collected taxes, and generally kept order.

The seventeenth century was a period of many changes, but the next century would bring even more. Under Queen Anne (1702-1714), England won many military victories, resulting in the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) which established the supremacy of Britain in North America and formed the prelude to the eighteenth-century struggle between France and America for commercial greatness. Perhaps even more importantly, Queen Anne, a devout Anglican, achieved the Act of Union in 1707 between England and Scotland, establishing the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

During this period, which was often referred to as the Augustan Age because it was thought that English civilization was duplicating the ancients—especially the period of Augustus Caesar—several eminent writers were at work: Richard Steele and Joseph Addison, essayists; Jonathan Swift, satirist; Samuel Johnson, critic; Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding,

Tobias Smollett, and Laurence Sterne, novelists; Oliver Goldsmith and Alexander Pope, poets. And Britain was experiencing a glowing period in other arts as well, especially in the painting of Joshua Reynolds and Thomas Gainsborough, the music of Georg Handel, and the architecture of Christopher Wren and others. The impressive Queen Anne style of architecture called for large, comfortable homes with Dutch gardens and Palladian facades. The countryside and fields surrounding the elaborate houses were fenced with hedgerows for privacy and beauty. Upper-class homes were usually made of brick and stone, with elaborate windows, plastered ceilings and walls, and marble fireplaces. Life in the cities for the well-to-do was more urbane than ever before (with coffeehouses still the center of intellectual life—by 1708 there were over 3,000 of them in London), but life in the country with its elaborate hunting parties and county balls was almost as extravagant. For the prosperous, the Augustan Age under Queen Anne and the subsequent Hanoverian kings was one of opulence, order, and stability.

The first of the Hanoverian kings, George I (1714-1727) who had been maneuvered onto the throne by the Whigs through the Act of Succession in 1701, was a German who could not speak English. He was interested chiefly in European affairs, usually leaving the task of governing to his ministers. Because of his Whig connections, the power passed to them and eventually to their leader, Robert Walpole. A clever politician, Walpole, who as the first prime minister (the term originally was one of abuse, not an official appointment) established the cabinet system. Walpole favored maintenance of the peace at all costs in order to increase business and commerce, and he sought friendly relations with many countries, even France, England's traditional rival. When George II ascended the throne in 1727, Walpole was favored by George I's wife Caroline and remained prime minister and continued his policies. But his opposition to foreign entanglements, along with the growth of manufacturing in the colonies and the growth of colonial trade, set the stage for revolt.

Britain was entering an age of many kinds of trouble. In spite of Walpole, foreign intrigues had so entangled Britain's political power, which was based upon influence, that its strength fluctuated with great rapidity, as evidenced in the Jacobite uprisings of 1715 and 1745, the wars against Spain (1739-1743), the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), and the struggles with France in America and the Far East.

Britain was also entering an age of extreme class consciousness. The gentlemen at the top of the social scale were there by birth alone, with the landed gentry next in line. Oldest sons inherited estates and titles, while younger sons entered the clergy, the military, or trade. Merchants formed the middle class, a niche previously denied to them. Yeoman farmers were next on the scale, but their numbers were rapidly decreasing, while artisans

and rural laborers made up the lower group. Court life, especially during the time of Walpole, was coarse and immoral. Vice, crime, and immorality were common. While coffee was still popular, drinking gin had become widespread among all the classes; more than 11 million gallons were consumed annually by the middle of the eighteenth century, most of it by the miserable poor.

The second half of the century was under the influence of a new spirit, one which ran counter to the Augustan Age; it was a time of revolutionary changes. The French writer, Jean Jacques Rousseau, heralded the new ideas which slowly made themselves felt in growing concerns for the natural man and his emotions, for distant times and places, and for a new view of the essential worth of ordinary people. Literary men in particular began to praise the humble life, while preachers such as John Wesley and George Whitefield taught that religion was for winning men's hearts, not for promoting organized creeds. The industrial revolution was just beginning, but new inventions, especially the mechanical loom and the spinning machine, along with the coming of steam power, were drastically changing the cloth industry; similar changes were soon to be found in mining, in the iron and steel industry, and even in the making of pottery. More efficient methods of agriculture also brought new wealth, but not to the small farmers. Large landowners eventually forced out the small farmers, who moved to industrial centers by the thousands.

Politically, the new spirit was felt in George III's attempt to regain the power for the Crown. For a while he succeeded in strengthening Tory control and keeping the Whigs at bay, but his mismanagement of the American colonies brought about his downfall. George's antagonizing of the colonists through a series of unpopular taxes, particularly the Stamp Tax and the tax on tea, caused the Americans to revolt in open fighting in 1775. They were further emboldened when France came to their aid in 1778. When Britain was forced to make peace in a treaty secured by the redoubtable American, Benjamin Franklin, in 1783, it had to recognize the complete independence of the thirteen Atlantic seaboard colonies as a new nation, the United States of America, one which was built on English foundations, but was totally free from British rule.

In America

The new nation's boundaries were set at the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River, and northern Florida. Shortly, there were several new states: Vermont in 1791, Kentucky in 1792, Tennessee in 1796, and Ohio in 1803. A strong central government was finally recognized as necessary in the new country to make the American flag and American trade respected. In spite of growing pains, the new nation made its way. In 1789 George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. The first Congress provided for a banking

system, a federal court system, and a coinage system. Shortly after, two political parties emerged, the Republicans and the Federalists. During John Adams's presidency, 1797-1801, conflict between Napoleonic sympathizers and British sympathizers led to Congress's passing of the controversial Alien and Sedition Acts. During the later decades of the eighteenth century, Puritan influence, which had once been strong, continued to decline, but learning, reason, law and order, propriety, moderation, good manners, and respectability were still valued.

The dominant industry in the new country was agriculture, except for shipbuilding, commerce, and fishing on the New England coast. Most domestic manufacturing was carried on in homes. Some intellectual life was fostered by immigrants who had been educated at Oxford or Cambridge, and there were some good private libraries, especially among wealthy planters and professional men in the South. Thomas Jefferson, for example, owned 6,000 books. But education for the common man was not widespread in the South or elsewhere. Indentured servants and slaves from Africa (first imported to Virginia in 1619, but found in all colonies, especially south of Pennsylvania) played significant parts in the development of industry and commerce. Indian tribes who at first tried to maintain their lands were pushed farther and farther west, or eliminated by massacre, poverty, and disease.

While strides were made in religious toleration, complete religious freedom existed only in Rhode Island. Catholics, Unitarians, Deists, and Jews were denied the right to vote or hold office in all other areas. But the coming of the Constitution, adopted in 1787, served to establish and preserve the liberty of individuals and of local autonomy; its Bill of Rights was designed specifically to protect individual basic freedoms and the democratic processes.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKS

In Britain

The Restoration of the monarchy in 1660 brought great hope to the English people who were tired of the turmoil of war, religious strife, and its subsequent restrictions, including censorship. But censorship of the press was not soon to be lifted. Instead, in 1663 a newly created post, surveyor of the press, was given to the fanatical Roger L'Estrange; under the monarchy his censorship was often harsher than before. But the English people were determined that the monarchy would not fall again. After a civil war and the uneasy period of the Commonwealth, they were more than willing to accept the power of the Crown, even if it meant royal surveillance. Although press restrictions had been heavy during the Commonwealth period, Oliver Cromwell had allowed the number of printers to increase somewhat. When Charles II assumed power, he ordered that printers be reduced to the number

specified in the 1637 Star Chamber Decree, twenty; they were to be reduced by "death or otherwise."

Despite these circumstances and a general barrenness of design which typified seventeenth-century books throughout Europe, production of books continued to grow as literacy slowly increased. The new literates, which began to include women and children of the gentry, demanded adventure stories, ballads, translations of Greek and Roman classics, books on medicine, surgery, exploration of newly discovered lands, manners, moral and religious instruction (including an emphasis on martyrdom), and child nurturing. Improved schools brought about the need for better textbooks (grammars, arithmetics, histories, geographies, books on navigation and the natural sciences). As part of the growing trade, university presses would soon make an impact. Oxford and Cambridge maintained their right to publish books in spite of attempts by the Stationers' Company to prohibit them, and were in large part responsible for the reformation of printing in England. In particular, the procurement of Dutch types in the 1670s by Dr. John Fell, bishop of Oxford and patron of the press, marked a turning point in English printing, away from a tendency toward carelessness, toward the printing of fine and scholarly books. With the publication of the first University *Almanack* in 1674, the Oxford University Press began its long history of high-quality work.

The lapse of the Licensing Act in 1695, which had restricted printing to London, Oxford, Cambridge, and York, also brought new life to printing. New companies, especially the successful houses of Baskerville in Birmingham, and Fry and Moore in Bristol, would bring many changes.

Other changes, especially the 1709 Copyright Law which established authors' rights for the first time in history, brought more improvements. Traditionally, the only payment to an author by a printer was the author's right to sell specified numbers of copies of his own work. In some cases, the author could earn from "subscription," which meant that the buyer agreed to pay the author a portion of the price of the book before it was completed, with the rest after completion. The Copyright Law established for the first time that an author's work was a valuable commodity that deserved to be protected by law. In practice, the idea of writing for prestige instead of money would persist well into the next century, but the coming of the Copyright Law brought profound developments. Until this time the only proof of ownership was entry into the Stationers' Register, which conferred perpetual copyright on a member of the Stationers' Company. This hardly helped the author who was seldom a stationer. While authors were much aided by the law, it also helped publishers in that it prohibited pirating and fixed prices. The social and economic changes that followed bought a decline in the need for patronage and court favor and also provided for the beginning of advertising to sell printed material. After a long decline, British printing began to change appreciably for the better.

Not until the eighteenth century did British printers begin to develop a national style. This style, reflecting an expanding empire and a rising middle class, would soon reveal a puritanical national attitude that would be executed in strong, sharp typography, and later in the moralistic illustrations of Hogarth and Blake.

One of the most influential eighteenth-century printers was William Caslon, probably the most successful British type founder. From 1722 on he developed new fonts based at first on Dutch models. His most famous style was Old Face, but he also produced numerous other fonts, Blackletter, as well as a wide range of Roman and *italic*. When Caslon died in 1766, his son took over the foundry. Caslon letters would remain throughout much of the century as the most popular type used in Britain and the American colonies.

Another important British printer was John Baskerville. He radically changed the look of the type page by reducing the use of capitalization, by recutting Caslon's letters into rounder and wider forms, by using generous spacing and wide margins without ornament, and by using specially formulated black ink on hot-pressed paper which made a silky finish. His first product, a Vergil in 1757, was a success, but his *Satyrae of Juvenal* and *Persius Flaccus* printed in 1761 were even more successful. Although he printed a few illustrated books, including an Aesop, his lasting contribution was to typography.

Another British printer dedicated to fine typography was William Bulmer. His best work was probably his folio edition of *Poems by Goldsmith and Parnell* in 1795 which contained wood engravings by Thomas and John Bewick, artists whose highly textured vignettes began a trend toward fine book illustrations. Thomas Bewick's *Gay's Fables, History of Quadrupeds,* and *British Birds* remain today as superb examples of the wood engraver's art. It should also be noted that in Bulmer's print shop the iron press was first used. Wooden presses, dating from the earliest days of printing, had remained virtually unchanged. The iron press, which doubled the size of the sheet that could be printed at one impression, was the first important improvement in two hundred years. It would be followed by the cylindrical steam press, first used on November 29, 1814, perhaps the most momentous day in printing since Gutenberg.

Against this background of brilliant mainstream printing, the maverick printer, William Blake, emerged. Although he was known by the general illustrated edition of Mary Wollstonecraft's *Original Stories from Real* his real genius is found in the poetic books that he wrote, designed, and printed. His pages are exceptionally beautiful illuminations for which his plates formed only the basis; he and his wife painted the total imprint. His exceptional talents were brought together in *Songs of Innocence* (1789) and *Songs of Experience* (1794), which have been used with children, as was his illustrated edition of Mary Wollenstonecraft's *Original Stories from Real*

Life. He also wrote, illustrated, and printed *America, a Prophecy; Europe, a Prophecy; Visions of the Daughters of Albion;* and *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell.* All of them use combined illustrative techniques—relief etching with watercolors, and woodcut with pen and wash. His most profound work is his *Illustrations to the Book of Job* (1825).

Another eighteenth-century artist who influenced the course of illustration was William Hogarth, although his best work was never published in books. His satiric series of prints, *The Rake's Progress,* marks him as a great moralist.

While major developments were occurring in British typography and book design, newspapers were rapidly becoming an important type of printed matter. England's first daily newspaper, the *Daily Courant,* was started by a woman, Elizabeth Mallet, in 1702. With financial aid from her partner, Samuel Buckley, the *Courant* ran for thirty years. As the quality of newspaper press work improved, so did the writing. The *Morning Chronicle,* for example, as well as the *Morning Post* carried writers of great talent. Among them were Coleridge, Hazlitt, and Lamb for the *Chronicle,* and Southey and Wordsworth for the *Post.* Clearly the spirit of liberty was at work on both sides of the Atlantic. A crusading newspaper, the *North Briton,* established by John Wilkes, fought to report news about governmental actions. Wilkes's enthusiasm cost him his paper and his seat in Parliament, but it made him a hero to his colonial sympathizers in the South Carolina Assembly who sent him 1,500 pounds to help him pay his debts.

While high-quality writing often appeared in newspapers, talented writers were also producing some of Britain's finest novels, plays, essays, and poems. The work of writers such as John Dryden, Jonathan Swift, Richard Steele, Joseph Addison, Alexander Pope, John Gay, William Collins, Thomas Gray, Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, William Cowper, Robert Burns, Edmund Burke, and Daniel Defoe often provided printers with masterpieces to print.

While many of these writers produced works appropriated by children, it was Daniel Defoe's *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* (1719) that eventually became one of the great "children's classics" of all time. The book was addressed to adults, and children must have skipped the moralizing tucked in among the thrilling adventures, but read the book they did. The ever-popular theme, man against nature trying to control his world, especially satisfied the child's need for achievement. And because the moralizing fit into the popular educational philosophies of the time, it was not frowned upon by the children's elders.

Popular educational philosophies were based on either John Locke's *Thoughts Concerning Education* (1693) or Jean Jacques Rousseau's *Emile* (1762). Locke, an English pragmatist, gave advice to the strict but not unkindly British mothers about diet, clothes, exercises, self-denial, rational behavior, sleep, bowel habits, and the other "common-sense" details of

raising children. Locke stressed the use of reason as well as the importance of environment in the molding of a child's life. But the French philosopher Rousseau stressed the glory of the natural man who would find God, as well as reason, in nature. When later educators tried to carry out these precepts, perhaps unconsciously, they often misinterpreted both philosophers. But it was followers of Rousseau who seized upon Robinson Crusoe as a splendid example of the natural man who, like a noble savage, innocently but reasonably and fearlessly worked out his design for living. The popularity of *Robinson Crusoe* was enormous as were the numerous imitations, "Robinsonades," that followed.

Technical innovations in illustrations, as well as in typography, continued to surface throughout the eighteenth century. Printers on the continent in particular tried to reproduce painting by printing. In France in 1729, the *Cabinet Crozat,* a series of reproductions of paintings, was printed in tones made from a combination of engraved plates and woodcuts. Another French innovation was the "crayon manner," a form of etching, which was an attempt to reproduce soft crayon effects by breaking up engraved lines into dots. At the end of the century, British printers were able to use effectively another form of etching, the aquatint, to resemble watercolors. But it was a German, Le Bon, working in Britain who applied Newton's three-primary-color theory to printing. Although colored woodcuts had been done as early as 1487, Le Bon produced the first three-color process book ever published. His book, *Coloritto,* which also explained his method, was not especially successful, but it marked a substantial step forward. It would, however, take 150 years before such a process would be perfected.

Along with the beginning of more sophisticated illustration methods, two other developments occurred in the eighteenth century that would affect book production: the rise of lending libraries, and the rise of books for children's entertainment as well as enlightenment.

In 1726 the concept of lending libraries was established when Allen Ramsay opened a small library as part of his bookshop in Edinburgh. In 1730 a lending library was opened in London. In America, Benjamin Franklin opened his "subscription library" in Philadelphia in 1731. Shortly thereafter, with the opening of the first free library in Boston, the American public library movement was launched. It grew quickly, especially when Massachusetts consolidated its public libraries in 1798.

The rise of books for children's "instruction and amusement" was largely the result of the work of John Newbery, a London bookseller and publisher, who realized the potential of a literature designed with children in mind; however, books for children had originated at least a century before. Bishop Johann Comenius, a visionary educator, instituted many innovations in the teaching of children, especially teaching concepts through pictures. His *Orbis Sensualium Pictus,* printed in 1658? in Nuremberg and shortly

thereafter translated into English, is most often credited with being the first picture book designed especially for children. But books used by children that contained pictures were in existence at least as early as 1493, when a Swiss book, *Der Ritter von Turn,* illustrated with woodcuts, appeared. Caxton's 1484 *Aesop,* which was used by children as well as adults, also contained woodcuts. In 1580, a German picture book, *Kunst und Lederbüchlein,* with woodcuts by Jost Amman, was created for young people. In 1665, an elaborate edition of Aesop's fables was engraved by Wenzel Barlow, who is credited with being England's first major illustrator, but this expensive book was probably not much used by children. Puritan books, such as the crudely illustrated *The Young Man's Calling* by Nathaniel Crouch (1678), were much more likely to be given to the young.

Poorly illustrated chapbooks, which were often cheap, condensed editions of tales, legends of antiquity, and romances from the Middle Ages, were sold by peddlers called "running stationers." More than likely they were read by children although at first they were intended for uneducated adults who loved the often gory or lusty stories and wondrous events from the past. After chapbooks were designed for the juvenile trade in the eighteenth century, they became an important part of children's reading.

One popular type of chapbook that dates from the seventeenth century was books of street cries of London (in America, the cries were of Philadelphia, Boston, and New York). Pictures of the vendors of herring, cod, oysters, fruits and vegetables of all kinds, as well as toys and trinkets, with accompanying lighthearted verses, must have delighted children. But the reader was also frequently admonished to be kind to the poor vendors and to their children who were often vendors themselves and not as fortunate as the reader. Poorly printed on cheap paper, few chapbooks have survived, but some have been found carefully sewn or bound with ribbons and string, perhaps by the children who owned them.

Thus, children's books existed before John Newbery, but it was his 1744 publication of *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book* that ostensibly began a new line of books for children. Although his work reflected the didactic tone of the time, his books were not intended to be textbooks. Their gilt-paper covers, attractive pages, engaging stories and verses—and sometimes toys which were offered with the books—provided "diversion" for children of the English-speaking world. (*See figure 13.*)

About 1745, one of Newbery's assistants, Benjamin Collins, is credited with designing the battledore, a refinement of the hornbook. The first battledores, like the hornbooks, were ABC "books" made in the shape of a paddle used for playing an early form of badminton. In its earliest state, the battledore's letters were engraved directly onto wood, ivory, or silver, but eventually the letters were printed on a cheap, three-leaved piece of

cardboard which folded into an oblong pocket-book shape. It contained easy reading lessons, small woodcuts, alphabets, and numerals, but unlike the hornbook, had no religious teaching.

In America

By the end of the seventeenth century, printing of all sorts was also developing in the colonies. As mentioned earlier, the first press had been established in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1638. With the addition of a second press imported from England in 1656, the printing output of Cambridge alone was greatly increased. In 1674, Marmaduke Johnson succeeded, after nine years of work to repeal the law restricting printing to Cambridge. in moving his press to Boston. In 1685, a Quaker from London, William Bradford, set up a press in Philadelphia, but he printed material that was not to the liking of the authorities and was arrested. It was not until the governor of New York, in 1693, arranged for his release that he was able to move his press to New York, where he remained the Royal Printer of New York for the next fifty years. By the end of the century, Boston had many printers and several booksellers. The first bookseller was Hezebiah Usher who, as early as 1652, had versions of the psalms printed for his distribution.

By 1690 the first newspaper in the New World, *Publick Occurences both Foreign and Domestick,* was printed by Richard Pierce for publisher Benjamin Harris. Only one issue was printed, however, as it was immediately banned by the provincial council. Not until 1704 was a newspaper, issued weekly, established by John Campbell, a bookseller and postmaster, called the *Boston News-Letter;* the first issue (a half-sheet of paper) contained an extract from a London newspaper. The *News-Letter* was published until 1723.

Although books were not as widely sought in Virginia as in Massachusetts, William Nuthead attempted to establish a press in Jamestown in 1682. But he never printed anything, as the press was closed down before he could get started. It took until 1703 to get official approval for a printing press in Virginia, and then it was in the capital at Williamsburg.

Early books in America were usually copies of English books often printed under pioneer circumstances. Types were imported from England, and styles of documents, business forms, legal papers, books, and newspapers were copies of English printed matter. Although illustrations were rare and often crudely done, colonial books' title pages were often decorated, usually with borders of flowers. The first illustration in a colonial book (a woodcut made by the printer John Foster) was a map of New England. It was published in Hubbard's *Narrative of the Indian Wars* (Boston, 1677). Frontispieces of Increase Mather (a copperplate-engraved portrait) were used for two of Mather's works, in 1701 and 1702.

Other presses came into prominence. Boston and Philadelphia remained

important centers, but the press of William Parks in Williamsburg, Virginia, which began in 1730, achieved distinction also; among Parks's works was the first practical manual, *The Compleat Housewife* (1742). Another important press was established in Boston in 1717 by James Franklin, older brother of Benjamin Franklin, where he printed the *Boston Gazette.* Here the younger Franklin, an apprentice from 1718 to 1723, learned the printer's trade. In 1721 the elder Franklin began publishing the *New England Courant,* a single-page weekly journal based on the popular British publication, *The Spectator,* by Addison and Steele. For this journal Benjamin, at age sixteen, wrote his "Do-Good Papers." But the *Courant* ran into difficulties with the authorities for being too outspoken and after five years was finally closed down. In 1728 Benjamin Franklin set up his own print shop in Philadelphia where he published the *Pennsylvania Gazette* from 1729 to 1766.

Along with the *Pennsylvania Gazette,* Franklin published *Poor Richard's Almanack* from 1733 until 1757; it had wide distribution in America and later in Europe. Franklin also published *The American Instructor* (1742), the first compendium dealing with information on the practical arts and sciences. He also published the *General Magazine* which was to have been the first magazine in the colonies, but he was beaten out by a rival printer, the son of William Bradford, who brought out the *American Magazine* three days before Franklin issued his. It is interesting to note that by 1800 a total of ninety-eight magazines and periodicals were being published, primarily in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Among Franklin's other printing ventures were Richardson's *Pamela* (1744), the first novel published in the New World, translations of Cato's *Moral Distichs* (1735) and Cicero's *Cato Major* (1744); the latter was considered by Franklin to be his best work.

Newspapers were springing up all over the colonies. In 1775 there were five newspapers published in Boston, seven in Massachusetts, fourteen in New England, with a total of thirty-seven in the American colonies. By 1800 this number had grown to 150. Between 1690 and 1820, 2,120 newspapers were published in the thirty colonies and states, but only 461 of them maintained publication for ten years or more. The high mortality rate gives some notion of the difficulties printers encountered in the new country. That publishers persevered at all indicates how great was the American need to keep informed on events in the rapidly developing nation.

As newspapers were established, so was the reputation, and eventual influence, of their publishers. For example, William Bradford's grandson, publisher of the *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser,* a strong opponent of the Stamp Act, would become printer to the first Continental Congress. Another important printer was John Peter Zenger of New York, who was arrested and tried for "seditious libels." His acquittal in August

1735 was hailed as a resounding triumph for liberty in Britain as well as the colonies; it was an important step forward in the fight for freedom of the press which almost from the first days of printing had been highly restricted for religious and political reasons.

In addition to newspapers, almanacs, assembly laws and proceedings, primers, chapbooks, broadside ballads, literature (some appropriated by children), history, books on the arts (especially sacred music), and theology were printed in America. Between 1639 and 1791, over 24,000 titles were published. While books on theology led the list, there was a growing interest in literature and politics. But there was no colonial Bible. No Bible was printed in America, except for John Eliot's Indian translation of 1663 and other translations from foreign languages, such as a translation of Luther's German version for the Pennsylvania Germans in 1742, until America was independent.

Although William Bradford in 1688 and John Fleming in 1770 proposed the publication of an American Bible, they met with apathy, probably because of a thriving legitimate import trade from Britain, as well as a vigorous smuggling trade from Holland. And there was always the possibility of interdiction from the Crown. Apparently there was no need for an American Bible until the Revolution. At first, Congress took care of this matter by simply ordering more copies from Holland. Finally, Robert Aitken of Boston recognized the commercial possibilities and in 1777 published the first Bible in English printed in America. By 1781 he had published four more editions, with his 1781 edition receiving a recommendation from Congress, the so-called "Bible Congress"; this edition became the forerunner of many American editions.

By the end of the eighteenth century, printed material was in great demand in both Britain and America, and it was widely disseminated both privately and publicly. The most popular forms of printed material were Bibles, prayer books, histories, books of poems, novels, fables, travelogues, text-books on many subjects, periodicals, much-sought-after newspapers, and even books for children.

The success of Newbery's publications for children had spread quickly to Europe and America. As early as 1760, Hugh Gaine of New York was importing Newbery's books, and in 1762 he began reprinting them. In 1780, Jacob Johnson was publishing reprints and revisions of other British books, some of them for children, that went back as far as 1688. Most of the material that had been written and illustrated for children in both Britain and America had been and would continue to be the work of routine writers and illustrators. It was not until the work of such artists as William Blake (1757-1827) and Thomas Bewick (1755-1828) appeared in Britain, along with Alexander Anderson (1775-1870) in America, although his work was

of lesser quality, that illustrated books, that is, beautiful books for children, began in earnest.

From this point, children's books were firmly established as an important part of the history of the development of printing and illustration.

ATTITUDES TOWARD AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

In Britain

During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries changes began to occur in many areas—family life, child rearing, education, medicine, child labor—which would ultimately affect the way that adults thought of and treated children. But these changes were slow in coming and often contradictory. In some ways this period, often called the Age of Reason, revealed the brilliance of mankind, his compassionate nature, and his potential for human perfectability. In other ways, especially in his treatment of the coarser elements of society, this period was anything but enlightened. Although wealth increased for some, for the less fortunate conditions were such that they could not escape from their abject poverty even through traditional ways, such as education; the mobility that the school had provided for the poor in Elizabethan times was no longer available. For the middle and upper classes, however, life had new dignity and refinement. In fact, improving manners and doing philanthropic works were common goals of most eighteenth-century gentlemen and ladies.

The political stability and general economic prosperity of the time gave all but the lower class the feeling that mankind could endlessly improve, but to do so men must be practical, use their common sense, and sharply define their goals. To accomplish these ends, the purpose of science would be utilitarian and the purpose of literature, didactic.

On the one hand, eighteenth-century English society was enlightened, forward-looking, and brilliant; on the other, it was vice-ridden, degrading, and shabby. For children, as in former times, their elders sought means of handling them in such a way as to perpetuate the society the adults chose to pass on. Treatment of children in the eighteenth century differed only slightly from earlier times, except that those who dealt directly with them became keenly aware of children for the first time in history, not as autonomous individuals, but as objects to be molded systematically according to prescribed goals.

It is important to realize that for countless thousands life in post-Restoration England was hard. Indicative of the conditions was the life expectancy of children from ages one to fourteen: it was lower in the late seventeenth century than it had been in the 1500s. And it was even worse by the middle of the eighteenth century when the death rate of children under five years of

age was probably as high as 75 percent in London, although in the rural areas it was considerably less. As in the past, midwifery was an undeveloped skill, and the nursing of sick children was left to careless, often indifferent women who treated children with alcohol, drugs, and magic.

Effective methods of medical therapy were slow in coming. The eighteenth century would, however, see for the first time the beginning of a concerted effort to study children's diseases, describe their symptoms, and prepare remedies. Although magic and folk remedies were often still employed, the new analytical spirit—which included surgical experimentation—began to grow, especially in preventive medicine regarding the plague. Throughout the century, however, the Almighty remained the most frequently invoked "cure," and infanticide was still practiced (although it had been outlawed), child neglect and cruelty were common, and most authorities still considered the rod the chief instrument of child rearing.

Not until medical practices changed in the late eighteenth century did life expectancy rise. As before, the most vulnerable years were the early ones, especially for poor children. With soaring death rates, parents of all classes knew it was likely that only one out of two of their offspring would survive. Perhaps because of the psychological risk of becoming too involved, many parents, as in former times, remained fatalistic, viewing the death of their young with indifference.

The valuing of children continued to be spurious, and most children, at least in the early part of the period, were put out into the world according to customs of the preceding generations. Although the practice of sending infants to a wet nurse had subsided for a while in the seventeenth century, the eighteenth century saw a return of the fashion to enhance the figures of upper-class women. Upper-class children were still being sent from home to other households, but not nearly as often. More often they were sent away to school; as in former times, some children were so rarely at home that their fathers could not recognize them. Some children of the lower classes, as before, were sent out as apprentices at early ages, but on the whole, ejections into the world outside the home were declining. A new concern for family life was growing as evident in the great number of books on child rearing that began to be published in the late seventeenth century. They clearly show that some parents wanted to raise their own children and raise them well. From letters and diaries of the period, it is also obvious that some parents loved their children.

While child-rearing books frequently reminded parents that too much fondness would breed contempt and irreverence in their children, the drive toward leniency grew, especially when tempered with restraint. Children were still reared according to the established social and moral codes. Mothers were urged to be close to their daughters, teaching them diligence, chastity,

and piety, while fathers were encouraged to talk with their sons, preparing them for the rigors of life. Even among the unschooled, the young were admonished to be self-reliant, with fines imposed on apprentices, for instance, for indolence, for missing prayers, for playing games without the consent of their masters, and similar offences.

Self-control, the aristocratic ideal of the late seventeenth century, became the goal for eighteenth-century children as well as adults. John Locke (1632-1704), philosopher and physician, articulated this objective in treatises on child care and education. His thoughts on moderation and self-discipline, especially concerning the "lasting consequences" of the early years, became the foundation of child training. He believed that infants were neither innocent nor depraved, but that they had "blank" minds (tabula rasa) on which experience was to write. His comments on the bad effects of swaddling and the good effects of allowing children to crawl (which he did not consider animalistic as had most of his forebearers), to wear loose clothing, and to exercise in the open air, brought considerably more freedom of movement to young children. He also felt that the young should undergo "hardening" to strengthen character; this process included getting their feet wet and keeping them wet, sleeping on hard beds, and not being allowed to cry. He stated that the denial of luxury, especially that of rich foods, and the toleration of hardship would strengthen the mind as well as the body. While he warned parents against too much tenderness, which he felt would bring about weakness in children, he also cautioned them to be less free with the rod. He pointed out that coercion could come about equally well through shame. The disciplines of "esteem and disgrace," he said, "are . . . the most powerful incentives of the mind." He saw the possibilities of play when controlled, especially dancing, and advocated that parental example, particularly friendship between the father and son, be encouraged. He also recognized that reading for entertainment could have good results and advocated such books as *Aesop's Fables* along with religious material. He regarded learning foreign languages as a method of strengthening the mind. Locke's admonition to parents that they pay attention to children and spend time overseeing their learning, which at first meant merely a new form of control, sowed the seeds for a new interest in children per se, even if it did not attend to their autonomous development.

Along with new ideas in child rearing came changes in family life. Seventeenth-century households had been very large, often numbering between thirty and forty or more. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, increased wealth in the middle and upper classes enabled the separation of servants' quarters from the family itself, and thus relationships among immediate family members were allowed to deepen. Even in rural areas, it became the custom for the domestic servants to live outside the well-to-do farmer's house as the gentleman-farmer preferred not to have his children

sit at table with common folk. But even in the homes of poor farmers, whose numbers had steadily increased since the Napoleonic Wars, the incidence of the help "living in" declined, although the cause was more likely dire poverty rather than class consciousness. Regardless of the reasons, a greater intimacy developed among family members, and increased concern for children by their parents grew, especially in the middle class where lineage and children's potential for profitable marriage were no longer essential for extending status. But in the upper classes, traditions continued much as before. For example, legal attempts in the late seventeenth century to restrict arranged child marriages for economic purposes failed. Thus, the middle class was by far the most likely group to see the child not as property to be used for profit and social status, but as a personality to be molded.

Although increased wealth might have brought improved education, such was not necessarily the case. Although many aristocratic boys did attend such prestigious schools as Eton, Winchester, Westminster, and Harrow, local grammar schools often served, although not always well, upper-class boys as well as the sons of yeomen and shopkeepers. Children were also tutored at home. In general, the established grammar schools of the eighteenth century had fallen into decay. Even Oxford and Cambridge, which excluded all who were not churchmen, became so expensive and provided such a low level of education that their enrollments shrank drastically. Their faculties rarely taught, and students often had to study under private tutors. Not until the end of the eighteenth century did internal reform begin to correct the poor conditions of English universities. In spite of such decadence in secondary education, the age produced brilliant literary men (Edmund Burke, Edward Gibbon, Alexander Pope, Joseph Addison, Richard Steele, Samuel Johnson, and others).

As in earlier times, both grammar and private schools advocated stern discipline. Open almost year around, their students attended from 6 in the morning to 5:30 P.M. with one two-hour mid-day break and one fifteen-minute break in the morning and afternoon. Educational goals were self-control, punctuality, and the acquisition of moral virtues largely through knowledge of the classics, although a strictly classical education was being questioned.

In upper-class families, firstborn sons, who were usually educated away from home, received the most education, as they were the ones who by law would inherit the estates. Succeeding sons often went into the army, the diplomatic service, the law, or the church. Upper-class girls were usually educated at home, often learning to read, write, sew, and manage the household from their mothers. Although girls were only rarely taught the classics or foreign languages, many grew up to manage large households and advise their menfolk, sometimes with unusual intelligence and insight.

While education for the rich was at best middling to fair, for poor children it was almost nonexistent. The ordinary parish in the late seventeenth century had no endowed schools, and although some villages offered dame schools, the dames who held them charged fees for their services. Not until charity schools were founded in the reign of Queen Anne was there any concentrated mass attempt to teach the poor reading, writing, moral discipline, and the principles of the Church of England. Probably because the notion that "idleness breeds mischief" (that is, poverty and wickedness are inextricable) was firmly planted in English thought, the charity school movement, founded in 1699, was viewed as a suitable and inspired means of dealing with the poor. While in former times (even as late as the mid-seventeenth century), the grammar school had been the chief vehicle to promote poor children lucky enough to be educated, the eighteenth century provided no such schooling.

In the charity schools humanists saw the means of educating the poor and at the same time keeping them "in that station of life wherein Providence hath placed them." Charity schools, which were often financed by subscription by men of moderate means, offered a method of administering "practical piety" which provided a great sense of satisfaction to the donors. Royal patronage added prestige. Along with providing basic education, charity schools clothed the poor children and eventually sent them out as apprentices. In return, the schools demanded submission to the system, gratitude, and reformation of manners. By 1729 over 1,600 such schools had been established, and Addison called them the "glory of the age."

Critics, such as Bernard Mandeville, disagreed, noting that the charity schools were a threat to the established order of things and that the working class should not be educated beyond their status because the structure of society would be upset. Unpopular at first, such criticism grew. And charity schools became less and less institutions of learning and more and more institutions of work, especially when the reformation of manners and morals of the poor, which had been predicted by the originators, did not necessarily occur.

As public support gradually withdrew from the charity schools, their proponents had to find ways to finance them, and to this end some of the schools became connected with workhouses. Training for industry, which in the beginning was only one part of the curriculum, eventually took over the educational scheme. But the work-for-profit curriculum was not successful, except in some girls' schools where domestic labor could be combined with basic education. Most of the children were either too inexpert or too weak to turn a profit, and gradually the movement for the education of the poor came to an end. By the last decade of the eighteenth century, the pupils of the charity schools which still existed were no longer the children of the really poor; pupils who attended these schools could afford to go to a school

where no wages were paid, and only training in reading, writing, and ciphering was provided. These fortunate boys eventually worked for tradesmen. The less able poor were sent to industrial schools for manual work, while other poor children, if educated at all, were sent to Sunday schools, another charity voluntarily financed by the middle class in an attempt to rescue the very poor by teaching them the catechism and some reading and writing, but on Sundays only. Thus, the work patterns of society were not affected, the poor received some learning, and the "wild, ignorant children" were kept off the streets on the Sabbath.

The experience of the charity schools indicated quite clearly that provisions for the poor children of the eighteenth century were most heavily supported in situations where the children were expected to help support themselves. The Elizabethan poor laws had been established to promote national stability, while eighteenth-century reformers, humane but far more materialistic, hoped that poor-law reforms would promote national wealth.

Even John Locke, chief among those who had changed society's thinking about the treatment of children, suggested that poor children as early as age three be put to some useful work; thus their upkeep would cost the parishes nothing. But work prevented children from receiving education. Child labor for the poor, rather than education for the poor, became an established eighteenth-century social pattern, accepted even by humanists.

While the exploitation of children in factories was taken for granted as the common lot of the urban poor, rural children, hidden away in cottage industries, fared no better. Urban children of three or four were taught to handle bobbins; by five they worked full time in the lace schools; or they sorted straws at four, and earned regular wages at straw-plaiting by six. In some schools (workshops), reading from the Bible was taught once a day, but the purpose of the schools was not education. Poor rural children from age four on were expected to contribute their mites to the family's support in agriculture and mining, sometimes under brutal conditions.

In spite of such problems, eighteenth-century Britain witnessed a developing sense of philanthropy, albeit erratic, and humanitarianism, albeit limited. Philanthropic and humane works were carried out by many individuals and religious denominations, particularly the Methodists and the Quakers. Both groups taught the importance of self-control and fostered the humanitarian spirit. The founding of hospitals and improved medical service, especially for children, made for real advancement. But as noted, the charity schools, followed by the Sunday school movement especially after 1780, which tried to give some education to the masses, were not successful. Clever poor boys, who formerly had been given the chance to rise out of their class via the old grammar schools, were no longer able to do so. Excessive emphasis on class consciousness locked the poor in their "proper station." Yet, although the reasons for philanthropy were mixed, it was

obvious that concern for improving the lot of the poor was genuine. For various reasons much of society was concerned about the "molding" of children, about rescuing them from abuse, and about providing them with basic skills with which to work when they were grown. It is also clear that British society was truly concerned about the unwanted child; schemes for training unwanted children surfaced throughout the century, but such children were viewed as the proper concern of individuals, not of the state.

It must be remembered that throughout these fluctuations in attitudes toward and treatment of children, knowledge of and concern for the nature of childhood was still largely unknown. In spite of such thinkers as Jean Jacques Rousseau who said that a child should be allowed to develop naturally, children were still expected to think and act as much like grown-ups as possible. Even the dress of children was "adult" until the end of the century when special dress for children was designed but considered by many to be an affectation. Demands of adult maturity from children sometimes resulted in precociousness, but for many children the requirements were too heavy, the frustrations enormous, and the tasks impossible.

Adult goals were reflected even in books that were given directly to children, such as Perrault's *Histories or Tales of Past Times, Told by Mother Goose (with morals)*. (*See figure 16.*) Few eighteenth-century books succeeded in diverting and entertaining children. Most children's reading was done for some purpose, usually improvement in manners and morals. Not until John Newbery, a London publisher, began in 1744 to print some two hundred attractive, often illustrated books to "amuse" children, did young people have a literature conceived to be their own. Even then, Newbery's books resembled the moral tracts from the past.

In America

Growing up in the colonies—particularly New England—meant, at least for the first colonists, being faithful to English educational and moral principles, especially self-control. But colonial children early realized some benefits from the move to the new land. In the colonies, where population was low, every person who could work had to contribute to the general survival. Pioneer children worked hard and were soon recognized as valuable members of the community. Probably because of this new importance, the first colonial parents were especially obliged to see that their children were not too assertive or willful and that they looked to parental and divine guidance for the proper molding of their character.

Although mental restraints were often severe, it is well known that colonial children, even infants, experienced more physical freedom than their English counterparts. Swaddling, for example, was not used in the colonies although some newborn babies were bound to a stiff rod against the back and neck to keep the spine straight. And colonial mothers took care of their own children.

Leaving children in the care of wet nurses was scorned because the milk the child drank supposedly directly affected the child. Colonial mothers wanted to influence their own offspring. Nor were children given to servants for care; such practice was viewed as not carrying out the mother's proper duties. Although babies were seldom bathed, they were kept well covered so as not to take cold. Because of the fear of colds and other diseases, taking infants to the beds of parents was not uncommon and sometimes resulted in tragic "overlaying." When infants sickened, as they frequently did, the same remedies used for adults—bleeding, dosing, and purging—were used with children. Because of disease, lack of sound medical treatment, poor nutrition, and poor sanitation, less than half of colonial children under five survived.

Puritan parents especially coped with their offsprings' deaths by reminding themselves that life was not intended to be pleasant but only a means to the hereafter, "an error to be rectified," that a child was only "lent" by God and it was foolhardy to grow too attached to him. Many accounts reveal Puritan parents' grief over children's illnesses and deaths, but the accounts also encourage parents to strive to gain self-control, knowing that infants' souls would go to the "easiest room in Hell."

Infanticide was almost nonexistent in the colonies, but children, especially those of Puritan parents, were expected to be grateful for birth and indebted forever for causing trouble, that is, being a child. Puritan parents were obliged to give their children every chance to be saved, or their own fates would be even worse than those of their children. The goal of every Puritan's life was rigid self-control in order to make "war with the Devil." Both adults and children were therefore required to strive for divine guidance, self-discipline, and the avoidance of Hell. Fatherhood was thought of as being God-appointed; there was to be no parleying or excusing. Obedience to the father's will was unquestioned. Although the mother's role was more passive, her influence made for some moderation in the household. Children's misbehavior was correctable by a series of prescribed steps. Guilt, shame, sermonizing, and threats of everlasting punishment in fire and brimstone were advocated as the first steps toward correction of faults. The final step, the rod, could be administered by either the father or the mother, but the father, as the supreme earthly authority, was the most likely parent to do the "correcting." Discipline and appropriate steps toward correction were acknowedged as a large part of the serious emotional burden of the family and the whole community. During periods when the faith seemed to be weakening, ministers in resounding tones rekindled the hope of Heaven and the fear of Hell by preaching vehement sermons on the terrors in store for unrepentant sinners who lingered in total depravity.

By age seven, Puritan children were already well schooled in traditional manners and duties—both religious (exact knowledge of the Scriptures) and

domestic. Boys had to learn the principles of farming or trade; girls had to learn the household tasks of cooking, spinning, weaving, and sewing. Some children attended school away from home from about age six to fourteen, but most schooling took place in the home where great emphasis was placed on learning to read the Bible, a necessity for going to Heaven; the Bible was also used to teach spelling. Numerous "goodly Godly books" such as *The New England Primer* (*see figure 14*) were published specifically for children, some extolling martyrdom; but the young were admonished to refrain from wasting time on fairy tales, fantasies, rhymes, ditties, ballads, and the like. In spite of churchmen's opposition, chapbooks and nursery rhymes prevailed both in written form and in the oral tradition. Such fare became increasingly popular around 1750 when British peddlers began to deluge colonial children with cheap editions, even abridgments of such novels as Fielding's *Pamela*. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the printer Isaiah Thomas began to circulate pirated copies of John Newbery's books which were designed to amuse children.

By age six, Puritan children were dressed as miniature adults and were expected to use adult measures of self-control, but they were not legal adults. Like their elders, children were expected to follow rigid codes of behavior, to examine their consciences every day, and to say grace privately and in family gatherings. With their parents they attended six hours of sermons and psalms on Sunday as well as lectures on Thursday evenings, always hoping for the Experience (five steps) which would enable them to join the Church. Playing or falling asleep in church was discouraged by a tithing man who rapped backsliders on the head with a stout switch.

Some Puritan communities permitted celebrations such as weddings, ordinations, and funerals (when festive eating and drinking by all ages was expected), but Training Day, the mustering of the militia, was the most colorful day of the whole year. Christmas was not celebrated by the Puritans, but it was celebrated by the Dutch in New York as well as the Anglican English in other colonies who were far more frivolous than the New Englanders—allowing dancing, skating, promenading, and even kissing games. In most sexual matters, however, the Puritans were more open than many other groups—allowing bundling (to keep warm) and encouraging children to read sometimes erotic versions of Bible stories (to learn the consequences of sin). By the end of the 1700s, Puritan young people were sent out of the home well-schooled in the Protestant ethic that became dominant in America, that is, the "calling" to do honest labor growing out of rigorous discipline.

But Puritan standards gradually faded. As life became more commercial, it was impossible for the Puritan merchants to worship God on the Sabbath and on every other day of the week remind their unregenerated customers of their sinfulness. In order to survive in business, the merchants had to learn toleration of other creeds. As prosperity increased, Puritan principles declined. The liberalism which emerged opened the doors to a new humani-

tarianism, especially in the growing Anglican church and Unitarian and Universalist sects. Even the Presbyterians, whose beliefs were founded on Calvinism, softened their stands, but not enough. They soon lost their potential power to the Methodists and Baptists. The subsequent evangelism carried by circuit riders and preached at camp meetings would become a dominant civilizing influence on the coarse, ever-widening frontier.

Although the first colonial children closely resembled their European counterparts, succeeding generations grew increasingly different from them. The New World offered freedoms never dreamed of in the Old. While the colonial thinkers continued to urge that the family remain the basic social unit, churchmen had to work hard to keep it intact. At first, the terrors of the wilderness had caused families and communities to huddle together for comradeship and defense. Under such conditions rigid self-control had been absolutely necessary; it was easy to show children the need for obedience. But as life became more certain and communities spread, restraints began to break down. Some pioneer parents simply did not have the energy or patience necessary to hold tight reins on their offspring because of their own struggle to overcome adverse physical conditions. Mere survival often superseded the patient teaching of the old wisdoms. Children with their energy and curiosity often grew up quickly in the new life, and they frequently became more experienced and more adept in the new ways than their exhausted parents. While girls were more likely to follow traditional ways taught by their mothers (domestic skills do not change much whatever the setting), eighteenth-century boys were far more likely to break with the past and set out on their own.

While economic and social conditions in America encouraged children to grow up early, the colonial youth also had space. A continent wanting conquering lay to the west. By the thousands, pioneer lads with their young wives, often as young as fourteen, started off on the westward trek.

While the eighteenth-century British youth was still locked into class and its traditions, the American youth was breaking ties with church authority, social station, and the subsequent restraints. Sometimes foolhardy but full of energy and determined to pass the test, young Americans of the late eighteenth century set out with confidence in their mission and belief in their own self-sufficiency.

ANNOTATED CHRONOLOGY

1660

Thomas White's *Little Book for Little Children. Wherein are set down several Directions for Little Children. And Several Remarkable Stories both Ancient and Modern, of little Children. Divers whereof are of those Lately*

Deceased (appended to White's *A manual for parents. Wherein is set down very particular directions in reference to the baptising, correcting, instructing, and chusing a calling for their children;* printed in London by Joseph Cranford; the mayor of London and aldermen were admonished in the dedication "to put poor children in school . . . to buy good books, and give them to poor people that can read them . . . to send two or three hundred [of the books] to the Barbados . . . to maintain itinerary preachers," and to keep "youth at the universities whose parents cannot"; subtitled: *Wherein are set down several directions for little children; and several remarkable stories both ancient and modern of little children, divers whereof are of those who are lately deceased;* the gruesome text, which warned children against ballads and foolish books and recommended Richard Baxter's *Call to the Unconverted* and Foxe's *Book of Martyrs,* was intended as light literature to bring joy to children by saving their souls from perdition; the only extant edition is the twelfth of 1702 and included *Youth's alphabet; or, Herbert's morals;* the first American edition was reprinted by T. Green for Nicholas Buttolph at the corner of Gutteridges Coffee-House, 1702). GPM

1664

Samuel Crossman's *The Young Man's Monitor, Or a Modest Offer Toward the Pious, and Vertuous Composure of Life from Youth to Riper Years* (a Puritan work designed to save children from their evil natures; tenor of the work is comparatively gentle; uses a Bible format with Hebrew and Latin marginal glosses; printed in London by J. H. to be sold by S. Thompson and T. Parkhurst; author's other work includes *The Young Man's Calling; or, The Whole Duty of Youth,* printed in London, 1678; *The Young Mans Meditation, or Some Few Sacred Poems Upon Select Subjects and Scriptures,* printed by J. H. for S. Thompson, 1664).

1671

James Janeway's *Token for Children; being an exact Account of the Conversion, holy and exemplary Lives and Joyful Deaths of several young Children* (a popular religious book for children exhorting them to be good, love God, and die well; printed in London for Dorman Newman and issued in two volumes; the second volume, 1672, is titled: *A Token for Children. The Second Part. A Farther Account . . . ;* earliest extant copy is dated 1676; contains a total of thirteen deathbed scenes; written by a nonconformist English clergyman and Puritan divine; thirteen additional deathbed scenes were issued in a third volume by James Mathews, who was the author of an account of the death of his daughter; Cotton Mather, a colonist clergyman, added *A Token for the Children of New England; or some Examples of Children in whom the Fear of God was remarkably budding before they dyed: in several parts of New England* . . . to the American editions of Janeway's volumes of which Vol. 1 was printed in Boston for Nicholas

Boone, 1700, and Vols. 2 and 3 were printed by Timothy Green for Benjamin Eliot, 1700). UOx

H. Punchard's *A looking-glass for children. Being a narrative of God's gracious dealings with some little children; recollected by Henry Jessey in his lifetime. Together, with sundry seasonable lessons and instructions to youth, calling them early to remember their creator: written by Abraham Chear, late of Plymouth. The second edition, corrected and amended. To which is added many other poems very suitable. As also some elegies on departed friends: made by the said Abraham Chear. All now faithfully gathered together, for the benefit of young and old: by H. P.* (a collection of religious sayings, verses, and the histories of pious, suffering children; edited by Punchard and printed in London; both Jessey and Chear were English Baptist clergymen; Chear's ten-stanza poem to be memorized by young virgins ends with the well-known line, " 'Tis pity, such a pretty maid as I, should go to Hell"; in 1709 John Allen printed a copy in Boston for N. Boone which had the following added to the main title: *Together, with Sundry seasonable lessons and instructions to youth . . . by Abraham Chear, late of Plymouth . . .*).

1674

Giambattista Basile's *The Tale of the Tales* (translated from the Italian *Il Pentamerone* and first published in Naples in 1634-1636, in two volumes; not intended specifically for children, but parts were appropriated by them and known via the oral tradition; a fuller edition of the earliest known collection of European folktales, Straparola's *Le Tredici Piacevolissime Notti,* 1550, 1553, was published in France, 1585, and possibly influenced Perrault in that it contained an early form of "Puss in Boots"; also "Beauty and the Beast"; the first edition specifically for children, *The Pentamerone: or, The Story of Stories: Fun for the Little Ones,* was translated by John Edward Taylor, illustrated with six plates by George Cruikshank, and printed in London by D. Bogue, 1848). BM

The history of Prince Erastus son of the Emperor Dioclesian and those famous philosophers called the seven wise masters of Rome (anonymous; a romance published by Francis Kirkman who was a bookseller and also had a circulating library; additional stories were added to the basic text and the book was illustrated with copper cuts; the preface states that the book was "of so great esteem in Ireland that next to the Horn-book and knowledge of Letters, Children are in general put to read in it, and I know that only by that Book several have Learned to read well, so great is the pleasure that young and old take in reading thereof"; an earlier edition, *The history of the seven wise masters of Rome,* was printed by Wynken de Worde in 1520).

1675

The living words of a dying child, being a true relation of some part of the words that came forth, and were spoken by Joseph Briggins on his deathbed (anonymous; an eleven-and-one-half-year-old English Quaker boy's dying words of wisdom are paraphrased by his deathbed witnesses).

1678

John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress From This World, To That Which is to come: Delivered Under the Similitude of a Dream Wherein is Discovered, The manner of setting out, His Dangerous Journey; and safe Arrival at the Desired Countrey. I have used Similitudes* (an allegorical Puritan masterpiece written by a dissident English clergyman; intended for adults but appropriated by children because of its adventure element; printed in London for Nathaniel Ponder at the Peacock in the Poultry near Cornhil; issued in three parts, 1678, 1684, 1693, author's other work includes *A Book for Boys and Girls; or Country Rhimes for Children,* printed for Nathaniel Ponder, 1686; an unillustrated emblem book in which seventy-four everyday devices or objects which were, on the whole, of interest to children were used to illustrate divine truths or moral ideas; some of the verses are gentle, some reflect a true understanding of the child; the illustrated edition's title was changed to *Divine Emblems; or, Temporal things spiritualized,* and was printed in London by John Marshall in 1724 and in New York by James Carey for Mathew Carey, Philadelphia, 1794?; Bunyan's was the first collection of emblems, or parables in verse, designed for children although emblem books for adults had long been popular, beginning in England with Francis Quarles's *Embleme,* with engravings by William Marshall, and printed in London in 1635 by G. M. for I. Marriots; emblem books probably originated in Italy with Alciati's *Emblemata,* 1531; Isaiah Thomas printed a two-volume abridgement of *Pilgrim's Progress* for children, *The Christian Pilgrim: Containing an Account of the Wonderful Adventures and Miraculous Escapes of a Christian in His travels from the Land of Destruction to the New Jerusalem,* in Worcester, Mass., in 1798). AAS, BM, LC, HU, NYPL, PM, UCLA

Nathaniel Crouch's *The Young Man's Calling* (a pirating in chapbook form of Samuel Crossman's 1678 work to which Crouch affixed a miscellaneous collection of rather exciting semi-historical stories of famous young people, e.g. Isaac; Queen Elizabeth; Henry, Prince of Wales; crude but lively illustrations show beheadings, burning of martyrs, and a party of debauchers; printed in London by T. James for N. Crouch; author's other work under pseudonym R. B. includes *The Apprentice's Companion,* printed in London in 1681 and largely pirated from Wingate's *The Clerks Tutor,* printed by S. G. for Henry Twiford in London in 1671; *The Extraordinary Adventures*

and Discoveries of Several Famous Men, printed in London by J. Richardson for N. Crouch, 1683; *Delights for the Ingenious, in About Fifty Select and Choice Emblems*, printed for N. Crouch in London in 1684; *England's Monarchs,* 1685; *The English Heroe, or Sir Francis Drake Revived,* printed in London for N. Crouch in1687; *Winter Evening's Entertainments,* printed for N. Crouch in London in 1687, with short stories and fifty riddles illustrated in such a way that the answers are readily apparent; *Female Excellency, or The Ladies of Glory,* printed for N. Crouch in London in 1688; *Martyrs in Flames,* printed in London for N. Crouch in 1688; *Youth's Divine Pastime,* the third edition printed in London for N. Crouch in 1691; *The Unhappy Princess,* printed in London for N. Crouch in 1710; the author often published under the pseudonyms Richard Burton and Robert Burton). BM, UOx

The fathers legacy: or counsels to his children. In three parts. Containing the whole duty of man, I. to God, II. to himself, III. to man of all conditions. Useful for families (anonymous; the author takes John Locke's position that children are not born evil or good, but that their environment imprints good or evil upon them; he urges parents to treat children as friends and to become intimate with them; he also maintained that there is no conflict between religion and science, and said that the child's reading of romances would be good for him because, "It is almost impossible to read a good romance without feeling in ourselves an adversion from vice, or our desires touched with the emulation of the brave actions which we read therein"; printed in London by Henry Brome).

1679

Benjamin Harris's *The Protestant Tutor. Instructing Children to Spel and Read English and Grounding Them in the True Protestant Religion and Discovering the Error and Deceits of the Papists* (an anti-Catholic primer intended for religious instruction; published anonymously; some believe that Benjamin Keach is the author; printed by Harris in England "under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange in Cornhil"; the book contains, in part, upper- and lower-case alphabets, syllables, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, and an account of the burning of the Reverend John Rogers, an English Protestant martyr; an American abridgement was printed by Samuel Green in Boston, 1685; thought to be a forerunner of *The New England Primer;* author's other work includes *The Holy Bible in Verse,* London, 1698, which may have been the first Bible designed for children; first complete American edition was probably printed by Harris's partner, John Allen, in Boston, 1717). AAS, NYPL, UCLA

1682

The young-man's warning-piece: or, the extravagant youths pilgrimage and progress in the world. Being a faithful relation of the remarkable life of

J. Bradwill, son of W. Bradwill, merchant of the city (anonymous; a broadside ballad presenting a young rake's progress and conversion; illustrated with twelve woodcuts).

1688

Habits and Cryes of the City of London, drawn after the Life. P. Tempest excudit (anonymous; an illustrated collection of some cries of London; an attempt to amuse and to instruct children about the people and objects in the world around them; said to be the first of many such popular "cries" books printed in both England and America). AAS, RC, UCLA

1690

Cotton Mather's *Early piety, exemplified in the life and death of Mr. Nathaniel Mather, who having become at the age of nineteen, an instance of more than common learning and virtue, changed earth for heaven, Oct. 17, 1688. Whereto are added some discourses on the true nature, the great reward, and the best season of such a walk with God as he left a pattern of* (preface by the author's brother Samuel Mather, son of Increase Mather and grandson of Joseph Cotton; one of famous colonial clergyman's powerful sermons addressed to youth; printed in Boston; author's other works include *Early religion, urged in a sermon, upon the duties wherein, and the reasons wherefore, young people, should become religious. Whereto are added, the extracts of several papers, written by several persons, who here dying in their youth, left behind them those admonitions for the young survivers; with brief memoirs relating to the exemplary lives of some such, that have gone from hence to their everlasting rest,* printed in Boston in 1694; *A family well-ordered. Or an essay to render parents and children happy in one another. Handling two very important cases I. What are the duties to be done by pious parents, for the promoting of piety in their children. II. What are the duties that must be paid by children to their parents, that they may obtain the blessings of the dutiful,* printed in Boston in 1699; *A token, for children of New-England. Or, some examples of children, in whom the fear of God was remarkably budding, before they dyed; in several parts of New-England Preserved and published, for the encouragement of piety in other children. And added as a supplement, unto the excellent Janeways token for children: upon the re-printing of it, in this country,* printed in Boston by Timothy Green for Benjamin Eliot, 1700, containing previously published stories of deaths of five children, Nathanael Mather, the author's brother, John Clap, Priscilla Thornton, Ann Greenough, and John Baily, in addition to the deaths of two other children, Daniel Williams and Bethiah Longworth; *Another Tongue brought in, to Confess the Great Saviour of the World. Or, Some Communications of Christianity, Put into a Tongue used among the Iroquois Indians, in America,* printed in Boston by B. Green, n.d.; *Youth Under a Good Conduct,* Boston, 1704). BA

1692

Roger L'Estrange's *The Fables of Aesop and Other Eminent Mythologists: with Morals and Reflections* (five hundred fables, said to be the largest collection of fables in the English language; includes Aesop, Avianus, Phaedrus, La Fontaine; collected, retranslated, but unillustrated, with morals rewritten by popular pamphleteer, journalist, and colorful literary figure nicknamed "Dog Towzer" and renowned for his severities as licenser of the press after the Restoration; printed by R. Sare, T. Sawbridge, and others; fables were appropriated by children; some evidence exists that the fables were rewritten with children in mind, such as the statement "Children are but Blank Paper" included in the introduction; the 1788 American edition is titled *A History of the Life of Aesop* and was published in Philadelphia; the fables in the 1898 American edition, *A Hundred Fables of Aesop,* published by Dodd, Mead, were taken from L'Estrange, and illustrated by Percy J. Billinghurst with an introduction by Kenneth Grahame; author's other work includes *Machiavil's Advice to His Son . . .* , London, 1681). BM

1694

J. G.'s *A Play-book for children, to allure them to read as soon as they can speak plain. Composed of small pages, on purpose not to tire children, and printed with a fair and pleasant letter. The matter and method plainer and easier than any yet extant* (anonymous; an early book designed to attract children to learning by creating a pleasing format—small pages, wide margins, large type; contained alphabets, one- to six-syllable words, short sentences arranged alphabetically, and sentences dealing with concrete things arranged in order of difficulty; printed in London by John Harris).

1698

The Young man's guide to a virtuous life: in many pleasant little tales or allegories: with moral explanations (anonymous; thirty-eight tales taken from the *Gesta Romanorum* [see ca. 1290]; illustrated with woodcuts).

1699

Comtesse Marie Catherine d'Aulnoy's *Tales of the Fairys* (translated from the 1697 French edition, *Contes de Flées;* published by T. Cockerill; four volumes of literary fairy tales including "The White Cat" and "The Blue Bird"; author's other work includes *Norwelles contes de flées,* 1698, which includes an adaptation of "Beauty and the Beast"; first comprehensive collection of author's works published in England, 1707, by J. Nicholson, entitled *The Diverting Works of the Countess D'Amois, Containing I. Memoirs of her own Life. II. All her Spanish Novels and Histories. III. Her Letters. IV. Tales of the Fairies in Three Parts complete;* first illustrated

English edition *"Tales of the Fairies in three parts, compleat" as extracted from the second edition in English of her "Diverting Works,"* E. 1715; *Queen Mab: Containing a Select Collection of Only the Best, most Instructive and Entertaining Tales of the Fairies,* 1770, which contains "Graciosa and Percinct," "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," "The Blue Bird," "The Invisible Prince," "The Princess Verenata," "The Princess Rosetta," "The Golden Bough," "The Orange Tree and the Bee," "The Little Good Mouse"; the American edition, *The History of the Tales of the Fairies,* was published in Wilmington, Delaware, by Peter Brynberg in 1800). BM, BPL

Joseph Harris's *The Fables of Pilpay* (English version of the ancient Indian Brahmin fables, *Bidpai,* which have come down through the Arabic translation of ca. 750 A.D.; edited and printed in London by Joseph Harris for D. Brown, C. Conningsby, D. Midwinter, and T. Leigh).

ca. 1700

The New England Primer (author disputed, but probably written by the printer Benjamin Harris, who lived in Boston, Massachusetts, 1686-1695; believed by some to be an abridgement of *The Protestant Tutor,* which may have been written by Benjamin Keach, and was printed by Harris first in London, 1679, and later in Boston, 1685; in 1691 Harris advertised *The New England Primer enlarged* as "forthcoming," but there is no extant copy; a fragment exists which was printed by Bradford in New York, ca. 1700; a copy which refers to King George is conjecturally dated 1690, but references date it not before 1714; earliest extant whole book, though imperfect, is a 1727 edition printed in Boston by S. Kneeland and T. Green, often said to be the first book both written and printed for children in America; although John Cotton's *Spiritual Milk,* 1656, is earlier, it was first printed in England; contains all or, in part, proverbs, pages of letters of the alphabet, easy syllables, one-syllable words to words of several syllables, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, an illustrated alphabet, a rhymed alphabet, animal pictures with rhymes, Isaac Watts's "Cradle Hymn" and other poems, rhymed admonitions and prayers, a woodcut showing John Rogers being burned at the stake while his wife and children watch, questions and answers, a catechism, John Cotton's "Milk for Babes," and a dialogue between Christ, a youth, and the devil; translated into an American Indian language, 1691; between 1749 and 1766, Benjamin Franklin and his partner David Hall recorded that they sold 37,000 copies; it is estimated that in total at least 3 million copies were sold in America; a 1737 Boston edition contains "Now I lay me down to sleep"; *The Royal Primer; or, An easy and pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading,* anonymous, which was printed for Newbery and Collins in London, 1755, was much like *The New England Primer,* but was more Anglican in content and tone than its Puritan forerunner). BPL, FLP, HH, LC, NYPL

L. C.'s *Youth's pleasant recreation, or merry pastime. Containing delightful stories and novels; merry jests, sayings, and tales; the original of the word cocknee, and throwing at cocks; bulls and blundering discourses; pindaric odes on love matters; short epigrams and satyrs; banter, or sharp repartees; puns and drollery; riddles; witty fables; familiar letters; merry dialogues; directions for training up youth; the art and mystery of love, etc.* (anonymous; a collection of miscellaneous matters to interest youth; 1704 edition titled *Youth's recreation*).

1700-1701

François de Salignac de La Mothe Fénélon's *The Adventures of Telemachus, the Son of Ulysses* (translated from the French *Suite du IV^e livre d'Odyssée, ou les adventures de Télémaque,* by Isaac Littlebury and Mr. Boyer; in five parts in two volumes; the didactic romance tells the story of young Telemachus's search for his father and displays the lessons he learned from the wise teacher, Mentor, on the subject of how to be a good king; *The Adventures of Aristonous,* written by archbishop of Cambrai, was added to the third edition; printed by A. and J. Churchill; first four and one-half books published in France in 1699, with the first part of the English translation issued in England in 1699). BM, LPL

1706-1708

Scheherazade's *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments: consisting of 1001 Stories told by the Sultaness of the Indies . . .* (from the Arabic, translated from Antoine Galland's 1558 French edition *Mille et une nuits;* published in seven successive volumes by A. Bell; these Persian, Egyptian, Turkish, Arabian tales were intended for adults, but stories such as "Aladdin," "Ali Baba," and "Sinbad the Sailor" were appropriated by children; Scheherazade is the collective pseudonym for the many tellers of tales from several countries; the collection is popularly known as *The Arabian Nights;* expurgated editions were written for children by E. W. Lane in 1839 and 1841, and by Andrew Lang in 1898; the first American edition was published in Philadelphia by Rice in 1794). AAS, BM

ca. 1712

T. W.'s *A Little Book for Little Children* (author unknown; contains an illustrated alphabet with rhymes containing "A was an Archer" which is thought to be the earliest nursery rhyme to be included in a printed book for children; the rhyme "I saw a Peacock with a fiery Tail" is also included; one of the earliest examples of a textbook which approaches education from the child's point of view rather than the adult's; not to be confused with Thomas White's more somber book of 1660 with the same title; printed for George Conyers). BM

1715

Eleazer Moody's *The School of Good Manners . . . rules for children's behavior, at the Meeting House, at Home, at the Table, in Company, in Discourse, at School, etc.* (an American pirating of an English courtesy book which served for many years as a guide to proper etiquette; printed and sold in New London, Connecticut, by T. Green and sold by B. Eliot in Boston; the entire text was lifted from J. Garretson's *The School of Manners. By the Author of the English Exercises. The Fourth Edition,* published in London in 1685).

Isaac Watts's *Divine Songs, Attempted in easy language for the Use of Children* (a collection of easy-to-learn, rhythmical verses by English dissenting clergyman; printed for M. Lawrence; provided religious lessons to be memorized by children; two moral songs, "Tis the voice of the sluggard" and "How doth the little busy bee," were further immortalized in parodies written by Lewis Carroll in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* in 1865; a conservative estimate places total copies over 8 million, not including chapbook editions; used for nearly two hundred years; Thomas Foxton's *Moral Songs, composed for the use of Children,* London, 1728, praised by Watts, serves as a companion volume of emblems, fables, and stories with morals drawn for each; the author's other work includes *Prayers composed for the use and imitation of children . . . ,* printed in London in 1728; *The second sett of catechisms and prayers . . . ,* 1730; *A preservative from the sins and follies of childhood and youth . . . ,* printed in London ca. 1730; humorous American editions of *Divine Songs* were published; the earliest extant American edition of *Divine Songs* is the seventh edition published in Boston in 1730 and reprinted sixty-six times to 1819; Isaiah Thomas printed and sold *Divine and Moral Songs for Children; Revised and Altered . . . ,* in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1738). BU, FPL, LC, TPL, YU

1717

A Legacy for Children (anonymous; story of Hannah Hill who lived to be eleven years and three months old before dying "a praiseworthy death"; published in Philadelphia by Andrew Bradford).

1719

Daniel Defoe's *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner . . .* (an adventure story by a British novelist appropriated by children; printed in London for W. Taylor; abridged and chapbook editions helped popularize the novel; "Robinsonades," imitations of Defoe's work about the self-reliant man's coming to grips with the

wilderness and learning moral lessons therefrom, followed; the most popular imitation was *The Hermit, or the unparrallelled Suffering and surprising Adventures of Mr. Phillip Quarll, an Englishman, who was lately discovered . . . ;* reissued in chapbook form as *The English Hermit;* reprinted as *The Wonderful Life and Most Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe . . .* in New York by Hugh Gaine in 1774; a Rousseauian version, *The New Robinson Crusoe,* was published in London in 1841 and 1842; the earliest printing of *Robinson Crusoe* in the Colonies by Samuel Keimer in Philadelphia, ca. 1725). BM, BP, DPL, RC, UCLA, UI, UM, YU

Thomas Fleet's *Mother Goose's Melodies* (a possible edition of Mother Goose collected by an American who married Elizabeth Goose, 1715; the collection is said to have arisen from hearing his mother-in-law repeat nursery rhymes to his children; although it was characteristic of Fleet to make such a collection, no copy of the book has ever been found; its existence is highly disputed).

1722

Reverend Samuel Croxall's *Fables of Aesop and Others* (fables "newly done into English with an Application to each Fable," illustrated with "Cuts," which were oval in shape and in rectangular frames, and later adapted by Thomas Bewick; printed for J. Tonson and J. Watts; the moral reflections are rather tedious, but some of the tellings are so pleasing that some twentieth-century editions, as well as earlier ones, are based on Croxall's; dedicated to five-year-old Baron Halifax; vied with Roger L'Estrange's larger but unillustrated and "Popish" collection of fables which remained popular although it was published sixty years previously; the 1777 American edition was published in Philadelphia). BM

1726

William Penn's *Fruits of a Father's Love. Being the Advice of William Penn to His Children, Relating to their Civil and Religious Conduct* (a typical book of advice by the well-known Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania; published posthumously, first in London in 1726, and then in Philadelphia by William Bradford in 1727). PFL

Jonathan Swift's *Travels into several remote nations of the world in four parts by Lemuel Gulliver* (better known as *Gulliver's Travels;* an English clergyman's adventure story told in highly satiric form which attacks the baseness of society; children appropriated adventure elements, which became immensely popular in chapbook form; printed in London for Benjamin Motte; reprinted in America as *The Adventures of Captain*

Gulliver, in Philadelphia, by Young and McCulloch in 1787). BM, LPL, UCLA, UM

1727

John Gay's *Fifty One New Fables in Verse* (fifty-one original verse-fables with moral lessons incorporated into the verse; invented for the six-year-old Duke of Cumberland; engravings for each episode were based on Samuel Croxall's edition; print was well spaced with generous margins; printed in London by J. Tonson and J. Watts; Gay's fables were popular to the Victorian period; Thomas Bewick imitated Croxall's cuts when he illustrated the 1779 edition of *Fables,* printed in Newcastle by T. Saint). BM, YU

1729

Charles Perrault's *Histories or Tales of Past Times* (translated by Robert Samber from the 1697 French edition *Histories ou Contes du Temps passé. Avec des Moralitez, par le Fils de Monsieur Perreault [sic],* published by Claude Barbin; included eight folktales: "The Sleeping Beauty," "Red Riding Hood," "Blue Beard," "Puss in Boots," "The Fairy," [later known as "Diamonds and Toads"], "Cinderella" or "The Glass Slipper," "Riquet with the Tuft," and "Little Thumb" [later known as "Hop O' My Thumb"]; a rhymed moral follows each tale; illustrated with woodcuts; frontispiece credits the tales to Mother Goose as "contes de ma mère l'Oye," or "Mother Goose's tales"; many scholars believe that Perrault's seventeen-year-old son, Pierre Perrault-Darmancour, was the collector and reteller of the tales with his father's help; advertised in England as printed by J. Pote; first American edition printed in Haverhill, Massachusetts, by Peter Edes in 1794). AAS, NYPL, PLP, PM

1730

A Description of Three Hundred Animals; viz. Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, and Insects (author uncertain, but may have been book's publisher, Thomas Boreman; a compilation of natural history lore; two other works on natural history followed which were published by Thomas Boreman, *A Description of a Great Variety of Animals and Vegetables,* 1736, and *A Description of some curious and uncommon Creatures, Omitted in the Description of Three Hundred Animals,* 1739). BM

1736

Martyrology; or, A Brief Account of the Lives, Sufferings and Deaths of those two holy Martyrs, viz. Mr. John Rogers, and Mr. John Bradford (anonymous; subject matter was reprinted in *The New England Primer;* published in Boston by S. Kneeland and T. Green in 1736).

ca. 1737-1741

The Prodigal Daughter . . . who because her parents would not support her in all of her Extravagance, bargained with the Devil to poison them, . . . (anonymous; the story of a young girl's death, her return from the grave, and her tales of what life after death is like; many popular chapbook and broadside editions were known in both Britain and America, though it is known primarily through its numerous American editions, many of which are extant; Thomas Fleet published copies from 1737 to 1741, which were illustrated with woodcuts by Fleet's black slave, Pompey Fleet; Isaiah Thomas published a 1769 edition as well as subsequent editions). AAS

1740-1741

Thomas Boreman's *The Gigantick History of the Two Famous Giants, and other Curiosities in Guildhall, London* (first of a series of some of the tiniest books ever made, barely two inches high, of which two volumes were addressed to "little Masters and Misses" and covered with Dutch flowered paper; designed as a guidebook to the sights of London for the amusement as well as the instruction of children; includes poems, stories, and crude woodcuts; list of subscribers given at book's end, with Gogmagog listed as taking a hundred copies; eight volumes published by Boreman in London followed: *Curiosities of the Tower of London* in two volumes, 1741; *The History and Description of the famous Cathedral of St. Paul's* in two volumes, 1741; *The History of Sejanus the Swedish Giant from his Birth to the present Time,* 1742; *Westminster Abbey* in three volumes, 1742-1743). GL

1741

Samuel Richardson's *Pamela; or Virtue Rewarded in a Series of Familiar Letters . . . Now first published in order to cultivate the Principles of Virtue and Religion in the Minds of the Youth of both Sexes* (in four volumes; the first two were printed in London for C. Rivington and J. Osborn, 1741, the last two were printed for Samuel Richardson, 1742; *Pamela* was the first novel to be printed in America, and was printed by Benjamin Franklin; it was intended as a novel for adults but was abridged for young people and published in London in 1756 as *The Paths of Virtue delineated; or the History in miniature of the celebrated Pamela, Clarissa Harlowe, and Sir Charles Grandison;* the author's other work includes the unabridged edition of *Clarissa; or the History of a Young Lady,* seven volumes, London: printed for S. Richardson, and sold by A. Millar, J. and Ja. Rivington, 1748; *The History of Two Good Boys and Girls, To Which is Added the Story of Three Naughty Girls and Boys,* printed in Boston by N. Coverly, 1793; *Aesop's Fables: with instructive Morals and Reflections. Abstracted*

from all party Considerations, adapted to all Capacities . . . containing two hundred and forty Fables . . . , London: Printed for J. Osborn, 1740). BM, YU

1743

The Child's New Plaything (anonymous; intended "to make the learning to read a diversion instead of a task"; contains "A was an apple-pie"; published in London by Mrs. M. Cooper; published in Boston by J. Edwards in 1744; the extant American fourth edition was published in Boston by Draper for J. Edwards in 1750). BM, NYPL

1744

A Little Pretty Pocket-Book intended for the Instruction and Amusement of little Master Tommy and Pretty Miss Polly, With Two Letters from Jack the Giant-Killer; As Also a Ball and Pincushion; The Use of which will infallibly make Tommy a good Boy, and Polly a good Girl (author not established, nor is the date certain because no copy prior to the tenth edition, 1760, has been found, though advertisements and a letter praising the book, asking that a number of calf and gilt bound copies be sent, are dated 1744; known as the first of many children's books specifically intended for amusement as well as instruction; published by John Newbery, a British bookseller, generally accepted as the publisher who made children's books a permanent part of the book trade; to honor Newbery, the John Newbery Medal has been awarded annually since 1922 by the American Library Association to the author of the most distinguished contribution to literature for children published in the United States in the preceding year; the author must be a resident or citizen of the United States; the medal was donated by the Frederic G. Melcher family in honor of Melcher's efforts as chairman of the first Children's Book Week Committee, which became the Children's Book Council, established by the American Booksellers Association in 1919, and for his work as editor of *Publisher's Weekly;* an American edition published by Isaiah Thomas in Worcester in 1787). AAS, BM

Tommy Thumb's Song Book for all little Masters and Misses . . . by Nurse Lovechild (anonymous; the first known English nursery rhyme book for children's enjoyment; published in London by Mrs. M. Cooper; includes "Hickory, Dickory, Dock," "Little Tommy Tucker," "Baa Baa, Black Sheep," "Ladybird, Ladybird," "Mary, Mary," "Sing a Song of Sixpence," "Oranges and Lemons," "Cock Robin," "Great A, Little a," "There Was a Little Man," and thirty other rhymes, includes musical directions for singing; the 1744 sequel was titled *Nancy Cock's Song Book . . . a Companion to Tommy Thumb's and the Second Volume of that great and learned Work . . . by Nurse Lovechild;* a colonial edition, *Tommy*

Thumb's Song Book, was pirated from Mrs. Cooper by Isaiah Thomas in 1788; Mrs. M. Cooper also published in London *The Child's New Plaything: being a Spelling Book, intended to make the Learning to Read a Diversion instead of a Task . . . ,* 1743, and *The Court of Queen Mab,* 1752, "for the innocent amusement of children" as well as adults). BM

ca. 1745

Battledores (variant of the hornbook; the term is often used interchangeably with hornbook when reference is made to their use as lesson books; a folded paper or cardboard lesson-book designed for children on which is usually printed an illustrated alphabet, rhymes, numerals, sometimes a proverb or short prayer; the battledore eventually superseded the hornbook; the earliest known example was issued by John Newbery's associate, Benjamin Collins, who credited himself with inventing this teaching device; battledores were also printed and used in America). AAS, BM, TPL

History of the Holy Jesus (anonymous; probably of American origin; the life of Jesus presented in rhymed doggerel illustrated with crude woodcuts; the sixth edition was printed in Boston by J. Bushell and J. Green in 1749; yet, a tenth edition exists which was printed in Boston by Fleet and Crump for Buttolph in 1718; other editions include the third by Gray in Boston, 1746, the fifth by T. Green in Boston, 1748, the seventh in New London, Connecticut, 1754, the eighth by Fowle and Draper, 1762, and an edition printed by Hall in Boston in 1796; the book flourished in numerous editions for about seventy years). AAS, EI, RC

1745

The Circle of the Sciences: Or, the Compedious Library (anonymous; a ten-volume set of books, published over a three- to four-year period, which dealt with basic school subjects such as spelling, grammar, handwriting, arithmetic, poetry, logic, and geography; the *Circle* titles include *An Easy Introduction to English Language; Or, a Pretty entertaining Spelling-Book for little Masters and Misses,* 1745; *An Easy Introduction to the English Language; Or, a Compedious Grammar for the Use of young Gentlemen, Ladies and Foreigners,* 1745; *A Spelling Dictionary on a Plan entirely new,* 1745; *The Art of Writing; illustrated with Copper-plates; to which is added a Collection of letters . . . ,* 1746; *The Art of Arithmetick made familiar and easy to every Capacity . . . ,* 1746; *The Art of Rhetorick, laid down in an easy, entertaining Manner . . . ,* 1746; *The Art of Poetry made easy, and Embellish'd with great Variety of the most shining Epigrams, Epitaphs, Songs, Odes, Pastorals, etc.,* 1746; *Logick made familiar and easy to young Gentlemen and Ladies,* 1748?; *Chronology made familiar and easy to Young Gentlemen and Ladies,* 1748?; all published in London by John Newbery).

The Royal Battledore: being the first introductory Part of the Circle of the Sciences etc. (anonymous; a battledore with one lesson side which contains the saying: "He that ne'er learns his ABC / For ever will a Blockhead be / But he that learns these Letters fair / Shall have a Coach to take the air"; it also contains the alphabet and vowel-consonant combinations, two short blessings and the Lord's Prayer, followed by numerals 1 to 10, and woodcuts illustrating each letter of the alphabet; the reverse side is gilt-embossed, cream with blue Dutch paper; published by John Newbery; a French version, also printed by Newbery around 1745, was titled *Alphabet Royale: ou, Guide commode et agréable dans l'art de lire;* this battledore served as an introduction to Newbery's *Circle of the Sciences* series). UOx

1749

Sarah Fielding's *The Governess, or little Female Academy* (the stories of the lives of nine girls and the fairy tales they share under the tutelage and moralizing of their governess, Mrs. Teachum; published in London by A. Millar; *The Story of the Cruel Giant Barbarico,* one of the fairy tales in *The Governess,* was published separately in 1767 and printed in Boston by Mein and Fleeming; the author was sister of the novelist Henry Fielding; author's other work includes *David Simple,* 5 volumes, printed in London for A. Millar, 1744-1753; *The Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia,* printed in London by A. Millar, 1757; *The History of The Countess Dellwyn,* printed in London by A. Millar, 1759; *The History of Ophelia,* printed in London for R. Baldwin, 1760; *The History of Betty Barnes,* printed in London for J. Fleming, 1770). BM, UOx

1750?

A New Gift for Children (anonymous; a collection of ten entertaining stories, often cited as the earliest known children's book in America which was non-Biblical in content and tone, marking the beginning of secular literature for children in America; printed by D. Fowle in Boston). HH

1750

A Museum for young Gentlemen and Ladies (Youth): Or, A private (compleat) Tutor for little Masters and Misses . . . (anonymous; an advertisement described the book as being the second volume to *The Pretty Book for Children;* published in London by John Newbery).

Nurse Truelove's Christmas-Box: Or, The Golden Plaything for Little Children . . . Adorned with Thirty Cuts (anonymous; described as "given gratis by J. Newbery, only paying one Penny for the Binding . . . printed in London and sold by Carnan and Newbery"). UOx

The Pretty Book for Children: Or, An Easy Guide to the English Tongue . . . (anonymous; advertised as being printed in London for J. Newbery, J. Hodges, R. Baldwin, and B. Collins). BM

ca. 1752

A Pretty Book of Pictures for little Masters and Misses; or, Tommy Trip's History of Birds and Beasts; with a familiar Description of each in Verse and Prose. To which is added, the History of little Tom Trip himself, of his Dog Jowler, and of Woglog the great Giant (author not established; the text stresses kindness to animals; bound and gilt, numerous editions were published by John Newbery and his successors). ST

1752

The Lilliputian Magazine: Or, The Young Gentleman and Lady's Golden Library (anonymous; advertised as a monthly, but only a few volumes were published; collected volumes were frequently reprinted; printed and published in London by T. Carnan at Mr. Newbery's; illustrated with copperplate cuts; the first American edition is dated 1770). BM

1753

An Historical Account of the Curiosities of London and Westminster in 3 parts. Part 1. Contains a full Description of the Tower of London, and everything curious in and belonging to it. Part 2. Contains the History of Westminster Abbey from its foundation to the present time. . . . Part 3. Treats of the old Cathedral of St. Paul's and the New . . . (ascribed to David Henry; the work was not specifically for children, but it may have been suggested by Thomas Boreman's series about London for children; published in London by John Newbery). GL

ca. 1754

The Famous Tommy Thumb's Little Story-Book (anonymous; first published in England by Benjamin Collins, the book contains stories, fables, and nursery rhymes, including "This little pig went to market," and "Little Boy Blue"; printed in Boston in 1771).

1755

The Royal Primer: Or, An Easy and pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading . . . (anonymous; a basic lesson book "authorized by His Majesty King George II. To be used throughout His Majesty's dominions"; illustrated with twenty-seven cuts; published by John Newbery in London; James Chattin published the first American edition in Philadelphia, 1753, and

William McAlpine published an edition in Boston in 1768 which was more faithful to the original than Chattin's; the Boston edition is closest to Newbery's). PM, TPL

1756

Jeanne Marie Le Prince de Beaumont's *Le Magasin des enfants* (a French magazine in four volumes; the first volume was in French, with subsequent volumes in English titled *The Young Misses' Magazine,* which was similar in content to Fielding's *The Governess;* contained literary tales, "Beauty and the Beast" and "Prince Desir"). BM

(A Little Book of) Letters (and Cards) on the most common as well as important Occasions of Life, by Cicero, Pliny, etc., etc. . . . for the Use of young Gentlemen and Ladies (anonymous; a smaller, cheaper edition of this work which directed children how to live was available "for those who are very young"; published in London by John Newbery).

The Little Lottery Book for Children: containing a new Method of playing them into a Knowledge of the Letters, Figures, etc. Embellished with above fifty (forty) Cuts, and published with the Approbation of the Court of Common Sense (anonymous; a bound lesson book, with gilt, published in London by John Newbery). UOx

Tommy Tagg's *A Collection of Pretty Poems, for the Amusement of Children Three Foot High* (anonymous pseudonym; a first edition of verses facetiously described on the title page as the "fifty-fourth edition" and "printed for the Booksellers of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America"; illustrated "with above sixty Cuts"; published in London by John Newbery). St

1757

Fables in Verse, for the Improvement of Young and Old, by Abraham Aesop, Esq.; to which are added Fables in Verse and Prose, with the Conversations of Birds and Beasts at their several Meetings, Routs, and Assemblies, by Woglog the (great) Giant. . . . Illustrated with a Variety of curious Cuts, and an Account of the Lives of the Authors (author unknown, perhaps John Newbery; the preface mentions such authorities for the tales as Addison, Boileau, LaFontaine, the Bible, and Roman history; illustrated with rough woodcuts; published in London by John Newbery). BM

1758?

(A Collection of) Pretty Poems for the Amusement of Children Six Foot High . . . Calculated with a Variety of Copperplate Cuts designed and engrav'd by the best Masters (anonymous; the verses were interspersed with

a series of letters from "Cousin Sam to Cousin Sue" in which the subjects of criticism, poetry, and politics are discussed; published for "the Booksellers of Europe, Asia, Africa and America" by John Newbery in London). BM

1758

A Compendious History of England, from the Invasion of the Romans to the present Time. Adorned with a Map of Great Britain and Ireland, Colour'd; and embellished with Thirty-one Cuts of all the Kings and Queens, who have reign'd since the Conquest: drawn chiefly from their Statues at the Royal Exchange (anonymous; a history designed to be read by youth; published in London by John Newbery). BM

The Holy Bible abridg'd: Or, The History of the Old and New Testament, illustrated with Notes, and Adorned with Cuts, for the Use of Children (author unknown; a Bible for children; bound and gilt, published in London by John Newbery; published in Boston by R. Hodge for N. Coverly, 1782?). St

1759

The Infant Tutor: Or, An easy Spelling-Book for little Masters and Misses . . . (anonymous; a speller which was advertised as being designed as an introductory part to *The Circle of the Sciences;* bound and gilt, published in London by John Newbery). BM

The Mosaic Creation: Or, Divine Wisdom displayed in the Works of the first six Days (anonymous; an account of the Creation which may be the work listed at the end of *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes,* 1765, as *The History of Creation;* published in London by John Newbery). BM

A Pretty Play-Thing for Children of all Denominations Containing, I. The Alphabet in Verse for the Use of little Children. II. An Alphabet in Prose, interspersed with proper Lessons in Life for the Use of great Children. III. The Sound of the Letters explained by visible Objects. IV. The Cuz's Chorus set to Music; to be sung by Children in order to teach them to join their Letters into Syllables, and pronounce them properly. The Whole embellish'd with Variety of Cuts, after the Manner of Ptolemy (anonymous; a language lesson book; bound and gilt, probably first published by John Newbery in London; an American edition was printed by Benjamin Johnson in Philadelphia in 1794). AAS, St

ca. 1760

The Top Book of All, for Little Masters and Misses (a collection of verses, containing the rhyme, "A gaping, wide-mouthed, waddling frog"; published in London by John Newbery).

ca. 1760

Toy books (term refers to standard picture books, such as those designed by Walter Crane in the nineteenth century and published by George Routledge, as well as those books which include moving parts of some sort; the latter include:

Harlequinades: A novelty "book" composed of a single sheet of paper folded perpendicularly into four parts; hinged to the head and foot of each fold is a picture divided in the center so as to make two flaps which, when raised, reveal another picture below; often doggerel verse on each section tells a simple story, with concluding instructions to turn down one flap for the continuation of the story; when the flap is turned down, a new scene is revealed and the story continues; other names for harlequinades are *metamorphoses* and *turnups;* the term *harlequinade* was first used ca. 1760 by Robert Sayer of Fleet Street, London, to describe his novelty books which summarized the pantomimes or harlequinades playing at the leading London theaters; the term *turnups* was popular from ca. 1816 on;

Manikin or paper doll books: Booklets consisting of a figure or a series of figures with interchangeable costumes or heads which are usually accompanied by a short story or verse; paper doll books were first put on the market by S. and J. Fuller at their "Temple of Fancy" in Rathbone Place, London, 1810;

Peep show or vista books: Books, which began to appear around 1825, in which the pages are arranged in hinged planes which open like a concertina, out of which holes are cut to form a tunnel for viewing; format suggests eighteenth-century peep shows that consisted of a large box on wheels with peep holes that viewers looked through to see the scene inside; their attraction was the long panoramic view that was created by making the scenery and figures diminish in size from front to back and so create the illusion of distance;

Dissolving picture books: Popular in the 1860s, these books began merely as single printed sheets cut horizontally in such a way that when one of the horizontal pieces is moved, by the pulling of a tab, a new scene appears; eventually the single sheets were gathered into books; Dean and Co. in England specialized in such toy books which also were known as *transformations;*

Pop-up books: Also referred to as surprise books, such books, which became popular in the latter part of the nineteenth century, are often folded in such a manner that their stand-up pieces "pop up" when the book is opened;

Toy theater books: These books, which began as juvenile drama sheets around 1810, were extremely popular between 1820 and 1830; they consist of pages showing theatrical stars of the period against the scenery of their plays, sometimes in color, sometimes uncolored so the buyer could add the color; the cutouts were to be used on a permanent table-model stage; a script called a Book of Words was also often provided). FLP, JCG, PPL, TPL

1761

Robert Dodsley's *Select Fables of Aesop, and Other Fabulists* (an English translation of fables printed by John Baskerville for R. and J. Dodsley which along with Croxall's and L'Estrange's helped to create animals who are stock human characters, i.e., wise owl, vain peacock, silly monkey, etc., by using language suitable to each animal's character; twelve small, round engravings are numbered to correspond to the fables; author was a book seller, a publisher, and a personal friend of Samuel Johnson; an American edition was printed by James in Philadelphia, ca. 1790). AAS

A New History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the present Time. Adorned with Cuts of all the Kings and Queens who have reigned since the Norman Conquest (anonymous; a history of England designed for children; bound and gilt, published in London by John Newbery).

The Newtonian System of Philosophy, adapted to the Capacities of young Gentlemen and Ladies, and familiarized and made entertaining by Objects with which they are intimately acquainted. Being the Substance of six Lectures read to the Lilliputian Society by Tom Telescope, A.M., and collected and methodized for the Benefit of the Youth of these Kingdoms, by their old Friend, Mr. Newbery, in St. Paul's Churchyard: who has added Variety of Copper-plate Cuts, to illustrate and confirm the Doctrine advanced (anonymous; a treatise explaining Newtonian philosophy designed for children; often advertised under the title, *The Philosophy of Tops and Balls;* published in London by John Newbery). BM

1762

The Art of Poetry on a New Plan, illustrated with a great Variety of Examples . . . as may tend to form in our Youth an elegant Taste and render the Study of this Part of the Belles Lettres more rational and pleasing (author uncertain; a two-volume work attributed to John Newbery who dedicated it to Robert, Earl of Holderness; published in London by John Newbery). BM

Oliver Goldsmith's *Plutarch's Lives, abridg'd from the original Greek, illustrated with Notes and Reflections, and embellish'd with Copperplate*

Prints (a five-volume "Compendium Biography" which was never completed because of the competition of Dilly's *British Plutarch;* bound in the vellum manner; published in London by John Newbery). PFL, YU

1763

John Newbery's *A Compendious History of the World from the Creation to the Dissolution of the Roman Republic. Compiled for the Use of young Gentlemen and Ladies by their old Friend, Mr. Newbery* (a two-volume history designed for youth embellished with a variety of "copper-plates"; published in London by John Newbery). BM, St

1764

An History of England in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son (two volumes of letters originally attributed to Lord Chesterfield, but according to M. F. Thwaite, proof exists that Oliver Goldsmith was the author; published in London by John Newbery). BM, UOx

An History of the Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to which is added the Life of the blessed Virgin Mary (the story of the lives of Jesus and the Virgin ascribed to Oliver Goldsmith; the work forms Volume 2 in the Young Christian's Library; "adorned with a variety of copper-plate cuts"; published in London by John Newbery). St

An History of the Lives, Actions, Travels, Sufferings and Deaths of the most eminent Martyrs and primitive Fathers of the Church . . . (biographies of the Church fathers ascribed to Oliver Goldsmith; the work forms Volume 4 in the Young Christian's Library; "adorned with a variety of copper-plate cuts"; published in London by John Newbery). St

The (Renowned) History of Giles Gingerbread: a little Boy who lived upon Learning (author not established, but probably was John Newbery though he facetiously alleged it to be the work of Tommy Trip; various scholars have attributed it to Oliver Goldsmith, Griffith Jones, or Giles Jones; it is the story of a young boy who wants to learn to read in order to improve his economic station in life—as a reward, his father daily gives him fresh gingerbread with a letter of the alphabet imprinted on it; bound, gilt, and "adorned with Cuts"; fifteen woodcuts by "*Goody Two-Shoes* woodcutter"; published in London ca. 1764 by John Newbery; an American edition issued by Mein and Fleeming in Boston in 1768). BM

1765

The Easter Gift; Or, The Way to be (very) good. A book much wanted (anonymous; a book designed to direct children's lives toward goodness;

bound, gilt, and "adorned with Cuts"; published in London by John Newbery).

The Fairing: Or, (A) Golden Toy (Present) for Children, In which they may see all the Fun of the Fair, and at Home be as happy as if they were there . . . (anonymous; a pleasant pastime book; bound, gilt, and "adorned with Cuts"; published in London by John Newbery).

The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes; Otherwise Called Mrs. Margery Two-Shoes. With the Means by Which She Acquired Her Learning and Wisdom, and In Consequence Thereof Her Estate (author not established, but work is often attributed to Oliver Goldsmith; generally believed to be the first sustained piece of English fiction written especially for children; a story of a virtuous peasant girl who triumphs over adversity by marrying the lord of the manor; published in London by John Newbery; the first American edition was published by Hugh Gaine in 1775; a second American edition was published by Isaiah Thomas in 1787). BM, PFL, St, UOx

The Valentine's Gift: Or, a Plan to enable Children of all Sizes and Denominations to behave with Honour, Integrity and Humanity: very necessary in a Trading Nation (anonymous; a book designed to direct children to virtuous lives; bound, gilt, and "embellish'd with Cuts"; published in London by John Newbery). BM

The Whitsuntide Gift: Or, the Way to be (very) happy: A Book necessary for all Families . . . (anonymous; designed to show children the path to happiness; bound, gilt, and "embellish'd with Cuts"; published in London by John Newbery). UOx

1767

The Happy Child (anonymous; a popular chapbook published in Boston and sold at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill; the subtitle reads: *Or, a Remarkable and Surprising Relation of a Little Girl, Who Dwelt at Barnart;* the title-page woodcut was printed by Thomas and John Fleet and appeared in a *New England Primer* which used the cut to illustrate the alphabet verse "Job feels the Rod Yet Blesses God"; the woodcut was first used in Benjamin Harris's *The Holy Bible in Verse,* 1729). AAS

Sixpennyworth of Wit: Or, Little Stories for little Folks of all Denominations (anonymous; a collection of stories; bound, gilt, and "adorn'd with cuts"; published in London by John Newbery). St

The Twelfth Day Gift: Or, the Grand Exhibition . . . (anonymous; a typical Newbery "holiday book"; published in London by John Newbery).

James Ridley's *The Adventures of Urad* (an English fanciful tale taken from his *Tales of the Genii,* published in London in 1764; purported by the author to have been faithfully translated from a Persian manuscript by Charles Morell; also printed by Mein and Fleeming in Boston, ca. 1768).

1769

Frances Brooks's *The History of Emily Montague* (considered by some to be the first Canadian, as well as the first North American, novel, though printed in London by J. Dodsley; written in the same epistolary form as Richardson's *Pamela;* a novel of upper-class manners set in Quebec; this English author lived in Quebec for five years; author's other work includes *The History of Lady Julia Mandeville,* London: J. Dodsley, 1762; *All's Right At Last,* London: Printed for F. and J. Noble, 1774; *The Excursion,* London: Printed for T. Cadell, 1777; *The History of Charles Mandeville,* London: Printed for W. Lane, 1790).

1771

Thomas Bewick's *The New Lottery book of Birds and Beasts* (one of the earliest instances of a master illustrator putting his name to a work for children; an American edition was printed in Worcester by Isaiah Thomas in 1788; this English artist's other work includes *A Pretty Book of Pictures for Little Masters and Misses; or, Tommy Trip's History of Beasts and Birds,* London, 1779; *Fables,* 1779; *Selected Fables,* Newcastle: T. Saint, 1784; *Quadrupeds,* London: Walker, 1790; *History of British Birds,* London: Beilby and Bewick, 1797-1804; *Fables of Aesop and Others,* London, 1818; the artist's brother, John, also illustrated books, such as Berquin's *Blossoms of Morality,* 1796). BM, LC

1775

The New Testament adapted to the Capacities of Children, to which is added An Historical Account of the Lives, Actions, Travels, Sufferings, and Deaths of the Apostles and Evangelists . . . (anonymous; illustrated by Mr. Raphael and engraved by Mr. Walker; the book later appeared as two separate works, *The New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ,* 1764, and *An History of the Lives, Actions, Travels, Sufferings and Deaths of the Apostles and Evangelists,* 1763; published in London by John Newbery). St. TPL

Nurse Truelove's New-Year's Gift: Or, The Book of Books for Children. Embellish'd with Cuts; and designed for a Present to every little Boy who would become a great Man, and ride upon a fine Horse; and to every little Girl who would become a great Woman, and ride in a Lord-Mayor's gilt

Coach (anonymous; it contained "The House That Jack Built"; bound and gilt; published in London by John Newbery; an American edition was published by Isaiah Thomas, 1786, at Worcester, Massachusetts; similar to *Nurse Truelove's Christmas-Box,* London: Carnan and Newbery, 1750). UOx

1777?

Toby Ticklepitcher's *The Hobby-Horse, or Christmas Companion* (anonymous pseudonym; Elizabeth Newbery's 1784 edition of Francis Newbery's edition, advertised in the *London Chronicle* in 1771, is the earliest copy of the book that has been traced; the subtitle of the 1790 edition, printed for Elizabeth Newbery, summarizes the book's contents: *Containing among other interesting particulars, The Song of a Cock and a Bull, A Canterbury Story, and a Tale of a Tub. Faithfully Copied from the Original Manuscript, in the Vatican Library;* Hosea Sprague printed and sold illustrated copies in Boston in 1804; and an earlier edition is thought to have been issued by Isaiah Thomas in 1786). AAS

1777

Thomas Thumb's *A Bag of Nuts Ready Cracked* (anonymous; Thomas Thumb may have been a pseudonym of John Newbery; the first and second edition of the book were printed for Francis Newbery; the title page text of the ninth edition, which was printed for Elizabeth Newbery, explains the book's contents: *A Bag of Nuts Ready Cracked, or, Instructive Fables, Ingenious Riddles, and Merry Conundrums. By the Celebrated and Facetious Thomas Thumb, Esq. Published for the Benefit of all Little Masters and Misses Who Love Reading As Well As Playing;* Isaiah Thomas printed copies in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1786).

1779

Benjamin Franklin's *The Story of the Whistle* (a narrative written in both French and English and printed by the author in Passy, France, while he was the American ambassador; the story is titled *The Whistle: A True Story, Written to His Nephew* in a 1793 edition of Franklin's published works; author's other work includes *Maxims and Morals from Dr. Franklin,* 1807, which contains excerpts from Franklin's "words of wisdom," illustrated by the London publisher, William Darton; *Franklin's Way To Wealth,* Jacob Johnson of Philadelphia, 1808; *The Art of Making Money Plenty,* Samuel Wood of New York, 1811). FIL, HH, LC, UPa

ca. 1780

Entertaining Traveller (anonymous; a chapbook subtitled *A Brief Account of the Voyages and Travels of Master Tommy Columbus, in Search of the*

Island of Wisdom; with a description of that island: as also of the Rock of Curiosity, the Court of Ambition, the Field of Luxury, and the Desert of Famine; published in London by Elizabeth Newbery, wife of John; the subtitle describes the book's contents).

1780

Mary Ann (Maze) Kilner's *The Adventures of a Pincushion Designed Chiefly for the Use of Young Ladies* (two volumes of moralistic tales by Dorothy Kilner's sister-in-law; published in London by John Marshall; the subtitle states: "Imagination here supplies, What Nature's sparing hand denies, A, by her magic powers dispense, To meanest Object's thought and sense"; the author's other work includes *Adventures of a Peg-Top,* London: J. Marshall, ca. 1780; *Jemima Placid; or, The Advantage of Good Nature, Exemplified in a Variety of Familiar Incidents,* London: J. Marshall, 1783; *William Sedley; or, The Evil Day Deferred,* London, 1783).

Mrs. Teachwell's *Fables in Monosyllables* (a popular edition of fables with morals set up in dialogue form between a mother and her children; reissued in Philadelphia in 1798; "Mrs. Teachwell" is the pseudonym of Lady Eleanor Fenn; Fenn's other pseudonyms include Mrs. Lovechild, Nurse Lovechild, and Solomon Lovechild; the second part of an American edition of fables titled *Morals to a Set of Fables;* illustrated with numerous woodcuts; the author's other work includes *Juvenile Correspondence,* London: J. Marshall, 1783; *The Fairy Spectator,* London: J. Marshall, 1788; *Tommy Thumb's Song Book, for All Little Masters and Misses to be Sung to Them By Their Nurses, Until They Can Sing Themselves,* Worcester, Mass., 1788; *The Juvenile Tatler,* London: J. Marshall, 1789; *Cobwebs to Catch Flies; or, Dialogues in Short Sentences, Adapted for Children from the Age of Three to Eight Years,* London: J. Marshall, 1796?; *The Little Vocabulary,* London, 1814; *Mrs. Lovechild's Book of Two Hundred and Sixteen Cuts, Designed by the Late Lady Fenn, To Teach Children the Names of Things,* London: Darton, 1824; *The Child's Grammar,* London, 1831; *Talk About Indians,* Concord: Merrill, 1849; *The Clever Boy,* Philadelphia: Ball, 1850; *Sketches of Little Boys; the Well-Behaved Little Boy; the Covetous, the Dilatory, the Exact, the Attentive, the Inattentive, the Quarrelsome, and the Good Little Boy,* London: Dean, 1852?; *Sketches of Little Girls, Containing the Good-natured, the Thoughtless, the Vain, the Orderly, the Untidy, the Forward, and the Persevering Little Girl,* London: Dean, 1852; *The Poetical Alphabet,* Concord: Merrill, 1855). LC

1781

Mother Goose's Melody; or Sonnets for the Cradle (author not established; this work may have been Newbery's first publication of Mother Goose

rhymes, but first extant edition of Newbery publication is dated 1791; contains fifty-two nursery rhymes, including "Hush a-bye Baby," "Cross-patch," "Two little dicky-birds," "Ding dong, bell," "Three Wise Men of Gotham," "Hey diddle, diddle," "Jack and Jill," "See-saw, Margery Daw," "One, two, three, four, five," "Pease pudding hot," "Robin and Richard were two pretty men," and sixteen songs from Shakespeare's plays; Newbery's earliest compilation of rhymes may have been ca. 1765; a pirated American edition was printed in Boston by Isaiah Thomas, 1786).

ca. 1782

William Cowper's *The History of John Gilpin* (a popular ballad-sheet published by Joseph Johnson for adults in the *Public Advertizer,* November 14, 1782, but appropriated by children; Randolph Caldecott's color illustrations for the ballad were published in his toy book by Edmund Evans, 1878; the Caldecott Medal is embossed with a picture of Gilpin galloping through town; other editions of Cowper's work are titled *The History of Johnny Gilpin,* ca. 1810; W. Belch's *Diverting History of John Gilpin,* ca. 1815; *The Diverting History of John Gilpin: Showing How He Went Farther Than He Intended, and Came Safe Home Again. With Six Illustrations by George Cruikshank,* 1828; *The Diverting History of John Gilpin, Showing How He Went Farther Than He Intended, and Came Safe Home Again,* ca. 1830; *Cowper's Diverting History of John Gilpin with Twenty Illustrations by Percy Cruikshank,* ca. 1850; *The History of John Gilpin Showing How he Went Further Than He Intended and Came Safe Home Again,* ca. 1850; *John Gilpin* [Aunt Louisa's London Toy Books No. 8], ca. 1870; an early American edition titled *The Facetious Story of John Gilpin* published in Philadelphia by Wrigley and Berriman for Stephens and M'Kenzie, 1794). NYHS, PU, TPL

1783

Arnaud Berquin's *The Children's Friend* (translated from the French, *L'Ami des Enfans;* a twenty-four-part monthly series of moral tales, letters, dramas and dialogues published in various forms; the first English translation was published in London by T. Cadell and P. Elmsley; another popular translation by Mark Anthony Meilan was published in London by J. Stockdale, 1786; selections from *L'Ami des Enfans* were translated, compiled and adapted by Richard Johnson, published by Elizabeth Newbery under Johnson's pseudonym, the Reverend W. D. Cooper, and titled *The Looking-Glass for the Mind; or, Intellectual Mirror, Being An Elegant Collection of the Most Delightful Little Stories and Interesting Tales,* 1787; the second edition, 1792, was illustrated by John Bewick; an American edition illustrated by Alexander Anderson was published in Boston by J. Folsom ca. 1789; Bewick also illustrated Berquin's *Blossoms of Morality*, London, 1796). BM, TPL

Thomas Day's *The History of Sandford and Merton* (a popular moralistic story for children based on Rousseau's principles for educating children as set forth in *Emile,* 1762; first published as a long short story in 1783, then extended to second volume in 1786, and then to third volume in 1789; a typical didactic device [contrasting behaviors] is used to show the effects of education on rich, spoiled Tommy and on poor but self-reliant Harry; another popular Rousseauian story by this English author was *History of Little Jack,* embellished with twenty-three cuts said to be by John Bewick; originally published in Stockdale's *Children's Miscellany,* 1787; the author's other work includes *The Grateful Turk,* 1789).

Comtesse de Stéphanie Félicité du Crest de Saint Aubin Genlis's *Adèle et Théodore; ou, lettres sur l'éducation;* published in London by Bathurst and Cadell; the author's other work includes *Tales of the Castle,* translated by Thomas Holcroft, 1784; and *The Beauty and the Monster,* the first children's book to be issued by Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, Massachusetts, 1785, advertised as a comedy from the French of Madame de Genlis). AAS, BM

Dorothy Kilner's *Life and Perambulations of a Mouse* (a popular moral tale designed "no less to instruct and improve, than . . . to amuse and divert"; the author's works are sometimes confused with her sister-in-law Mary Ann (Maze) Kilner's similar writings for children; the author's other work published in London includes *Short Conversations; or, An Easy Road To the Temple of Fame; Which All May Reach Who Endeavor To Be Good,* ca. 1785; *The Rotchfords' or, The Friendly Counsellor: Designed for the Instruction and Amusement of the Youth of Both Sexes,* 1786; *The History of a Great Many Little Boys and Girls, for the Amusement of All Good Children of Four and Five Years of Age,* ca. 1790; *The Village School . . . ,* John Marshall, ca. 1795; *The Rational Brutes: or, Talking Animals,* Vernor & Hood, 1799; *The Holiday Present . . . ,* Wilson and Spence, 1803; *First Going To School: or, The Story of Tom Brown and His Sisters,* Tabart, 1804). BM, TPL

Noah Webster's *A Grammatical Institute, of the English Language . . . Part I* (a famous spelling book, the "Blue-backed Speller" as it came to be known; popular for over a hundred years in America; published in Hartford, Connecticut, by Hudson and Goodwin). NYPL

1784

Gammer Gurton's Garland (anonymous; a 1784 chapbook containing numerous nursery rhymes including "There was an old woman, who lived in a shoe," "Bye baby bunting," "Ride a cock horse," "Hark, hark, the dogs do bark," "Goosey, goosey gander," "A diller a dollar," "Come

let's to bed, says Sleepy Head''; an 1810 edition, subtitled *The Nursery Parnassus* and published in London by Stockton, contains 136 traditional rhymes edited by Joseph Ritson; it has been an important source for later collectors; the latter contains, among other rhymes, ''Little Bo-Peep,'' ''Old chairs to mend,'' ''Humpty Dumpty,'' ''I love sixpence, jolly little sixpence'').

1786

Mother Goose's Melody (thought to be first American printing of Newbery's English publication as pirated by Isaiah Thomas; among other works pirated by Thomas from Newbery were *Nurse Truelove's New Year's Gift,* ca. 1755; *Little Pretty Pocket-Book,* 1787; *Be Merry and Wise; or, the Cream of Jests,* ca. 1786).

Sarah Trimmer's *Fabulous Histories . . . Designed for the Instruction of Children respecting their Treatment of Animals* (the title was changed in a later edition to *The History of the Robins;* heavily moral in tone, this work was designed to instruct children on how to treat animals kindly; the writer believed children to be naturally evil and campaigned against what she felt to be wrong for them; she especially disliked giving children fairy tales, and said so in her periodical titled *The Guardian of Education,* 1802-1804; the author's other work includes *Sacred History,* in six volumes, 1782-1784, which covers English and Roman history and includes a number of engravings with an explanatory text to be displayed in classrooms and nurseries). BM, TPL

ca. 1788

Mary Wollstonecraft's *Original Stories from Real Life* (a collection of stories reprinted, with engravings by William Blake; the author was an early feminist whose daughter Mary became Percy B. Shelley's wife; her other work published in London includes *Tales for Youth, Thoughts on the Education of Daughters,* and *Vindication of the Rights of Women;* the author's husband, William Godwin, also wrote for children).

1788

Jacky Dandy's Delight; or, the History of Birds and Beasts (anonymous; a collection of animal stories which includes ''Androcles and the Lion,'' ''The Death and Burial of Cock Robin,'' and ''A Visit at Homely Hall''; printed by Isaiah Thomas).

The Juvenile Magazine; or an instructive and entertaining miscellany for youth of both sexes (existed for only one year; published in London by J. Marshall).

1789

William Blake's *Songs of Innocence* (lyrical poems about children, but not necessarily addressed to them; illustrated by this English master with hand-colored copper etchings, hand-printed and bound by Blake and his wife, Catharine; author-artist's other work related to children is *Songs of Experience*). BM, LBL

The Entertaining and Affecting History of Prince Lee Boo: With An Account of the Pelew Islands, and the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants (the story of a Pelew Islands prince who was brought to England after the wreck of *The Antelope* in 1783; the Pelew Islands, or Palau Islands as they are now called, are part of the Caroline Islands in the Pacific Ocean east of the Philippines).

Jean de La Fontaine's *Fables Calculated for the Amusement and Instruction of Youth* (translated from the French, *Fables Chaisis,* published in Paris ca. 1672, by J. Poole and printed by Taunton; La Fontaine's fables were dedicated to seven-year-old Louis XIV and are based on Latin versions of Aesop; others are based on the fables of Bidpai; other early editions of La Fontaine's fables include *Fables and Tales from La Fontaine. In French and English,* London: Bettsworth, Hitch, and Davis, 1734; *Fables* translated into English verse by Walter Thornbury, with illustrations by Gustave Doré, London: Cassell, 1800?).

1792

John Aikin and Anna Laetitia Barbauld's *Evenings At Home* (a collection of stories by Unitarian brother and sister published in six volumes; Anna Barbauld's other work includes *Lessons for Children,* London, ca. 1780; *Hymns in Prose for Children,* London, 1781; *Cobwebs to Catch Flies,* London, ca. 1783; *Rational Sports,* London, ca. 1783; *Fables by Mrs. Teachwell,* London, ca. 1783; *Morals to a Set of Fables,* London, ca. 1783; author's sister, Lucy Aiken, wrote *Juvenile Correspondence,* London, 1816). TPL

1793

Mrs. Pinchard's *The Blind Child* (one of the author's popular books about an unfortunate but pious child; published in Philadelphia by Spotswood and Rice; the author's other work includes *The Two Cousins,* Boston: Etheridge, 1796; *Dramatic Dialogues for the Use of Young Persons,* Boston: Spotswood, 1798; *The Little Trifpler*, Boston: Spotswood, 1798). AAS

1795

Hannah More's *Cheap Repository Tracts: The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain [in two parts]. Black Giles the Poacher, and the History of Tawny Rachel*

the Fortune Teller, Black Giles' Wife, The History of Tom White, the Postilion [in three parts]. (chapbook-like tracts, with some parts written by More's sister, designed to show English children and adults the values of religion and industry through vigorous narratives; first published under the pseudonym "Z"; an attempt to counteract Jacobin influence and atheism; these verses and short sermons were to be read at home and in school; although published by J. Marshall, London, millions of copies were distributed through the Religious Tract Society which was founded in London in 1799; the author's other work includes other Cheap Repository Tracts: *Bear Ye One Another's Burthens, The Black Prince, The Good Mother's Legacy, The Grand Assizes, The Happy Waterman, The History of Diligent Dick, The History of Charles Jones, The Footman, The History of Hestor Wilmont,* in two parts, *The History of Mary Wood, The History of Mr. Bragwell, The History of Mr. Fantom, The History of Two Shoemakers,* in three parts, *The Hubbub, The Life of William Baker, Parley the Porter, Sorrowful Sam; or The Two Blacksmiths, The Strait Gate and The Broad Way, "'Tis All for the Best," The Troubles of Life, The Two Soldiers, The Wonderful Advantages of Adventuring in the Lottery;* a play, *Percy, A Tragedy,* Cadell, 1778; *The Fatal Falsehood,* Cadell, 1779; *The Plum-Cakes,* Marshall, 1796; *The Cottage Cook; or Mrs. Jone's Cheap Dishes,* Marshall, 1797; *Hints Toward Forming the Character of a Young Princess,* Cadell, 1805; *Bible Rhymes,* Wells, 1821; *Stories for Young People,* T. Allman, 1840). BM, JRUL

1796

Maria Edgeworth's *The Parent's Assistant* (the first of many editions of this three-volume collection of popular stories for children who are rewarded for honesty, cheerfulness, and hard work; its prolific Irish author was a skillful describer of character and is today considered to be one of the best of the children's moralists, especially as seen in her popular story "The Purple Jar"; the author's other work includes *Early Lessons,* ten volumes, London, 1801, which are stories for younger children, some of them reprinted from *The Parent's Assistant and Practical Education; Moral Tales,* London, 1801; *Popular Tales,* 1804; *Frank: A Sequel to Frank in Early Lessons,* two volumes, London, 1822; *Harry and Lucy Concluded: Being the Last Part of Early Lessons,* four volumes, London, 1825; *Little Plays for Children,* including "The Grinding Organ," "Dumb Andy," and "The Dame Holiday School," London, 1827; *Helen, A Tale,* three volumes, London, 1834; *Orlandino,* Edinburgh, 1848; *The Most Unfortunate Day of My Life: Being a Hitherto Unpublished Story, Together With The Purple Jar and Other Stories,* London, 1931; early American editions of Edgeworth's books were published by Jacob Johnson and were illustrated by Alexander Anderson, sometimes called "the father of wood engraving in

America''; the author's father, Richard L. Edgeworth, wrote the Rousseauian book, *Practical Education: or, The History of Harry and Lucy,* with the help of his wife, Honora Sneyd, and daughter Maria; it urges children to be their own teachers and includes a glossary of difficult words). BM, LC,D TPL, UOx, YU

Lady Templetown's *The Birth-day Gift or The Joy of a New Doll* (a brief story accompanied by seven illustrations engraved from paper cuttings made by the author, Elizabeth Broughton Upton; James Girton did the calligraphy and Tompkins did the engravings; the book is dedicated to Princess Amelia). TPL

Chapter 5

Nineteenth Century (1800–1899)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In Britain

In England the nineteenth century was a period of change centered on the machine age. The earliest stages of the Industrial Revolution were based on a system of canals, improved roads, and waterpower. But by 1781 James Watt had developed a rotating engine powered by steam. At first, steam power was used only on a small scale in the textile industry. But when George Stephenson applied the principle of the stationary engine to the locomotive in 1814, the age of the railroad and subsequent mechanization began.

Although locomotives were first used only in coal mines to pull heavy loads short distances, the concept of long-distance hauling soon developed. By 1835 the first long-distance railway line from London to Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Preston was completed. By 1844 the outline of the present British railway system was complete; although the pattern resembled the canals of fifty years before, there the resemblance ended. Where canal hauling had been slow and cargoes small, the railroad was fast and could carry huge loads. The coming of the locomotive meant the dawn of the Age of Iron which meant enormous progress in mechanization, greater production of goods, and better communication. In 1851, the Great Exhibition, organized by Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert, showed 6 million Englishmen the triumphs of the Industrial Revolution. Although the profits of these triumphs would be unevenly distributed, the dream of progress and prosperity based on mechanization was firmly fixed.

The Age of Steel followed the Age of Iron when, in 1856, Henry Bessemer invented a process for making steel cheaply in almost unlimited amounts.

Eleven years later William Siemans invented the open-hearth process for smelting iron ore. At first only non-phosphorous ore, which had to be imported from Sweden and Spain, could be used, but in 1879 Sidney Gilchrist Thomas modified the process to include phosphoric ores. Steel production increased in England, but not as much as in Germany where there was an almost unlimited supply of such ores. After 1879, England's industrial competitors, Germany and the rapidly industrializing United States, surpassed it in coal and steel production.

Meanwhile, England's population was growing. By 1851 only two-thirds of the food needed in the island nation could be supplied by British farmers. Although this shortage at first meant great prosperity for farms, newly equipped with steam-powered machinery, later in the century the farm economy collapsed as steamships brought cheap wheat produced on the virgin soil of America's prairies.

Steamships at first were clumsy; they had heavy engines and little cargo space because so much of their space had to be used for carrying coal. But in 1854 an engine was devised that provided more power with less fuel, thus increasing available cargo space. Sailing ships quickly went into a decline, and they never recovered. By 1880 the British merchant navy was equally divided between sail and steam, but soon after, steamships replaced sailing vessels rapidly. Sailing ships, for example, could not use the Suez Canal, which opened in 1869 and became one of the major trade routes of the world. International trade was Britain's life blood. In the 1870s the British merchant fleet supplied two-thirds of the world's imports of manufactured goods. Britain not only carried its own trade in its ships, but was also carrier—and banker and insurer—to the world.

In general, Britain flourished, and even for the poor, life gradually improved through the century. But the poor had been exploited to create the industrial system. Social changes, though great, were slow to come. Some reforms such as the Factory Act of 1833 and the New Poor Law of 1834, which were meant to provide initiative to the poor by making poverty disgraceful, in reality brought new hardships. It was thought that cash welfare grants encouraged the poor to beget more children to get more money, and the new laws brought no real relief; in fact, they authorized the well-off to herd the poor into workhouses. From the 1830s on, the employment levels of the laboring class fluctuated with each new technical achievement, often throwing thousands into deepest poverty while business in general flourished.

The population continued to grow. By 1871 London was a city of 3,250,000 people, and other large cities increased almost as fast. Middle- and upper-class people enjoyed rising wealth from the machine age and even called for increased growth. But some critics, such as Benjamin Disraeli in his Crystal Palace speech in 1872, pleaded for attention to the health of millions of

working people herded together in the overcrowded slums. Other critics, such as the radical John Bright, thought that attention should also be paid to the voting rights of these people, and that they should participate in electing Parliament. But most people, even the serious, thought of the working class as a "mob" and their "violence" was greatly feared. While the poor frequently evoked sympathy—often patronizing to be sure—and even genuine charity, they were seen almost universally by their "betters" as "ignorant" and unfit to take part in government.

But reform was in the air. The vote had long been confined to a small class of property owners, but now attempts began to include more people in the democratic process. The first bill to give voting rights to the working class was made by John Russell in 1831. Although it failed, in 1867 a similar bill passed and doubled the total number of working-class male voters, their eligibility based on sex and rental as well as ownership of property. Other reforms followed, especially after William Gladstone became prime minister.

Gladstone also attempted to make peace with Ireland. Although he energetically tried to persuade Parliament to extend self-government to Ireland, he failed. Ireland would remain deeply discontented.

Gladstone admired thrift, self-control, and hard work; he tried to provide freedom to the individual so that the individual, without government aid, could make a decent life for himself. Under Gladstone, for example, the civil service was opened to competitive examinations so that many young men of the lower classes could find work; he also reformed the army. The Education Act of 1870 laid the foundations for a national system of education, and the Ballot Act of 1872 provided for the use of the secret ballot.

Nevertheless, for some, especially the trade unions, the Liberal party's reforms came too slowly, while others thought the changes were too rapid. In the elections of 1874 victory went to the Conservatives, and Disraeli, Queen Victoria's favorite, became prime minister. Largely because of Disraeli's support, Victoria evolved as the beloved head of a great empire both at home and abroad while a new series of reforms began. The 1875 Public Health Act improved sanitation and fought infectious diseases. There followed provisions to pull down the worst slums and build better housing; to procure pure water, parks, and recreation; to prevent wealthy landowners from absorbing public lands; to protect trade unions by allowing picketing and strikes; to protect workers by regulating hours and working conditions, and by regulating the loading and insuring of ships to protect sailors, who had been at the mercy of the shipping-line owners. All these reforms reflected a tendency away from the notion of individual self-control and toward government control.

Even when the Liberals were returned to power, reforms continued. Voting rights were extended again in 1884, giving male farm workers the

same voting privileges as male city workers. (Not until 1928 would women get the vote.) Nominated justices of the peace, who had traditionally carried out the work of local governments, were replaced by elected county councils. Thus, by the end of the nineteenth century, democracy had come to Britain, and at least the middle and upper classes led agreeable lives.

Life for the poor was not agreeable. In 1889, 30 percent of the population of London, the richest city in the world, lived in dire poverty. Such misery also prevailed in other cities and on farms. Private charities and voluntary groups tried to cope with many social problems. Some of these groups later developed into international organizations, such as the Salvation Army which was started in London's East End in 1865 by William Booth. Such efforts often aroused the wrath of politicians who wanted to maintain the status quo, the liquor trade for interfering with business, and even the Church of England which resented upsetting the social scale. Poor children were fed, housed, and trained for jobs, but they were often exploited for profit, and the workhouses in which they lived and were supposedly educated were frequently shabby and disreputable. Millions of youth emigrated, especially to Canada.

Meanwhile, the economy was faltering. In 1875 an agricultural depression had set in when cheap grain from the United States (and Canada in 1891) began to pour in. Industry went into a decline as Germany and the United States surpassed British production of manufactured goods. As conditions grew worse, socialism, touted through the trade unions, attracted many people. By the late 1880s a new direction in the working class was clear. The trade unions took firmer stands than ever before as the labor movement entered politics. By 1875 eleven working-class candidates had been elected to Parliament. In 1893, the workers formed the Independent Labour party under the leadership of Keir Hardie who wore his miner's cap and rough tweed suit to Parliament. Although the party made little immediate impact, by 1906 it had managed to get twenty-nine members elected to Parliament. By 1924, the Labour party had the power to form a government and make its leader, Ramsay MacDonald, the prime minister.

In the United States

By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the political break with Great Britain was complete. The United States had survived the War of Independence (1775-1783) and the critical reconstruction period (1783-1789) that followed. At first the central government was weak; it was merely a congress of representatives from thirteen separate state governments held together by the Articles of Confederation. Congress had no control over the foreign trade of each state, nor could it coin money or levy taxes. When John Adams, as envoy, went to England to discuss a commercial treaty, he was asked to bring representatives from the thirteen states. Britain thus began by dealing

with each state separately, as if there were no united government, as indeed there was not.

In addition to problems abroad, the thirteen states had lands with indefinable claims that stretched westward. When settlers began moving west, it was clear that these claims had to be settled if domestic peace was to be maintained. The weaknesses of the central government quite naturally led some Americans to lean toward a monarchial system in order to bring more stability to the new country. Finally, a constitutional convention was called in 1787 in Philadelphia. After a difficult period of hammering out the details, the Constitution of the United States emerged. In 1788, the first Congress under the new Constitution met in New York.

The problem of supremacy of the federal government, which appeared to be settled, and the problem of slavery, which would be even more difficult, would greatly affect the development of the new country. Slavery began early in the New World. As early as the 1490s the Spaniards had enslaved Indians in the Caribbean. In the Pequot War of 1637, more Indians were enslaved. There is some evidence that captured Indians were used to work in mines and on plantations as late as the Revolutionary War. The slavery of blacks had its origins when a Dutch ship sold indenture contracts for twenty Africans at Jamestown in 1619, but these people were freed when their terms of service were over. It was not until the middle of the century that blacks became slaves for life.

Almost from the start men of conscience were troubled about the slave trade. Thomas Jefferson, who owned slaves himself, openly accused Great Britain of preventing every attempt on the part of the colonists to check the importation of slaves because of their commercial value to that nation. The trade did not stop. Britain, along with Spain and Portugal, had large landholdings in America and needed laborers to work the lands. The labor of slaves meant great commercial advantage to these nations and to American landholders as well. Many colonists, however, who accepted slavery on plantations had trouble accepting the cruelties of the hunts in western Africa and the horrors of the trans-Atlantic voyages. From the first, there were protests by some, but the enormous economic advantage to others overrode conscience.

In eighteenth-century Britain, as well as in America, there was great agitation against the slave trade. In 1770 there were 15,000 slaves in Britain, many of whom were brought from the New World by their owners; but in 1771, after a test case, slavery in Britain was abolished. In a similar test case in Massachusetts, slavery was abolished in 1783, but slaves were not permitted to enter the state's borders. Many Southern states condemned the trade as did many Southern statesmen such as Thomas Jefferson and George Washington; yet presumably because the slaves were their only domestics, these leaders, like many other plantation owners, kept slaves. While there

was always a strong group in Virginia that favored freeing the slaves, other groups feared that freeing these people so recently arrived from Africa would wreak havoc in the new country. Still others enjoyed the great economic profits realized from slaves too much to give them up. The question of slavery was a plague upon America from the start. Its influence would profoundly affect the course of the nation's development.

Although the question of a strong central government would go on being debated, during George Washington's presidency (1789-1797) a sound federal government was organized. But fears of an overly strong central government persisted. The election of Democrat-Republican Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809) ensured the triumph of democratic ideals. Jefferson believed that government should rest in the hands of those who labored and applied capital directly to the natural resources and stressed simplicity in running the government. Under Jefferson the new nation expanded rapidly. The Louisiana Territory, purchased from France, added the area between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. And Alexander Hamilton organized a workable banking system.

The years following Jefferson's presidency were characterized by a period of nationalism, most obvious in the War of 1812 with Great Britain, ostensibly over violations on the high seas. The outcome of the war was inconclusive, but political maneuvering succeeded in breaking Indian power, in giving impetus to the factory system in New England by keeping out foreign goods, and in providing a sense of national unity. Because of a need for capital, Republicans sought financial aid from Federalist bankers, and the result was a trend toward a one-party system. Abroad, the decline of Spanish influence in the world led to American absorption of Florida in the treaty of 1819. But when Britain suggested that the United States help stop France from recovering its colonies, President James Monroe issued the doctrine of no interference in Europe's internal affairs.

By the mid-1820s an era of relative domestic stability ended when sectionalism began to divide the nation. One of the most bitter sectional debates centered on the admission of Missouri to statehood in 1818. Its settlers, most of whom came from the South, expected Missouri to become a slave state, but the House of Representatives passed a bill in 1819 forbidding importation of slaves and providing ultimate emancipation of all slaves born in Missouri. The Senate, however, did not pass the bill. Various congressional compromises tried to balance the number of free states with the number of slave states, but they were sharply debated until the Missouri legislature pledged that nothing in its constitution would be interpreted to abridge the rights of citizens, that is, to place restrictions on slavery. After long wranglings and countless compromise moves, Missouri was admitted to the Union in 1821, but the Missouri Compromise would remain a volatile issue.

Other forms of sectionalism were also evident. Industrial states often competed. Factional politics and diverse economic interests, including the slavery issue, characterized Andrew Jackson's term in office. A westerner, Andy Jackson, hero of the War of 1812 and an Indian fighter, sparred openly with Republican John Quincy Adams and won the presidency. Jackson symbolized the new democratic spirit.

Economic changes included the coming of the first locomotive in 1829 and the expansion of canals into the Middle West. By 1835 the national debt was extinguished, but by 1837 a severe panic was in progress; it was brought on partly because of banking instability and by President Andrew Jackson's suppression of the Bank of the United States, but mainly by irresponsible monetary operations of lands in the West.

Economic changes paralleled political changes. When Jackson's successor, Democrat Martin Van Buren, was unable to recoup his party's power, the opposing Whigs united in 1890 to elect William Henry Harrison, who died after serving one month. John Tyler, the first vice-president to ascend to the presidency, soon found himself a president without a party when his rift with Henry Clay, the party leader, over Tyler's vetoing of a national bank, caused the resignation of his cabinet.

In 1845, under James Polk, Texas was admitted as a state, but quarrels with Mexico over the annexation of Texas and settlement of claims arising from injuries and property losses sustained by Americans in the various Mexican revolutions, along with America's desire to acquire California, brought about the breakdown of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico. Although Polk sent a representative to negotiate a settlement, thereby purchasing California and New Mexico and assuming liability for the claims of United States citizens in return for boundary adjustments, Mexico would not negotiate. After armed clashes on both sides, war broke out in 1846. Unable to present a united front because of internal strife, Mexico lost the war. The treaty of 1848 gave the United States two-fifths of Mexico's territory, $15 million, and the assumption of American claims against Mexico. Although the question of the territory was now settled, whether or not that territory would be free or slave revived the slavery issue.

A rising spirit of equality and democracy called for the abolition of property qualifications for voting, for direct election of more officials, and for liberalizing state constitutions. The immigration of more than 5 million aliens, mostly European, from 1820 to 1860 to nonslave states added greatly to the power of the North, which generally favored abolition.

Public education in the North and the Middle West was expanding and improving, as evidenced in the new middle class's support of the founding of 174 colleges and universities between 1820 and 1860. Cultural societies proliferated; temperance lecturers and feminists usually faced at least polite

listeners; romantic novels, periodicals, and "ladies' magazines" flourished. The California gold rush of 1849-1850 stirred the nation's imagination. Imprisonment for petty crimes was abolished; utopian socialists as well as doomsday predictors got sympathetic hearings.

Leaders of widespread reform movements more and more debated the issue of slavery. William Lloyd Garrison's publication of the *Liberator* in Boston in 1831, the Underground Railroad's assistance to escaping slaves who told of slavery's cruelties, and the lynching and murder of slaves and abolitionists emphasized the seriousness of the slavery issue. Westward expansion was also linked to the question of slavery in the Wilmot Proviso of 1846 which implied that no new states could be slave. Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850, which divided the West into slave and free, tempered the matter for a time, but neither slave nor nonslave supporters were satisfied. The issue was reopened when the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, aimed to admit Kansas as a slave state. A new party, the Republicans, established in 1854, opposed the expansion of slavery. Violence over the issue became increasingly frequent throughout the land, and in 1859 John Brown raided the federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia).

In 1860, with feelings running high, Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected president. As a result, in 1861, South Carolina seceded from the Union, and the Confederate States of America was launched. The move was supposedly based on the constitutional right of voluntary secession, but more realistically it was the result of irreconcilable economic conflicts, including slavery. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, the North took up arms. The Civil War, or War Between the States, had begun.

Because both sides were ill prepared, the war was predicted to be short, and it was to be fought by volunteers. By the end of the long, bloody conflict in 1865, both sides had been forced to use conscription, involving nearly 4 million men, and the war had cost the North 5 billion dollars and the South 3 billion. Both sides had lost their finest young men to battle and disease.

Because of war production, the North boomed. The building of new factories and railroads, which would eventually provide stable currency and the backbone of the American industrial system, was a direct outgrowth of the struggle. The South, however, did not fare so well. Much of the war was fought on Southern soil, and most Southern states were decimated; much of their accumulated wealth was lost. Heavy destruction of property and great suffering and loss of life caused profound internal strife. But the war had at least settled two legal problems that had plagued the nation since its inception: slavery, and the ultimate supremacy of the federal government.

The assassination of Lincoln in April 1865 ended attempts to reestablish the Union quickly. Under Reconstruction (1865-1870), the Southern states

were placed under military governments. Blacks were granted suffrage, slavery was abolished, and Freedman's Bureaus were established. Almost at once, unscrupulous entrepreneurs from the North and inexperienced former slaves took over the Southern states' governments. In the ensuing confusion, secret white societies (most prominently the Ku Klux Klan) incited disruption and violence, turning many Northerners against Reconstruction. By 1876, most conservative Confederate leaders were back in power with former slaves playing smaller and smaller roles.

The dominant elements in the last quarter of the century were economic and social. At home, the nation was extending its industrial system, and the federal government was subsidizing private enterprise by granting 131 million acres of land to individuals and companies. The first transcontinental railroad, completed in 1869, along with subsequent ones in the 1880s, stimulated migration westward and helped develop Great Plains farms and western ranches. At the same time devastation of Indian lands resulted in more than two hundred bloody battles between 1869 and 1876. Meat packing, petroleum, steel production, and flour milling were among the largest industries, but textiles were also important. The shift of textile companies from New England to the South in search of raw material and cheap labor created a new economic empire. Abroad, the United States intervened in Cuba in 1895, when revolt against Spanish control threatened American sugar interests. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines as colonies.

After a brief depression, the United States under William McKinley and his gold-standard Republicanism enjoyed an upward swing in business, and by the end of the 1800s the nation's mood was buoyant. But in spite of the general optimism, the conversion of the United States into the world's leading manufacturing nation had brought profound social changes. From the Civil War on, shifting social patterns fostered the relentless and highly approved pursuit of wealth, labeled by Mark Twain as the Gilded Age. The rich were more extravagant than ever, while the poor (mostly newly arrived immigrants and former slaves) were wretched. Life for middle-class Americans, however, seemed relatively secure. By the end of the century, most Americans looked forward eagerly to the ever-expanding prosperity that the next century promised.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKS

In Britain

In the 1800s Britain led the world in book production. Receptive to new techniques created by the Industrial Revolution, British printers made many innovations throughout the period. In 1800, the finest printer in Britain, William Bulmer, was experimenting with the iron Stanhope press which

would almost double production. Another well-known printer, Thomas Bensley, was promoting the cylindrical press. By 1814, the *London Times* was printed on steam-powered presses, after steam was first applied to the printing press by Friedrich Koenig in 1812 in Germany; books, however, would not be printed by steam press to any extent before mid-century. A papermaking machine, invented by Didot in France in the late eighteenth century, was in commercial operation in England by 1812. In 1820 cloth bindings were introduced; by the end of the century almost all books were cloth-bound and machine-assembled. In 1822 William Church invented a letter-founding machine which cast letters mechanically rather than by hand. In 1828 Applegarth and Cowper invented the four-cylinder press which evolved to the rotary press by 1866. Book jackets came into use in 1833. By 1840, wood pulp, although it produced inferior paper, was being used to make continuous rolls; until this time, paper was manufactured mostly from rags as single sheets.

While advances in technology were many, changes in typography were few as British printers such as Bulmer and Bensley continued the traditions established in the eighteenth century, the production of neat and classical typefaces. Charles Whittingham, however, who came to the Chiswick Press in 1824, revived the Caslon old-style and helped to make Chiswick one of the most influential presses of the Victorian period. Whittingham's partner, William Pickering, promoted the first cloth-bound book and designed the first modern title page, avoiding the characteristic long title but setting the necessary letters in careful arrangement. The Chiswick Press printed many fine books, especially their "Aldine Edition of the British Poets" series. They also printed books reminiscent of earlier times, using woodcuts, ornaments, and black-letter type printed in red and black on beautiful paper. *Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book* (1869) with woodcuts by Mary Byfield is considered their masterpiece.

Throughout the century various composing machines were patented, such as the linotype and the intertype, machines which cast type in one-piece "slugs" for each line from matrices assembled at the touch of a keyboard. But the most important composing machine, the monotype, was invented by an American, Tolbert Lanson, in 1889; it cast type in individual letters from banks of matrices, guided by a perforated tape made on a keyboard. Along with advances in composing machines came experimentation with photography, eventually resulting in the application of photographic methods to all types of pictorial reproduction, line engraving, photogravure, lithography, collotype, and finally offset.

Methods for illustration, particularly in color, were also undergoing experimentation. Early in the century, aquatints, which reproduced the colors of the English romantic landscape paintings that were so popular at this time, were made by many artists, including J. M. W. Turner. William

Blake was also using color in his graphic processes, but Blake was going his solitary way of genius. Although the moody symbolism of his great books was not understood by the public of his time, his work, especially his hand-colored plates, is a landmark in British illustration.

A more important event for the future of printing in color was the coming of lithography. Although lithography had been invented about 1796 and was widely used on the continent by many artists (Daumier, Goya, Gericault, Charlet, Delacroix), few quality lithographs had been produced in Britain until the 1830s. Wood engraving, perfected by Thomas Bewick at the end of the eighteenth century, remained the most common illustration medium. If color was used, until about 1840 it was almost always applied by hand, often by amateurs, usually children, who filled in the colors according to a guide—one child painting the red, one the yellow, and so on. While some notable English lithographers were at work, among them Edward Lear whose children's book, the *Book of Nonsense* (1846) is a landmark, most lithography was used for commercial work, maps, labels, and cheap editions of toy books for children, starting with the English publication of the German cautionary tale, *Struwwelpter* in 1848. It should be mentioned that Edward Lear, often credited with the creation of the limerick, was probably inspired as a young boy by a set of anonymous books containing limericks and brightly colored drawings, *Anecdotes and Adventures of Fifteen Gentlemen* (1820), published by John Marshall.

Improved methods of engraving (on copper and steel) intrigued many English artists, particulary book and magazine illustrators with a bent for social commentary. Nonsense, caricature, and satire seem to have been particularly English. In the eighteenth century, Hogarth had commented on British life in his great satiric series, *The Rake's Progress.* In the early nineteenth century, Thomas Rowlandson published a rollicking commentary in *The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque.* Artists such as George Cruikshank and "Phiz" (Hablot K. Browne), both well-known illustrators for the humor magazine *Punch* as well as *The Illustrated London News,* began to do book illustrations; their work in Dickens's novels is especially memorable. George Cruikshank is also credited with what was probably the first book illustrated in the modern style for children, *Grimm's Fairy Tales* (1823). Other artists such as John Tenniel, who illustrated Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865), and John Leech and Richard Doyle were also doing illustrations for children's books, but much book illustration remained in the hands of hacks.

As the reading population increased, so did the demand for all types of printed material. Much of the demand was filled with cheap editions of popular novels, tracts, and "catnachery." The latter was the work of James Catnatch and successors, printing jobbers who published broadsides, song sheets, sensational stories about royalty, murderers, and the like, penny

ABC's, ballads, fairy tales, and rhymes for children. Although poorly printed from worn blocks, these products were cheap and widely read. Even though increased mechanization had reduced printing costs, well-printed books remained too expensive for the lower classes.

While some producers of nineteenth-century children's books published for commercial reasons only, others created children's books to promote educational or religious beliefs, manners, behavior, and morals. The rise of didactic literature, that is, moral tales and verses intended to instruct, made for thousands of titles. While such writers supposedly followed the admonitions of Rousseau to allow the child to develop naturally according to his interests, in practice youngsters were often burdened with the pressure of information. Fairy tales, as well as other works of the imagination, were considered a waste of time by many educators and by some, even dangerous. Every activity was turned into a lesson in geography, mathematics, or other school subject, and every thought or deed had some moralistic overtone. Didactic tales and verses were produced by a determined group of such lesser talents as Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Sherwood, and Mrs. Trimmer—and even by writers of greater talent such as Maria Edgeworth. Well-intentioned but relentless, these writers impressed upon the child the practical side of life, and many of their themes were humane ones, especially their sermons against the cruelty of slavery and the mistreatment of animals.

The Sunday school movement in Britain and America gave additional impetus to the rise of didactic literature. The Religious Tract Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Christian Tract Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Sunday School Union, Protectors of Children and Animals, temperance societies, slavery abolitionists, and many church-related groups all provided thousands of publications—magazines, books, and tracts—to promote their religious and social beliefs.

Books of high literary quality were also being produced. British writers of great children's books of the nineteenth century include such illustrious names as Charles Dickens, Lewis Carroll, George MacDonald, Edward Lear, Christina Rossetti, Anna Sewell, Robert Louis Stevenson, Lucretia Hale, Frances Hodgson Burnett, E. Nesbit, and Rudyard Kipling; still others, such as Joseph Jacobs and Andrew Lang, who were influenced by the German Brothers Grimm, collected the folk fairy tales.

Books with fine illustrations were also produced. Although illustration developed somewhat later in children's books than in adult books, the rise parallels the course of British mainstream printing. Although, as noted, some children's books before 1835 had hand-colored illustrations, few had printed colored pictures. Some exceptions were Mary Elliott's *Tales for Boys* and *Tales for Girls,* which had colored frontispieces, Mrs. Sherwood's *Caroline Mordaunt,* which is the first recorded use of the Baxter color-

printing process from woodblocks, and the Chiswick Press's Home Treasury series by Felix Summerly. But most illustrations in books for children before 1855 were not in color; as in adult books, most books for children contained traditional woodcuts or wood engravings, which were generally mediocre.

Chromolithography, several colors printed from a series of lithographic plates, had been invented in Britain by Charles Hullmandel in 1836. This process eventually became the chief method used, but it was often combined with woodblocks. Fine art books, that is, reproductions of paintings such as those in Henry Shaw's books produced by the Chiswick Press and those by Henry Noel Humphreys who made beautiful "illuminated" gift books, were printed in chromolithography. But at mid-century chromolithography was not widely used for general printing.

Although color printing from wood became an industry after 1850, the most notable book illustrators of the 1860s relied almost exclusively on wood engraving in black and white and the skill of such engravers as the Dalziel brothers, W. J. Linton, and John Swain. During this period wood engraving made two important advances: drawing on the block directly, and photographing drawings on wood, the latter pioneered by Henry Fox Talbot. (Photography would bring many changes: the first photoengraving appeared in 1851; the first halftones in 1881.)

The greatest advances in color printing came in the innovative woodcuts of Edmund Evans, the period's leading wood engraver, who improved the woodblock color process of Baxter and other pioneers. Evans's first book with full-color wood engravings was *Sabbath Bells* (1856), illustrated by Birket Foster. It was followed by *The Poems of Oliver Goldsmith* and *Common Wayside Flowers.* In addition to producing beautiful books for adults, Evans was much interested in creating high-quality books for children.

In the 1860s Evans began to print toy books, published by Routledge and Warne and illustrated at first by anonymous artists. But Evans succeeded in drawing the attention of great talents as it became clear that he was genuinely concerned with producing children's books of real beauty. Fortunately, Evans's toy books attracted Walter Crane, a first-rate designer, who had apprenticed with W. J. Linton.

It should be noted that the term "toy book" had come to mean any books for children that had pictures. But toy books, that is, books for fun, went back at least to 1760 when harlequinades, or turnups, first appeared. They consisted of pages covered with fold-overs that could be moved up or down to make other scenes. Verses or stories were sometimes printed on sheets with slots, with pockets fastened on the backs. Cutouts could be slipped through the slot and held in the pocket, thus changing the faces or limbs or costumes of the characters. (*See figure 15.*) From 1840 on, books with movable or removable parts—tabs, panels, flaps, fold-overs, cutouts, pop-ups —had a wide audience. Many artists were also creating illusion, shadow, and

silhouette books. One of the most popular creators was Charles Henry Bennett. All his illusion books were well received, but his first book, *Shadows* (1856), was probably his best.

Walter Crane was the first of the serious toy-book illustrators who wanted children's books to be works of art. Impressed by Japanese woodblock prints, Crane at first designed his books with attention to large areas of white space, flat color, and harmonious patterns; later, his work tended to a pre-Raphaelite, that is, richly ornamented, style. Crane's contribution to the development of color illustration was immense, not only for his toy books, but also for his adult work, such as his collaborations with William Morris of the Kelmscott Press. (*See figure 18.*)

Another artist who worked with Evans was Randolph Caldecott. Caldecott, following the high standards set by Crane and personally encouraged by him, experimented with various methods of reproduction—with his drawings usually being "photographed on the block and then passed through the engraver's hands." His style, especially his free, economical use of line, suited well the illustrating of active, robust stories for children. Although he published many works for adults, particularly the popular Washington Irving's *Sketch Book,* his children's picture books of the 1870s best reveal his characteristic engaging spirit. Today, the Caldecott Medal is given annually in America in his honor to the illustrator of the most distinguished children's picture book. (*See figure 17.*)

While Caldecott's characters usually cavort joyously across the eighteenth century British countryside, Kate Greenaway's work generally shows proper British children in old-fashioned costumes promenading in tidy gardens. Although her earliest works were undistinguished lithographs, her association with Edmund Evans and her use of his method of reproducing illustrations launched her career—one that was filled with prizes, commissions, and acclaim, even from such an astute art critic as John Ruskin.

There is no question that Greenaway was Evans's special protége. From the beginning he had such faith in her work that the first edition of their first publication, *Under the Window* (1878), ran to the then astronomical number of 20,000 copies. His faith was well directed. Her illustrations in both books and magazines, reflecting her serene, cheerful personality, made her name a household word. At her death, tributes came from thousands not only in Britain but in America, Germany, and France as well. Today, the Greenaway Medal is given annually in Britain to the illustrator of the best children's picture book. (*See figure 19.*)

Thus, the last quarter of the nineteenth century saw children's books becoming firmly established in the history and development of printing and illustration in England. Other notable achievements were also occurring. Just as new methods were being refined in photochemical processes, certain designers, such as William Morris and Aubrey Beardsley representing the

private press, looked to the past and revived interest in the primitive woodcut, with Morris going back to the fifteenth century for inspiration. Morris's elaborate edition of *The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer,* with eighty-seven woodcuts by Edward Burne-Jones (1896), was probably his greatest achievement in decorative but (according to some critics) not especially readable books. Morris's Kelmscott Press (which used only the best paper, ink, and printing and binding methods) was followed by other private presses such as the Doves and the Ashendene Press, which helped to raise standards of craftsmanship.

Throughout the century, much attention was paid to bindings, with the first cloth-bound book, as noted earlier, coming in 1820. But expensive and elaborate bindings were popular throughout the 1800s. In the 1840s and 1850s vellum, velvet, silk, leather, porcelain, tortoiseshell, gilt, papier-mâché, and varnished tartan paper on wood bindings were especially sought after. Children's books and cheap editions of adult books, however, were almost always bound in paper or imitation cloth throughout the period.

In the United States

In America, as in Britain, the nineteenth century marked the beginning of care in book production; only crude woodcuts had appeared in typical American books before 1800. At first, American wood engravers copied British originals for reprints, but experiments with steel engraving (for bank notes) began as early as 1810. Book illustration in America, however, would develop slowly with the years between 1840 and 1870 marking the first significant growth.

As in Britain wood engraving remained the dominant medium for most of the century. Alexander Anderson (1775-1870), considered the "father of wood engraving in America," was America's first professional illustrator. Anderson, intrigued by Bewick's "white-line" engraving, copied many of his blocks, including those from his *Quadrupeds* (1790), but he also reinterpreted Bewick. And he worked in his own style. Although most of his work was for adults, for children he did *Mother Goose* and *Children's Friend.*

In the 1840s the first American illustrator of consequence, Felix Darley (1882-1888), came on the scene. While he illustrated the adult works of Dickens, Poe, Irving, Longfellow, and others, he also illustrated the work of Mary Mapes Dodge, a popular American editor and writer of children's stories, as well as the work of Maria Edgeworth, Britain's foremost moralist for the young. Other important American illustrators of this period were William Croome, John McLenan, and Winslow Homer.

Although, as in Britain, wood engraving remained the most common medium for book illustration, other methods were being tried, including

lithography. One early and immense achievement in lithography was J. J. Audubon's publication of *The Birds of America* in London between 1827 and 1838. The elephantine-size, lithographed plates of the first edition accommodated the natural sizes of the American eagle, the wild turkey, and other large birds; a smaller-size edition was published in America in 1860. Another achievement was the work of the famous American firm of Currier and Ives which produced a large number of series as well as single-print lithographs of American landscapes.

Series books for children were popular in America throughout the century, but the 1830s saw the rise of two of the greatest series of all—the Peter Parley books by S. G. Goodrich, which began in 1827, and the Rollo books by Jacob Abbott, which began in 1835. If illustrated at all, series books almost always had undistinguished steel engravings.

The 1850s saw the origin of many illustrated magazines, such as *Harper's,* which increased the demand for wood engravers. But magazines, tracts, and annuals for children were known in England much earlier and were often of an evangelical nature. *The Juvenile Magazine* was one of the first in 1788; it was followed by *The Youth's Magazine or Evangelical Miscellany* in 1805. These early magazines contained sheets of music (often hymns), maps, religious exhortations, tales of travel, verses, biographies, and informational articles, and were usually illustrated with woodcuts or copper-plate engravings. Many of these magazines were bound into annuals designed to catch the Christmas-gift trade, such as *Blossoms at Christmas and the First Flowers of the New Year* (1825), *The Children's Friend* (1824), and *The Child's Companion; or Sunday Scholar's Reward* (1824). But there were dozens more, usually profusely illustrated and often with colored covers with colors having been added by hand. Magazines such as *The Boy's Penny Magazine* (1863) were priced cheaply so poor children, for whom they were produced, could afford a subscription. By 1890 the British market was saturated with scores of inexpensive reading materials, from evangelical tracts to blood-and-thunder thrillers, the latter enjoying tremendous popularity. As early as 1850 American publishers were hijacking these "shilling shockers."

Even earlier, in the 1840s, some American publishers who recognized the popularity of such fare were selling twenty-five-cent paper-covered novels which were full of sensationalism, romance, and adventure. The Beadle Publishing Company launched the American "dime novel." Irwin Beadle's first book, *Malaeska, or Indian Wife of the White Hunter,* by Ann S. Stephens, was published in 1860. Ann S. Stephens, who was a popular magazine writer and novelist in her own time, had produced a story which was not typical of the dime novel as it would later develop, for it was a story of Indian life. But it was full of action, and it opened the flood gates.

Malaeska sold 300,000 copies, and within five years it had been translated into five languages.

Beadle's second novel, *Seth Jones, or the Captive of the Frontier* by Edward Sylvester Ellis, was far more typical of what was to come. It would be the most successful title in the entire Beadle empire, selling over 600,000 copies; it was translated into six languages. Subsequently, once a month or oftener the Beadle presses rumbled off poorly written but exciting thrillers, such as *Apollo Bill, The Frontier Detective, Deadwood Dick on Deck,* or *Calamity Jane, the Heroine of Whoop-Up,* and hundreds more.

The "Beadles" and their successors swept the nation, feeding both adults' and children's appetites for action on the frontier, for belief in the importance of the individual, and for belief in an ideal world in which the patriot could achieve. Along with frontier fiction, detective thrillers, such as Halsy's *Old Sleuth Stories* and Coryell's *Nick Carter* series, sold millions of copies.

Magazines, usually priced at two or three cents, also enjoyed tremendous growth during this period; among them, *Our Young Folks* (1865), *The Riverside Magazine for Young People* (1867), *Harper's Young People* (1879), and *St. Nicholas* (1873) greatly influenced interest in writing and illustrating for the juvenile market. While much magazine material was the work of unknowns, many famous American and English artists and writers such as Charles Dickens, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mark Twain, Winslow Homer, Thomas Nast, A. B. Frost, and Howard Pyle also contributed.

In the last quarter of the century, American press work, at least for quality books, improved substantially. Daniel Updike of the Merrymount Press, influenced by the standards set by the Kelmscott Press, produced some outstanding books. Frederick Goudy was the most prolific type designer, Bruce Rogers the best typographer. As in England, the coming of photoengraving in the 1870s created a demand for photographing on wood. The coming of the halftone, which at first temporarily reduced standards, eventually attracted great talents. Even such a fine wood engraver as Howard Pyle began in the 1880s to paint illustrations which required the use of halftones for reproductions in books. (*See figure 20.*)

Pyle's influence on book illustration, especially on books for children, was enormous. As a practicing artist and teacher, he set high standards of art and craftsmanship. Pyle's vigorous approach to art and life influenced countless artists, including A. B. Frost, Frederick Remington, Jessie Willcox Smith, Maxfield Parrish, Frank E. Schoonover, Thornton Oakley, Pyle's sister Katharine, and especially N. C. Wyeth. Such artists along with talented writers, including Mark Twain, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Louisa May Alcott, and Mary Mapes Dodge, formed near the end of the century the "Golden Age of Children's Books" in America.

ATTITUDES TOWARD AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

In Britain

While the Age of Reason had produced the practical wisdom of the English philosopher John Locke, the subsequent Age of Enlightenment produced the French philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau, who called attention to the worth of the child and to the importance of child nurturing. Assisted by the public turmoil following the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars which turned families toward idealizing private life and domesticity, Rousseau's doctrines found great following first on the continent and later in England. He believed that the child, who was born in innocence, should be allowed to develop naturally; such thinking helped to bring new freedom to children. Like Locke, he attacked swaddling, but he also pleaded that mothers nurse their own children and that both parents pay attention to their offspring. From Rousseau onward, a new commitment to childhood was developing, at least among enlightened parents. But for a great part of Britain's population the effects of the new thought were slow in coming. Not until the nineteenth century were the subsequent social and educational reforms observable and then, though far-reaching, the immediate effects were not widespread.

The poor were still very poor in the early 1800s. Successive Enclosure Acts passed by Parliament in the eighteenth century had caused increased poverty among the rural poor, driving them to cities in search of employment. But the newly industrialized towns were unable to handle the influx of rural people, whose birthrates had soared during the Napoleonic Wars when there had been great demand for female and child labor. The resulting city slums were wretched. The new city dwellers, those fortunate enough to find work, worked long hours at machines driven by steam. Both adults and children, many having been recruited like soldiers, were part of the labor force. With no child labor laws in view for half a century, many of the ill-kempt and ill-fed children, especially orphans and foundlings, lived in barracks under grossly inadequate conditions, completely at the mercy of their employers. If poor children were schooled at all, they received only minimal training in reading and writing, usually in the barracks in which they lived.

In the first decades of the nineteenth century, 80 percent of the English cotton mill workers were children. Such cheap labor was highly desirable to the proprietors, one of whom said that the children were like "lively elves . . . whose work seemed to resemble a sport." But criticism of such "sport" existed early. The poet Robert Southey, for instance, who visited a cotton factory in Manchester in 1807, likened the children at work on the machines to a scene in Dante's *Inferno*. In 1833, he said the ". . . slave trade is a mercy compared to it [the factory system]." The criticism grew.

By 1841 the Select Commission reported that some children were kept at lace-making machines twenty-four hours a day; in 1843 the Miners Commission reported that mine-working children and women were "chained, belted, harnessed like dogs in a go-cart." Such workers, often wet and half naked, were used to open and close the ventilator shafts in the mines (a dangerous job) and also pulled or shoved heavy coal carts. If they refused to work they could be sent to prison. Chimney sweeping was another common occupation for poor boys until 1875 when legislation finally forbade boys to be so employed. The young were preferred as sweeps because their narrow shoulders and hips, aggravated by malnutrition, were good for lowering them into the chimneys in which they sometimes died of suffocation. Much exploitation of this sort was regarded with complacency because of the generally accepted notion that society had a place for everyone and everyone should accept his lot according to the laws of creation.

Poor children were commonly dealt severe punishments for minor infractions. As late as 1833, a child of nine was hanged for stealing five halfpence worth of paint. Child hangings, sometimes in public, were not uncommon, nor was the "transportation" of children overseas, a well-established practice first authorized in 1718. In 1834, for example, a boy of fourteen was sentenced to "transportation" for stealing a silk handkerchief, and a girl of ten for stealing a shawl and a petticoat; both were sentenced to seven years. Prisons, which often held children, were so overcrowded that many persons both young and old were kept in the "hulks," old ships lying in the harbors of the Thames in London and the Medway in Portsmouth. With no sanitary facilities, conditions aboard the "hulks" were the most horrible recorded in the history of British prisons.

Other offenses against poor children were child stealing, not punishable by law until 1814, and acts commonly committed by the children's own parents who legally owned them. Children of both sexes, for example, were often sold into prostitution by their own parents as late as 1886, when the age of consent was finally raised to sixteen. Parents commonly defended drinking by children and children's buying beer and gin, and parents commonly had children "fetch" their liquor from the pubs. Attempts to restrict parents from using their children as they saw fit were considered dangerous by many who felt that such intervention would undermine parental authority and upset the balance of society.

Even proposals of compulsory education, as well as meals for grossly undernourished children, were at first strenuously opposed as infringements of the rights of parents. Opponents felt that such assistance would also, along with undermining the family, lower personal initiative. Even the Charity Organization Society opposed such action, not wishing to imperil the principle of the sanctity of the family. Not until the end of the century were laws passed that protected children from their parents—in particular,

the Prevention of Cruelty Act and the Poor Law Adoption Act of 1889, and the Custody of Children Act of 1891, which gave the "poor child the same protection given by the Court of Chancery to wealthier children who have property bestowed upon them." The creation of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in 1895 brought about further reforms which eventually gave children the first legal protection in history. Along with the passage of laws for children's rights came advances in medicine and sanitation which would shortly improve the life of the young.

Changes in societal attitudes, especially toward the poor who committed crimes, were nevertheless slow to develop. From the mid-eighteenth century on there had been numerous rescue societies which attempted to assist poor, uneducated children who had drifted into crime. Voluntary foster parent plans, asylums, and reformatories were all tried, with varying results. The first real attempt to get at the causes of juvenile crime did not come about until the founding of the Society for Investigating the Causes of the Alarming Increase of Juvenile Delinquency in the Metropolis, in 1815. Its work, along with that of similar organizations, helped to reveal the flaws in society that caused children to do criminal acts and finally brought slow but inevitable changes in the public's attitude toward poor children.

Like crime, death was rampant throughout the 1800s, especially for the poor. Although registration of births and deaths for all classes was imprecise, it was estimated that, for example, half of the children born in 1831 died before age two. Among the working classes the infant death rate caused by starvation, unsanitary conditions, and unsuitable foods—and often drugs—soared. Opium was an especially common remedy to "calm" babies and was often used from the first day of life. Countless thousands of infants died from overdosing either by mothers or by those left in charge while the mothers worked, or from prolonged use which eventually resulted in death or in a "half-idiotic" life or a "ruined constitution." Among the aristocracy, on the other hand, life expectancy was rising, having jumped from forty-two years in the early eighteenth century to fifty-four years in the mid-nineteenth, with the middle-class life expectancy almost as high. But for the majority of the laboring classes, that is, 85 percent of the population, the loss of children was a fundamental expectation of life.

The upper classes, meanwhile, were experiencing an improvement in all aspects of life, with the exception of education. Many children of the well-off were more and more being viewed in the light of Rousseauian principles—especially by the Romantic poets who, like William Wordsworth, assumed that the child was in a state of grace coming straight from heaven "trailing clouds of glory." But the education of these children was far from ideal. Training for the professions was expensive and genrally of low quality. The public schools had become the dumping grounds for sons of the gentry and the middle class who had no prospects of going to the universities and

were in school only for social polish before entering the army, going to the colonies, or going into the civil service or business. Private boarding schools had a long tradition in British education; they were known as early as 1380. But even such schools, especially before the reforms of 1830 under Thomas Arnold, offered only fair education at best with discipline sometimes brutally severe or utterly lax. Parents felt that schoolmasters were unscrupulous, as indeed many were, and were far more interested in getting students for their business than in educating them. Some schoolmasters, on the other hand, felt that the parents did not care anyhow and that schools were only used for getting rid of surplus children at home, the results of improved medical practices and high fertility. It is clear that in certain schools living conditions, as well as education, were deplorable. After 138 children died from cholera in 1849 in a private school in Tooting, guardians were legally forbidden to send children to such institutions. But although the private school issue continued to be debated throughout the century, the English boarding school survived restraining legislation.

Education in general was still largely classical. When it did succeed in educating youth, it trained them almost exclusively for the clergy, law, medicine, and civil service. Even then, the professions were overcrowded, with agriculture and commerce not considered desirable. Talented young men, frustrated at not being able to procure the right sort of positions in society, often ended up as private tutors and intellectuals who spent their time in clubs and lodges, such as freemasonry, planning adolescent pranks, and carrying out, at least temporarily, experiments in living the Bohemian life and establishing utopian communities. By the end of the century, however, conditions in upper-class education had improved. Outwardly at least the English schoolboy was a serious and polished student dedicated to his school.

Throughout the nineteenth century, the moral improvement of youth through work and diligence, not education, was the life goal as set by their elders. Punctuality and exemplary behavior—that is, reformation of manners and morals—were taught as the means to success for all classes and, as such, took precedence over instruction. Educationalists, particularly women writers of the period who often had high ideals but little talent, championed materialistic values and practicality, while scorning "irrational influences" on the child's mind, such as fairy tales and nursery rhymes.

Regardless of class, discipline of children still tended to be severe. Although the incidences of caning began to diminish in the 1840s, not until the end of the century did even enlightened parents give it up and then with frequent misgivings. There are instances of children being whipped at age two for dirtying a frock, and at equally tender ages for falling, stumbling, crying, not being able to spell a word, and disobeying—all done by upper-class parents. Other punishments included withholding food. Food for children

was at best simple and monotonous, since most educated parents followed Locke's theories that fancy food was bad for children's bodies and minds. Children were never allowed to ask for food, but were expected, sometimes forced, to eat what was placed before them. As part of the hardening process long felt to be important in childrearing, upper-class children, who always ate away from their parents, were sometimes asked to join their parents at the end of the meal; but often they were given nothing, or perhaps a slice of fruit while the parents ate rich desserts, or they were given cake that was snatched away before they could eat it, or they were made to crack nuts for guests without eating any themselves, and so on. Although some parents were proud to handle their children without such coercion or without corporal punishment, such instances were unusual. But parental concern about the best disciplinary methods to use was in itself an enormous change in attitude over previous times. While some authorities continued to argue for severe punishment, more and more educators and parents argued for leniency.

Along with simple food, such as bread and milk, cold baths were advocated as health builders, especially by John Locke. Some Victorian parents tried to follow his cold-bath theory by submerging their offspring promptly upon arising, in some cases for as long as an hour—but first having to break the ice on the tub. In spite of the child's protests, the bath continued until the child was finally dried and wrapped in a light frock and then set down to a cold breakfast; hot porridge was sometimes offered in winter.

While the bath gown was almost always light, the usual dress was heavy, with little girls always wearing a chemise (vest), because it was "nice" to do so, underneath the rest of their clothes. Both sexes wore stays, boys till about seven, girls for the rest of their lives. Children were dressed in garters, drawers, flannel petticoats, white crinoline petticoats, black stockings, frocks, pinafores, and sashes—until boys were finally considered old enough to be permitted to wear "manly breeches." While some of these practices seem unenlightened and even cruel by present-day standards, it is well to remember that they were carried out according to the best authorities of the time; and they do indicate concern for children's welfare unknown to previous generations.

In the early part of the century, the evils of the Industrial Age were not recognized and the Age of Steam was even romanticized. The power of the mercantile classes was not yet threatening to the rich and, as in former times, the poor were largely ignored. The Georgians were in large part innocent of conditions of the world around them; the worst that wealthy children of that period were warned against was the possible sin of "false pride" in extravagant nobles.

Attitudes toward and the treatment of upper-class children of the Georgian period are clearly recognized in such children's books as Thomas Day's fictionalizing of Rousseauian theories in *Sandford and Merton.* The book

also laid down methods for teaching manners and morals, which were repeated in the hordes of such books that followed in the next thirty years: the use of characters (children) with contrasting behaviors in illusive story settings; innumerable instructional facts and moral lessons on behavior dispensed by all-knowing adults; sermonizing on the evils of fashionable life, on the dignity of labor, on the importance of rational principles (that is, allowing children to learn the consequences of their actions), on kindness—especially to animals—and on the blessings of living the simple life. Like Day, Maria Edgeworth, the most gifted of these didactic writers, expounded a rational approach through the popular "instruction-through-conversation" method, but she also advocated lessons in natural science, education for girls, and "modern" rather than classical training. These books taught duty to parents and patronizing benevolence toward the poor, who by the laws of nature were "bound to their station." Sensibility was frowned upon, and self-control took precedence over all emotional states.

By the Victorian period, duty to parents had become a dominant theme in all books for children. When fairy tales as well as other allegories were allowed, they were often used to point out moral principles. While the Georgians had largely ignored religion, pointing out the physical consequence of bad behavior (the rod), the early Victorians stressed the importance of a peaceful conscience, with correction coming through mental pressure and discussion of one's duty to ultimate authority, that is, to parents (on earth) and to God (in heaven). While submission to authority was a cardinal principle, sensibility (often rhapsodic), particularly in girls, was now acclaimed. In those decades, swooning was fashionable.

The middle years of the century produced a spate of tract books which revealed the evangelistic Victorian preoccupations with the sufferings of the poor (as individuals) and the evils of drink, gambling, and bad company that brought the benighted poor (as a class) low. Death was often lingered over; fictional characters were often either near death or at least recently ill. The themes and settings of stories frequently revealed extreme intolerance of other religions, social systems, and points of view; at the same time they taught carefulness, temperance, and the importance of the fixed social caste system ("do what you are intended to do"), as well as the necessity of working hard to achieve perfection.

Not until after 1860 did changes in the treatment of children begin in earnest. Then, a new appreciation of childhood is evident in many books given to them—fantasy, history, adventure, biography—but even then these stories were often touted to keep boys away from the popular "Penny Dreadfuls," not for their intrinsic value.

By the end of the century, British children of all classes were beginning to be thought of as people with enthusiasms and emotions worth noting and encouraging. Even the lot of poor children was improving. Medical inspection and the feeding of pauper children by educational authorities in

the industrial schools and workhouses where the children lived resulted in better living conditions and better education.

Important advances in education, influenced by developments on the continent, had occurred throughout the period. After visiting Switzerland in 1815, Robert Owen, for instance, had established the first British infant school for children from "as soon as they could walk" to age six. Improvements in teacher training, based on the work of Pestalozzi and Fellenberg, had also occurred. But because British democracy had long insisted that schools were outside of the sphere of government, a national system of education was slow to develop. Milestones along the way were the Factory Act of 1802 for apprentices, but it was evaded when proprietors refused to call their child laborers "apprentices." Further reforms were blocked by those who feared that education of the masses would bring about rebellion. Not until 1833 did Parliament vote any money for schools, and not until 1841 did teacher training institutions receive any government grants. Thus, education remained hard for many to achieve. In Liverpool as late as 1870 one-fourth of the children never attended school. But in that same year the Elementary Education Act was passed, providing elementary schools at public expense. For the first time school districts would have elected boards for the purpose of establishing schools where none existed. While the government continued to aid private schools, it had at last established a system of public schools for the "school-less multitudes," as Matthew Arnold called them. By 1880 England had compulsory attendance laws for all children under twelve.

In 1871 another educational reform came with the passing of the University Tests Act, which opened Oxford and Cambridge to non-Anglican students. Oxford and Cambridge had been the only universities in England until the founding of the University of London in 1828 and the University of Durham in 1832, although Scotland had long had four universities. Near the end of the century other universities were organized in the larger provincial towns, providing higher education for a much wider spectrum of English students.

By the end of the century, British children were being raised in urban and industrial conditions unknown before: the old social order was disintegrating, and the social system was in great flux. Advice on all matters came from many quarters. One writer suggested seriously that even speaking in the proper accent, especially if accompanied with conformity to the usages of polite society, might assist one in rising from his class in order to become acceptable to "those above."

In the United States

Meanwhile in America, British influences, which had been strong until about 1820, were undergoing "Americanization." Until this time, English writers with English "messages" had filled the demand for juvenile books.

But experimentation, especially concerning "little Americans," was in the air. English things no longer seemed suitable or desirable, and changes occurred rapidly. Educators worked diligently at producing American spellers, dictionaries, and histories; stories of democratic American youths visiting foreign lands were popular. And books on rearing children which were aimed at American parents appeared. In them Locke's influence was obvious; they gave advice on giving children cold baths, simple foods, light clothing, and so on, but they also contained references to the importance of submitting in proper amounts to the "restraint of government," that is, American federalism, and they reflected the buoyant optimism and patriotism of the new land.

Life for country children (97 percent of the population at the beginning of the nineteenth century was rural) was still similar to pre-Revolutionary days; there was much emphasis on hard work, Bible reading, and correction by the rod. But as religious revivals became common in the rural areas, their enthusiasm and evangelical fervor, along with new political developments and economic opportunities, caused many a young farmer to grow restless under the yoke of tradition and move on to better lands and new life-styles.

The public school movement, with all of its problems of bad and often cruel schoolmasters and uncomfortable conditions, was spreading even into isolated regions. Although the public school did not teach religious doctrine, religious tracts were widely distributed by Sunday schools which often touched the lives of even the poorest children—as did chapbooks, broadsides, and cheap editions which brought inexpensive entertainment to the urban "street Arab" as well as to the lonely rural child. Families who could afford them preferred private tutors in the home; many parents balked at the school's taking over the intellectual and moral demands made on the child. This rivalry along with complaints against the "overloaded" schoolchild working in crowded, unsavory conditions brought on an anti-intellectualism that plagued the public school well into the twentieth century. But more and more children of all classes went to school; the first compulsory attendance law was passed in Massachusetts in 1854.

Almost paralleling the growth of the public school was the rise of the American Sunday school. Although Sunday schools had originated in Britain, the movement in the United States was a powerful educational force throughout the century. Like the British Sunday school, the American version aimed to instruct poor children in primary education. Recognizing the declining religious zeal in the new country, Sunday school proponents also hoped to provide religious instruction through the churches for those who were no longer receiving it in their homes. The American Sunday School Union, formed in 1824, represented many denominations which attempted to provide all children with suitable oral instruction and juvenile reading material both at school and at home. The Union published hundreds of volumes as well as thousands of tracts, magazines, and journals, which

generally were cheerful in tone and provided instruction about religious matters, the importance of charity to the poor, kindness to animals, the dangers of idleness, and the virtues of work. Far from being subtle, the material reflected the spirit of reform which was abroad in the land and the hope the future held for good, hardworking people.

Although the Sunday schools flourished, the public schools continued to have problems. The change to women schoolmarms about 1840 brought some hope for a more nurturing education for the young. But the idea of submitting to secular authority outside the home rankled many patriots (and their offspring) who had so recently been triumphant through self-assertion.

Traditional child-rearing methods brought from Europe held fast, but after about 1830, mothers, on whom the business of child rearing was squarely placed, were admonished by growing numbers of child-care advisors (mostly clergymen) to teach their children patriotism along with religion, hygiene, and refinement of manners. Many advisors still advocated firmness and obedience to parents, but more and more they began to plead for tenderness and diversion before resorting to whippings. Mothers, in particular, were admonished to produce sons fit to become the nation's leaders and daughters to become the mothers of suitable sons.

For the young, the colonial objectives of religious education and training for a vocation were rapidly fading as secularization, advances in transportation and communication, the growth of cities and towns—all coupled with the frontier spirit—changed the focus of education to facilitate the "rise of the common man."

Infant mortality was still high, and great numbers of Americans suffered from poor hygiene, lack of competent medical care, improper clothing, and poor diet. Throughout the nineteenth century, however, living conditions, particularly sanitation, slowly improved. Dependence on medicine, which had also improved, gradually developed, although many Americans, particularly in the rural areas, were suspicious of the new ways and clung to folk wisdom and "kitchen physick."

In general, the 1800s brought substantial changes for the better in the American child's life. Play, for example, which had been frowned upon and scorned as idleness in colonial times, was by the 1830s looked upon as a necessary part of invigorating the child's mind and body. Although not all parents accepted Rousseau's call to "look kindly on the child's play," controlled or "rational" play was gaining acceptance. The nineteenth-century child was also beginning to realize other types of emancipation: holidays were more frequently and joyously celebrated, organized sports and games were permitted and encouraged, and hygiene was improved. Bathing remained a problem in poorly heated homes in cold weather, but American parents were not as apt to follow Locke's advice to plunge children into

cold baths as were their English counterparts. Although children's dress had traditionally imitated adult fashions (the first costume for a child was created in 1770), garments designed for children's special use began to appear. Although the fashions moved through high collars, ruffles, crinoline petticoats, bustles, high heels, flowered waistcoats, tight knee breeches, and the rest, the tendency ran toward simpler, looser clothing as the century progressed. Although some advisors still advocated that children wear light clothing to harden them against disease, others advised the opposite practice, that of protecting children against every draft—through the use of woolen coats, woolen drawers, flannels worn next to the skin, nightcaps, mufflers, and so on. Throughout the century, concern over every sort of child welfare grew, from toilet training to moral education. Improved management of the young had at last become a widespread interest.

One of the most important nurturing books of the second half of the century was Jacob Abbott's *Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of the Young* (1871). By interpreting Darwin's evolutionary theories to mean that mankind's development was in a positive direction, Abbott helped to establish that the child was a developing individual: changes in the child resulted, he said, because of his inherited tendencies but also because of his surroundings. He pointed out that the child's mental and moral development as well as his physical development came about slowly and could not be forced. He believed in authority "without violence or anger" and "right development" integrated with the qualities particular to the child's mind. He said that play and the imagination had useful purposes which the parent must understand, and that "bad tendencies" resulted from heredity while "bad action" resulted from improper training. Natural depravity, or sin, was at last removed as the prime cause of children's wrongdoings, with the responsibility being shifted from supernatural causes to the parents' backgrounds and teachings. *Gentle Measures,* like many nurturing books to come, concentrated on how to deal with specific subjects: lying, wishes, money, religious teaching, punishment, and others. While Abbott insisted on the supreme authority of the parents and advocated the use of corporal punishment as a last resort, his advice, as well as the advice of most of the child observers to come, implied the child's rationality and inherent goodness when properly trained. Although "proof" of success was grossly exaggerated and the "science" upon which Abbott's case studies were based was far from scientific, his and other nurturing books caught the attention of the public and deepened interest in children on both sides of the Atlantic.

Although eclectic and lacking in uniform direction, publications on child study increased rapidly between 1880 and 1900. Among the most notable writers of this period were John Dewey, William James, Edward Lee Thorndike, James McKeen Cattell, and G. Stanley Hall. As a result of new

ideas on the nature and training of children, child-study clubs sprang up in many communities. Two of the most important of these were the Society for the Study of Child Nature (later called the Child Study Association), founded in 1890, and the National Congress of Mothers, formed in 1897.

By the end of the century, many groups specifically created to aid children and their parents had been formed. But influences prior to this period had laid the groundwork. At mid-century, for example, important changes in the American family had occurred, particularly increased wealth. The coming of immigrants, who formed a supply of cheap labor, meant that many established American families could move out of the laboring class. As cheap labor increased, the middle class in the North gradually became infected with the notion that ladies and gentlemen did not work with their hands. In the South, the child of gentility had long been accustomed to servants, especially to the "play-child" slave who was at his white master's or mistress's beck and call and was expected to serve without question and with delight. Girls on plantations were expected to know how to keep household accounts and learn to supervise "a whole village of slaves," while boys were expected to excel in horsemanship, strength, eloquence, and bravery, as well as to be "as autocratic as the czar." To visiting foreigners, American children of the middle and upper classes in all regions seemed unruly, noisy, and disrespectful to their elders in spite of the inordinate amount of attention paid to their rearing.

Throughout the century, child-advice tracts proliferated, giving advice on everything from medical "cures"—often more killer than cure—to religious training, although the advice grew less and less religious in tone. As mentioned before, ideas on child rearing were often in conflict. Effects of the theory of evolution, the Civil War, the westward movement, the growth of cities, the decline of Calvinist doctrines, the rise of extreme wealth and extreme poverty all made for much indecision. Some experts advised being "gentle" and "unoppressive," advocating even "absolute freedom," while other critics argued for the exact opposite. In spite of such fluctuations the family continued to be the center of life, particularly the farm family. And middle-class parents grew more and more tolerant of children's whimsies although they still, for the most part, exercised firm control.

Books for children, both English and American, were in great favor, with children's fantasies, poetry, romances, and historical fiction especially well received. Children's periodicals were also extremely popular and were distributed to city and country children alike.

As the wealth of the upper classes increased, there was a growing tendency away from "hardening" and from robustness. Both educators and parents seemed to favor instilling sensibility and "delicacy" in children, particularly pertaining to physical matters; the body was frequently referred to as a

"temple." If children were "indelicate," the cause was thought to be "bad company" or "bad blood." Clearly British Victorian sensibility had become the fashion, indicating that nineteenth-century America had not cast off its European ties. Europe had, in fact, regained its aura. For upper-class Americans, travel to Europe as wealthy visitors was a celebration not to be denied.

Although medical advances (vaccinations, anesthesia, antiseptics, and others) increased life expectancy and brought new interest in health and hygiene, American children of the period were surprisingly pale, sickly, and lacking in muscle tone. While such pallid coloring was to be expected in the very poor who increased in number with each wave of immigrants, that rich children were sickly was not easily explained. (In New York in 1853, 49 percent of deaths of all classes were children under five.) Some authorities blamed poor diet, while others blamed lack of exercise, stuffy rooms, too much study, and bad climate. Funerals of children of all classes were common; probably as a defense, death was often romanticized, especially in the case of a handsome young person who "faded." In 1862 the first pediatric clinic was established in New York City, but not until pasteurization of milk became widespread near the end of the century did infant mortality subside.

Throughout the century, the American poor were poor indeed. As in England, the children of poverty labored long hours in factories or on the farms, with some beginning work at age three. Some were abandoned. Because the infant mortality rate in foundling homes was extremely high, many unwanted babies were "dropped" on the doorsteps of the rich, usually to little avail. By 1854 the Children's Aid Society had begun to find places for a few indigent children by sending them to the frontier, but the problem of the poor child remained enormous. Although children's books repudiated snobbishness, particularly the "sin" of the fortunate looking down on the less fortunate, the realities of life were far different from the ideals presented in stories. While merit supposedly superseded money, difference in rank was acknowledged. But the only difference that "counted" was said to be in moral behavior.

In spite of such pleasant teachings, thousands of poor adults, almost always women, were legally sterilized to prevent the "filthy stream" of immigrants and former slaves from mingling with the "purer water of our communities." Under such conditions it is easy to see how far some Americans had fallen from the egalitarian ideals on which the country had been founded. Model, priggish children of the "purer water" were instilled with the notion that perfection was possible in their own persons, and that in America such perfection was possible through unswerving loyalty to stridently democratic ideals and through self-reliance. Children were taught to believe in the importance of charity toward the less fortunate, temperance, kindli-

ness, and the possibility of reform. Both school and church preached that temptation in a hostile world of immoral nations (not America) and men (not Americans) could be overcome if democratic, Christian values were maintained, and that moral dignity commensurate with material possessions was attainable and desirable.

With such idealism, it seems clear why "right development" gradually won out over the discipline of the rod; moral instruction and Christian nurturing became the "gentle persuasion." Thus, by the end of the century, hopes for the future were high—at least among the upper classes. Although poor children, including children of minority groups, grew poorer, they were, as in former times, largely ignored. Upper-class children were attending dancing schools, "coming out" to join society, traveling to Europe to take on "polish," attending the best schools, and enjoying a proper, elegant, "gilded" life based on imported pseudo-aristocratic ideas. Without a hereditary aristocracy which set the standards, Americans had to exhibit their wealth and prestige through displaying their riches, belonging to correct clubs, attending proper schools, dressing according to the latest European fashions, and arranging proper and economically sound marriages for their offspring.

By the end of the century even the middle class lived in comparative ease. Many middle-class homes had electricity, bathrooms, and even telephones. Middle-class children attended church with their families, dined with them, visited lyceums and chautauquas, and attended denominational colleges. Parents belonged to fraternal groups and social clubs, while their offspring belonged to singing societies, bicycle clubs, and other organizations. Almost all middle-class children attended free public schools, although work was still generally preferred over schooling as the most expedient means of getting ahead. While levels of economic worth clearly existed, there were, in fact, no hard class lines. If ambition, hard work, and good fortune prevailed, it was possible for the diligent youth to cross class lines, especially if he started out in the middle class. Without question, "moving up" was the aspiration of all ambitious American youth. But the very fluidity of American society made it subject to capriciousness. While the rewards of success were great, failure was disastrous.

Throughout most of the century the formal education of offspring had played a small role in career making. Promotion came through the world of work, the child often learning his craft, or business, or running a farm from his elders. But as agriculture and industry moved from family concerns to complex corporations and landholdings ceased to be the most important avenues of advancement, children were encouraged to become formally educated as an entry into the rapidly growing professions. By the end of the century even industry was calling for men with dependable credentials from recognized institutions of higher learning.

The poor, now including immigrants, former slaves and children of slaves, and native Americans, still lived in wretched but relatively stable niches of society with few choices available: boys usually followed their fathers and continued the occupations of family members, or struck out on their own to pursue similar occupations. Girls usually married these boys or took jobs as domestics or as factory or shop workers. But middle- and upper-class children looked to a future fraught with choices. Thus, the turn of the twentieth century marked the first time in human history that millions of young people had some measure of control over their own destinies.

ANNOTATED CHRONOLOGY

1800

Mrs. Pilkington's *The Asiatic Princess* (a pseudo-Eastern moralistic tale in which a Siamese princess, Princess Merjee, discovers the West and receives an education "befitting a future ruler"; her European traveling companions are a black girl rescued from slavery and an English couple; published in London in two volumes; the author's other work includes *Tale of the Hermitage,* E. Newbery, 1798; *Biography for Boys . . . ,* E. Newbery, 1799; *Biography for Girls . . . ,* E. Newbery, 1799; *New Tales of the Castle; or, The Noble Emigrants: A Story of Modern Times,* J. Harris, 1800; *Marvellous Adventures, or The Vicissitudes of a Cat. In Which Are Sketches of the Characters of the Different Young Ladies and Gentlemen into Whose Hands Grimalkin Came,* London, 1802; *Mentorial Tales, for the Instruction of Young Ladies Just Leaving School and Entering Upon the Theatre of Life,* London, 1802; *Parental Care Producing Practical Virtue . . . : Interspersed with a Description of the Inhabitants of Russia, and a Variety of Interesting Anecdotes of Peter the Great,* London, 1810; *A Reward for Attentive Studies; or, Moral and Entertaining Stories,* Stroud, ca. 1815; *The Shipwreck; or, Misfortune the Inspirer of Virtuous Sentiments,* W. Darton, 1819; Mrs. Pilkington is the pseudonym of Mary [Hopkins] Pilkington).

1804

Ann and Jane Taylor's *Original Poems for Infant Minds* (two volumes of "moral songs or short tales in verse" designed to appeal to children's interests; although moralistic, the authors' work was light, simple, and based on children's experiences; *Rhymes for the Nursery,* Darton and Harvey, 1806, contained Jane Taylor's "Twinkle twinkle little star"; Jane Taylor wrote under the pseudonym Q. Q.; the authors' other work includes *Signor*

Topsy Turvey's Wonderful Magic Lantern, or The World Turned Upside Down, Tabart, 1810; *Limed Twigs to Catch Young Birds, being Easy Reading for Children: Sketches from a Youthful Circle,* Darton and Harvey, n.d.; Ann Taylor's popular poem, "My Mother," was published in book form with illustrations in 1815). LC, PFL

1805

Edward Baldwin's *Fables Ancient and Modern* (a collection of fables adapted for the use of children and published in London; Edward Baldwin is pseudonym of William Godwin; author's other work published in London includes *Gaffer Gray,* n.p., 1806, and a sequel to the 1803 edition of *Old Dame Trot and Her Comical Cat,* titled *A Continuation of Old Dame Trot and Her Comical Cat,* n.p., 1806).

The Comic Adventures of Old Mother Hubbard and Her Dog (a traditional sixteen-page chapbook version of a popular nursery rhyme; contains three-quarter page copper illustrations with neat, bold, legible, and well-spaced engraved verses; a sequel followed; the first of a series of chapbooks published in London by John Harris, former manager of Elizabeth Newbery's bookshop; other popular chapbooks published by Harris include *The Talking Bird; or, Dame Trudge and Her Parrot,* 1806; *The Courtship and Marriage of Jerry and Kitty,* 1814; *Little Rhymes for Little Folks,* 1823).

The Silver Penny, for the Amusement and Instruction of Good Children (anonymous; pseudonym J. Horner, Esq., a Fellow of the Royal Society of ABC; an ABC chapbook which features a key word for each letter of the alphabet; a quatrain and an attractively framed woodcut illustrate each letter; a moral concludes the work; printed from Sidney's Press, New Haven, Connecticut; a British edition was printed by James Kendrew in York ca.1820).

1806

Mason Locke Weems's *The Life of Washington the Great* (the fourth augmented edition of "Parson Weems'" biography of George Washington; published in Augusta, Georgia, but the first edition, *A History of the Life and Death, Virtues, and Exploits, of General George Washington,* was published in Georgetown, D.C., 1800; this fourth edition is embellished with such inventions as the story of Washington cutting down the cherry tree with his hatchet and declaring, "Father, I cannot tell a lie"; the author's work includes *The Life of General Francis Marion,* n.p., 1809; *God's Revenge Against Drunkenness,* n.p., 1812; *The Life of Doctor Benjamin Franklin,* Philadelphia, 1815; *The Life of William Penn,* Carey and Lea, 1822).

1807

Charles and Mary Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare* (in two volumes; twenty of Shakespeare's plays cast into short prose tales; probably illustrated by William Mulready and engraved by William Blake, printed for Thomas Hodgkins in London; authors' other [combined] work includes *Mrs. Leicester's School,* London, 1809; *Poetry for Children,* M. J. Godwin, 1809; Charles Lamb wrote for children *The King and Queen of Hearts,* Thomas Hodgkins, 1805; *The Adventures of Ulysses,* M. J. Godwin, 1808; *Prince Dorus,* M. J. Godwin, 1811).

Sir William Roscoe's *The Butterfly's Ball* (the first of a series of entertaining books in a "Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction" published in Britain by John Harris, reprinted from the *Gentlemen's Magazine;* a rhymed fantasy written by a prominent attorney and member of Parliament for his young son; first illustrated with colored engravings by William Mulready, who later became a member of the Royal Academy and a designer of Britain's first postage stamp; many imitations followed in Britain and America). NYPL

Elizabeth Turner's *The Daisy; or Cautionary Stories in Verse* (typical of the cautionary or moralistic verse of the period; published in Philadelphia by Jacob Johnson; author's other work includes *The Cowslip; or, More Cautionary Stories in Verse,* J. Harris, 1811; *The Pink; or, Child's First Book of Poetry,* London, 1823; *The Blue-Bell; or, Tales and Fables,* Derby, 1838; *The Crocus: Another Series of Cautionary Stories,* London, 1844; *Short Poems for Young Children,* London, 1850).

1808

The Cries of New York (anonymous; a distinctively American street-cries book; such books were popular in both England and America; it was first issued by Samuel Wood; an 1825 edition by Mahlon Day and illustrated with woodcuts is titled *New York Street Cries in Rhyme*).

Mrs. Dorset's *The Peacock at Home* (a popular successor to Roscoe's *The Butterfly's Ball* which sold forty thousand copies in one year and was followed by numerous imitations such as this; the author's full name is Catherine Ann Turner Dorset; published in London).

1813

The History of the Celebrated Nanny Goose (probably the earliest printed folktale version of the popular ballad "The Fox and the Goose," which shares similar elements of plot with "The Story of the Three Little Pigs,"

1813 *continued*

but the latter did not appear in print until James Halliwell-Phillips's fifth edition of *The Nursery Rhymes of England,* 1853; printed for S. Hood in Soho, London, by Jones; in 1833, the tale was retold as *The History of the Prince Renardo and the Lady Goosiana* and published in London at Leicester Square). TPL

Peter Piper's Practical Principles of Plain and Perfect Pronunciation (anonymous; printed in London; an unusual and imaginative use of words and subjects, presented in alliterative alphabet verses; colored illustrations; first published in America ca. 1830 by Carter Andrews and Co., Lancaster, Pennsylvania; a poor companion piece which dealt with the multiplication tables was *Marmaduke Multiply's Merry Method of Making Minor Mathematicians, or The Multiplication Tables,* London, 1817).

1814

Mrs. Sherwood's *Little Henry and His Bearer* (a moralistc story set in India which was designed to show the worth of women missionaries, but features the conversations of five-year-old Henry and his bearer; translated into many languages; published by the American Tract Society; the author's work reflects the belief that the child is inherently evil; the author's other work includes a popular four-part work, *The Fairchild Family,* published between 1818 and 1847 in New York by F. A. Stokes; *Caroline Mordaunt,* published in London by W. Darton in 1835, which contains a colored frontispiece, the first recorded use of the Baxter color process, using woodblocks, as adapted by the Kronheims; *The Traditions,* W. Lane, 1795; *Shanty the Blacksmith,* Darton, 1800; *The Infant's Progress,* 1809-1810; *The Child's Pilgrim's Progress*, n.p., ca. 1816; *The History of Henry Milner*, 1823-1837; *The De Cliffords,* n.p., 1847; *The Ayah and the Lady,* n.p., 1813; *The Indian Pilgrim,* n.p., 1817; *The History of Theophilus and Sophia,* Houlston, 1818; *A Drive in the Coach Through the Streets of London,* Houlston, 1819; *History of Henry Fairchild and Charles Trueman,* Sunday and Adult School Union, 1819; *The Little Woodman, and His Dog Caesar,* Houlston, 1819; *The Governess; or, The Little Female Academy,* Houlston, 1820; *The Hedge of Thorns,* S. Wood, 1820; *The History of Emily and Her Brothers,* Sunday and Adult School Union, 1820; *The History of Little George and His Penny,* William Hyde, 1820; *The Two Sisters,* Houlston, 1820; *Memoirs of Sergeant Dale, His Daughter and the Orphan Mary,* Houlston, 1821; *Mrs. Sherwood's Primer,* Houlston, 1821; *The Busy Bee,* Flagg and Gould, 1821; *The Errand-Boy,* Lincoln and Edmands, 1821; *The Infant's Progress,* Armstrong, 1821; *The May-Bee,* Houlston, 1821; *The Orphan Boy,* Armstrong, 1821; *The Re-Captured Negro . . .* , Armstrong, 1821; *Dazee, or The Re-captured Negro,* Gilman, 1822; *The History*

of Henry Milner, A Little Boy Who Was Not Brought Up According to the Fashions of This World, Hatchard, 1822; *The Orphans of Normandy,* Hatchard, 1822; *The Village School Mistress,* J. Offor, 1822; *Charles Lorraine,* Armstrong, 1823; *The Blind Man and Little George,* Armstrong, 1823; *The Lady of the Manor,* Houlston, 1823-1829; *Little Robert and the Owl,* Armstrong, 1824; *The History of Little Lucy and Her Dhaye,* Armstrong, 1824; *The Penny Tract,* W. Tyler, 1824; *The Rose; A Fairy Tale,* Armstrong, 1824; *The Shawl,* Darton, 1824; *The Wishing-Cap . . . ,* Houlston, 1824; *Juliana Oakley,* Cooke, 1825; *My Three Uncles and The Swiss Cottage,* Darton, 1825; *My Uncle Timothy,* Knight and Lacey, 1825; *The History of Susan Gray,* Bacon, 1825; *The Pink Tippet, or The Contrast in Sabbath Scholars Displayed,* Loring, 1825; *Julian Percival,* Houlston, 1826; *Mary Anne,* Religious Tract Society, ca. 1826; *Clara Stephens; or, The White Rose,* Sunday School Union, 1827; *Edward Mansfield,* Whipple and Lawrence, 1827; *Susannah,* Longman, 1827; *The Happy Choice,* Sunday School Union, 1827; *The Shepherd of the Pyrenees*, Sunday School Union, 1827; *The Youth's Casket; or, A Teacher's Present to the Most Studious Scholars in School,* Loring, 1827; *Mary Grant; or, The Secret Fault,* Sunday School Union, 1828; *My Aunt Kate,* Houlston, 1828; *Procrastination,* Fauntleroy and Burton, 1828; *The Broken Hyacinth; or Ellen and Sophia*, Sunday School Union, 1828; *The History of Lucy Clare Hartford,* Robinson, 1828; *The History of Mary Saunders,* D. F. Robinson, 1828; *The Juvenile Wreath,* Houlston, 1828; *Arzoomund,* Houlston, 1829; *Emancipation,* Wellington, 1829; *The Butterfly,* Melrose, 1829; *The Millennium,* Leavitt, 1829; *The Orange Grove,* Houlston, 1829; *The Rainbow,* Houlston, 1829; *Abdallah,* Religious Tract Society, 1830; *A Visit to Grandpa,* Houlston, ca. 1830; *Intimate Friends,* Houlston, 1830; *The Children of the Hartz Mountains,* Sunday School Union, 1830; *The Father's Eye,* T. Melrose, 1830; *The Improved Boy,* S. Babcock, 1830; *The Golden Chain,* T. Melrose, 1830; *The Little Beggars,* General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, 1830; *The Red Book,* Religious Tract Society, 1830; *The Two Dolls,* Houlston, 1830; *Easy Questions,* Sidney's Press, 1831; *Obedience,* T. Melrose, 1831; *Poor Burruff,* Houlston, 1831; *Roxobel,* Houlston, 1831; *The Babes in the Wood of the New World,* Day, 1831; *The Fawns,* Houlston, 1831; *The Hills,* Houlston, 1831; *Emmeline,* T. Melrose, 1832; *Home,* S. Babcock, 1833; *Victoria,* J. Hatchard, 1833; *The Flowers of the Forest,* George, Latimer & Co., 1833; *The History of Mrs. Catherine Crawley,* Houlston, 1833; *Social Tales for the Young,* Whetham, 1835; *The Lofty and Lowly Way,* T. Melrose, 1835; *The Violet Leaf,* B. Olds, 1835; *A Rustic Excusion for Tarry-At-Home Travellers,* J. S. Horton, 1836; *Little Arthur,* Houlston, 1836; *Katharine Seward,* Houlston, 1837; *The Thunderstorm,* Cecil Mortimer, 1837; *Seaside Stories,* Darton, 1838; *The Little Negroes,* Houlston, 1838; *Biography Illustrated,* Darton, 1839; *Grandma Parker; or, The Father's Return,* Darton, 1839-1847; *Scenes from Real Life for the Young,* Darton,

1814 *continued*

1839; *The Former and the Latter Rain,* Melrose, 1839; *The Little Girl's Keepsake,* Darton, 1839; *The Last Days of Boosy; or, Sequel to Little Henry and His Beaver,* Sunday School Union, ca. 1840; *The Traveller,* Darton, 1840; *The History of John Marten, A Sequel to The Life of Henry Milner,* Hatchard, 1844; *Think Before You Act,* Darton, 1845; *Duty Is Safety; or Troublesome Tom,* Appleton, 1847; *Joys and Sorrows of Childhood,* Darton, 1847-1862; *The Golden Garden of Inestimable Delights,* Hatchard, 1849; *Family Tales,* Darton, 1850; *The Heron's Plume and Other Tales,* Darton, ca. 1850; *Clever Stories for Clever Boys and Girls* [containing *Think Before You Act, Jack the Sailor Boy, Duty is Safe*], Appleton, 1851; *The De Cliffords,* Darton, 1851; *The Mirror Maidens in the Days of Queen Bess,* Hatchard, 1851; *Robert and Frederick; A Book for Boys,* Bohn, 1853; *Boys Will Be Boys,* Darton, 1854; *The Story Book of Wonders,* T. Nelson, 1855; *Popular Tales,* S. Marshall, 1861; *The Idiot Boy,* Houlston, ca. 1870; *Frank Beauchamp; or, The Sailor's Family,* Darton, 1877; *The White Pigeon,* Darton, 1877; *English Mary,* J. Loring, 18__; *Jack the Sailor Boy,* Darton, 184__; *The Cloak,* Darton, 18__; *The Gipsy Babes,* Houlston, n.d.; *The Poor Man of Colour,* n.p., n.d.; Mrs. Sherwood is the pseudonym of Martha Mary Butt). LC, TPL

Johann David Rudolph Wyss's *The Swiss Family Robinson* (translated from the German *Der Schweizerische Robinson* by William Godwin; published at Zurich in two parts in 1812 and 1813 by the author's son; published in England by William Godwin under his wife Mary's name, a French author, Mme de Monotholieu, expanded the story into five volumes between 1824 and 1826; in 1879, William H. G. Kingston made a new translation which omitted "the long sententious lectures" in the original to which he objected; Audrey Clark used H. Firth's 1878 translation from the French and German sources as the basis for her rendering of the story for the 1957 "Children's Illustrated Classics" series, published by J. M. Dent in England).

1819

Geoffrey Crayon's *The Sketch Book* (a collection of essays and tales based on folklore, in two volumes, published in London by John Miller; includes "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"; appropriated by children; Geoffrey Crayon is the pseudonym of Washington Irving, a popular American author; Irving's *Knickerbocker's History of New York* was edited for children by Anne C. Moore and published in 1928). CU, YU

1820

Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe: A Romance* (in three volumes, published by Constable in Edinburgh; a novel presenting English medieval life, some-

times inaccurately; often used as school reading assignments by older children; the author's other work includes *The Lady of the Lake,* Edinburgh, 1810; *Waverly: Or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since,* three volumes, Edinburgh, 1814; *Guy Mannering; or the Astrologer,* three volumes, Edinburgh, 1815; *Rob Roy,* three volumes, Edinburgh, 1818; *The Monastery,* three volumes, Edinburgh, 1820; *The Abbot,* Edinburgh, 1820; *Kenilworth,* Edinburgh, 1821; *The Fortunes of Nigel,* Edinburgh, 1822; *Peveril of the Peak,* Edinburgh, 1822; *Quentin Durward,* three volumes, Edinburgh, 1823; *Redgauntlet: Tales of the Crusaders,* three volumes, Edinburgh, 1825; *Woodstock,* three volumes, Edinburgh, 1826; *Tales of a Grandfather,* three volumes, Cadell, 1828-1831; under pseudonym of Jebediah Cleisbotham, the author wrote *Tales of My Landlord* series). TUL

1821

James Fenimore Cooper's *The Spy: A Tale of the Neutral Ground* (the first of the Leatherstocking novels about Indians living in the forests and on the prairies of North America, published in New York by Wiley and Halstead; the rest of the series includes *The Pioneers,* Wiley, 1823; *The Prairie,* Carey, Lea and Carey, 1827; *The Pathfinder,* Lea and Blanchard, 1840; *The Deerslayer,* Lea and Blanchard, 1841; the author's other work includes *Tales for Fifteen; or, Imagination and Heart,* Wiley, 1823; *Lionel Lincoln; or, The Leaguer of Boston,* Wiley, 1825; *The Last of the Mohicans: a Narrative of 1757,* Carey and Lea, 1826; *The Red Rover: A Tale,* Carey, Lea and Carey, 1828; *Notions of the Americans: Picked Up by a Travelling Bachelor,* Carey, 1828; *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish: A Tale,* Carey, 1829; *The Water Witch; or, The Skimmer of the Seas: A Tale,* Carey, 1830; *The Bravo: A Tale,* Carey, 1831; *Homeward Bound; or, The Chase: A Tale of the Sea,* Carey, 1838; *Home As Found*, Lea and Blanchard, 1838; *Mercedes of Castile; or, The Voyage of Cathay,* Lea and Blanchard, 1840; *The Two Admirals: A Tale,* Lea and Blanchard, 1842; *The Wing-and-Wing; or, Le Feu-Follet: A Tale,* Lea and Blanchard, 1842; *Le Mouchoir: An Autobiographical Romance,* Wilson & Co., Brother Jonathan Press, 1843, also published as *Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief; Wyandotté; or, The Hutted Knoll: A Tale,* Lea and Blanchard, 1843; *Ned Myers; or, A Life Before the Mast,* Lea and Blanchard, 1843; *Afloat and Ashore; or, the Adventures of Miles Wallingford,* J. F. Cooper, 1844; *Satanstoe; or, The Littlepage Manuscripts: A Tale of the Colony,* Burgess, 1845; *The Chainbearer; or, The Littlepage Manuscripts,* Burgess, 1845; *Lives of Distinguished Naval Officers,* Carey, 1846; *The Redskins; or, Indian and Injin: Being the Conclusion of the Littlepage Manuscripts,* Burgess, 1846; *The Crater; or, Vulcan's Peak: A Tale of the Pacific,* Burgess, 1847; *Jack Tier; or, The Florida Reef,* Burgess, 1848; *The Oak Openings; or The Bee-Hunter,* Burgess, 1848; *The Sea Lions; or The Lost Sealers,* Stringer, 1849; *The*

1821 *continued*

Ways of the Hour: A Tale, Putnam, 1850; Susan Fenimore Cooper wrote *Mount Vernon: A Letter to the Children of America,* Appleton, 1858). NYPL, YU

1822

Mary Belson Elliott's *The Orphan Boy, or A Journey to Bath* (a popular moralistic tale of how an orphan boy made good; typical of author's numerous artless and "edifying" tales and verses published by the Quaker firm of Darton; author's other work, published in London by Darton except as noted, includes *The History of Tommy Two-Shoes,* Litchfield: Hosmer, 1808; *The Mice and Their Picnic. A Good Moral Tale. By a Looking-Glass Maker,* 1810; *Grateful Tributes; or Recollections from Infancy,* 1811; *The Baby's Holiday,* 1812; *Industry and Idleness,* 1816; *Simple Truths,* 1816; *Little Lessons for Little Folks,* 1818; *The Modern Goody Two- Shoes . . . ,* 1819; *The Rambles of a Butterfly,* 1819; *The Wax Taper; or, the Effects of Bad Habits,* 1819; *The Gift of Friendship,* 1822; *The Sunflower,* 1822; *The Two Edwards,* 1823; *The Rose,* 1824; *The Bird's Nest,* 1825?; *Dumb Animals; or, Cruelty Punished,* ca. 1825; *The Greedy Child Cured,* 1825; *The Little Meddler; or, One Fault Leads To Many,* 1825; *Gems in the Mind, or Traits and Habits of Childhood in Verse,* Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Buffam, 1828; *Amusement for Little Girls' Leisure Hours,* Philadelphia: Ash, 1838; *The Contrast; or, How To Be Happy,* 1840?; *Tales for Boys,* 1846; *Tales for Girls,* 1846; *Beauty But Skin Deep,* McLoughlin, 1856).

1823

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm's *German Popular Stories* (translated from the German *Kinder und Haus Märchen* by Edgar Taylor; volume one was published by C. Baldwin in London, 1823; volume two was published in London by J. Robins, 1826; illustrated with twenty-two etchings by George Cruikshank; the original two volumes, *Hausmärchen,* which were printed in Berlin by Georg Reimer, 1812-1824, marked the beginning of serious folktale collecting on the continent; the many translators of the Grimm collection include Lucy Crane, Margaret Hunt, and Wanda Gág).

Clement G. Moore's *A Visit from St. Nicholas* (the first American "classic" poem for children, written for the author's own children and originally published anonymously in New York in the *Troy Sentinel,* subsequently in other newspapers, and in the *Citizen's and Farmer's Almanack* for 1825 published in Philadelphia by Griggs and Dickinson, 1824, pp. 17-18; not published under author's name until 1844; popularly referred to as "The Night Before Christmas"; numerous editions exist including Louis Prang's 1864 edition). IU, LC

1824

Mother Goose's Quarto; or, Melodies Complete (published in Boston by Munroe and Francis; contains 180 rhymes, drawn from the Isaiah Thomas reprint of the Newbery collection of rhymes and the Tabard Company's *Songs for the Nursery,* 1805; a subsequent edition, *The Only True Mother Goose Melodies,* contains 170 rhymes; most of the short rhymes were taken from Newbery's *Melody,* while the longer ones were taken from *Gammer Gurton's Garland, or The Nursery Parnassus,* compiled in 1784 by Joseph Ritson, the first collector inspired by the *Melody,* which he had bought in 1781; Ritson's *Garland* was greatly enlarged by 1810; the Munroe and Francis edition continues to be an important source book for collectors to the present).

1826

The Juvenile Miscellany (the first important children's magazine in America; emphasized history and biography; edited by Lydia Maria Child until she was forced to resign because of her abolitionist views; Sarah Josepha Hale, who wrote "Mary Had a Little Lamb," published in *Juvenile Miscellany* in 1830, took over the editorship; the magazine expired in 1834). NYPL

1827

Peter Parley's *The Tales of Peter Parley about America* (the first of a series of travel books in which an old man tells some children about his experiences in Boston, New York, Hartford, and Charleston, introduces the children to the life of some American Indians living around 1750, describes the countries of Peru and Brazil, and gives a brief history of America from Columbus to the Revolutionary War; illustrated with forty-four woodcuts by Abel Bowen and George L. Brown, and published in Boston by Carter, Hendee and Co.; the author edited and published the periodicals *Parley's Magazine,* 1833-1834, and *Robert's Merry Museum,* 1841-1850; the author's other work includes *Peter Parley's Stories About Curious and Wonderful Birds,* Mahlon, 1803; *The Adventures of Billy Bump on the Pacific,* Williams, n.d.; *The Child's Arithmetic . . . ,* Goodrich, 1818; editor, *Cabinet of Curiosities, Natural and Artificial, and Historical, Selected from the Most Authentic Records, Ancient and Modern,* Hartford, 1822; *The Tales of Peter Parley About America,* Goodrich, 1827; *The Child's Botany,* Goodrich, 1828; *The Tales of Peter Parley About Europe,* Goodrich, 1828; *Peter Parley's Story of the Bird Nest,* Goodrich, 1829; *Peter Parley's Story of the Faithful Dog,* Goodrich, 1829; *Peter Parley's Story of Little Prisoners,* Goodrich, 1829; *Peter Parley's Story of the Little Soldiers,* Goodrich, 1829; *Peter Parley's Winter Evening Tales,* Carter, 1829; *Stories About Captain John Smith of Virginia,* Huntington, 1829; *One of Peter Parley's Winter Evening*

1827 *continued*

Stories, Carter, 1830; *Peter Parley's Juvenile Tales. A New-Year's Present for Children,* Carter, 1830; *Peter Parley's Stories About Balloons,* Mahlon, 1830?; *Peter Parley's Story of the Mocking Bird,* Carter, 1830; *Peter Parley's Story of the Pleasure Boat,* Boston, 1830; *Peter Parley's Story of the Soldier and His Dog,* Boston, 1830; *Peter Parley's Tales About Asia,* Gray and Bowen, 1830; *Story of the Little Drummer Boy,* Boston, 1830; *Story of the Trapper,* Carter, 1830; *The Tales of Peter Parley About Europe,* Hendee, 1830; *The First Book of History for Children,* Richardson, 1831; *Peter Parley's Tales About the Islands in the Pacific Ocean,* Gray, 1831; *Peter Parley's Tales About Great Britain,* Jewett, 1832; *Peter Parley's Tales About South America,* Jewett, 1832; *Peter Parley's Tales About the Sun, Moon, and Stars,* Gray, 1832; S. Goodrich, *A Book of Mythology for Youth,* Richardson, 1832; *A Book of Quadrupeds for Youth,* Hill, 1832; *The Child's Geology,* Peck, 1832; *Peter Parley's Tales About Ancient and Modern Greece,* Collins, 1832; *Peter Parley's Tales About the State and City of New York,* Pendleton, 1832; *A Present from Peter Parley to All His Friends,* Pomeroy, 1832; *Peter Parley's Story of the Orphans,* Allen, 1833; *Peter Parley's Story of the Freshet; or, the Morning Walk,* Allen, 1833; *Peter Parley's Story of the Little Gardener,* Allen 1833; *Peter Parley's Story of the Little Wanderers,* Allen, 1833; *Peter Parley's Story of Robert Seaboy, the Bird Robber,* Allen, 1833; *Peter Parley's Story of Two Friends; or, Harry and His Dog,* Allen, 1833; *Peter Parley's Story of the Umbrella and the Tiger,* Allen, 1833; *Peter Parley's Tales About Ancient Rome,* Carter, 1833; *The Every Day Book for Youth,* Carter, 1834; *Peter Parley's Book of Bible Stories,* Lilly, 1834; *Peter Parley's Short Stories for Long Nights,* Boston, 1834; *The Tales of Peter Parley About Africa,* Desilver, 1835; *Parley's Ancient History and Customs,* Mahlon, 1836; *Parley's History of the Manners of the Jews,* Mahlon, 1836; *Parley's Juvenile Lectures on Insects,* Mahlon, 1836; *The Tales of Peter Parley About Asia,* Desilver, 1836; *Peter Parley's Arithmetic,* Hendee, 1837; *Peter Parley's Common School History,* American Stationers', 1838; *Peter Parley's Picture Book,* Colman, 1839; *Peter Parley's Rambles in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland,* Colman, 1839; *Peter Parley's Farewell,* Colman, 1840; *Peter Parley's Wonders of the Earth, Sea, and Sky,* Colman, 1840; *Moral Tales,* Littlefield, 1840; *Peter Parley's Common-School Primer,* Morton, 1840; *Curiosities of Human Nature,* Bradbury, 1843; *Famous Men of Ancient Times,* Bradbury, 1843; *Famous Men of Modern Times,* Bradbury, 1843; *Lives of Benefactors,* Thompson, 1843; *Lives of Celebrated American Indians,* Bradbury, 1843; *Make the Best of It,* Wiley, 1843; *History of the Indians of North and South America,* Bradbury, 1844; *Lights and Shadows of African History,* Bradbury, 1844; *Lights and Shadows of American History,* Bradbury, 1844; *Lights and Shadows of Asiatic History,* Bradbury,

1844; *Lights and Shadows of European History,* Bradbury, 1844; *Lives of Celebrated Women,* Bradbury, 1844; *The Manners, Customs, and Antiquities of the Indians of North and South America,* Bradbury, 1844; *Manners and Customs of the Principal Nations of the World,* Thomas, 1844; *Peter Parley's Little Leaves for Little Readers,* Munroe, 1844; *Persevere and Prosper; or, The Life of a Siberian Sable Hunter,* Sheldon, 1844; *Dick Boldhero; or, A Tale of Adventures in South America,* Sorin, 1845; S. Goodrich, *A Home In the Sea; or, The Adventures of Philip Brusque,* Sorin, 1845; *The Truth-Finder; or, The Story of Inquisitive Jack,* Sorin, 1845; *Right Is Might,* Sorin, 1846; *Tales of Land and Sea,* Sorin, 1846; *Life of Louis Philippe, Late King of the French,* Ball, 1848; *Take Care of Number One; or, Good To Me Includes Good To Thee,* Darton, 1848; *Recollections of a Lifetime,* n.p., 1851; *Stories About New York,* Leavitt, 1853; *The Balloon Travels of Robert Merry and His Young Friends,* Derby, 1855; *The Book of Trades, Arts and Professions Relative To Food, Clothing, Shelter, Traveling and Ornament,* Darton, 1855; *The Life and Adventures of Thomas Titmouse, and Other Stories,* Knight, ca. 1855; *Peter Parley's Book of Travels and Adventures Over Various Countries in Europe,* Derby, 1857; *Peter Parley's Kaleidoscope,* Barnitz, 1857; *Peter Parley's Thousand and One Stories of Fact and Fancy, Wit and Humor, Rhyme, Reason and Romance,* Miller, 1857; *Parley's Four Quarters of the World,* Desilver, 1860; *The American Child's Pictorial History of the United States,* Butler, 1861; *Peter Parley's Own Story,* Sheldon, 1864; *Peter Parley's Merry Stories,* Miller, 1869; *The Adventures of Billy Bump,* Sheldon, 1871; Peter Parley books were published and many imitations appeared in England; Peter Parley is pseudonym of Samuel Griswold Goodrich). DPL, DU, FLP, LC

The Youth's Companion (a four-page-weekly children's paper started by Nathaniel Willis; publication appealed to the entire family and achieved the highest circulation of any nineteenth-century magazine; merged with *The American Boy* in 1929). NYPL

1829

Mrs. Cameron's *The Warning Clock* (a moralistic, didactic story by Mrs. Sherwood's sister; published in London by Day; the author's other work includes *The Mother's Grave,* Houlston, 1819; *The History of Fidelity and Profession,* Samuel Wood, 1820; *The Holiday Queen,* Houlston, 1820; *The Polite Little Children,* Newman, 1820; *Martin and His Two Little Scholars at Sunday School,* Houlston, 1821; *The History of Susan and Esther Hall,* Sunday School Union, 1821; *The Caskets,* Boston, 1822; *The Sister's Friend,* Armstrong, 1824; *The Story of a Kind Little Boy,* Sunday School Union, 1825; *The Baby and the Doll,* Houlston, 1826; *Emma and Her Nurse,*

1829 *continued*

Sunday School Union, 1827; *Amelia,* Houlston, 1828; *The History of Margaret Whyte,* Houlston, 1829; *Memory,* Houlston, 1830; *Dialogues for the Entertainment and Instruction of Youth,* Houlston, 1837; *The Fruits of Ed.,* Houlston, 1837; *The Use of Talents,* Houlston, 1837; *The Raven and the Dove,* Sunday School Union, 1842; *The Farmer's Daughter,* Appleton, 1843; *The Pastor's Stories,* Waite, 1845; *I Can Do Without It,* Sunday School Union, n.d.; *The Bee-Hive Cottage,* Sunday School Union, n.d.; *The Seeds of Greediness,* Sunday School Union, n.d.; *The Two Lambs,* Mahlon Day, 18__). TPL

1831

Eleanor Mure's *The Story of the Three Bears* (an early Canadian manuscript of a popular nursery story often attributed to Robert Southey because he was the first to publish the story in London in 1837 in his literary magazine, *The Doctor;* this verse version features, as does Southey's, a silver-haired old woman instead of the well-known Goldilocks who was first used in a volume of tales, *A Treasury of Pleasure-Books for Young People,* edited and collected by Joseph Cundall, 1856, illustrated by the author in color; first published in book form by the Friends of the Lillian H. Smith and Edgar Osborne Collections, Toronto Public Library, in 1967). TPL, YU

1834

The Baptist Children's Magazine, and Sabbath Scholars' Reward (a monthly edited by J. F. Winks of Leicester; editor also edited the *Baptist Youth's Magazine,* 1859-1861).

1835

Jacob Abbott's *The Little Scholar Learning To Talk: A Picture Book for Rollo* (the first of the Rollo series, by an American minister, in which a child's experiences are described in order to teach the reader particular concepts or values; published in Boston by John Allen; other books in the Rollo series include *Rollo Learning To Read,* Allen, 1835; *Rollo At Work,* Webb, 1837; *Rollo At Play,* Carter, 1838; *Rollo At School,* Webb, 1839; *Rollo's Vacation,* Webb, 1839; *Rollo's Experiments,* Allen, 1839; *Rollo's Museum,* Weeks, 1839; *Rollo's Travels,* Webb, 1840; *Rollo's Correspondence,* Carter, 1840; *The Rollo Reader,* n.d.; *The Rollo Code of Morals,* Crocker, 1841; *The Rollo Philosophy,* in four parts: *Part I: Water,* Gould, 1842, *Part II: Air,* Webb, 1842, *Part III: Fire,* Otis, 1843, *Part IV: The Sky,* Otis, 1843; *Rollo on the Atlantic,* Reynolds, 1853; *Rollo in Paris,* Reynolds, 1854; *Rollo in Switzerland,* Reynolds, 1854; *Rollo's Tour in Europe,* Reynolds, 1855; *Rollo in London,* Reynolds, 1855; *Rollo on the Rhine,* Reynolds, 1855; *Rollo in Scotland,* Reynolds, 1856; *Rollo in Holland,* Brown, 1857; *Rollo in*

Geneva, Brown, 1857; *Rollo in Naples,* Brown, 1858; *Rollo in Rome,* Brown, 1858; the popular Rollo storybooks, which contained stories from the books in the Rollo series, were published, some by Phillips and some by Sheldon, between 1857 and 1864: *Labor Lost,* Phillips, 1857; *The Two Wheelbarrows,* Sheldon, 1861; *Causey Building,* Sheldon, 1864; *Rollo's Garden,* Phillips, 1857; *The Apple Gathering,* Phillips, 1857; *Georgie,* Sheldon, 1857; *Rollo in the Woods,* Sheldon, 1864; *The Steeple Trap,* Sheldon, 1864; *The Halo Around the Moon,* Phillips, 1857; *The Freshet,* Sheldon, 1863; *Blue-Berrying,* Phillips, 1857; *Trouble on the Mountains,* Sheldon, 1857; *The Rocking Horse; or, The Rollo and Lucy First Book of Poetry,* Childs, 1863; *Carlo; or, The Rollo and Lucy Second Book of Poetry,* Childs, 1863; *The Canary Bird; or, The Rollo and Lucy Third Book of Poetry,* Childs, 1863; under the pseudonym of Erodore, the author's other work includes *The Little Philosopher,* 1829; *Early Piety,* 1831; *The Mount Vernon Reader for Junior Classes,* 1838; *The Family Story Book,* Volume II, Harvard, 1835; *The Sabbath Day Book for Boys and Girls,* 1835; under the pseudonym of Marianna, the Children's Fireside series which includes *Every Day Duty,* Leavitt, 1834; *Right and Wrong . . . ,* Pierce, 1834; *The Way for a Child to be Saved,* Leavitt, 1835; *The Way of Salvation Explained,* Leavitt, 1835; the Caleb and Jonas series which include *Caleb in Town,* Crocker, 1839; *Caleb in the Country,* Crocker, 1839; *Jonas's Stories Related to Rollo and Lucy,* Ticknor, 1839; *Jonas as a Judge,* Ticknor, 1840; *Jonas on a Farm in Summer,* Ticknor, 1842, *Jonas on a Farm in Winter,* Ticknor, 1842; the Lucy series published by Mussey which includes *Cousin Lucy at Study,* 1842; *Stories Told to Rollo's Cousin Lucy,* 1842; *Cousin Lucy's Conversation,* 1842; *Cousin Lucy Among the Mountains,* 1842; *Cousin Lucy on the Sea-Shore,* 1842; the Marco Paul series published in New York by T. Harrington Carter in 1843, which includes *Marco Paul in the City of New York, Marco Paul on the Erie Canal, Marco Paul in the Forests of Maine, Marco Paul in Vermont, Marco Paul in the City of Boston, Marco Paul at the Springfield Armory;* the Franconia series published in New York between 1850 and 1853 by Harper Brothers, which includes *Malleville, Mary Bell, Ellen Linn, Wallace, Beechnut, Stuyvesant, Agnes, Mary Erskine, Rodolphus, Caroline;* the Harper Story Book series published by Harper between 1854 and 1857 which includes *Bruno,* 1854; *Willie and the Mortgage,* 1854; *The Strait Gate,* 1855; *The Little Louvre,* 1855; *Frank,* 1855; *Emma,* 1855; *Virginia,* 1855; *Timboo and Joliba,* 1855; *Timboo and Fanny,* 1855; *The Harper Establishment,* 1855; *Franklin,* 1855; *The Studio,* 1855; *The Story of Ancient History,* 1855; *The Story of English History,* 1856; *The Story of American History,* 1856; *John True,* 1856; *Elfred,* 1856; *The Museum,* 1856; *The Engineer,* 1856; *Rambles Among the Alps,* 1856; *The Three Gold Dollars, 1856; The Gibraltar Gallery,* 1856; *The Alcove,* 1856; *Dialogues for . . . Young People,* 1856; *The Great Elm,* 1856; *Aunt Margaret,*

1835 *continued*

1856; *Vernon,* 1857; *Carl and Jocki,* 1857; *Lapstone,* 1857; *Orkney the Peacemaker,* 1857; *Judge Justin,* 1857; *Minigo,* 1857; *Jasper,* 1857; *Congo,* 1857; *Viola and Her Little Brother Arno,* 1857; *Little Paul,* 1857; The Little Learner or Harper's Picture Books for the Nursery series, published by Harper, which includes *Learning to Talk,* 1855, *Learning to Think,* 1856, *Learning to Read,* 1856, *Learning About Common Things,* 1857, *Learning About Right and Wrong,* 1857; the Science for the Young series, published by Harper, which includes *Heat,* 1871, *Light,* 1871, *Water and Land,* 1871, *Force,* 1872; story books about children which include *Madeline,* 1857, *Handie,* 1859, *Rainbow's Journey,* 1860, *The Three Pines,* 1860, *Selling Lucky,* 1860, *Up the River,* 1861; the Florence series which includes *Florence and John,* 1860, *Grimkie,* 1860, *Excursion to the Orkney Islands,* 1860, *The English Channel,* 1860, *Visit to the Isle of Wight,* 1864, *Florence's Return,* 1864; the Harlie series, published by Sheldon, except as noted, in 1863 includes *The New Shoes, The French Flower,* Worthington, *Harlie's Letter,* Worthington, *Wild Peggie, The Sea-Shore, Friskie, the Pony;* the *Gay* series published by Hurd and Houghton between 1865 and 1876 which includes *Mary Gay, or Work for Girls,* four seasonal volumes, 1865, *William Gay, or Play for Boys,* in four seasonal volumes, 1869, *John Gay, or Work for Boys,* in four seasonal volumes, 1876; the Juno series published by Dodd, Mead in 1870 which includes *Juno and Georgie, Mary Osborne, Juno on a Journey, Hubert;* the August series published by Dodd, Mead which includes *August and Elvie,* 1871, *Hunter and Tom,* 1871, *The Schooner Mary Ann,* 1872, *Granville Valley,* 1872; the Biographical Histories, later called the Makers of History series published by Harper which includes *Charles the First,* 1848, *Mary, Queen of Scots,* 1848, *Alexander the Great,* 1848, *Julius Caesar,* 1849, *Hannibal the Carthaginian,* 1848, *William the Conqueror,* 1848, *Charles the Second,* 1848, *Elizabeth, the Queen of England,* 1848, *King Alfred of England,* 1849, *Xerxes, the Great,* 1849, *Cyrus, the Great,* 1849, *Darius the Great,* 1850, *Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt,* 1851, *Romulus,* 1851, *Nero,* 1853, *Pyrrhus,* 1853, *King Richard the First,* 1857, *King Richard the Second,* 1858, *King Richard the Third,* 1858, *Peter the Great,* 1859, *Genghis Khan,* 1860, *Margaret of Anjou,* 1861; the author's brother John Abbot [*sic*] wrote ten "Histories": *Henry IV of France; Hernando Cortez; Hortense, Mother of Napoleon III: Joseph Bonaparte; Josephine; King Philip; Louis XIV; Louis Phillippe; Madame Roland; Marie Antonette).* AAS, BC, CC, LC, TPL

1836

William Holmes McGuffey's *The Eclectic First Reader* (the first of a series of graded readers, containing stories with strong moral tones, which strongly influenced three generations of Americans, published in Cincinnati by Truman and Smith). DePL, LC

Catharine Parr Traill's *The Backwoods of Canada* (a well-known Canadian immigrant writer tells about her life in Upper Canada [now Ontario]), published in Toronto by McClelland; before coming to Canada, the author wrote *The Young Emigrants; or Pictures of Canada. Calculated to Amuse and Instruct the Minds of Youth,* Darton, 1826; the author's other work includes her first Canadian children's book, edited by her sister Agnes Strickland, *Canadian Crusoes* [also published as *Lost in the Backwoods*], 1852; *Lady Mary and Her Nurse; or, A Peep Into Canadian Forests,* Hall, 1856 [also published as *Afar in the Forest* and *In the Forest*]; *Cot and Cradle Stories*; and *Little Downy, or The History of a Field Mouse: A Moral Tale,* Dean, 1822; *The Tell-Tale,* Harris, 1923; *The Flower Basket; or Poetical Blossoms,* Newman, ca. 1825; *Happy Because Good*, Dean, ca. 1830). TPL

1837

Lady Charlotte Guest's *The Mabinogion* (translated from the fourteenth- and fifteenth-century Welsh manuscript, *Llyfr Coch O Hergest, the Red Book of Hergest,* a collection of tales that were once songs of the bards, many dealing with King Arthur and his court [*Mabinogion* means bards' narrative songs]; a second edition was published by Quaritch in 1877).

1839

Catherine Sinclair's *Holiday House* (intended as a relief from didactic books: Mrs. Crabtree, the governess, is disliked not only by the children but by their grandmother and uncle as well; light treatment of misconduct is unusual for the period and the "Wonderful Story About Giant Snap-'em-up," who had to stand on a ladder in order to comb his own hair, is probably the earliest example of nonsense literature for children; published in Edinburgh by M. Whyte; the author's other work includes *Charlie Seymour; or, The Good Aunt and the Bad Aunt,* Carter, 1832; *Frank Vansittart; or, The Model Schoolboys,* London, 1853; *The Picture Letter by Catherine Sinclair,* n.p., 1861; the first of a series of six "hieroglyphic stories in letter form," with pictures printed in color by W. H. McFarlane; others in the series are *Another Letter from Catherine Sinclair,* n.p., 1862; *A Bible Picture Letter,* n.p., n.d.; *A Crossman's Letter by Catherine Sinclair,* n.p., 1862; *A Sunday Letter by Catherine Sinclair,* n.p., 1862; *The First of April Picture Letter by Catherine Sinclair*, Edinburgh, 1864). TPL

Daniel Pierce Thompson's *The Green Mountain Boys* (a popular story set in Vermont; published in two volumes in Philadelphia by J.W. Bradley and by E. P. Walton; the author's other work includes *May Martin,* J. Clements, 1835; *Locke Amsden*, Boston, 1847; *Lucy Hosmer*, London, 1848; *The Rangers*, B. B. Mussey, 1851? *Gaut Gurley*, J. P. Jewett, 1857; *The Doomed Chief*, J. W. Bradley, 1860; *Centeola, and Other Tales*, Carleton, 1864; *The Demon Trapper of Umbagog*, Columbian, 1890; the author published all works anonymously).

1840

Richard Henry Dana, Jr.'s *Two Years Before the Mast* (a popular novel of a young seaman's experiences as he sails around Cape Horn to California; published in Boston by Caldwell; appropriated by children).

1841

Captain Frederick Marryat's *Masterman Ready* (the author's first book and one specifically for children though his adult novels were read by children; an attempt to improve on *The Swiss Family Robinson* which he, as a navy officer, felt was sadly lacking in the principles of navigation and geography; the author's other work includes *The Naval Officer; or, Scenes and Adventures in the Life of Frank Mildmay,* Colburn, 1829; *The King's Own,* Colburn, 1830; *Newton Forster,* Cochrane, 1832?; *Jacob Faithful,* Saunders, 1834; *Peter Simple,* Saunders, 1834; *Japhet in Search of a Father,* Trenton, 1835; *The Pirate and Three Cutters,* Longman, 1836; *Snarleyyow; or, the Dog's Friend,* Colburn, 1837; *Poor Jack,* Longman, 1840; *Joseph Rushbrook,* Longman, 1841; *Percival Keene,* Colburn, 1842; *The Settlers in Canada,* Longman, 1844; *The Mission, or, Scenes from Africa; Written for Young People,* Longman, 1845; *The Poacher,* Bentley, 1846; *The Privateer's Man One Hundred Years Ago,* Longman, 1846; *Children of the New Forest,* Hurst, 1847; *The Phantom Ship,* Bentley, 1847; *The Little Savage,* Hurst, 1848; *The Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet,* Bentley, 1849; *Mr. Midshipman Easy,* Bentley, 1852). UI

Felix Summerly's *Home Treasury of Pleasure Books for Young Children* (a series of twelve booklets bound in stiff ornamented paper covers, published by Joseph Cundall and Addey; the titles include *Jack the Giant-Killer, Jack and the Beanstalk, The Sleeping Beauty, Red Riding Hood, Cinderella, Beauty and the Beast, Chevy Chase, The Sisters and the Golden Locks, Grumble and Cheery,* [Peacock's] *Sir Hornbook, Dick Whitington, Bible Events;* the stories are written in literate fashion, and the pictures are taken from the work of such painters as Holbein, Raphael, and Titian; illustrators include William Mulready and J. C. Horsley in an attempt to expose children to the best art work possible; Felix Summerly was the pseudonym of Sir Henry Cole, one of the founders of the South Kensington Museum and first director of the Victoria and Albert Museum; the author's other work includes *Traditional Nursery Songs of England, with Pictures by Eminent Modern Artists,* Cundall, 1846).

1842

Richard Doyle's *The Marvellous History of Jack the Giant Killer* (an illustrated retelling of an old popular tale, published in London by Eyre and Spottiswood; the author-illustrator's other work includes *The Story of Jack*

and the Giants, Cundall, 1851; with J. R. Planché; *An Old Fairy Tale. The Sleeping Beauty,* Routledge, 1868; illustrations for William Allingham's *In Fairy Land,* 1870, Anthony Montalba's *Fairy Tales of All Nations,* Dean, 1872, John Ruskin's *King of the Golden River,* Lovell, 1885, Theodore Martin's *The Book of Ballads,* Blackwood, 1903, Charles Dickens's *Christmas Books,* illustrated by Doyle and others, Chapman, 1910).

James Halliwell-Phillipps's *The Nursery Rhymes of England* (a collection of over 550 rhymes chiefly from the oral tradition; a major primary source for numerous subsequent nursery-rhyme collections; printed by T. Richards in London for the Percy Society; subsequent editions included tales and stories until *Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales: a sequel to The Nursery Rhymes of England* was published in London by John Russell Smith in 1849).

The Magazine for the Young (a British magazine intended for children of the working class; contributors included Charlotte Yonge).

Edgar Allan Poe's *The Pit and the Pendulum* (a frightening short story by a famous American writer published in Philadelphia by Carey and Hart; the author's other work appropriated by children includes *The Tell-Tale Heart,* first published in *The Pioneer,* January 1843, and published in book form by Heartman; *The Gold Bug,* New York, 1845; *The Raven, and Other Poems,* Wiley, 1845).

1843

Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol* (a famous moral adult ghost story by a popular British writer; published in London by Chapman and Hall; the author's other work includes *Oliver Twist; or, The Parish Boy's Progress,* Richard Bently, 1838; *The Cricket on the Hearth. A Fairy Tale of Home,* Bradbury and Evans, 1846; *The Personal History of David Copperfield,* Bradbury and Evans, 1850; *Little Dorrit,* Bradbury and Evans, 1855-1857, published in parts; *The Tale of Two Cities,* Chapman and Hall, 1859; *Great Expectations,* Chapman and Hall, 1861; all these books were appropriated by children; the author's work specifically for children includes *A Child's History of England,* in three volumes, 1852-1854; *A Holiday Romance,* Bradbury and Evans, 1868; and four stories, one of which was "The Magic Fishbone," which appeared serially in 1868). FLP, JRUL, NYPL-B, PLC, YU

1844

Lydia Maria Child's *Flowers for Children* (a three-volume set of stories; *Part I: For Children Eight or Nine Years Old; Part II: For Children from Four to Six Years Old; Part III: For Children Eleven and Twelve;* published

1844 *continued*

by C. S. Francis; the author's other work includes the lyrics for "Over the River and Through the Woods"; *Emily Parker,* Bowles, 1827; *Biographical Sketches of Great and Good Men,* Putnam, 1928; *The Mother's Book,* Carter, 1831; *The Girl's Own Book,* Austin, 1933; *Rainbows for Children,* Francis, 1848; *Rose Marian and the Flower Fairies,* Francis, 1850; *The Brother and Sister,* Philadelphia, 1852; *The Magician's Show Box,* Ticknor, 1856; *A New Flower for Children,* Francis, 1856; *The R.B.R.'s: My Little Neighbors,* Walker, 1862; *The Christ-Child,* Lothrop, 1869; *The Children of Mt. Ida,* Francis, 1871; *The Adventures of Jamie and Jeannie,* Lothrop, 1876?; *Good Little Mitty,* Lothrop, 1880?; *The Little Girl's Own Book,* Carter, 1831; the author was founder and editor of *The Juvenile Miscellany,* 1826-1834).

Alexander Dumas's *The Three Musketeers* (from the French; a romantic adventure novel; author's other work includes *The Count of Monte Cristo,* in two volumes, published in London by W. S. Orr, 1846; *The Honey-Stew of the Countess Bertha. A Fairy Tale,* translated from the French by Mrs. Cooke Taylor, illustrated by W. Weir, published in London by Jeremiah How, 1846; the author's work has been appropriated by children).

Harriet Martineau's *The Crofton Boys* (the fourth part of the "Playfellow" series of four stories published in London by Charles Knight; the story of life in a boys' school from a child's point of view; the author's other work, published in London by C. Knight, includes *Feats on the Fjord,* the third part of the "Playfellow" series, 1841; *The Children Who Lived by the Jordon,* 1842; *The Peasant and the Prince,* part of the "Playfellow" series, 1841; *The Settlers at Home,* a part of the "Playfellow" series, 1841; *The Billow and the Rock*, 1846). TPL

Francis Edward Paget's *The Hope of the Katzekopfs* (sometimes called the first literary fairy tale written in English; the direct ancestor of Thackeray's *The Rose and the King* and other court fairy tales; intended as a moral allegory or fable, based on Church of England doctrine; published under the pseudonym William Chusne of Staffordshire; a shortened version reissued in 1908 as *The Self-Willed Prince;* the author's other work includes *Tales of the Village Children,* London, 1844 and 1845; *Luke Sharp,* London, 1845; the author edited *The Juvenile Englishman's Library,* twenty-one volumes, published between 1844 and 1849).

1845

Frederic William Naufor Bayley's *Comic Nursery Tales with Illustrations Humorous and Numerous* (a collection of retellings of such stories as "Little

Red Riding Hood," "Robinson Crusoe," and "Bluebeard"; illustrated by Arthur Crowquill, a pseudonym for Alfred Henry Forrester, who often shared the name with his brother, Charles Forrester, a writer, when they produced joint works; the author's other work includes *The New Tale of the Tub, An Adventure in Verse,* Wiley, 1842; *Little Red Riding Hood,* Wilson, 1844; *Blue Beard,* Burgess, 1845; *Drolleries for Little Folks,* Shepard, 1845; *Jack the Giant Killer,* illustrated by John Leech, Burgess, 1845).

1846

Hans Christian Andersen's *Wonderful Stories for Children* (ten of Andersen's tales translated from the Danish by Mary Howitt and published by Chapman and Hall; the original four stories in Danish, *Eventyr Fortalte for Born,* were published in Denmark by C. A. Reitzel in 1835, the first of a three-part series, with subsequent series being published in 1838 and 1845; the complete collection of the author's 168 tales appeared in Danish in two volumes: the first was *Eventyr or Historien,* Odense, 1862-1863, illustrated by Thomas Vilhelm Pedersen; the second was *Nye Eventyr Og Historien, Odense,* 1870-1874, illustrated by Lorenz Froelich; *Christmas Roses,* a popular American collection of a few of Andersen's tales, was translated by Mary Howitt and published by Wiley and Putnam in 1847; the author is sometimes credited with being the "father of modern fantasy," having perfected the literary fairy tale genre; numerous translations of the author's work have been made, including Caroline Peachey's *Danish Fairy-Legends and Tales,* Pickering, 1846; Charles Boner's *A Danish Story-Book* and *The Nightingale and OtherTales,* illustrated by Count Pocci, Cundall, 1846; M. R. James's *Forty Stories,* Faber, 1930, and his *Hans Andersen Forty-Two Stories,* illustrated by Robin Jacques, Faber, 1953; Rex Whistler's *Fairy Tales and Legends*, Bodley, 1935; R. P. Keigwin's *Fairy Tales*, four volumes, illustrated by Vilhelm Pedersen and edited by Svend Larsen, Ward, 1851-1960; Reginald Spink's *Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales*, illustrated by Hans Baumhauer, Dent, 1858; other translators and dates of their publications include: Anne S. Bushby, 1853; H. W. Dulcken, 1864; Jean Hersholt, 1942; Eva La Gallienne, 1959; numerous picture book editions of the author's work also exist). LC, UCB

Mrs. Fairstar's *Memoirs of a London Doll. Written By Herself* (edited by Mrs. Fairstar; Maria Poppet, a doll, recounts her adventures as she passes through the hands of many loving owners; Mrs. Fairstar is pseudonym of Richard Henry Horne; published in London by J. Cundall; the author's other work includes *The Good Natured Bear,* Cundall, 1846).

1846 *continued*

Edward Lear's *Book of Nonsense* (a conscious attempt by British author-artist to make children laugh through verses and sketches; one of the first children's books without instruction or moralizing; published in London by Thomas McClear; author's other work includes *A Book of Nonsense,* enlarged edition published by Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, 1861; *Nonsense Songs and Stories,* London, 1871; *More Nonsense,* Aylesbury, 1872; *Laughable Lyrics,* London, 1877; *Nonsense Botany,* Warne, 1888; *Queery Leary Nonsense,* Mills and Boon, 1911; *Teapots and Quails, and Other New Nonsense,* John Murray, 1953). LC, TPL

1847

The Snow Drop; or, Juvenile Magazine (the first Canadian magazine for children; contained moral and religious tales, verse, information and anecdotes on natural history, and a few riddles).

1848

Heinrich Hoffman's *The English Struwwelpeter; or Pretty Stories and Funny Pictures for Little Children* (translated from the German, *Der Struwwelpeter; oder, Lustige Geschicten und drollige Bilder,* Frankfurt, 1847?, probably by J. R. Planché, published in Leipzig by F. Volckmar; American edition, *Slovenly Peter,* published in Philadelphia by Winston in 1849; exaggerated didactic verses with colored lithographs of grotesque children—Shockheaded Peter, Harriet and the Matches, Fidgety Phillip; the book has both frightened and amused children to the present day; author's other work includes *King Nutcracker,* translated by J. R. Planché, Tagg, 1853; *The Little Sister,* translated by Charles Brooks, n.p., 1853; *In Heaven So On Earth,* n.p., ca. 1853; *Sebastian the Lazybones,* n.p., 1854; *Master Pigmy,* translated by Charles Brooks, n.p., 186__?; *Prince Greenwood and Pearl-of-Price,* translated by M. Despard, Peters, 1874; *A Visit To Madam Sun,* n.p., 1924).

Thomas James's *Aesop's Fables* (a prose translation of 203 fables chiefly from original sources, published in London by John Murray; many subsequent versions were based on James's *Aesop;* engravings by John Tenniel).

1849

Mary Howitt's *Our Cousins in Ohio* (a British author describes life in the American Midwest; published in London by Darton; the author's other work includes *Peter Parley's Fable of the Spider and the Fly,* Carter, 1830; *Sketches of Natural History,* Effingham Wilson, 1834; *Tales in Prose for the Young,* Darton, 1836; *Tales in Verse,* Harper, 1836; *Birds and Flowers and Other Country Things,* Darton, 1838; *The Christmas Library. . . .*

Hymns and Fireside Verses, Darton, 1839; *Hope On! Hope Ever! or, The Boyhood of Felix Law,* Munroe, 1840; *Sowing and Reaping; or, What will Come of It,* Monroe, 1840; *Strive and Thrive,* Munroe, 1840; *Who Shall Be Greatest?,* Munroe, 1841; *Little Coin, Much Care or, How Poor Men Live,* Appleton, 1842; *Which Is the Wiser or People Abroad,* Appleton, 1842; *Alice Franklin. A Tale,* Appleton, 1843; *Love and Money,* Tegg, 1843; *No Sense Like Common Sense,* Appleton, 1843; *Work and Wages or, Life in Service,* Appleton, 1843; *My Own Story, or The Autobiography of a Child,* Appleton, 1844; *The Child's Poetry Book,* Mowatt, 1844; *The Favorite Scholar,* Francis, 1844; *My Uncle the Clockmaker,* Appleton, 1845; *The Author's Daughter,* Harper, 1845; *The Two Apprentices,* New York, 1845; *Ballads and Other Poems,* Longman, 1847; *Bright Days; or Herbert and Meggy,* Lothrop, 1847; *Floral Gems,* Taylor, 1847; *Poetical Tales for Good Boys and Girls,* Livermore, 1847; *The Children's Year,* Lothrop, 1847, Longmans, 1847; translation from the Swedish of Fredrika Bremer's *Brothers and Sisters,* Harper, 1848; *The Four Sisters,* Peterson, 1860; *The Childhood of Mary Leeson,* Crosby Nichols, 1848, Darton, 1848; *Juvenile Tales and Stories,* Appleton, 1850; *Pictures from Nature,* Routledge, 1850; *Popular Moral Tales for the Young,* Appleton, 1850; *Story Book,* Francis, 1850; *The Stedfast Gabriel,* Chambers, 1850; *The Christmas Tree,* Francis, 1852; *Pictures and Verses,* Colby, 1853; *The Turtle Dove and Other Stories,* Francis, 1853; *Songs and Stories for Mother's Darling,* Lippincott, 1854; *Stories In Rhyme,* Brown, 1855; *Illustrated Library for the Young,* Tools, 1856; *The Picture Book for the Young,* Lippincott, 1856; *Jack and Harry, or Pictures of the Young,* Tilton, 1859; *Hans Andersen's Story Book. With a Memoir,* Francis, 1860; *Little Arthur's Letters to His Sister Mary,* London, 1861; *The Blackbird and Parrot and the Cat and Other Stories,* 1861; *The Golden Casket. A Treasury of Tales for Young People,* Hogg, 1861; *The Story of Little Cristal,* London, 1863; *Mr. Rudd's Grandchildren* [*Timothy Cossington, The Painter's Little Model, Little Dick Appleton*], London, 1864; *Peter Drake's Dream*, Miller, 1865; *The Angel Unawares,* Miller, 1865; *New Story Book,* Miller, 1866; *John Oriel's Start in Life,* London, 1868; *Little Dick and the Angel,* Tilton, 1869; *Adventures of Jack and Harry,* London, 1869; *Natural History Stories for My Juvenile Friends,* Partridge, 1874; translation from the Danish of H. C. Andersen, *The Improvisatore,* Houghton, 1879; *Mabel on Midsummer Day,* Osgood, 1881; *The Little Peacemaker; Prince Hempseed on His Travels; and William and His Teacher,* Cassell, 1885; *Mary Howitt; an Autobiography,* W. Isbister, 1889; *A Birthday Gift,* Darton, 185__; *Lillieslea,* Routledge, n.d.; *The Artist-Wife and Other Tales,* Stringer,, 18__; *The Child's Delight; or, The Three Wishes, and Other Entertaining Stories,* Miller, 18__; the author's husband William Howitt also wrote books for children; his works include *The Boy's Country Book,* Longman, 1839; *The*

1849 *continued*

Life and Adventures of Jack of the Mill; Commonly Called Lord Othmill, Longman, 1844; *The Miner's Daughters,* Dewitt, 1850; *Madam Darrington of the Dene,* Colburn, 1851; *A Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia,* Hall, 1855; *The Man of the People,* Hurst, 1860).

Mark Lemon's *The Enchanted Doll* (a fairy story of one of the founders of *Punch;* published in London; foreshadows *Pinocchio;* illustrated by Richard Doyle; author's other work includes *Fairy Tales,* London, 1865; *Tinykin's Transformations: A Child's Story,* illustrated by C. Green, Stark, ca. 1870).

Herman Melville's *Redburn: His First Voyage* (the story of a sailor-boy's life in the merchant service; published by Richard Bentley; the author's other work includes *Narrative of a Four Months' Residence Among the Natives of a Valley of the Marquesas Islands; Or, A Peep At Polynesian Life,* J. Murray, 1846; *Typee,* Routledge, 1846; *The Story of Toby, A Sequel To "Typee,"* J. Murray, 1846; *Omoo; A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas,* J. Murray, 1847; *Mardi: And a Voyage Thither,* Richard Bentley, 1849; *White Jacket; Or, The World in a Man-Of-War,* Richard Bentley, 1850; *The Whale; Or, Moby-Dick,* Richard Bentley, 1851; *Pierre; Or, The Ambiguities,* Harper, 1852; *Bartleby, the Scrivener: A Story of Wall-Street,* New York, 1853; *Cock-a-Doodle-Do! Or, The Crowing of the Noble Cock Beneventano,* New York, 1853; *The Piazza Tales,* New York, 1856; *The Refugee,* Peterson, 1865; *John Marr and Other Sailors,* De Vinne, 1888).

Francis Parkman, Jr.'s *The California and Oregon Trail* (a trained historian's account of the passage westward, published in New York by G. P. Putnam; author's other work includes *Pioneers of France in the New World,* Little, Brown, and Co., 1865; *The Jesuits in North America,* Little, Brown and Co., 1867; *LaSalle and the Discovery of the Great West,* Little, Brown and Co., 1879; *The Old Regime in Canada,* Little, Brown and Co., 1874; *Montcalm and Wolfe,* Little, Brown and Co., 1884).

ca. 1850

H. C.'s *The Picture Alphabet for the Amusement and Instruction of Boys and Girls* (anonymous; an ABC chapbook which begins, "A was an Angler, and caught a fine fish"; each letter of the alphabet is illustrated with an attractive woodcut; published in Otley, England, by William Walker).

The Galloping Guide to the ABC; or the Child's Agreeable Introduction to a Knowledge of the Gentlemen of the Alphabet (anonymous; an ABC chapbook which uses "He who ne'er learns his ABC / For ever will a block-head be" as an introduction; the ABC's begin with "A was an ass / with

his panniers and load''; detailed woodcuts illustrate each letter; published by J. G. Rusher in Banbury, England).

The Golden Pippin (anonymous; an ABC chapbook with four letters per page; begins with ''A was an Arch Boy / B a Beauty was''; woodcuts illustrate the verses; published in London by Ryle and Company).

The Picture Alphabet (anonymous; a sophisticated ABC chapbook which begins with ''A was an Archer / And Shot at a frog / But missing his mark / Shot into a bog''; each letter also features one line from ''A apple-pie''; the subject for each letter of the alphabet is incorporated into the woodcut design; published by Thomas Richardson of Derby, England).

1850

Elizabeth Wetherell's *The Wide, Wide World* (the story of a girl's growing up in unpleasant surroundings and under the care of a bad-humored aunt; in two volumes, published in New York by G. P. Putnam; popular in Britain as well as America; has strong religious tone; gives a picture of life in rural America as well as in a large city; Elizabeth Wetherell was the pseudonym of Susan Warner; the author's other work includes *Queechy,* G. P. Putnam, 1852; *The Hills of Shatemac,* Constable, 1856; *The Old Helmet,* R. Carter Brothers, 1863; *Melbourne House,* DeWolfe, Fiske and Co., 1864; *Daisy,* Lippincott, 1868; *Diana,* G. P. Putnam, 1877; the author also wrote the well-known Protestant Sunday school hymn, ''Jesus Loves Me''; the author's younger sister, Anna Warner, collaborated with her on *The Wide, Wide World*; *Mrs. Rutherford's Children*, G. P. Putnam, 1853; *Wych Hazel*, G. P. Putnam, 1876; Anna Warner's pseudonym was Amy Lathrop).

1851

Margaret Gatty's *The Fairy Godmothers* (retellings of fairy tales with morals, published in London; author was mother of Juliana H. Ewing; edited *Aunt Judy's Magazine,* 1866-1885, an important English children's magazine, which contained the work of such writers as Hans C. Andersen, Lewis Carroll, Juliana Ewing, Mrs. Molesworth, and was the first magazine to feature regular reviews of children's books; the author's other work includes *Parables from Nature,* Bell, 1855-1871; *Worlds Not Realized,* London, 1856; *Proverbs Illustrated,* London, 1857; *Legendary Tales,* London, 1858; *Aunt Judy's Tales,* London, 1859; *Aunt Judy's Letters,* London, 1862; *The Mothers' Poetry Book,* London, 1872; the author's books are illustrated by such artists as J. Tenniel, J. Millais, H. Hunt, and E. Burne-Jones).

William Henry Giles Kingston's *Peter the Whaler* (the first of over one hundred exciting adventure stories for boys, all of which used a heavy-handed

1851 *continued*

moral tone; published in London; the author was first editor of Sampson Low's periodical, *Union Jack,* 1880, succeeded by G. A. Henty; the author's other work includes short stories published in *Kingston's Magazine for Boys,* 1859-1862; *Mark Seaworth,* London, 1852; *Manco, the Peruvian Chief,* London, 1853; *Salt Water,* London, 1857; *Old Jack,* Nelson, 1859; *Round the World,* London, 1860; *Digby Heathcote,* London, 1860; *Will Weatherhelm,* London, 1860; *The Three Midshipmen,* Dutton, 1862; *Washed Ashore,* London, 1866; *The Perils and Adventures of Harry Skipworth,* London, 1868; *The Three Lieutenants,* Beccles, 1874; *The Three Commanders,* Beccles, 1875; *The Wanderers,* Beccles, 1876; *The Three Admirals,* Beccles, 1878; *The Rival Crusoes,* Beccles, 1878; *The Frontier Fort,* London, 1879; *Arctic Adventures,* Routledge, 1882).

John Ruskin's *King of the Golden River* (a literary fairy tale by a famous art critic; written in the style of a folktale; published in London; illustrated by Richard Doyle; the author's other work includes *Dame Wiggins of Lee and Her Seven Wonderful Cats,* illustrated by Kate Greenaway, Allen, 1885). JRUL, SDPL, YU

The Monthly Packet (a magazine for girls and young women planned for the home schoolroom rather than the village school; for forty-two years it was edited by Charlotte Yonge).

1852

Francis Robert Goulding's *Robert and Harold; or, The Young Marooners on the Florida Coast* (a boy's adventure story, published in London; sequel was *Marooner's Island; or Dr. Gordon in Search of His Children,* Claxton, 1869; this Presbyterian minister's other work includes *Little Josephine,* American Sunday School Union, 1844; *Frank Gordon,* London, 1869; *Woodruff Stories,* Claxton, 1870; *Nacoochee,* Claxton, 1871).

Nathaniel Hawthorne's *A Wonder-Book for Boys and Girls* (a free adaptation of Greek myths for children by famous American novelist; first published in London in 1851; the author's other work for children includes *Grandfather's Chair,* Peabody, 1841; *Tanglewood Tales, for Girls and Boys; being a Second Wonder Book,* Ticknor, 1853). NYPL-B

Susannah Moodie's *Roughing It in the Bush* (a Canadian classic by a Canadian immigrant author; published in New York by G. P. Putnam; the author's other work, with her sister, Catherine Parr Traill, includes *Hugh Latimer,* Dean, 1828; *The Little Prisoner,* Newman, 1828; *The World Before Them,* Bentley, 1868). TPL

Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin; or Life Among the Lowly* (a persuasive adult novel, published in Boston by J. P. Jewett, about the plight of slaves in the American South, appropriated by children; the author's other work includes *Little Pussy Willow,* London, 1871, which was intended for children; *A Dog's Mission,* London and New York, 1857).

The Youth's Casket. An Illustrated Magazine for the Young (published in Buffalo, New York, by Erastus Beadle and edited by Mrs. H. E. G. Arey, in six volumes; in 1857 it merged with *Forrester's Magazine of Boston*).

1853

George Cruikshank's *Fairy Library* (three volumes of well-known fairy tales selected and illustrated by Cruikshank; published in London by David Bogue; selector-illustrator's other work includes *Cries of London,* Robins, ca. 1828; *The Comic Alphabet,* London, ca. 1832; *The Bottle,* Bogue, 1847; *The Drunkard's Children. A Sequel to the Bottle,* Bogue, 1848; *Puss in Boots,* Arnold, 1864; *The History of Jack in the Beanstalk,* Routledge, 1865). PU

1854

Maria Susanna Cummins's *The Lamplighter* (a popular novel originally published anonymously, which tells the story of a poor girl who is rescued by a lamplighter and eventually marries a wealthy man; published by Jewett; the author's other work includes *Mabel Vaughan,* Jewett, 1857).

Charlotte Yonge's *The Little Duke* (the story of Richard the Fearless as a young boy; one of a series of suspenseful historical novels for young people; first published serially in the author's literary magazine, *The Monthly Packet,* 1851; published in Boston by D. Lothrup, 1881; this English author published over 150 novels for both adults and children; the author's other work includes *Henrietta's Wish,* Munro, 1850; *Langley School,* London, 1850; *The Heir of Redclyffe,* London, 1853; *The Lances of Lynwood,* London, 1855; *The Two Guardians,* Masters, 1855; *The Daisy Chain,* Parker, 1856; *Richard the Fearless,* Appleton, 1856; *Dynevor Terrace,* Parker, 1857; *Heartsease,* Appleton, 1861; *Hopes and Fears,* Appleton, 1861; *Countess Kate,* London, 1862; *The Stokesley Secret,* Tauchnitz, 1862; *History of Christian Names,* Parker, 1863; *A Book of Golden Deeds,* Macmillan, 1864; *The Trial,* Appleton, 1864; *Biographies of Good Women,* Mozley, 1865; *The Clever Woman of the Family,* Appleton, 1865; *The Dove in the Eagle's Nest,* Appleton, 1866; *The Prince and the Page,* Macmillan, 1866; *The Danvers Papers,* Macmillan, 1867; *Landmarks of History,* Leypoldt and Holt, 1867-1868; *The Six Cushions,* Mozley, 1867; *Cameos from English History, From Rollo to Edward II,* Macmillan, 1868; *A Book of Worthies,* Macmillan, 1869; *The Chaplet of Pearls,* Appleton, 1869;

1854 *continued*

The Caged Lion, London, 1870; *A Storehouse of Stories,* Macmillan, 1870; *Beechcraft,* Appleton, 1871; *Lady Hester,* Macmillan, 1874; *My Young Alcides,* Macmillan, 1876; *Unknown to History,* Macmillan, 1882; *Aunt Charlotte's Stories of American History,* Appleton, 1883; *Story Pearls,* Harper, 1883; *The Armourer's Prentices,* Munro, 1884; *Nuttie's Father,* Munro, 1885; *The Two Sides of the Shield,* Munro, 1885; *Chantry House,* Munro, 1886; *A Modern Telemachus,* Harper, 1886; *Scenes and Characters,* Macmillan, 1886; *The Herb of the Field,* Macmillan, 1887; *Beechcraft At Rockstone,* Munro, 1889; *The Penniless Princess,* Macmillan, 1891; *That Stick,* Macmillan, 1892; *Grisby Grisell,* Macmillan, 1893; *The Treasurers in the Marshes,* Whittaker, 1893; *Aunt Charlotte's Stories of Bible History for Young Disciples,* Philadelphia, 1898; *The Herd Boy and His Hermit,* Whittaker, 1899; *Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe,* Harper, 1927). TPL

1855

Thomas Bulfinch's *The Age of the Fable; or, Stories of Gods and Heroes* (popular retellings of Greek myths; published in Boston by Sanbor, Carter and Bazin; author's other work includes *The Age of Chivalry,* in two parts, "King Arthur and His Knights" and "The Mabinogion; or Welsh Popular Tales," Crosby, 1859).

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's *Hiawatha* (a long narrative poem written in the same metre as the Finnish epic, *The Kalevala;* published in Boston by Ticknor and Fields; inspired by Native American history and customs as the author idealized them).

Oliver Optic's *The Boat Club; or The Bunkers of Rippleton, A Tale for Boys* (the first of the *Yacht Club* adventure series, published in Boston by Brown, Bazin, and Company; the author wrote 116 series books, including the Army and Navy series; the Starry Flag series; the Upward and Onward series; the Lake Shore series; and the Katy books; Oliver Optic was pseudonym for William Taylor Adams, a New England school teacher and children's magazine editor who encouraged Horatio Alger to write and published Alger's "Ragged Dick" in his *Student and Schoolmate* in 1876; the author edited *Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls,* published by Lee and Shepard, which ran from 1867 to 1875, and *Our Little Ones and the Nursery, Illustrated Stories and Poems for Young People,* which began around 1880 and ran until about 1889; the author's other work includes, under pseudonym of Warren T. Ashton, *Hatchie, the Guardian Slave; or, The Heiress of Bellevue,* Mussey, 1853; *In Doors and Out,* Brown, 1854; *All Aboard; or, Life on the Lake. A Sequel To "The Boat Club,"* Brown, 1865; *Poor and Proud, or The Fortunes of Katy Redburn,* Phillips, 1856; *Now or Never;*

or, The Adventures of Bobby Bright, Brown, 1857; *Try Again, or The Trials and Triumphs of Harry West,* Brown, 1858; *The Birthday Party, A Story for Little Folks,* Lee, 1863; *Careless Kate,* Lee, 1863; *The Christmas Gift,* Lee, 1863; *The Do-Somethings,* Lee, 1863; *Dolly and I,* Lee, 1863; *Little By Little; or, The Cruise of the Flyaway,* Lee, 1861; *The Gold Thimble,* Lee, 1863; *The Little Merchant,* Lee, 1863; *The Picnic Party,* Lee, 1863; *Proud and Lazy,* Lee, 1863; *Robinson Crusoe, Jr.,* Lee, 1863; *The Young Voyagers,* Lee, 1863; *In School and Out; A Tale for Wide-Awake Boys,* Lee, 1864; *The Soldier Boy; or, Tom Somers in the Army,* Lee, 1864; *Rich and Humble,* Lee, 1864; *Watch and Wait; or, The Young Fugitives,* Lee, 1864; *Brave Old Salt,* Lee, 1865; *Fighting Joe; or, The Fortunes of a Staff Officer,* Burt, 1865; *The Sailor Boy; or, Jack Somers in the Navy,* Lee, 1865; *A Young Lieutenant,* Lee, 1865; *The Yankee Middy,* Lee, 1865; *Hope and Have; or, Fanny Grant Among the Indians,* Lee, 1866; *Stem To Stern; or, Building the Boat,* Lee, 1866; *Work and Win; or, Noddy Newman on a Cruise,* Lee, 1866; *The Way of the World,* Lee, 1866; *Whip-poor-will. A Sad Story of a Naughty Boy,* Boston, 1866; *Haste and Waste; or, The Young Pilot of Lake Champlain,* Lee, 1867; *Outward Bound, or, Young America Afloat,* Lee, 1867; *The Starry Flag, or, The Young Fisherman of Cape Ann,* Lee, 1867; *Dikes and Ditches, or, Young America in Holland and Belgium,* Lee, 1868; *Breaking Away,* Lee, 1868; *Freaks of Fortune; or, Half Round the World,* Lee, 1868; *Our Standard Bearer; or, The Life of General Ulysses S. Grant,* Lee, 1868; *Palace and Cottage; or, Young America in France and Switzerland,* Lee, 1868; *Red Cross; or, Young America in England and Wales,* Lee, 1868; *Seek and Find; or, The Adventures of a Smart Boy,* Lee, 1868; *Shamrock and Thistle; or, Young America in Ireland and Scotland,* Lee, 1868; *Uncle Ben,* Lee, 1868; *Bear and Forbear; or, The Young Skipper of Lake Ucayga,* Lee, 1869; *Down the River; or, Buck Bradford and His Tryants,* Lee, 1869; *Make or Break; or, The Rich Man's Daughter,* Lee, 1869; *Brake Up; or, The Young Peacemakers,* Lee, 1870; *Cringle and Cross-Tree, or, The Sea Swashes of a Sailor,* Lee, 1870; *Down the Rhine; or, Young America in Germany,* Lee, 1870; *Lightning Express; or, The Rival Academies,* Lee, 1870; *On Time; or, The Young Captain of the Ucayga Steamer,* Lee, 1870; *Switch Off; or, The War of the Students,* Lee, 1870; *Through the Daylight; or, The Young Engineer of the Lake Shore Railroad,* Lee, 1870; *Bivouac and Battle,* Lee, 1871; *Desk and Debit; or, The Catastrophes of a Clerk,* Lee, 1871; *Plane and Plank; or, The Mishaps of a Mechanic,* Lee, 1871; *Little Bobtail; or, The Wreck of the Penobscot,* Lee, 1872; *Northern Lands; or, Young America in Russia and Prussia,* Lee, 1872; *Sea and Shore; or, The Tramps of a Traveller,* Lee, 1872; *Cross and Crescent, or a Young American in Turkey,* Lee, 1873; *Money-Maker; or, The Victory of the Basilisk,* Lee, 1874; *The Yacht Club; or, The Young Boat-Builder,* Lee, 1874; *The Coming Wave; or, The Hidden Treasure of*

1855 *continued*

High Rock, Lee, 1875; *The Dorcas Club; or, Our Girls Afloat,* Lee, 1875; *Ocean-Born; or, The Cruise of the Clubs,* Lee, 1875; *Sunny Shores; or, Young America in Italy,* Lee, 1875; *Going West,* Lee, 1876; *Vine and Olive; or, Young America in Spain and Portugal,* Lee, 1876; *Isles of the Sea; or, Young America Homeward Bound,* Lee, 1877; *Just His Luck,* Lee, 1877; *Out West; or, Roughing It on the Great Lakes,* Lee, 1877; *Going South; or, Yachting on the Atlantic Coast,* Lee, 1879; *Lake Breezes,* Lee, 1879; *Down South; or, Yacht Adventures in Florida,* Lee, 1881; *Up the River; or, Yachting on the Mississippi,* Lee, 1881; *All Adrift, or, The Goldwing Club,* Lee and Shepard, 1882; *Making a Man of Himself; or, Right Makes Might,* Lothrop, 1884; *Snug Harbor; or, The Champlain Mechanics,* Lee, 1884; *His Own Helper; or, Stout Arm and True Heart,* Street, 1885; *All Taught; or, Rigging the Boat,* Lee and Shepard, 1887; *Honest Kit Dunstable,* Lothrop, 1887; *Ready About; or Sailing the Boat,* Lee, 1887; under the pseudonym of Brooks McCormick, *Nature's Young Nobleman,* Munsey, 1888; *Taken by the Enemy,* Lothrop, 1888; *Among the Missing,* Lothrop, 1890; *Within the Enemy's Lines,* Lee, 1890; *A Missing Million,* Lee, 1891; *On the Blockade,* Lee, 1891; *Three Millions! or, The Way of the World,* Lee, 1891; *The Young Actor; or, The Solution of a Mystery,* United States Book Co., 1891; *Fighting for the Right,* Lee, 1892; *Stand By the Union,* Lee, 1892; *American Boys Afloat,* Lee, 1893; *Strange Sights Abroad; or, A Voyage in European Waters,* Lee, 1893; *A Victorious Union,* Lee, 1893; *A Young Knight-Errant,* Lee, 1893; *Brother Against Brother,* Lee, 1894; *Up and Down the Nile; or, Young Adventurers in Africa,* Lee, 1894; *The Young Navigators; or, The Foreign Cruise of the Maud,* Lee, 1894; *Across India; or, Live Boys in the Far East,* Lee and Shepard, 1895; *Asiatic Breezes; or, Students on the Wing,* Lee and Shepard, 1895; *Half Round the World; or, Among the Uncivilized,* Lee, 1895; editor, *In the Saddle, A Collection of Poems on Horseback-riding,* Lee, 1895; *A Lieutenant At Eighteen,* Lee, 1895; *Field and Forest; or, The Fortunes of a Farmer,* Lee, 1896; *Four Young Explorers; or, Sight-Seeing in the Tropics,* Lee, 1896; *On the Staff,* Lee, 1896; *At the Front,* Lee, 1897; *Pacific Shores; or, Adventures in Eastern Seas,* Lee, 1898; *An Undivided Union,* Lee, 1899; *The Rival Battalions,* Street, 1900; *Building Himself Up; or, The Cruise of the "Fish Hawk,"* Lothrop, 1910). LC, NYPL-A, UMi

William Makepeace Thackeray's *The Rose and the Ring* (a burlesque fairy tale about the royal families of Paflagonia and Crim Tartary which makes the possessors of both the rose and the ring most attractive and lovable; published in London by Smith, Elder and Co.; originally illustrated by the author, who sometimes used the pseudonym M. A. Titmarsh; the author's other work read by children includes *Rebecca and Rowena,* Chapman, 1850; *The Kickleburys on the Rhine,* Smith, 1850). NYPL-B, YU

1856

Robert Michael Ballantyne's *Snowflakes and Sunbeams; or, the Young Fur Traders* (thought to be the first of the author's numerous adventure stories which, in 1901, was published by T. Nelson and Sons in London, titled *The Young Fur Traders;* the author sometimes used the pseudonym of Comus; the author's other work includes *Hudson's Bay; or, Life in the Wilds of North America,* Blackwood, 1848? [1858, 3rd edition known]; *Coral Island*, Nelson, 1857; *Mr. Fox*, Nelson, 1857; *My Mother*, Hazard, 1857; *Ungava*, Nelson, 1857; *Martin Rattler; or, A Boy's Adventures in the Forests of Brazil,* Nelson, 1858; *The Robber Kitten,* Miller, 1858; *Mee-A-Mow; or, Good Advice to Cats and Kittens,* Nelson, 1859; *The World of Ice: Adventure in the Polar Regions,* Nelson, 1859; *The Golden Dream; or Adventures in the Far West,* Shaw, 1860; *The Dog Crusoe: A Tale of the Western Prairies,* Nelson, 1861; *The Gorilla Hunters: A Tale of the Wilds of Africa,* Nelson, 1861; *Red Eric; or, the Whaler's Last Cruise,* Routledge, 1861; *Man on the Ocean,* Nelson, 1862; *Gascoyne, the Sandal-Wood Trader,* Nisbet, 1863; *The Kitten Series: The Three Little Kittens, The Butterfly's Ball, and The Life of a Ship,* Nelson, 1862; *The Lifeboat,* Nisbet, 1864; *The Light-House,* Nisbet, 1865; *Shifting Winds,* Nisbet, 1866; *Fighting the Flames,* Nisbet, 1867; *Silver Lake; or, Lost in the Snow,* Jackson, 1867; *Deep Down: A Tale of the Cornish Mines,* Nisbet, 1868; *Erling the Bold: A Tale of the Norse Sea-Kings,* Nisbet, 1869; *The Floating Light of the Goodwin Sands,* Nisbet, 1870; *The Iron Horse,* Nisbet, 1871; *The Norsemen in the West,* Nisbet, 1872; *The Pioneers,* Nisbet, 1872; *Life in the Red Brigade,* Routledge, 1873; *Jarwin and Cuffy,* Warne, 1873; *Tales of Adventure; or, Wild Work in Strange Places,* London, 1873; *The Story of the Rock,* Nisbet, 1875; *Black Ivory: Adventures Among the Slavers,* Nisbet, 1873; *The Ocean and Its Wonders,* Nelson, 1874; *The Pirate City: An Algerian Tale,* Nisbet, 1874; *Rivers and Ice,* Nisbet, 1874; *Wrecked But Not Ruined,* London, 1875; *Under the Waves,* Nisbet, 1876; *The Settler and the Savage: A Tale of Peace and War in South Africa*, Nisbet, 1877; *In the Track of the Troops,* Nisbet, 1878; *Six Months at the Cape; or Letters from Periwinkle in South Africa,* Nisbet, 1879; *Post Haste: A Tale of H. M. Mails,* Nisbet, 1879; *Digging for Gold,* Nisbet, 1879; *Philosopher Jack,* Nisbet, 1880; *The Lonely Island,* Nisbet, 1880; *The Red Man's Revenge,* Nisbet, 1880; *The Giant of the North,* Nisbet, 1881; *The Battery and the Boiler; or, Adventures in the Laying of Submarine Electric Cables,* Nisbet, 1881; *My Doggie and I,* Nisbet, 1881; *The Kitten Pilgrims; or Great Battles and Grand Victories,* Nisbet, 1882; *Battle with the Sea,* Nisbet, 1883; *Dusty Diamonds Cut and Polished; A Tale of City Arab Life,* Nisbet, 1883; *The Madman and the Pirate,* Nisbet, 1883; *The Thorogood Family,* Nisbet, 1883; *Twice Bought: A Tale of the Oregon Gold-Fields,* Nisbet, 1884; *Young Trawler,* Nisbet, 1884; *Freaks on the Fells,* Routledge, 1885; *Island Queen; or Dethroned by Fire and Water,* Nisbet, 1885; *The Rover of the Andes,*

1856 *continued*

Nisbet, 1885; *Wild Man of the West,* Nisbet, 1885; *Big Otter,* Routledge, 1886; *The Lively Poll,* Nisbet, 1886; *Prairie Chief,* Nisbet, 1886; *Red Rooney,* London, 1886; *The Fugitives; or, the Tyrant Queen of Madagascar,* Nisbet, 1887; *Blue Lights; or, Hot Work in the Soudan,* Nisbet, 1888; *The Middy and the Moors: An Algerian Story,* Nisbet, 1888; an eighteen-volume periodical series, *Ballantyne's Miscellany,* was published between ca. 1863 and 1886).

1857

Charles Bennett's *The Fables of Aesop, Translated in [sic] Human Nature* (the traditional fables are retold and illustrated by author-illustrator, who anticipated colored wood engravings, sometimes handling color in a more original way than Caldecott or Greenaway; published in London by W. Kent; illustrations aptly reflect "animals as human beings" in the Grandville manner; compiler-illustrator's other work includes *Shadows,* London, 1856; *Old Nurse's Book of Rhymes, Jingles, and Ditties,* London, 1858; *The Nine Lives of a Cat,* Griffith, 1860; *Quarles Emblems,* London, 1861; *The Stories that Little Breeches Told, and the Pictures which Charles Bennett Drew for Them,* Sampson Low, 1863; *The Sorrowful Ending of Noodldoo, with the Fortune and Fate of Her Neighbors and Friends,* Sampson Low, 1865).

Tom Brown's *Tom Brown's Schooldays* (a "classic" British novel about boys' lives in Rugby, an English public school: this story began a spate of books about the codes, teams, and rivalries in boarding-school life; published by Macmillan, illustrated by Arthur Hughes; author's other work includes *The Scouring of the White Horse,* Macmillan, 1859; *Tom Brown at Oxford,* Macmillan, 1861; Tom Brown is the pseudonym of Thomas Hughes).

Frances Browne's *Granny's Wonderful Chair and the Tales It Told* (a popular collection of children's stories by an Irish author, published in London by Griffith and Farrow; reissued by Frances Hodgson Burnett as *The Story of the Lost Fairy Book,* London, 1887; author's other work includes *Pictures and Songs from Home,* Nelson, 1856; *Our Uncle the Traveler,* Kent, 1859; *The Young Foresters,* London, 1860).

George Eliot's *Adam Bede* (the first of several novels exploring the world of English townfolk and peasantry; strongly moral in tone; published in London by Blackwood; the author's other work appropriated by children includes *Silas Marner,* Blackwood, 1860; *The Mill on the Floss,* Blackwood, 1860; George Eliot is the pseudonym of Mary Anne Evans).

1858

Frederic William Farrar's *Eric, or Little By Little* (a popular boys' story which emphasized the horrors of "Roslyn School"; published in Edinburgh; author's other work includes *Julian Home: A Tale of College Life,* Edinburgh, 1859; *St. Winifred's, or The World of School,* Edinburgh, 1862; *The Three Homes: A Tale for Fathers and Sons,* Cassell, Peter, and Galpin, 1873; *Darkness and Dawn, or Scenes in the Days of Nero,* Longmans, 1891; *Gathering Clouds,* Longmans, 1895).

1859

A.L.O.E.'s *The Story of a Needle* (one of the author's instructive stories for children published by Nelson; the author's other work includes *The Rambles of a Rat,* Nelson, 1860; A.L.O.E. stands for A Lady of England and is the pseudonym of Charlotte Maria Tucker).

Peter Asbjörnsen and Jörgen Engebretsen Moe's *Popular Tales from the Norse* (translated from the Norwegian *Norske Folkeeventyr,* 1842, by George Webbe Dasent; published in Edinburgh by Edmunston and Douglas; the first collection of Norse folktales appropriated by children; the translator's subsequent edition, *Selections,* London, 1862, was intended for children; the translator's other work includes *Tales from the Fjeld*, Chapman, 1861).

Charles Reade's *The Cloister and the Hearth* (a story about the parents of Erasmus, which also provides information about the Renaissance in Europe; illustrated by Gordon Browne and published in London by Chambers; the author's other work includes *Christie Johnstone,* Bentley, 1853; *Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy,* Chapman, 1866; *Good Stories,* Harper, 1884; *Hard Cash,* Chatto, 1892).

ca. 1860

Dime novels (sensational blood-and-thunder adventure stories in paperback form; the stories were usually set on the American frontier and extolled the virtues of American individualism; first published by Irwin Beadle, the dime novels were probably an outgrowth of the English "shilling shockers" which contained exciting but thin plots). UMi

1860

Edward Sylvester Ellis's *Seth Jones; or the Captives of the Frontier* (one of the popular Beadle's dime novels offering "thrilling romance"; published by Irwin P. Beadle company, New York, and bound in orange paper wrappers lettered in black; author's other work, published in New York by Irwin P. Beadle except as noted, includes *The Life and Times of Colonel Daniel*

1860 *continued*

Boone, the Hunter of Kentucky, 1860; *The Life and Times of Christopher Carson, the Rocky Mountain Scout and Guide,* New York Publishing, 1861; *The Life of Pontiac, the Conspirator, Chief of Ottawas,* 1861; *The Life and Adventures of Colonel David Crockett,* 1862; *Kent, the Ranger; or The Fugitives of the Border,* 1863; *Oonomoo, the Huron,* 1863; *The Hunter's Escape: A Tale of the Northwest in 1862,* 1864; *Indian Jim: A Tale of the Minnesota Massacre,* 1864; *Nathan Todd; or, The Fate of the Sioux Captive,* 1864; *The Rangers of the Mohawk: A Tale of Cherry Valley,* 1864; *The Mystic Canoe: A Romance of One Hundred Years Ago,* 1865; *The Rival Scouts; or, The Forest Garrison,* 1865; *The Haunted Wood: A Legend of the Mohawk in 1778,* Chapman, 1866; *Monowano, the Shawnee Spy,* ca. 1866; *Prairie Trail,* Irwin, 1867; *Phantom Horseman,* 1869; *Chewacho,* Munro, 1870; *Fugitives of the Chatachoochie,* Munro, 1870; *Jack's Horseshoe; or, What the Waugroo Bitters Did,* 1883; *Ned in the Blockhouse: A Tale of Early Days in the West,* Porter, 1883; *Jack's Horseshoe,* National Temperance Society, 1883; *Life on the Mountain and Prairie,* Munro, 1884; *The Lost Trail,* 1884; *Ned in the Woods; A Tale of Early Days in the West,* Porter, 1884; *Ned on the River,* Porter, 1884; *Campfire and Wigwam,* Porter, 1885; *Up the Tapajos; or, Adventures in Brazil,* 1886; *Down the Mississippi,* Cassell, 1886; *Lost in the Wilds,* Cassell, 1886; *Up the Tapajoes,* Cassell, 1886; *Footprints in the Forest,* Porter, 1886; *The Last War Trail,* Porter, 1887; *The Hunters of the Ozark,* Porter, 1887; *The Camp in the Mountains,* Porter, 1887; *Adrift in the Wilds; or, the Adventures of Two Shipwrecked Boys,* Burt, 1887; *Wyoming,* Porter, 1888; *The Star of India,* Munsey, 1888; *A Young Hero; or, Fighting To Win,* Burt, 1888; *Storm Mountain,* 1889; *A Jaunt Through Java: The Story of a Journey to the Sacred Mountain by Two American Boys,* Burt, 1889; *The Cabin in the Clearing: A Tale of the Frontier,* Porter, 1890; *Arthur Helmuth,* United States Book Co., 1891; *Tad; or, "Getting Even" with Him,* Cassel, 1891; *Through Forest and Fire,* Porter, 1891; *Lost in Samoa: A Tale of Adventure in the Navigator Islands,* Cassell, 1891; *Check 2134,* United States Book Co., 1892; *On the Trail of the Moose,* United States Book Co., 1892; *From the Throttle to the President's Chair: A Story of Railway Life,* Cassell, 1892; *The River Fugitives,* Price-McGill, 1893; *The Campers Out; or, The Right Path and the Wrong,* Penn, 1893; *The Wilderness Fugitives,* 1893; *Lena-Wingo, the Mohawk,* Price-McGill, 1893; *Across Texas,* 1893; *Among the Esquimaux; or, Adventures Under the Arctic Circle,* Penn, 1894; *The Great Cattle Trail,* Porter, 1894; *Righting the Wrong,* Merriam, 1894; *Honest Ned,* Merriam, 1894; *Brave Tom; or, The Battle That Won,* Merriam, 1894; *Makers of Our Country,* 1894; *The Young Ranchers; or, Fighting the Sioux,* Coates, 1895; *The Young Scout: The Story of a West Point Lieutenant,* Burt, 1895; *Comrades True; or, Perseverance Versus Genius,*

Penn, 1895; *Jack Midwood; or, Bread Cast Upon the Waters,* Merriam, 1895; *The Path in the Ravine*, Porter, 1895; *The Phantom of the River*, Coates, 1896; *Shod with Silence: A Tale of the Frontier,* Coates, 1896; *Uncrowning a King: A Tale of King Philip's War,* New Amsterdam, 1896; *Young Conductor,* Merriam, 1896; *True To His Trust,* Penn, 1897; *Eye of the Sun,* Rand, 1897; *A Strange Craft and Its Wonderful Voyage,* Coates, 1897; *In the Days of Pioneers,* Coates, 1897; *Lives of the Presidents of the United States,* 1897; *Cowmen and Rustlers: A Story of Wyoming Cattle Rangers in 1892,* Coates, 1898; *Lost in the Rockies,* Burt, 1898; *Two Boys in Wyoming: A Tale of Adventure,* Coates, 1898; *Klondike Nuggets, and How Two Boys Secured Them,* Doubleday, 1898; *Captured by Indians: a Tale of the American Frontier; and Daughter of the Chieftan: A Story of an Indian Girl,* Cassell, 1899; *Tales Told Out of School,* Bardeen, 1899; *Through Jungle and Wilderness,* Mershon, 1899; *Dorsey, the Young Inventor,* Fords, 1899; *From Tent to White House,* 1899; *Iron Heart, War Chief of the Iroquois,* Coates, 1899; *The Land of Wonders,* Mershon, 1899; *Secret of Coffin Island,* Coates, 1899; *The Boy Patriot: A Story of Jack, the Young Friend of Washington,* Burt, 1900; *Blazing Arrow,* Coates, 1900; *A Waif of the Mountains,* Mershon, 1900; *Red Plume,* Mershon, 1900; *Red Jacket,* Dutton, 1900; *Our Jim; or The Power of Example,* Estes, 1901; *Red Eagle: A Tale of the Frontier,* Coates, 1901; *Lucky Ned,* Estes, 1902; *Logan the Mingo,* Dutton, 1902; *Jim and Joe, Two Brave Boys,* Coates, 1902; *Limber Lew, the Circus Boy; or, The Battle of Life,* 1903; *Old Ironsides, the Hero of Tripoli and 1812, and Other Tales and Adventures on Sea and Land,* Hurst, 1903; *The Jungle Fugitives: A Tale of Life and Adventure in India, including Also Many Stories of American Adventure, Enterprise and Daring,* Hurst, 1903; *True Blue: A Story of Luck and Pluck,* Estes, 1903; *The Last Emperor of the Old Dominion,* Coates, 1904; *Patriot and Tory,* Estes, 1904; *The Telegraph Messenger Boy; or, The Straight Road to Success,* Mershon, 1904; *The Cromwells of Virginia: A Story of Bacon's Rebellion,* Coates, 1904; *Plucky Jo,* Estes, 1905; *Deerfoot on the Prairies,* Winston, 1905; *Deerfoot in the Mountains,* 1905; *Deerfoot in the Forest,* 1905; *Among the Redskins,* Street, 1906; *The Hunt of the White Elephant,* Winston, 1906; *From Low to High Gear,* Estes, 1906; *A Hunt on Snow Shoes,* Winston, 1906; *Lost in the Forbidden Land,* Winston, 1906; *River and Jungle,* Winston, 1906; *Tracked Through the Wilds,* Street, 1906; *The Cruise of the Firefly,* Winston, 1906; *Black Partridge,* Dutton, 1906; *Fighting to Win: The Story of a New York Boy,* Burt, 1907; *The Forest Messengers,* Winston, 1907; *Low Twelve: "By Their Deeds Ye Shall Know Them." A Series of Striking and Truthful Incidents Illustrative of the Fidelity of Free Masons to One Another in Times of Distress and Danger,* Ellis, 1907; *Princess of the Woods,* Cassell, 1907; *The Queen of the Clouds,* Winston, 1907; *The Mountain Star,* Winston, 1907; *Brave Billy,* Winston, 1907; *The Lost Dragon,* Estes,

1860 *continued*

1907; *Plucky Dick; or, Sowing and Reaping,* Winston, 1907; *Tam: or, Holding the Fort,* Winston, 1908; *The P.Q. & G.: or, "As the Twig Is Bent the Tree's Inclined,"* Estes, 1908; *The Phantom Auto,* Winston, 1908; *Off the Reservation; or, Caught in an Apache Raid,* Winston, 1908; *The Story of Red Feather: A Tale of the American Frontier,* McLoughlin, 1908; *The Young Pioneers; or, Better To Be Born Plucky Than Rich,* Burt, 1908; *The Round-Up; or, Geronimo's Last Raid,* Winston, 1908; *Alden Among the Indians; or, The Search for the Missing Pony Express Rider,* Winston, 1909; *Alden the Pony Express Rider; or, Racing for Life,* Winston, 1909; *Boy Hunters of Kentucky,* Cassell, 1909; *Unlucky Tib,* Estes, 1909; *Upside Down: An Automobile Story for Boys,* Winston, 1909; *Catamount Camp,* Winston, 1910; *Captain of the Camp; or, Ben the Young Boss,* Winston, 1910; *The Frontier Angel: A Romance of Kentucky Rangers' Life,* Hurst, 1910; *The Forest Spy: A Tale of the War of 1812,* Hurst, 1910; *Work and Win: Story of a Country Boy's Success,* Burt, 1910; *The Ranger; or, The Fugitives of the Border,* Hurst, 1911; *Irona: or, Life on the Southwest Border,* Hurst, 1911; *The Hunter's Cabin: An Episode of the Early Settlements of Southern Ohio,* Hurst, 1911; *The Flying Boys to the Rescue,* Winston, 1911; *The Flying Boys in the Sky,* Winston, 1911; *Adrift on the Pacific: A Boy's Story of the Sea and Its Perils,* Burt, 1911; *Riflemen of the Miami,* Hurst, 1912; *The Worst Boys,* American Tract Society, 1912; *The Launch Boys' Adventure in Northern Waters,* Winston, 1912; *The Launch Boys' Cruise in the Deerfoot,* Winston, 1912; *High Twelve,* Macoy, 1912; *The Boy Patrol Around the Council Fire,* 1913; *The Boy Patrol,* Winston, 1913; *"Remember the Alamo,"* Winston, 1914; *The Three Arrows,* Winston, 1914; under the pseudonym of B. H. Belnap: *Pegleg Smith: A Tale,* 1866; under the pseudonym of J. G. Bethune: *Hands Up! or, The Great Bank Burglary,* United States Book Co., 1890; *The "F" Cipher,* Price-McGill, 1892; *The Great Berwyck Bank Burglary,* Collier, 1893; *The Third Man,* Cassell, 1893; under pseudonym of Captain L. C. Carleton: *The Hunter,* ca. 1893; *The Trapper's Retreat: A Sequel to "The Hunter,"* 1893; *Scar-Cheek: The Wild Half-Bred,* Munro, 1864; *The Three Daring Trappers,* Munro, 1865; *Old Norte the Hunter: or, Adventures in Texas,* Munro, 1866; *Buffalo Jack,* Munro, 1866; *Hank Wiggins, Esq.,* 1867; *Cooney Bush, Trapper and Scout,* Munro, 1876; *Spotted Day,* Munro, 1867; *Marksman the Hunter,* Munro, 1867; *Hunter Scouts,* Munro, 1869; *Hunters and Redskins,* 1869; *Brimstone Jake,* Munro, 1869; *Small-Pox Dave,* Munro, 1869; *Red Hand,* Munro, 1870; *Club-Foot,* Munro, 1879; *Mysterious Hunter; or, The Man of Death,* Munro, 1885; *The Wild Man of the Woods,* Munro, 1892; under the pseudonym of Colonel H. R. Gordon: *Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas: A Tale of the Siege of Detroit,* 1897; *Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawanoes: A Tale of the War of 1812,* Dutton, 1889; *Osceola, Chief*

of the Seminoles, Dutton, 1899; *Red Jacket, the Last of the Senecas,* Dutton, 1900; *Logan the Mingo: A Story of the Frontier,* Dutton, 1902; *Black Partridge; or, The Fall of Fort Dearborn,* Dutton, 1906; under the pseudonym of Captain R. M. Hawthorne: *Hurricane Gulch: A Tale of the Aosta and Bufferville Trail,* Collier, 1892; under the pseudonym of Lieutenant R. H. Jayne: *Perils of the Jungle: A Tale of Adventure in the Dark Continent,* Munsey, 1888; *The White Mustang: A Tale of the Lone Star State,* Lovell, 1889; *The Land of Mystery,* Lovell, 1889; *On the Trail of Geronimo; or, In the Apache Country,* Winston, 1889; *Lost in the Wilderness,* Price-McGill, 1892; *Through Apache Land,* Price-McGill, 1893; *The Cave in the Mountain,* Merriam, 1894; *In the Pecos Country,* Merriam, 1894; *The Golden Rock,* American Publishers, 1896; under the pseudonym of C. E. Lassalle: *Buffalo Trapper,* 1870; *Burt Bunker, Trapper,* 1870; *Forest Monster,* 1870; under pseudonym of Seward D. Lisle: *Teddy and Towser: A Story of Early Days in California,* Coates, 1904; *Up the Forked River; or, Adventures in South America,* Coates, 1904; under pseudonym of Billex Muller: *River Rifles,* Starr, 1870; under the pseudonym of Lieutenant J. H. Randolph: *Buck Buckram,* Starr, 1869; *The Phantom Chief,* 1867; under the pseudonym of Captain Wheeler: *The Track of Fire,* 1864; under pseudonym of Emerson Redman: *Mad Anthony's Scouts,* Starr, 1870; under the pseudonym of Seelin Robins: *The Phantom Chief,* Irwin, 1867; editor: *Golden Days*, ca. 1880; author of numerous adult biographies, histories, school textbooks, and reference works). LC, PFL, UMi

Ann S. Stephens's *Malaeska, or Indian Wife of the White Hunter* (the first of a series of enormously popular "dime novels" published by the Beadle Publishing Co. in New York; although this unhappy story of Indian life lacked the "blood-and-thunder" sensationalism of the stories in the series that followed, its format set the patterns for Beadle's "dime novels"; a pocket-sized booklet of about 25,000 words on 128 pages printed on white rag paper; its salmon-colored paper cover bore a steel engraving of the heroine and the ten-cent piece which was to become the emblem of the series). UMi

1861

Jane Andrews's *The Seven Little Sisters Who Live on the Round Ball That Floats in the Air* (a story popular with several generations of young readers about seven little girls who live in seven different parts of the world; published by Ticknor and Fields; author's other work includes *Each and All; or, How the Seven Little Sisters Prove Their Sisterhood,* Lee, 1878; *Ten Boys Who Lived on the Road from Long Ago Till Now,* Ginn, 1885; *Only a Year, and What It Brought,* Lothrop, 1887; *The Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children,* Ginn, 1888). CCBC

1861 *continued*

Norman Macleod's *The Golden Thread* (an allegorical tale by a Scottish author, published in Edinburgh; similar to George MacDonald's *The Golden Key;* author was MacDonald's friend and editor; the author's other work includes *The Old Lieutenant,* Partridge, 1910).

1862

Christina Georgina Rossetti's *Goblin Market* (exquisite fairy poems expressing the ancient motif of evil fairies being overcome by love; published in Cambridge; illustrated by Arthur Hughes; the author's other work includes *Sing Song,* Routledge, 1872; *Speaking Likenesses,* Macmillan, 1874). PU

1863

The Boys' Journal: a magazine of literature, science, adventure, and amusement (British published monthly by Henry Vickers and edited by C. P. Brown; incorporated with the *Youth's Play-Hour* in February 1871).

Charles Kinglsey's *Water Babies: a Fairy Tale for a Land-Baby* (a modern moralistic fairy tale which attempts to show children the divine element in nature; reveals the author's hatred of child labor through the chimney sweep hero; designs by Noel Paton; printed in London; the author's other work includes *Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore,* Cambridge: Macmillan, 1855; *Westward Ho!* Cambridge, 1855, appropriated by children; *The Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales for My Children,* Cambridge, 1856; *Hereward the Wake,* London, 1866; *Madame How and Lady Why,* Bell, 1870).

Coventry Patmore's *The Children's Garland from the Best Poets* (a collection of poems carefully selected with children in mind; published in London by Macmillan; poems include those by Blake, Poe, Tennyson, Browning, Shelley, and Keats).

William Brighty Rands's *Lilliput Levee* (a collection of fantastic and nonsense verses; the author is best known for his verse "Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world / With the wonderful water round you curled" and "The Pedlar's Caravan"; the author's other work includes *Lilliput Lectures,* London, 1871; *Lilliput Revels,* Routledge, 1871; *Lilliput Legends,* London, 1872; *Lilliput Lyrics,* J. Lane, 1899).

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* (a popular girls' story which includes a rendering of "The Little Small Red Hen" in an Irish dialect; published in Boston by A. K. Loring; the author's other work includes *The Lamplighter,* Boston, 1853; *Sights & Insights,* Osgood, 1876; *Boys at Chequasset,* Houghton, 1862; *The Gayworthys,* Loring, 1865; *A*

Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, Ticknor, 1866; *We Girls,* Fields, 1870; *Real Folks,* Osgood, 1871; *Pansies,* Osgood, 1872; *The Other Girls,* Osgood, 1873; *Odd or Even,* Houghton, 1880; *Bonnyborough,* Houghton, 1886; *A Golden Gossip,* Houghton, 1892; *White Memories,* Houghton, 1893; *Friendly Letters to Girl Friends,* Houghton, 1896; the author's full name is Adeline Dutton Train Whitney).

1864

Horatio Alger's *Frank's Campaign* (the first of a popular series of stories set in America in which the heroes climb from "rags to riches"; published in Boston by Loring; the author's other work, published by Loring except as noted, includes *Bertha's Christmas Vision,* Brown, 1856; *Nothing To Do,* French, 1857; *Paul Prescott's Charge,* 1865; *Helen Ford,* 1866; *Timothy Crump's World,* first published anonymously in 1866, but later rewritten and published as *Jack's Ward,* 1875; *Charlie Codman's Cruise,* 1867; *Fame and Fortune,* 1868; *Ragged Dick, or, Street Life in New York with the Boot Blacks,* 1868; *Mark the Match Boy,* 1869; *Rough and Ready,* 1869; *Ralph Raymond's Heir,* Gleason, 1869; *Luck and Pluck,* 1869; *Sink or Swim,* 1870; *Ben the Luggage Boy,* 1870; *Rufus and Rose,* 1870; *Paul the Peddler,* 1871; *Strong and Steady,* 1871; *Slow and Sure,* 1872; *Strive and Succeed,* 1872; *Bound to Rise,* 1873; *Try and Trust,* 1873; *Brave and Bold,* 1874; *Julius: or, the Street Boy Out West,* 1874; *Risen from the Ranks,* 1874; *Grand'ther Baldwin's Thanksgiving and Other Ballads and Poems,* 1875; *Herbert Carter's Legacy,* 1875; *Seeking His Fortune,* 1875; *Young Outlaw,* 1875; *Sam's Chance,* 1876; *Shifting for Himself,* 1876; *Wait and Hope,* 1877; *Young Adventurer,* 1878; *The Western Boy,* Street, 1878, reprinted as *Tom the Bootblack; The Telegraph Boy,* 1879; *The Young Miner,* 1879; *Tony the Hero,* Ogilvie, 1880; *Young Explorer,* 1880; *From Canal Boy to President, or the Boyhood and Manhood of James A. Garfield,* Anderson, 1881; *Ben's Nugget,* Porter, 1882; *From Farm Boy to Senator; Being the History of the Boyhood and Manhood of Daniel Webster,* Ogilvie, 1882; *The Train Boy,* Street, 1883; *The Young Circus Rider,* Porter, 1883; *Abraham Lincoln, the Backwoods Boy,* Anderson, 1883; *Do and Dare,* Porter, 1884; *Dan the Detective,* Street, 1884; *Hector's Inheritance,* Porter, 1885; *Helping Himself,* Porter, 1886; *Joe's Luck,* Burt, 1887; *Frank Fowler, The Cash Boy,* Burt, 1887; under the pseudonym of Arthur Lee Putnam: *Number 91 or The Adventures of a New York Telegraph Boy,* Munsey, 1887; *The Store Boy,* Porter, 1887; *The Young Acrobat,* Munsey, 1888; *Tom Tracy, or The Trials of a New York Newsboy,* Munsey, 1888; *Tom Thather's Fortune,* Burt, 1888; *Tom Temple's Career,* Burt, 1888; *Bob Burton,* Porter, 1888; *The Errand Boy,* Burt, 1888; *Luke Walton,* Porter, 1889; *The $500 Check,* Lovell, 1890; *Ned Newton,* Lovell, 1890; *Mark Stanton,* Lovell, 1890; *A New York Boy,* Lovell, 1890; *The Odds Against*

1864 *continued*

Him, Penn, 1890; *Struggling Upward,* Porter, 1890; *Dean Dunham,* United States Book Co., 1891; *The Young Boatman,* Penn, 1892; *Digging for Gold,* Porter, 1893; *Facing the World,* Porter, 1893; *In a New World,* Porter, 1893; *Victor Vane,* Porter, 1894; *Only An Irish Boy,* Porter, 1894; *Adrift in the City,* Coates, 1895; *Young Salesman,* Coates, 1896; *Frank Hunter's Peril,* Coates, 1896; *Frank and Fearless,* Coates, 1897; *Walter Sherwood's Probation,* Coates, 1897; *A Boy's Fortune,* Coates, 1898; *Young Bank Messenger,* Coates, 1898; *Mark Mason's Victory,* Burt, 1899; *Rupert's Ambition,* Coates, 1899; *A Debt of Honor,* Burt, 1900; *Falling in With Fortune,* Mershon, 1900; *Out for Business,* Mershon, 1900; *Jed the Poorhouse Boy,* Coates, 1900; *Making His Mark,* Penn, 1901; *Tester's Luck,* Coates, 1901; *Ben Bruce,* Burt, 1901; *Tom Brave,* Street, 1901; *Striving for Fortune,* Street, 1901; *Nelson the Newsboy,* Mershon, 1901; *Young Captain Jack,* Mershon, 1901; *Wren Winter's Triumph,* Thompson, 1902, also published as *A Rolling Stone* by Arthur Lee Putnam; *Andy Grant's Pluck,* Coates, 1902; *Tom Turner's Legacy,* Burt, 1902; *The World Before Him,* Penn, 1902; *Adrift in New York,* Street, 1903; *Bernard Brooks' Adventures,* Burt, 1903; *Chester Rand,* Coates, 1903; *Forging Ahead,* Penn, 1903; *Finding a Fortune,* Penn, 1904; *Jerry the Backwoods Boy,* Mershon, 1904; *Lost At Sea,* Mershon, 1904; *From Farm To Fortune,* Stitt, 1905; *Young Book Agent,* Stitt, 1905; *Mark Manning's Mission,* Burt, 1905; *Randy of the River,* Chatterton-Peck, 1906; *Joe the Hotel Boy,* Cupples, 1906; *Young Musician,* Penn, 1906; *In Search of Treasure,* Burt, 1907; *Wait and Win,* Burt, 1907; *Ben Logan's Triumph,* Cupples, 1908; *Robert Coverdale's Struggle,* Street, 1910; the author also used the pseudonyms Arthur Hamilton and Caroline F. Preston). DC, HPL, LC, RPL, UMi

Harry Castlemon's *Frank on a Gunboat* (one of the Gunboat series books based on author's United States Navy experiences; the author's other work includes *Frank Before Vicksburg,* 1864; *Frank, the Young Naturalist,* 1864; *No Moss; or, The Career of a Rolling Stone,* 1864; *Frank Among the Ranchers,* 1865; *Frank in the Woods,* 1865; *Frank on the Prairie,* 1865; *Go-Ahead; or, The Fisher Boy's Motto,* 1867; *Tom Newcombe; or, The Boy of Bad Habits,* 1867; *Frank at Don Carlos' Rancho,* 1868; *Frank in the Mountains,* 1868; *Frank on the Lower Mississippi,* 1868; *Our Duck Hunt,* Miller, 1873; *Sportsman's Club in the Saddle,* 1873; *The Sportsman's Club Afloat,* 1874; *The Sportsman's Club Among the Trappers,* 1874; *Frank Nelson in the Forecastle,* 1876; *Snowed Up,* 1876; *The Boy Traders,* Porter, 1877; *The Buried Treasure,* 1877; *The Boy Trapper,* Porter, 1878; *George in Camp,* 1879; *The Mail Carrier,* 1879; *George At the Wheel,* 1881; *George At the Fort,* 1882; *Don Gordon's Shooting Box,* 1883; *The Young Wild-Fowlers,* 1885; *Joe Wayring At Home,* 1886; *Julian Mortimer,* Burt, 1887;

Guy Harris, the Runaway, Burt, 1887; *Our Fellows,* Coates, 1887; *Snagged and Sunk; or, The Adventures of a Canvas Canoe,* 1888; *The Steel Horse; or, The Rambles of a Bicycle,* 1888; *True to His Colors,* 1889; *Marcy, the Blockade-Runner,* 1891; *Rodney the Partisan,* 1891; *Marcy, the Refugee,* 1892; *Rodney, the Overseer,* 1892; *Two Ways of Becoming a Hunter,* 1892; *The Camp in the Foothills,* 1893; *Sailor Jack, the Trader,* 1893; *Oscar in Africa,* 1894; *Elam Storm, the Wolfer,* 1895; *The Haunted Mine,* Coates, 1895; *The Missing Pocket-Book; or, Tom Mason's Luck,* Coates, 1895; *The Rod and Gun Club,* 1895; *The Mystery of Lost River Canyon,* Coates, 1896; *The Young Game-Warden,* Coates, 1896; *A Rebellion in Dixie,* Coates, 1897; *The Ten Ton Cutter,* Coates, 1897; *A Sailor in Spite of Himself,* Coates, 1898; *The Pony Express Rider,* Coates, 1898; *Carl the Trailer,* Winston, 1899; *The White Beaver,* Coates, 1899; *The First Capture,* Saalfield, 1900; *Floating Treasure,* Coates, 1901; *Winged Arrow's Medicine,* Saalfield, 1901; *White Horse Fred; or, Julian Among the Outlaws,* Coates, 1901; *A Struggle for a Fortune,* Saalfield, 1902; Henry Castlemon was the pseudonym of Charles Austin Fosdick). DC, IUL, LC

John Townsend Trowbridge's *Cugjo's Cave* (a story of the adventures of an abolitionist Quaker schoolmaster in Tennessee before the Civil War; published in Boston by Lothrop; appropriated by children; the author's other work, published in Boston by Lothrop except as noted, includes *Father Brighthopes,* Lee and Shepard, 1853; *Neighbor Jack Wood,* Sampson, 1857; *The Vagabonds,* Gregory, 1864; *Lucy Arlyn,* Ticknor, 1866; *Lawrence's Adventures Among the Ice-Cutters, Glass-Makers, Coal Miners, Iron Men and Ship Builders,* Porter, 1870; *The Story of Columbus,* Fields and Osgood, 1870; *Coupon Bonds and Other Stories,* Osgood, 1873; *The Emigrant's Story and Other Poems,* Osgood, 1875; *Fast Friends,* Osgood, 1875; *The Book of Gold and Other Poems,* Harper, 1878; *Bound in Honor,* Lee and Shepard, 1878; *A Home Idyl & Other Poems,* Houghton, 1881; *The Pocket Rifle,* Dillingham, 1882; *The Tinkham Brothers' Tide Mill,* Lee and Shepard, 1882; *The Jolly Rover,* Dillingham, 1883; *Phil and His Friends,* Dillingham, 1884; *Farnell's Folly,* Dillingham, 1885; *His One Fault,* Dillingham, 1887; *The Little Master,* Lee and Shepard, 1887; *Peter Budstone,* Dillingham, 1888; *The Adventures of David Vane and David Crane,* Lothrop, 1889; *Biding His Time,* Dillingham, 1889; *A Start in Life,* Lee and Shepard, 1889; *The Drummer Boy,* Lee and Shepard, 1891; *The Kelp-Gatherers,* Lee and Shepard, 1891; *The Scarlet Tanager,* Lee and Shepard, 1891; *The Three Scouts,* Lee and Shepard, 1892; *The Fortunes of Toby Trafford,* Lee and Shepard, 1893; *Woodie Thorpe's Pilgrimmage,* Lee and Shepard, 1893; *The Satin-wood Box,* Lee and Shepard, 1894; *The Lottery Ticket,* Lee and Shepard, 1896; *The Prize Cup,* Century, 1896; *A Question of Damages,* Lee and Shepard, 1897; *Two Bediccut Boys,* Century, 1898; *Jack Hazard*

1864 *continued*

and His Fortunes, Coates, 1899; *The Young Surveyor,* Coates, 1903; *Young Joe and Other Boys,* Lee and Shepard, 1907; *The Silver Medal,* Lee and Shepard, 1908; *His Own Master,* 1905; *A Pair of Madcaps,* Lee and Shepard, 1909; *A Chance for Himself,* Coates, 1900; *Doing His Best,* Coates, 1901; *Darius Green and His Flying Machine,* Houghton, 1910; the author edited *Our Young Folks,* 1865-1873, along with Lucy Larcom and Gail Hamilton, and many of his stories first appeared in the magazine; the author also published under the pseudonym of Paul Creyton).

1865

Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (one of the most successful fantasies ever written; published by Macmillan in London, followed by *Through the Looking Glass,* Macmillan, 1872; Lewis Carroll was the pseudonym of Charles Ludwig Dodgson, an Oxford mathematician; both books were illustrated by Sir John Tenniel; the author's other work includes "Bruno's Revenge" in *Aunt Judy's Magazine,* 1867; *The Hunting of the Snark,* Macmillan, 1876; *Doublets, a Word Puzzle,* 1879; *Rhyme? and Reason?,* Macmillan, 1883; *A Tangled Tale,* 1885; *The Game of Logic,* 1886; *Alice's Adventures Underground,* Macmillan, 1886; *The Nursery Alice,* Macmillan, 1889; *Sylvie and Bruno,* Macmillan, 1889; *Sylvie and Bruno Concluded,* Macmillan, 1893; *Letters to Child Friends,* 1933; the author's poetry collections include *Phantasmagoria, and Other Poems,* Macmillan, 1869; *Three Sunsets and Other Poems,* 1898; *The Lewis Carroll Picture Book,* 1899; *Novelty and Romancement: A Story,* Brimmer, 1925; *For the Train: Five Poems and a Tale,* Archer, 1932; *The Rectory Umbrella and Mischmasch,* Cassell, 1932; *Instructive and Useful Poetry,* Macmillan, 1954; *The Mad Gardner's Song,* Bobbs-Merrill, 1967; *The Jabberwocky and Other Frabjous Nonsense,* Crown, 1967). LC, NYPL-B, UBC

Walter Crane's *The House That Jack Built* (the first of the author-illustrator's many "toy books" engraved by Edmund Evans which marked the beginning of the modern color era in illustration in children's books; the book is also the first title in Ward, Lock and Tyler's New Shilling series, published in London; other Crane titles in the series are *The Comical Cat*, 1865 and *The Affecting Story of Jenny Wren,* 1865; for the Aunt Mavor Series of Toy Books, published in London for George Routledge [later known as the Sixpenny Toy Series], Crane illustrated: *The Railroad Alphabet*, 1865; *The Farmyard Alphabet,* 1865; *Sing a Song of Sixpence,* 1865; *A Gaping-Wide-Mouth Waddling Frog,* 1865; *The Old Courtier,* 1867; *Multiplication Table in Verse,* 1867; *Chattering Jack,* 1867; *How Jessie Was Lost,* 1868; *Grammar in Rhyme,* 1868; *Annie and Jack in London,* 1869; *One, Two, Buckle My Shoe,* 1869; *The Fairy Ship,* 1870; *The Adventures of Puffy,* 1870; *This Little Pig Went To Market,* 1870; *King Luckyboy's Party,* 1870; *Noah's*

Ark Alphabet, 1872; *My Mother,* 1873; *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves,* 1873; *The Three Bears,* 1873; *Cinderella,* 1873; *Valentine and Orson,* 1874; *Puss in Boots,* 1874; *Old Mother Hubbard,* 1874; *The Absurd ABC,* 1874; *Little Red Riding Hood,* 1875; *Jack and the Beanstalk,* 1875; *Bluebeard,* 1875; *Baby's Own Alphabet,* 1875; *The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood,* 1876; for the Routledge Shilling Series, Crane illustrated: *The Frog Prince, Goody Two Shoes, Beauty and the Beast, The Alphabet of Old Friends,* 1874; and *The Yellow Dwarf, Aladdin, The Hind in the Wood, Princess Belle Etoile,* 1875; other works by Crane contained collections of the stories or rhymes in the Shilling 'n Sixpenny Series, published by Routledge: *The Baby's Opera, A Book of Old Rhymes in New Dresses,* 1877; and *The Baby's Bouquet, A Fresh Bunch of Old Rhymes and Tunes,* collected and arranged by Lucy Crane, 1878, illustrated by Walter Crane, and printed by Marcus Ward; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Cock Robin,* Warne, 1866; The Marcus Ward Picture Books *Thoughts in a Hammock,* Ward, 1884; *Slate-andpencilvania; Being the Adventures of Dick on a Desert Island,* Ward, 1885; *Little Queen Anne and Her Majesty's Letters,* Ward, 1885; *Pothooks and Perseverance, or the ABC Serpent,* Ward, 1885; *Baby's Own Aesop, Being the Fables Condensed in Rhyme with Portable Morals Pictorially Pointed,* Ward, 1887; *Echoes of Hellas, The Tale of Troy and the Story of Orestes from Homer and Aeschylus,* Ward, 1887; *Legends for Lionel* [Crane's son] *in Pen and Pencil,* Cassell, 1887; *Mr. Michael Mouse Unfolds His Tale,* MS 1887, Yale University Press, 1956; *Flora's Feast: A Masque of Flowers,* Cassell, 1889; *The Turtle Dove's Nest and Other Nursery Rhymes,* Routledge, 1890; *Queen Summer,* Cassell, 1891; *A Floral Fantasy,* Cassell, 1898; Crane also illustrated numerous books by authors such as Henry Gilbert, E. J. Gould, Charles Lamb, Mary MacGregor, Mary de-Morgan, William Morris, William Shakespeare, Edmund Spencer, Oscar Wilde, and Nathaniel Hawthorne). NYPL-SC, YU

Mary Elizabeth Mapes Dodge's *Hans Brinker, or The Silver Skates, A Story of Life in Holland* (a popular novel for children which shows life in a foreign land; so realistic that this American author's story was accepted at the time as "Dutch" by the people of Holland; illustrated by F. O. C. Darley and Thomas Nast; published in New York by James O'Kane; the author's other work includes *The Irvington Stories,* O'Kane, 1865; *Rhymes and Jingles,* Scribner, 1874; *When Life Is Young,* New York, 1894; *Donald and Dorothy,* Roberts, 1883; *The Land of Pluck,* New York, 1894; *The Golden Gate*, Donohue, 1903; the author was editor of the *St. Nicholas Magazine,* 1873-1905, and also edited *Baby World,* Century, 1884, and *Baby Days,* 1883).

J. C. Edgar's *Cressy and Pointiers* (the story of the Black Prince based largely on Froissart; published in London by S. O. Beaton; one of the author's several short, historically based stories and biographies of great men).

1865 *continued*

Edward Everett Hale's *The Man Without a Country* (a well-known story published in Boston by Ticknor and Fields, but which originally appeared in the December 1863 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly;* with Susan Hale, the author wrote a series of travel books: *A Family Flight through France, Germany, Norway and Switzerland,* Lothrop, 1881; *A Family Flight Over Egypt and Syria,* Lothrop, 1882; *A Family Flight Around Home,* Lothrop, 1884; *A Family Flight through Mexico,* Lothrop, 1886; and by Susan Hale, *A Family Flight through Spain,* Lothrop, 1883; author's other work includes, under the pseudonym of Capt. Frederic Ingham, *Ten Times One Is Ten; The Possible Reformation,* Roberts, 1871; *His Level Best and Other Stories,* Roberts, 1872; editor, *Six of One By Half Dozen of the Other,* Roberts, 1872; *Christmas Eve and Christmas Day,* Roberts, 1873; *In His Name. A Christmas Story*, Boston, 1873; editor, *Ups and Downs*, Roberts, 1873; editor, *Stand and Wait,* Lockwood, 1875; *Spoons in a Wheery,* Boston, 1875; editor, *Silhouettes and Songs Illustrative of the Months,* Lockwood, 1876; *Mrs. Merriam's Scholars,* Roberts, 1878; *Crusoe in New York,* Roberts, 1880; *Stories of Discovery As Told By Discoverers,* Roberts, 1882; *Our Christmas in a Palace,* Funk, 1883; *Christmas in Narragansett,* Funk, 1884; *The Fortunes of Rachel,* Funk, 1884; *Boys' Heroes,* Lothrop, 1885; *Stories of Inventions Told By Inventors,* Roberts, 1885; *Red and White: A Christmas Story,* 1887; *The Life of George Washington Studied Anew,* Putnam, 1888; *Mrs. Tangiers Vacation,* Roberts, 1888; *Stories of Adventure As Told By Adventurers,* Roberts, 1888; *East and West; A Story of New-Born Ohio,* Cassell, 1892; *G.T.T.; or, The Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman,* Roberts, 1892; with Lucretia P. Hale, *The New Harry and Lucy; A Story of Boston in the Summer of 1891,* Roberts, 1892; *Sybil Knox; or, Home Again,* Cassell, 1892; *A New England Boyhood,* Cassell, 1893; editor, *Tales from the Travels of Baron Munchausen,* illustrated by Gustave Doré, Heath, 1900; *New England History in Ballads,* Little, 1903; editor, *The Only True Mother Goose Melodies; An Exact Reproduction of the Text and Illustrations of the Original Edition Published in 1833 by Munroe and Francis,* Lee, 1905).

Sophie May's *Dotty Dimple* (the first of a popular series of books about seven-year-old Alice Parlin, better known as Dotty Dimple; the author also wrote a series of Little Prudy books, about Dotty's sister Prudy, begun in 1863; author's other work, published by Lee and Shepard except as noted, includes the Dotty Dimple series: *Dotty Dimple at Grandmother's,* 1867; *Dotty Dimple At Home,* 1868; *Dotty Dimple At Play,* 1868; *Dotty Dimple At School,* 1869; *Dotty Dimple's Flyaway,* 1870; *Dotty Dimple Out West,* 1870; the Little Prudy series: *Little Prudy,* 1864; *Sister Susy,* 1864; *Cousin Grace,* 1864; *Captain Horace,* 1864; . . . *Fairy Book,* 1865; Little Prudy

Flyaway series: *Little Folks Astray,* 1871; *Prudy Keeping House,* 1871; *Aunt Madge's Story,* 1871; *Little Grandmother,* 1872; *Little Grandfather,* 1873; *Miss Thistledown,* 1873; *Doctor Papa,* 1877; the Little Prudy's Children series: *Wee Lucy; Little Prudy's "wee croodlin doo,"* 1894; *Jimmy Boy,* 1895; *Jimmy, Lucy and All,* 1900; *Lucy in Fairyland,* 1901; Little Prudy series: *Little Prudy's Captain Horace,* Lee, 1892; *Little Prudy's Cousin Grace,* Lee, 1892; *Little Prudy's Dotty Dimple,* Lee, 1893; *Little Prudy's Fairy Book,* Lee, 1908; the Flaxie Frizzle series: *Flaxie Frizzle,* 1876; *Flaxie Growing Up,* 1884; *Little Pitchers,* 1878; *The Twin Cousins,* 1880; the Quinnebasset series: *Quinnebasset Girls,* 1877; *In Old Quinnebasset,* 1891; *Joy Bells: A Quinnebasset Story,* 1903; *Little Prudy's Sister Susy,* 1864; *Baby Pitcher's Trials,* Clark and Fiske, 1869; *The Doctor's Daughter,* 1871; *Our Helen,* 1874; *The Asbury Twins,* 1875; *The Horn of Plenty of Home Poems and Home Pictures, with New Poems by Louisa M. Alcott,* W. F. Gill, 1875; *Drone's Honey,* 1878; *Janet: A Poor Heiress,* 1882; *Joe,* 1884; *Kittyleen,* 1884; *A Christmas Breeze,* 1886; *Kyzie Dunlee, "A Golden Girl,"* 1895; *The Campion Diamonds,* 1897; *Santa Claus on Snow Shoes,* DeWolfe, 1898; *Wee Lucy's Secret,* 1899; *Pauline Wyman,* 1898; Sophie May was the pseudonym of Rebecca Clarke). LC

Our Young Folks (an illustrated magazine published by Ticknor and Fields and edited by J. J. Trowbridge, Lucy, Larcom, and Gail Hamilton—the pseudonym of Mary Abigail Dodge; other authors include Mayne Reid, "Oliver Optic," Horatio Alger, Lucretia P. Hale, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich; merged with *St. Nicholas* in October, 1873). UW

1866

Aunt Judy's Magazine for Young People (a British monthly published from 1866 to 1885 in half-yearly Christmas and May-Day volumes; established by Margaret Gatty to provide a suitable outlet for the writings of her daughter, Juliana Ewing; edited by Mrs. Gatty until her death in 1874 when Juliana Ewing and her sister, Mrs. Horatia K. F. G. Eden, became the editors; in 1876, Eden took over the editorship until 1885; famous contributors included Lewis Carroll and Hans Christian Andersen; Gatty began a regular book-reviewing section by reviewing *Alice in Wonderland* and *What the Moon Saw, and Other Tales;* illustrations were engraved after such artists as George Cruikshank and Randolph Caldecott).

The Boys of England. A Young Gentleman's Journal of Sport, Sensation, Fun and Instruction (a penny weekly which continued under the title *Up-to-Date-Boys;* after the first nine numbers, which were edited by Charles Stevens, E. J. Brett became the "proprietor and conductor"; Brett first introduced Jack Harkaway to *Boys of England* readers in July 1871; beneath the title appeared: "Subscribed to by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur").

1866 *continued*

George Manville Fenn's *Hollowdell Grange* (one of the author's several books dealing with the exploration of interesting geographical areas; published in London by Routledge; the author's other work includes *Playing To Win,* Beadle, 1881; *Nat the Naturalist,* Blackie, 1882; *Bunyip Lane,* Blackie, 1885; *Brownsmith's Boy,* Blackie, 1886; *Off to the Wilds,* Crowell, 1886; *The Bag of Diamonds*, Ward, 1887; *Devon Boys*, Blackie, 1887; *Black Blood,* Lovell, 1888; *The Story of Antony Grace,* Lovell, 1888; *Three Boys of the Chiefs of the Clan Mackhai,* Dutton, 1888; *Quicksilver,* Blackie, 1889; *Ching, the Chinaman, and His Middy Friends,* Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 189__; *Mother Carey's Chickens,* Blackie, 189__; *Burr Junior,* Griffith, 1891; *The Crystal Hunters,* Appleton, 1891; *Blue Jackets,* Griffith, 1893; *Beneath the Sea,* Crowell, 1896; *The Black Fox,* Lippincott, 1896; *Roy Royland,* Chambers, 1896; *The King's Sons,* Dutton, 1901; *Stan Lynn; A Boy's Adventures in China,* Chambers, 1902; *Glyn Severn's School-Days,* Chambers, 1904; *The Boys At Menhardoc,* Blackie, 1911; *Coastguard Jack,* Sutton, 1902).

1867

Martha Farquharson's *Elsie Dinsmore* (the first of an eighteen-book series of American novels, published from 1867 to 1905 in New York by Dodd, Mead, which follow Victorian Elsie from childhood through widowhood; Martha Farquharson was the pseudonym of Martha Finley; the author's other work, published by Presbyterian Publications Board, except as noted, includes *Ella Clinton,* 1856; *Aunt Ruth,* Philadelphia, 1857; *Marion Harvie,* 1857; *Annadale,* 1858; *Lame Letty,* Philadelphia, 1859; *Mildred and Elsie,* 1861; *Try: Better Do It, Than Wish It Done,* 1863; *Little Joe Carter, The Cripple,* 1864; *Mysie's Work,* 1864; *Willie Elton,* Philadelphia, 1864; *Black Steve; or The Strange Warning,* 1865; *Brookside Farm-House,* 1865; *Hugo and Franz,* Philadelphia, 1865; *Robert and Daisy,* Philadelphia, 1865; *Allan's Fault*, 1866; *Anna Hand, the Meddlesome Girl*, Philadelphia, 1868; *Casella,* Dodd, 1868; *Grandma Foster's Sunbeam,* Philadelphia, 1868; *Little Dick Positive,* Philadelphia, 1868; *Little Patience,* Philadelphia, 1868; *Loitering Linus*, Philadelphia, 1868; *Maude's Two Homes*, Philadelphia, 1868; *Millie,* Philadelphia, 1868; *Stupid Sally, the Poor-House Girl,* Philadelphia, 1868; *Amy and Her Kitten,* Philadelphia, 1870; *Betty Page,* Philadelphia, 1870; *The Broken Basket,* Philadelphia, 1870; *Jamie By the Lake,* Philadelphia, 1870; *Rufus the Unready,* Philadelphia, 1870; *The White Dress,* Philadelphia, 1870; *An Old-Fashioned Boy,* Evans, 1871; *Lilian; or, Did She Do It Right?,* Evans, 1871; *Wanted—A Pedigree,* Dodd, 1871; *Contented Jim,* Philadelphia, 1872; *Honest Jim,* 1872; *How Jim Did It,* 1872; *Noll in the Country,* 1872; *Elsie's Holidays and Roselands,* Dodd, 1872; *Elsie's Girlhood,* Dodd, 1872; *The Twin Babies,* 1872; *Our Fred,*

Donohue, 1874; *The Peddler of La Grave,* 1875; *Aunt Hetty's Fowls,* 1876; *Elsie's Motherhood,* Dodd, 1876; *Harry and His Chickens,* 1876; *Harry and His Cousins,* 1876; *Harry At Aunt Jane's,* 1876; *Harry's Christmas in the City,* 1876; *Harry's Fourth of July,* 1876; *Harry's Grandma,* 1876; *Harry's Little Sister,* 1876; *Harry's Ride With Papa,* 1876; *Harry's Walk With Grandma,* 1876; *The Pewit's Nest,* 1876; *Rosa and Robbie,* 1876; *Elsie's Children,* Dodd, 1877; *Mildred Keith,* Dodd, 1876; *Mildred At Roselands,* Dodd, 1879; *Signing the Contract,* Dodd, 1879; *Elsie's Widowhood,* Dodd, 1880; *Grandmother Elsie,* Dodd, 1882; *Mildred's Married Life,* Dodd, 1882; *Elsie's New Relations,* Dodd, 1883; *Elsie At Nantucket,* Dodd, 1884; *Elsie At the World's Fair,* Dodd, 1884; *Mildred At Home,* Dodd, 1884; *The Two Elsies,* Dodd, 1885; *Elsie's Keth and Kin,* Dodd, 1886; *Mildred's Boys and Girls,* Dodd, 1886; *The Thorn in the Nest,* Dodd, 1886; *Elsie's Friends At Woodburn,* Dodd, 1887; *Christmas With Grandma Elsie,* Dodd, 1888; *Elsie and the Raymonds,* Dodd, 1889; *Elsie's Widowhood,* Routledge, 1889; *Elsie Yachting with the Raymonds,* Dodd, 1890; *Elsie's Vacation,* Dodd, 1891; *Elsie At Viamede,* Dodd, 1892; *Elsie At Ion,* Dodd, 1893; *The Tragedy of Wild River Valley,* Dodd, 1893; *Mildred's New Daughter,* Burt, 1894; *Elsie's Journey on Inland Waters,* Dodd, 1895; *Elsie At Home,* Dodd, 1897; *Elsie on the Hudson and Elsewhere,* Dodd, 1898; *Twiddledetwit, a Fairytale,* Dodd, 1898; *Elsie in the South,* Dodd, 1899; *Elsie's Young Folks in Peace and War,* Dodd, 1900; *Elsie's Womanhood,* Dodd, 1901; *Elsie's Winter Trip,* Dodd, 1902; *Elsie and Her Loved Ones,* Dodd, 1903; *Elsie and Her Namesakes,* Dodd, 1905). NYPL-A, DPL, LC, PFL

Elijah Kellogg's *Good Old Times* (a popular story of the author's grandfather's life as a Maine backwoodsman; published in Boston by Lothrop; author's other work includes *Lion Ben of Elm Island,* Lee, 1896, and other "Elm Island Stories" about Maine pioneers and fishermen). BC

Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls (a periodical which began in January 1867 as a semiannual but became a monthly as of January 1871; published by Lee and Shepard and edited by William Taylor Adams; the magazine's editorial column was used to defend Oliver Optic's books for boys from attackers such as Louisa May Alcott and Edward Eggleston; Oliver Optic was the pseudonym of William Taylor Adams; the magazine was discontinued following Lee and Shepard's bankruptcy in 1875).

Hesba Stretton's *Jessica's First Prayer* (a tract telling the story of a poor waif's first realization of the meaning of religion; published in Boston by Bradley and Woodruff; first appeared in the periodical *Sunday At Home,* 1866; over a million and a half copies sold in fifty years; translated into

1867 *continued*

every European and most Asiatic and African languages; Hesba Stretton was the pseudonym of Sarah Smith; the author's other work includes *Little Meg's Children,* American Tract Society, 1868; *Alone in London,* American Tract Society, 1869; *Lost Gip,* London, 1873).

1868

Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women; or, Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy* (the first of a series of family-story "classics"; illustrated by the author's sister, Mary Alcott; the characters are real parents and true-to-life children; the story convincingly reflects New England life; published in Boston in two volumes by Roberts Brothers and in London by Sampson Low as *Little Women* and *Good Wives,* in two volumes, 1871; volume two of the Roberts edition was published in New York by Dutton in 1907 as *Good Wives;* the author's other work includes *Comic Tragedies, Written by "Jo" and "Meg" and Acted by the "Little Women,"* Roberts, 1893; *Flower Fables,* Briggs, 1855; *Hospital Sketches,* Redpath, 1863; *The Rose Family: A Fairy Tale,* Redpath, 1864; *On Picket Duty,* Redpath, 1864; *Morning-Glories and Other Stories,* Carleton, 1867; *Three Proverb Stories,* containing *Kitty's Class Day, Aunt Kipp,* and *Psyche's Art,* Loring, 1868; *Nellie's Hospital,* United States Sanitary Commission, 1868; *Concord Sketches,* Osgood, 1869; *An Old-Fashioned Girl,* Roberts, 1870; *Will's Wonder Book,* Fuller, 1870; *Little Men: Life At Plumfield with Jo's Boys,* Roberts, 1871; *Eight Cousins, or The Aunt-Hill,* Roberts, 1875; *Rose in Bloom: A Sequel to "Eight Cousins,"* Roberts, 1876; *Under the Lilacs,* Roberts, 1878; *Jack and Jill, A Village Story,* Roberts, 1880; *Jo's Boys, and How They Turned Out: A Sequel to Little Men,* Roberts, 1886; the author's collections of stories include *Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag,* six volumes, Roberts, 1872; Vol. 1: *My Boys,* Vol. 2: *Shawl Straps,* Roberts, 1872; Vol. 3: *Cupid and Chow-Chow,* Roberts, 1874; Vol. 4: *My Girls,* Roberts, 1875; Vol. 5: *Jimmy's Cruise in the Pinafore,* Roberts, 1879; Vol. 6: *An Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving,* Roberts, 1882; *Lulu's Library,* three volumes, Roberts, 1886, 1887, 1889; *Silver Pitchers* [and] *Independence: A Centennial Love Story,* Roberts, 1876; *Meadow Blossoms,* Crowell, 1879; *Water Cresses,* Crowell, 1879; *Sparkles for Bright Eyes,* Crowell, 1879; *Proverb Stories,* Roberts, 1882; *Spinning Wheel Stories,* Roberts, 1884; *A Garland for Girls,* Roberts, 1888; the author's father, Bronson Alcott, wrote *Conversations with Children on the Gospel;* numerous stories from the author's collections were reprinted in book form and in a periodical for children, *Merry Museum,* 1867; the author contributed to numerous other periodicals including *St. Nicholas, Hearth and Home, Young Folks' Journal, The Youth's Companion, Atlantic Monthly, Saturday Evening Gazette,* and *Putnam's Magazine*). CMU, LC

Paul Belloni Du Chaillu's *Stories of the Gorilla Country* (an account of daring adventures in equatorial African jungles; published in New York by Harper; the author-explorer's other work includes *Wild Life Under the Equator,* Harper, 1869; *Lost in the Jungle,* Harper, 1869; *The Country of the Dwarfs,* Harper, 1871; *The Land of the Midnight Sun,* Harper, 1881; *The Viking Age,* Scribner, 1889).

Elizabeth Anna Hart's *Poems Written For A Child* (a collection of poems which reflect a genuine understanding of a child's world; some of the poems were written by the author's sister, Menella Bute Smedley; the author's other work includes *Child-World* with Menella Smedley, London, 1869; *Child-Nature,* London, 1869; *The Runaway,* London, 1872; *Paws and Claws,* Cassell, 1874; *Tiny Houses and Their Builders,* Cassell, 1876; *Poor Nelly,* London, 1880; *Two Four-penny Bits,* London, 1880; *May Cunningham's Trial,* London, 1883; *Mr. Burke's Nieces,* London, 1883; *He Conquers Who Endures,* London, 1886; *The Mystery of Shoncliff School,* London, 1888).

1869

R. D. Blackmore's *Lorna Doone* (a popular romance about Exmoor set in the seventeenth century; published in London by Sampson Low; appropriated by children).

Jean Ingelow's *Mopsa the Fairy* (a fantasy somewhat resembling *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,* published in London by Longmans, Green and Co.; the author's other work includes *Tales of Orris,* Bath, 1860; *Studies for Stories,* Strahan, 1864; *A Sister's Bye-Hours,* London, 1868; *The Little Wonder Horn,* London, 1872; *Very Young and Quite Another Story,* Longmans, 1890).

Edward A. Knatchbull-Hugessen's *Stories for My Children* (retellings of fairy stories and wonder tales; published in London; followed by thirteen similar volumes; the author's works were illustrated by such artists as Richard Doyle, Gustave Doré, Ernest Griset, and Linely Sambourne; the author was also known as Lord Brabourne).

James de Mille's *The B.O.W.C.: A Book for Boys* (first book in Canadian author's B.O.W.C. [Brethren of the White Cross] series, published in Boston by Lee and Shepard; other books in the series published by Lee and Shepard include *The Boys of the Grand Pré School,* 1870; *Lost in the Fog,* 1870; *Picked Up Adrift,* 1872; *Treasure of the Sea,* 1873; the B.O.W.C. was the first series by a Canadian author and an early schoolboy series: the

1869 *continued*

author's other work includes *Among the Brigands*, 1871; *The Winged Lion; or, Stories of Venice*, 1876).

Florence Montgomery's *Misunderstood* (a popular story about a pathetic, misunderstood boy; even though the preface states that it is not a story for children but a story for those interested in children, many young people read the book; published by Bentley; the author's other work includes *A Very Simple Story; Being a Chronicle of the Thoughts and Feelings of a Child,* W. Kent, 1867; *Thwarted; or Ducks' Eggs in a Hen's Nest,* Bentley, 1873; *The Town-Crier, To Which Is Added The Children with the Indian-Rubber Ball,* Bentley, 1874; *Tony, a Sketch Being the Account of a Little Innocent on a Short Railway Journey,* Bentley, 1898).

1870

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's *The Story of a Bad Boy* (a realistic tale about author's own boyhood in New Hampshire; published in London by Sampson Low; forerunner of the Tom Sawyer type story, told with verve and humor; appeared first in serial form in *Our Young Folks' Magazine,* January to December 1869; the author edited the *Atlantic Monthly,* 1881-1890). HU, PU

William Allingham's *In Fairyland* (a collection of poems which contains "Up the airy mountain / Down the rushy glen"; published in London by Longmans; illustrated by Richard [Dicky] Doyle; the author's other work includes *The Music Master,* Routledge, 1855, illustrated by Arthur Hughes; *Rhymes for the Young Folk,* Cassell, 1887, illustrated by Helen Allingham, Kate Greenaway, Caroline Peterson, and Henry Furniss; editor, *Ballad Book,* Macmillan, 1865).

George Alfred Henty's *Out on the Pampas* (an adventure story set in Argentina, published in London by Griffith, Farrow, Okedan, and Welsh; first of the author's more than seventy books which present geographical and historical concepts based on the author's experiences as war correspondent, traveler, and "history buff"; the author's other work, published in London by Blackie except as noted, includes *A Search for a Secret,* Tinsley, 1867; *All But Lost,* Tinsley, 1869; *Young Franc-tireurs and their Adventures in the Franco-Prussian War,* Griffith, 1872; *March to Coomasie,* Tinsley, 1874; *The Young Burglers; a Tale of the Peninsular War,* Dutton, 1879; *The Cornet of Horse. A Tale of Marlborough's War,* Sampson, 1881; *In Times of Peril; A Tale of India,* Dutton, 1881; *Under Drake's Flag,* 1882; *Winning His Spears: A Tale of the Crusades,* Sampson, 1882; *The Boy Knight: A Tale of the Crusades,* Robert, 1883; *The Boy Knight Who Won His Spurs*

Fighting with King Richard of England, Robert, 1883; *By Sheer Pluck; A Tale of the Ashanti War,* 1883; *Friends, Though Divided. A Tale of the Civil War,* Griffith, 1883; *Jack Archer. A Tale of Crimea,* Sampson, 1883; *St. George for England: A Tale of Cressy and Portiers,* 1884; *With Clive in India: or, The Beginnings of the Empire,* 1884; *True to Old Flag,* 1885; *Yarns on the Beach; A Bundle of Tales,* Scribner, 1885; *The Young Colonists,* Routledge, 1885; *The Dragon and the Raven: Or, The Days of King Alfred,* 1886; *A Final Reckoning; A Tale of Bush Life in Australia,* 1886; *For Name and Fame: or, Through Afghan Passes,* 1886; *The Lion of the North: A Tale of the Times of Gustavus Adolphus and the Wars of Religion,* 1886; *Through the Fray: A Tale of the Luddite Riots,* 1886; *With Wolfe in Canada,* 1886; *The Young Carthaginian; A Story of the Times of Hannibal,* 1886; *Bonnie Prince Charlie: A Tale of Fontenoy and Culloden,* 1887; *For the Temple; A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem,* 1887; *Orange and Green: A Tale of the Boyne and Limerick,* 1888; *Sturdy and Strong: or, How George Andrews Makes His Way,* 1888; *By Pike and Dyke; A Tale of the Rise of the Dutch Republic,* Scribner, 1889; *Captain Bayley's Heir; A Tale of the Gold Fields of California,* 1889; *The Cat of Bubastes; A Tale of Ancient Egypt,* 1889; *The Curse of Carne's Hold,* Blackett, 1889; *The Lion of St. Mark,* 1889; *With Lee in Virginia; A Story of the American Civil War,* 1889; *A Hidden Foe,* United States Book Co., 1890; *One of the 28th; A Tale of Waterloo,* 1890; *Stories of History,* Melbourne, 1890; *Tales of Daring and Danger,* 1890; *By Right of Conquest: or, With Cortez in Mexico,* 1891; *The Chapter of Adventures: or, Through the Bombardment of Alexandria,* 1891; *By England's Aid: or, The Freeing of the Netherlands (1585-1604),* 1891; *The Dash for Khartoum, A Tale of the Nile Expedition,* Scribner, 1891; *Maori and Settler: A Story of the New Zealand War,* 1891; *Stories of Peril and Adventure,* Ward, 1891; *The Fall of Sebastopol, A Tale of the Crimea,* Brown, 1892; *Fighting the Saracens,* Brown, 1892; *Held Fast For England: A Tale of the Siege of Gibraltar (1779-1783),* 1892; *In Greek Waters,* Scribner, 1892; *Redskin and Cow-Boy; A Tale of the Western Plains,* 1892; *To Herat and Cabul; A Story of the First Afghan War,* 1892; *Beric the Briton: A Story of the Roman Invasion,* 1893; *Condemned As A Nihilist: A Story of Escape from Siberia,* 1893; *In Greek Waters: A Story of the Grecian War of Independence (1821-1827),* 1893; *In the Days of Mutiny,* Taylor, 1893; *Rujub, the Juggler,* Chatto, 1893; *The Jacobite Exile: Being the Adventures of a Young Englishman in the Service of Charles XII of Sweden,* 1894; *Through the Sikh War: A Tale of the Conquest of the Punjaub,* 1894; *St. Bartholomew's Eve: A Tale of the Huguenot Wars,* 1894; *In the Heart of the Rockies; A Story of Adventure in Colorado,* 1894; *Two Sieges of Paris,* Fenno, 1895; *When London Burned; A Story of Restoration Times and the Great Fire,* 1895; *A Woman of the Commune; A Tale of Two Sieges of Paris,* White, 1895; *Wulf the Saxon; A Story of the Norman Conquest,* Blackie, 1895; *Dorothy's Double; The Story of a Great*

1870 *continued*

Deception, Rand, 1896; *The Tiger of Mysore; A Story of the War with Tippoo Saib,* 1896; *A Knight of the White Cross; A Tale of the Siege of Rhodes,* 1896; *Through Russian Snows; A Story of Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow,* 1896; *With Cochrane the Dauntless; A Tale of the Exploits of Lord Cochrane in South American Waters,* 1897; *At Agincourt; A Tale of the White Hoods of Paris,* 1897; *On the Irrawaddy; A Story of the First Burmese War,* 1897; *At Aboukir and Acre; A Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt,* Scribner, 1898; *Colonel Thorndyke's Secret,* Chatto, 1898; *Girl of the Commune,* Fenno, 1898; *A March on London; Being a Story of Wat Tyler's Insurrection,* 1898; *The Queen's Cup,* Appleton, 1898; *Through Fire and Storm,* Partridge, 1898; *With Frederick the Great; A Story of the Seven Years War,* 1898; *With Moore at Corunna,* 1898; *Yule Logs,* 1898; *Both Sides of the Border; A Tale of Hotspur and Glendower,* 1899; *Cuthbert Hartington; A Tale of Two Sieges of Paris,* Partridge, 1899; *The Golden Cañon,* Hurst, 1899; *The Lost Heir,* Hurst, 1899; *Command, A Tale of the Peninsular War, 1899; Yule-Tide Yarns,* Longmans, 1899; *The Brahmin's Treasure,* Lippincott, 1900; *In the Hands of the Cave Dwellers,* Harper, 1900; *No Surrender! A Tale of the Rising in La Vendee,* 1900; *A Roving Commission; or, Through the Black Insurrection of Hayti,* 1900; *With Buller in Natal,* Scribner, 1900; *Won By the Sword; A Tale of the Thirty Years' War,* 1900; *Bears and Dacoits and Other Stories,* 1901; *In the Irish Brigade; A Tale of War in Flanders and Spain,* 1901; *Out with Garibaldi; A Story of the Liberation of Italy,* 1901; *Queen Victoria,* 1901; *At the Point of the Bayonet; A Tale of the Mahratta War,* 1902; *The Treasure of the Incas,* 1902; *With Roberts to Pretoria; A Tale of the South African War,* 1902; *With the British Legion,* Scribner, 1902; *The Young Midshipman; A Story of the Bombardment of Alexandria,* Street, 1902; *In the Reign of Terror,* Scribner, 1903; *With Kitchener in the Soudan; A Story of Atbara and Omdurman,* 1903; *With the Allies to Pekin,* Scribner, 1903; *With the British Legion: A Story of the Carlist Wars,* 1903; *Through Three Campaigns; A Story of Chitral, Tirah, and Ashantee,* 1904; *By Conduct and Courage; A Story of the Days of Nelson,* 1905; *In the Hands of the Malays,* 1905; *Redskins and Colonists,* Burt, 1905; *A Highland Chief,* 1906; *A Soldier's Daughter and Other Stories,* 1906; *Facing Death,* 1908; *The Bravest of the Brave,* 1914; *The Plague Ship,* Sheldon, 1923; *John Hawke's Fortune,* 1925; *Among the Bushrangers, from "A final reckoning,"* 1929; the author was editor of the Union Jack series, 1880-1883, and wrote extensively for *The Boy's Own Magazine*). HH, IU

Tom Hood's *Petsetilla's Posy* (similar to *The Rose and the Ring* but also contains nonsense verse and comic absurdities; published in London; the author was the son of Thomas Hood, the poet who wrote "The Song of the Shirt"; the author's other work includes *The Fairy Realm,* London, illus-

trated by Gustave Doré, 1865; *From Nowhere to the North Pole,* London, 1875; a story very similar to Lewis Carroll's *Alice;* author also contributed puzzles to *Good Things,* ca. 1875, a periodical for children).

Pansy's *A Christmas Time* (pseudonymous author; the first of a series of popular Sunday school stories typical of the period; the author was editor of a Sunday school magazine for children called *The Pansy,* 1874-1896; author's other work, published by Lothrop except as noted, includes *Ester Ried; or, Asleep and Awake,* Western Tract Society, 1870; *Three People,* 1872; *Bernie's White Chicken* [and] *The Diamond Bracelet,* 1874; *Helen Lester* [and] *Nannie's Experiment,* 1894; with Faye Huntington, pseudonym of Theodosia Toll Foster, *Modern Prophets: Temperance Stories,* 1874; *Cunning Workmen,* 1875; *Grandpa's Darlings,* 1875; with Faye Huntington, *Dr. Deane's Way, and Other Stories,* 1875; *Four Girls at Chautauqua,* 1876; *Pansy's Picture Book,* 1876; *Pansy's Picture Library,* four volumes, 1876; *The Randolphs,* 1876; *The Ester Ried Library,* five volumes, ca. 1876 [contains *Three People, Ester Ried, Julia Ried, King's Daughter,* and *Wise and Otherwise*]; *Chautauqua Girls at Home,* 1877; *Getting Ahead,* 1877; *Little People in Picture and Story,* 1877; *Mother's Boys and Girls,* 1877; *Pansies,* 1877; *Two Boys,* 1877; *A Lesson in Story: Pansy's Lesson-Book for Boys and Girls,* two volumes, 1878; *Links in Rebecca's Life,* 1878; *Our Darlings, What They Think, Say, and Do,* 1878; *Sidney Martin's Christmas,* 1878; *Six Little Girls,* 1878; with Faye Huntington, *From Different Stand-Points,* 1878; *Miss Priscilla Hunter,* 1879; *My Daughter Susan,* 1879; *Little Hands,* 1879; *Little by Little,* 1879; *New Graft on the Family Tree,* 1880; *People Who Haven't Time and Can't Afford It,* 1880; *The Teacher's Helper,* 1880; *What She Said, and What She Meant,* 1880; with Mrs. C. M. Livingston, *Divers Women,* 1880; with Faye Huntington, *That Boy Bob, and Other Stories,* 1880; *Mrs. Harry Harper's Awakening,* Lothrop, 1881; *Pocket Measure,* 1881; *Five Friends,* 1882; *Hall in the Grove,* 1882; *Mrs. Solomon Smith Looking On,* 1882; *Some Young Heroines,* 1882; *Ester Ried Yet Speaking,* 1883; *Man of the House,* 1883; *Side by Side* [and] *Leonora Claribel,* 1883; with others, *Mary Burton Abroad and Other Stories,* 1883; editor, *Pansy's Home Story Book,* 1883; *The Endless Chain,* 1884; *An Hour with Miss Streator,* 1884; *New Year's Tangles, and Other Stories,* 1884; *Tip Lewis and His Lamp,* 1884; *Christy's Christmas,* 1884; *A Hedge Fence,* 1884; *Pansy: Stories of Child-Life at Home and Abroad, and of Modern and Ancient History,* six volumes, 1884-1889; *Young Folks' Stories of American History and Home Life,* first series, 1884, second series, 1887; *Young Folks' Stories of Foreign Lands,* first series, 1884, second series, 1887; *Gertrude's Diary* [and] *The Cube,* 1885; *In the Woods and Out, and Other Stories,* 1885; *Interrupted,* 1885; *One Commonplace Day,* 1885; *The Browning Boys,* 1886; *Spun from Fact,* 1886; *Stories and Pictures from the Life of Jesus,* 1886; *Eighty-Seven,*

1870 *continued*

1887; *Little Fishers and Their Nets,* 1887; *Pansy's Story Book,* 1887; *Six O'Clock in the Evening,* 1887; editor, *At Home Stories,* 1887; *Pansy's Sunday-Book,* 1887; *Sunday Chat for Boys and Girls,* 1887; *A Dozen of Them,* 1888; *Judge Burnham's Daughters,* 1888; *Pansies for Thoughts,* edited by Grace Livingston, 1888, with Mrs. C. M. Livingston, *Profiles,* 1888; *Chrissy's Endeavor,* 1889; *We Twelve Girls,* 1889; *Young Folks Worth Knowing,* 1889; editor, with husband G. R. Alden, of *The Pansy,* five volumes, 1890-1894; *The Prince of Peace; or, The Beautiful Life of Jesus,* 1890; *Helen the Historian,* 1891; *Her Associate Members,* 1891; *Miss Dee Dunmore Bryant,* 1891; *Stephen Mitchell's Journey,* 1893; *Twenty Minutes Late,* 1893; with Mrs. C. M. Livingston, *Worth Having,* 1893; *Pansy's Stories of American History,* 1893; *Only Ten Cents,* 1894; *Wanted,* 1894; *What They Couldn't,* 1895; *Making Fate,* 1896; *Older Brother,* 1897; *Overruled,* 1897; *Agatha's Unknown Way: A Story of Missionary Guidance,* Revell, 1898; *As In a Mirror,* 1898; *Reuben's Hindrances, and How He Made Them Helps toward Progress,* 1898; *A Modern Sacrifice: The Story of Kissie Gordon's Experiment,* 1899; *Three Times Three: A Story for Young People,* Revell, 1899; *Yesterday Framed in To-Day: A Story of the Christ, and How To-Day Received Him,* 1899; *Missent: Story of a Letter,* 1900; with Mrs. C. M. Livingstone *[sic], By Way of Wilderness,* 1900; *Mag and Margaret: A Story for Girls,* illustrated by C. C. Emerson, 1901; *Pauline,* 1901; *Unto the End,* 1902; *Mara,* 1903; *Household Puzzles,* 1903; *Dorris Farrand's Vocation,* 1904; *David Ransom's Watch,* 1905; *Ester Ried's Namesake,* illustrated by Ernest Fosbery, 1906; *Ruth Erskine's Son,* illustrated by Louise Clark, 1907; *Ruth Erskine's Crosses,* 1907; *The Browns at Mt. Hermon,* illustrated by Elizabeth Withington, Lothrop, 1908; *Lost on the Trail,* illustrated by Elizabeth Withington, 1911; *Long Way Home,* illustrated by Withington, 1912; *Four Mothers at Chautauqua,* 1913; *Tony Keating's Surprises,* Donohue, 1914; *The Fortunate Calamity,* illustrated by Grace Norcross, Lippincott, 1927; *An Interrupted Night,* foreword by Grace Livingston Hill, Lippincott, 1929; *Memories of Yesterdays,* edited by G. L. Hill, Lippincott, 1931; author's other work includes *Docia's Journal, Daisy and Grandpa, Little Minnie, Robbie and the Stars, Pictures from Bobby's Life, Exact Truth, Glimpses of Girlhood, Grace Holbrook, Her Mother's Bible, Jessie Wells, Little Card, Monteagle, Next Things, Pansy's Scrap Book, Stories Told for a Purpose, Their Vacation;* with Mrs. C. M. Livingston *Aunt Hannah, Martha and John,* and *John Remington, Martyr* [with others] *Bobby's Wolf, and Other Stories,* and *Seven Fold Trouble;* Pansy is the pseudonym of Isabelle Alden).

Frank R. Stockton's *Ting-a-ling Tales* (a collection of literary fairy tales published in New York by Scribner, first published in *Riverside Magazine;* illustrated by E. B. Bensell; the author served as assistant to Mary Mapes

Dodge in editing the *St. Nicholas* magazine, 1873-1876, and wrote stories for it under the pseudonyms of Paul Fort and John Lewees, as well as under his own name; his popular short story, "The Lady or the Tiger?" was published in the *Century Magazine,* 1884, and was also published by Scribner in *The Lady and the Tiger and Other Stories,* 1884; the author's other work includes *The Floating Prince and Other Stories,* Scribner, 1881; *The Bee-Man of Orn and Other Fanciful Tales,* Scribner, 1887; *The Squirrels' Inn,* Century, 1891; *The Storyteller's Pack,* Scribner, 1897; *Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast,* Macmillan, 1898).

1871

George MacDonald's *At the Back of the North Wind* (a well-known British fantasy, serious and spiritual in tone; illustrated by Arthur Hughes; the author was editor of *Good Words for the Young,* 1869-1872; the author's other work includes five stories, *Dealing with the Fairies,* London, 1867, one of which was *"The Light Princess"; Works of Fancy and Imagination,* London, 1871; *Adela Cathcart,* 1864; *Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood,* London, 1871; *The Princess and the Goblin,* London, 1872; *Gutta Percha Willie,* London, 1873; *The Gifts of the Christ Child and Other Tales,* Low, 1882; *The Princess and Curdie,* Chatto, 1883; *The Wise Woman, or The Lost Princess,* London, 1882, which was serialized under the title "A Double Story" in the periodical *Good Things,* 1874, and also published as "Princess Rosamond" and "The Lost Princess," 1895; *A Rough Shaking,* Blackie, 1890). TUL, YU

John Greenleaf Whittier's *Child Life, A Collection of Poems* (an anthology of poems which combined "simplicity with a certain degree of literary excellence without on the one hand descending to silliness or, on the other, rising above the average comprehension of childhood"; poets included James Russell Lowell, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Edward Lear, and George MacDonald; published in Boston by Osgood; the editor's other work includes *Child Life in Prose,* published by Osgood in 1874).

1872

Ouida's *A Dog of Flanders, and Other Stories* (a collection of stories, published in Philadelphia by Lippincott, which includes the life story of a Belgian work dog and his boy-artist would-be friend; the author's other work includes "The Nürnberg Stove" from her collection of stories, and *Bimbi Stories for Children,* Lippincott, 1882; Ouida was the pseudonym of Louise de la Ramée).

Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days* (a popular scientific adventure story which won the French Academy prize, published in New York by Street and Smith; adapted for the stage in 1874 and in 1948; a motion

1872 *continued*

picture based on the story appeared in 1956; the author's other work includes *From the Earth to the Moon,* Newark Printing, 1866; *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea,* Smith, 1869; *The Mysterious Island,* Lovell, 1875; *The Child of the Cavern,* Low, 1877).

1873

Susan Coolidge's *What Katy Did* (a popular story of family life based on the author's own childhood memories; published in Boston by Roberts; illustrated by Addie Ledyard; the author's other work, published by Roberts Brothers, except as noted, includes *The New-Year's Bargain,* 1871; *What Katy Did At School,* 1873; *Mischief's Thanksgiving, and Other Stories,* 1874; *Nine Little Goslings,* 1875; *For Summer Afternoons,* 1876; *Eyebright,* 1879; *The Guernsey Lily,* 1880; *Verses,* 1880; *Cross Patch and Other Stories,* 1881; *A Round Dozen,* 1883; *A Little Country Girl,* 1885; *What Katy Did Next,* 1886; *Clover,* 1888; *A Few More Verses,* 1889; *Just Sixteen,* 1889; *A Day's Message,* 1890; *In the High Valley,* 1891; *Rhymes and Ballads for Girls and Boys,* 1892; *The Barberry Bush,* 1893; *Not Quite Eighteen,* 1894; *An Old Convent School in Paris, and Other Papers,* 1895; *Curly Locks,* Little, 1899; *Little Tommy Tucker,* Little, 1900; *Two Girls,* Little, 1900; *Little Bo-peep,* Little, 19801; *Uncle and Aunt,* Little, 1901; *The Rule of Three,* Altmus, 1904; *Last Verses,* Little, 1906; *A Sheaf of Stories,* Little, 1906; Susan Coolidge is the pseudonym of Sarah Chauncey Woolsey).

St. Nicholas Magazine (probably the most significant American magazine for children; founded by Roswell Smith and published by Scribner and Co. as *St. Nicholas: Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys;* planned, named, and edited by Mary Mapes Dodge from 1873 to 1905; William Fayal Clarke served as editor from 1905 to 1927; George F. Thompson was editor from 1927 to 1930; Albert G. Lanier was editor from 1930 to 1931, and May Lamberton Becker was literary editor from 1931 to 1933; in 1880 the Century Company took over publication, merging with *Our Young Folks* in January 1874, *Children's Hour,* July 1874, *The Little Corporal* and *Schoolday Magazine* in May 1875, and *Wide Awake* in September 1893; the American Education Press published the magazine from 1930 until 1934; in 1935, the Educational Press took over until it was sold to the Woolworth Company in 1939 and subsequently became a young children's picture magazine; *St. Nicholas* expired in June 1943; during its long run, its excellent stories, articles, and poems helped to bring about the decline of didacticism; in its heyday its contributors included Louisa May Alcott, Lucretia P. Hale, Mary Mapes Dodge, Cramer H. Burnett, Rudyard Kipling, Howard Pyle, and Palmer Cox; the St. Nicholas League, which was established in 1898, offered gold and silver badges to young people whose prose and verse were

accepted for publication in the magazine; among the young contributors were Ring Lardner, Rosemary and Stephen Benét, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Babette Deutsch, Peggy Bacon, Elinor Wiley, Bennett Cerf, and Edmund Wilson). NYPL, SiC

1874

Juliana Horatia Ewing's *Lob-Lie-by-the-Fire* (one of a fairly sophisticated series of stories showing the warmth of an English family without preaching or sentimentality, by the daughter of Mrs. Gatty; illustrated by Randolph Caldecott; the author's other work, published in London by the society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge except as noted, includes *Melchior's Dream, and Other Stories,* 1862; *Mrs. Overtheway's Remembrances,* London, 1869; *The Brownies, and Other Stories,* London, 1870; *A Flat Iron for a Farthing,* London, 1872; *Six to Sixteen,* Beccles, 1875; *Jan of the Windmill,* London, 1876; *A Great Emergency, and Other Tales,* London, 1877; *We and the World,* Bell, 1880; *Old-Fashioned Fairy Tales,* 1882; *Brothers of Pity, and Other Tales,* 1882; *Blue and Red,* 1883; *A Week Spent in a Glass Pond by the Great Water Beetle,* Worthington, 1883; *Jackanapes,* 1884; *Daddy Darwin's Dovecot,* 1884; *Story of a Short Life,* 1885; *Mary's Meadow,* 1886; *The Peace Egg,* 1887; *A Christmas Mumming Play,* 1887; *Dandelion Clocks, and Other Tales,* 1887; *Snapdragon and Old Father Christmas,* 1888; *Verses for Children,* London, 1888; nearly all the author's works were originally published in *Aunt Judy's Magazine,* or occasionally in *The Monthly Packet* or *Little Folks*). LC, HU, IUL, NYPL

Lucy Larcom's *Childhood Songs* (a collection of poems published by Houghton, written by a well-known poet who was a friend of J. G. Whittier; in addition to editing *Our Young Folks,* 1865-1873, the author's work includes *Leila Among the Mountains,* Hoyt, 1861; *Childhood Songs,* Houghton, 1874; *A New England Girlhood,* Houghton, 1889).

Charles Asbury Stephens's *The Young Moose Hunters* (a backwoods boy's story by the author of the *Camping Out* series, one hundred serials, and three thousand short stories; published in Boston by H. L. Shepard; the author's other work includes *Lynx Hunting,* Osgood, 1872; *Left on Labrador,* Osgood, 1872; *On the Amazons,* Osgood, 1872; *The Knockabout Club Alongshore,* Estes, 1882; *When Life Was Young,* Old Squire's Bookstore, 1912; *Stories of My Home Folks,* Mason, 1926; *Katahdin Camps,* Houghton, 1928; the author was on the staff of *Youth's Companion* from 1870 to 1929). BC

1875

Dinah Maria Mulock's *The Little Lame Prince* (an allegorical tale of little Prince Dolor and his magic traveling cloak; the author also published under

1875 *continued*

the name of Mrs. Craik after her marriage to George Lillie Craik, a partner of Macmillan Publishers; the author's other work includes *Alice Learmont,* London, 1852; *A Hero: Philip's Book,* London, 1853; *John Halifax, Gentleman,* London, 1856; *Our Year,* Cambridge, 1860; *The Fairy Book,* London, 1863; *A New Year's Gift for Sick Children,* Edinburgh, 1865; *Little Sunshine's Holiday,* London, 1872; editor, *Is It True?,* London, 1872; *The Adventures of a Brownie,* Low, 1872; *Children's Poetry,* Macmillan, 1881).

Horace Elisha Scudder's *Doings of the Bodley Family in Town and Country* (the first of a series of eight books, published between 1876 and 1884, about the Bodley family by the founder and editor of the *Riverside Magazine for Young Folks,* 1867-1870, and editor of the *Atlantic Monthly,* 1890-1898; the author's other work includes *Seven Little People and Their Friends,* Houghton, 1862; *Dream Children,* Sever, 1864; *Stories from My Attic,* Hurd, 1869; *The Bodleys Telling Stories,* Hurd, 1877; *The Bodleys on Wheels,* Houghton, 1878; *The Bodleys Afoot,* Houghton, 1879; *Stories and Romances,* Houghton, 1880; editor, *The Children's Book,* Houghton, 1881; *The Book of Fables,* Houghton, 1882; *The Bodley Grandchildren and Their Journey in Holland,* Houghton, 1882; *Mr. Bodley Abroad,* Houghton, 1882; *The Book of Fables,* Houghton, 1882; *The English Bodley Family,* Houghton, 1884; *The Viking Bodleys,* Houghton, 1885; *The Bodleys on Wheels, and the Bodleys Afoot,* Houghton, 1887; *The Book of Folk Stories,* Houghton, 1887; *Book of Legends,* Houghton, 1890; *The Book of Fables and Folk Stories,* Houghton, 1890; *Fables, Folk Stories and Legends,* Houghton, 1899).

Wide Awake (subtitled *An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls;* founded by Daniel Lothrop, a Boston book publisher; the editors included Ella Fairman Pratt, 1875-1891; Ella Pratt and Charles Stuart Pratt, 1891-1893; Margaret Sidney began her Five Little Peppers series in the magazine in 1880; contributors included Sarah Orne Jewett, Edward Everett Hale, James Whitcomb Riley, Imogen Guiney, Charles Egbert Craddock, Louise Chandler Moulton, Edgar Fawcett, Mary H. Catherwood, Kirk Munroe, and John T. Trowbridge). SiC

1876

John Habberton's *Helen's Babies* (a novel for young ladies; subtitled *With Some Account of Their Ways Innocent, Crafty, Angelic, Impish, Witching, and Repulsive. Also, A Partial Record of Their Actions During Ten Days of Their Existence by Their Latest Victim;* published in Boston by Loring; the author's other work, published in New York by Putnam, includes *Other People's Children,* 1877; *Budge and Toddie,* 1878; *The Worst Boy in Town,* 1880).

Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (the first adventure story that was totally American in tone; published in London by Chatto and Windus and in San Francisco by A. Roman; followed by *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn: Tom Sawyer's Comrade,* Harper, 1884, often thought to be a sequel to *Tom Sawyer,* but themes, situations, and dialects make Huckleberry Finn difficult for children; the author's other work includes *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County,* Routledge, 1867; *The Innocents Abroad; or The New Pilgrims' Progress; Being Some Account of the Steamship Quaker City's Pleasure Excursion to Europe and the Holy Land,* American, 1869; *A Tramp Abroad,* American, 1880; *The Stolen White Elephant,* Osgood, 1882; *Roughing It,* American, 1872; *The Guilded Age, A Tale of Today,* Gilman, 1873; *The Prince and the Pauper,* Dawson, 1881; *Life on the Mississippi,* Osgood, 1883; *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court,* Webster, 1889; *The American Claimant,* Webster, 1892; *Merry Tales and Other Stories,* Webster, 1892; *The $1,000,000 Bank Note,* Webster, 1893; *Pudd'nhead Wilson,* Chatto, 1894; *Tom Sawyer Abroad, by Huck Finn,* Webster, 1894; *Tom Sawyer, Detective,* Chatto, 1897; *The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg and Other Stories and Essays,* Harper, 1900; *A Dog's Tale,* Harper, 1904; *The $30,000 Bequest, and Other Stories,* American, 1907; *Extract from Captain Stormfield's Visit To Heaven,* Harper, 1909; *The Mysterious Stranger,* Harper, 1916; *Mark Twain's Autobiography,* Harper, 1924; Mark Twain is the pseudonym of Samuel Longhorn Clemens). BECL, DPL, MTL, NYPL-B, PLC, PU, SU, UCB, Ulo, YU

1877

Charles Carleton Coffin's *The Boys of '76* (a history of the battles of the Revolution; published in New York by Harper Brothers; one of author's several books about war; the author's other work includes *My Days and Nights on the Battlefield,* Ticknor, 1864, 1887; *Four Years of Fighting,* Ticknor, 1866; *Abraham Lincoln,* Harper, 1893).

Mary De Morgan's *On a Pincushion, and Other Fairy Tales* (poetic, rather mysterious tales illustrated by author's brother William in which the etchings were made to resemble woodcuts; published in London by Seeley, Jackson and Halliday; a second volume of tales, *The Necklace of Princess Fiorimonde,* Macmillan, 1880, was illustrated by Walter Crane; the author's other work includes, with Edith H. Dixon, *Sixty Two,* 1873; *A Choice of Chance,* Unwin, 1887; *The Wind Fairies, and Other Tales,* Seeley, 1900).

Anna Sewell's *Black Beauty* (a popular horse story which helped to promote a more kindly treatment of horses; published in London by Jarrold and Sons; the 1890 American edition was subtitled *The Uncle Tom's Cabin of*

1877 *continued*

the Animal World, and was sponsored by the Humane Society; the author's mother, Elizabeth Sewell, began writing stories for children at age sixty and was assisted by her daughter in such stories as *Thy Poor Brother,* Jarrold, 1863).

1878

Randolph Caldecott's *The Diverting History of John Gilpin* written by William Cowper (the first of a series of sixteen picture books first issued singly and then together; the robust characters and action are done with great economy of line and expert use of color; in honor of this British artist, the Caldecott Medal has been given yearly in the United States, from 1938 on, to the illustrator of the most distinguished picture book for children published during the preceding year; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Routledge, except as noted, includes *The House That Jack Built,* 1878; *Oliver Goldsmith's Elegy on a Mad Dog,* 1879; *The Babes in the Wood,* 1879; *Sing a Song for Sixpence,* 1880; *Three Jovial Huntsmen,* 1880; *The Farmer's Boy,* 1881; *The Queen of Hearts,* 1881; *The Milkmaid,* 1882; *Hey Diddle Diddle and Baby Bunting,* 1882; *A Frog He Would A-Wooing Go,* 1883; *The Fox Jumps over the Farmer's Gate,* 1883; *Come Lasses and Lads, Ride a Cock Horse, and A Farmer Went Trotting,* 1884; Samuel Foote's *The Great Panjandrum,* 1885; Oliver Goldsmith's *Mrs. Mary Blaize,* 1885; collections of these books, which were published in pairs, were issued beginning ca. 1879; *Randolph Caldecott's Picture Books,* vols. 1 and 2; *Randolph Caldecott's Collection of Pictures and Songs,* 1883; *The Hey Diddle Diddle Picture Book,* 1883; *The Panjandrum Picture Book,* 1885; *Randolph Caldecott's Second Collection of Pictures and Songs,* 1885; Caldecott also illustrated Mrs. Ewing's *Jackanapes,* Christian Knowledge Society, 1884; *Daddy Darwin's Dovecot,* Christian Knowledge society, 1884; and a new edition of *Lob-Lie-by-The Fire,* London, ca. 1885; Washington Irving's *Old Christmas,* Macmillan, 1876, and *Bracebridge Hall,* Macmillan, 1877). JPL, NYPL-A

Kate Greenaway's *Under the Window* (the first of a series of "classic" picture books by a British illustrator who had influence similar to that of Crane and Caldecott; published in London by Routledge; in honor of the artist, the Kate Greenaway Medal has been given annually in Britain from 1955 on to the most distinguished artist working in the illustration of children's books published in the United Kingdom during the preceding year; the author-illustrator's other work, published in London by Routledge except as noted, includes *Children's Songs,* Ward, ca. 1875; with Walter Crane, *Quiver of Love: A Collection of Valentines,* 1876; *Trot's Journey,* Worthington, 1879; *Toyland, Trot's Journey, and Other Poems and Stories,* Worhtington, 1879; *Kate Greenaway's Birthday Book,* 1880; *A Day in a*

Child's Life, 1881; *Mother Goose,* 1881; *Kate Greenaway Almanacks,* 1883-1897 [excluding 1896]; *Kate Greenaway's Carols,* ca. 1884; *The Language of Flowers,* 1884; *Marigold Garden,* 1885; *Kate Greenaway's Alphabet,* ca. 1885; *Kate Greenaway's Album,* ca. 1885; *A Apple Pie,* 1886; *Baby's Birthday Book,* Ward, 1886; *Around the House,* Worthington, 1888; *Kate Greenaway's Book of Games,* 1889; Greenaway also did illustrations for Madame D'Aulnoy's *Book of Fairy Tales,* Gall, ca. 1871; *Diamonds and Toads,* London, 1871; Charlotte Yonge's *Heir of Redclyffe,* London, 1879; Andrew Lang's *The Library,* London, 1881; Jane and Ann Taylor's *Little Ann and Other Poems,* London, 1883; John Ruskin's edition of *Dame Wiggins of Lee and Her Seven Wonderful Cats,* Allen, 1885; Bret Harte's *The Queen of the Pirate Isle,* Cassell, 1886; William Allingham's *Rhymes for the Young Folk,* Cassell, 1887; Robert Browning's *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*, Routledge, 1888; Countess Von Arnim's *The April Baby's Book of Tunes,* Macmillan, 1900; author-illustrator also did illustrations for books by less well-known authors, as well as the artwork for songbooks, painting books, calendars, a spelling book, greeting cards, and numerous periodicals including *Little Folks, St. Nicholas, Little Wide Awake, Harper's Young People, The Girl's Own Paper*). DPL, NYPL-A, PFL, TPL, USM

Flora Shaw's *Castle Blair* (a story set during the Irish Revolution; published in London; the author's other work includes *Phyllis Brown,* Roberts, 1882; *Hector,* Bell, 1883; Flora Louisa Shaw is also known as Lady Lugard).

1879

The Boy's Own Paper (edited by G. A. Hutchinson and coedited by Talbot Baines Reed; a popular periodical dedicated to providing healthy, wholesome fare, Christian in tone but without religious emotionalism; published by the Religious Tract Society under James M. Macaulay's direction, authors such as R. M. Ballantyne, W. H. G. Kingston, G. A. Henty, and Jules Verne were included in *B.O.P.;* published until 1967).

Mrs. Molesworth's *The Tapestry Room* (one of more than a hundred collections of realism, fantasies, and fairy tales by a British author who has been called "the Jane Austen of the nursery"; published in London by Macmillan; under the pseudonym of Ennis Graham, the author wrote *Tell Me A Story,* illustrated by Walter Crane, London, 1875; the author's most famous book, *The Cuckoo Clock,* Macmillan, 1877, was also illustrated by Walter Crane; the author's other work, published in London by Macmillan except as noted, includes *Carrots,* 1876; *Grandmother Dear,* 1878; *A Christmas Child,* 1880; *The Adventures of Herr Baby,* 1881; *Hermy,* Routledge, 1882; *Hoodie,* Routledge, 1882; *Two Little Waifs,* 1883; *Christmas Tree Land,* 1884; *The Little Old Portrait*, Christian Knowledge Society, 1884; *Us*, 1885; *Four Winds Farm,* 1887; *Little Miss Peggy,* 1887; *Children of the Castle,*

1879 *continued*

1890; *Nurse Heatherdale's Story,* 1891; *An Enchanted Garden,* Unwin, 1892; *Imogen, or Only Eighteen,* Chambers, 1892; *The Carved Lions,* 1895; *My New Home,* 1894; *Shelia's Mystery,* 1895; *Greyling Towers,* Chambers, n.d.; *The House That Grew,* 1900; *The Woodpigeons and Mary,* 1901; *Peterkin,* 1902; *The Ruby Ring,* 1904; *Jasper,* 1906; *The Little Guest,* 1907; *Fairies-Of-Sorts,* 1908; *The Story of a Year,* 1910; *Fairies Afield,* 1911; Mrs. Molesworth's full name is Mary Louisa S. Molesworth). LC, TPL

1880

Hezekiah Butterworth's *Zigzag Journeys in Europe. Vacation Rambles in Historic Lands* (one of a series of seventeen travel books; published in Boston by Estes and Lauriat; the author was editor of *The Youth's Companion,* 1870-1894; the author's other work includes *The Story of the Hymns,* American Tract Society, 1875; *Songs of History,* New England Publishing Company, 1876; *Great Composers,* Lothrop, n.d.; *Poems for Christmas, Easter and New Years,* Estes, 1885; *The Knight of Liberty,* Appleton, 1895; *In the Boyhood of Lincoln,* Appleton, 1892; *The Patriot Schoolmaster,* Appleton, 1894; *In Old New England,* Appleton, n.d.; and the Zigzag series, which includes: *Zigzag Journeys in Classic Lands,* 1881; *Zigzag Journeys in the Orient,* 1882; *Zigzag Journeys in the Occident,* 1883; *Zigzag Journeys in Northern Lands,* 1884; *Zigzag Journeys in Arcadia and New France,* 1885; *Zigzag Journeys in the Levant,* 1886; *Zigzag Journeys in the Sunny South,* 1887; *Zigzag Journeys in India,* 1887; *Zigzag Journeys in the Antipodes,* 1888; *Zigzag Journeys in the British Isles,* 1889; *Zigzag Journeys in the Great Northwest,* 1890; *Zigzag Journeys in Australia or A Visit to the Ocean World,* 1891; *Zigzag Journeys on the Mississippi, From Chicago to the Islands of the Discovery,* 1892; *Zigzag Journeys on the Mediterranean,* 1893; *Zigzag Journeys in the White City,* 1894; *Zigzag Journeys Around the World,* 1895). LC

Lucretia P. Hale's *Peterkin Papers* (some of the first of American nonsense stories filled with eccentric characters and humorous events; published in Boston by J. R. Osgood; appeared serially as early as 1868 in *Our Young Folks* and later, in 1874, in *St. Nicholas;* a continuation, later collected as *The Last of the Peterkins* in 1866, published in Boston by Roberts Brothers, appeared originally in *St. Nicholas*).

Thomas Wallace Knox's *The Boy Travellers in the Far East* (one of journalist's Boy Travellers series of travel books; published in New York by Harper Brothers; the author's other work, published by Harper except as noted, includes *Campfire and Cotton-Field,* Blelock, 1865; *Overland Through Asia,* Gilman, 1870; *Backsheesh! or, Life and Adventures in the Orient,*

Worthington, 1875; *The Boy Travellers in the Far East,* 1879; *The Young Nimrods in North America,* 1881; *Adventures of Two Youths in the Open Polar Sea,* 1885; *The Boy Travellers in South America,* 1885; *The Boy Travellers in the Russian Empire,* 1886; *The Boy Travellers in the Congo,* 1887; *The Boy Travellers in Australia,* 1888; *The Boy Travellers in Central Europe,* 1889; *The Boy Travellers in Great Britain and Ireland,* 1890; *The Boy Travellers in Mexico,* 1890; *The Boy Travellers in Northern Europe,* 1891; *John Boyd's Adventurers,* Appleton, 1893; *The Boy Travellers in Southern Europe,* 1894; *The Boy Travellers in Levant,* 1895; *The Boy's Life of General Grant,* Merriam, 1896). SCSC

Sidney Lanier's *The Boy's King Arthur* (an important retelling of Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* for young people by an American poet; published in New York by Charles Scribner; the author's other work includes retellings of Welsh tales in *The Boy's Mabinogion,* Low, 1881; the author was editor of *The Boy's Froissart,* Low, 1879, and *The Boy's Percy,* Low, 1882). JHU

1881

Noah Brooks's *The Fairport Nine* (said to be the first baseball story for children; published in New York by Charles Scribner; the author's other work includes *The Boy Emigrants,* Scribner, 1877, serialized in *St. Nicholas,* 1876; *The Boy Settlers,* Scribner, 1891; *First Across The Continent,* Scribner, 1901).

Joel Chandler Harris's *Uncle Remus; His Songs and Sayings: The Folklore of the Old Plantation* (illustrated by Frederick S. Church and James S. Moser; published in Boston by J. R. Osgood; the author's other work includes *Nights with Uncle Remus,* 1883; *Mingo, and Other Sketches in Black and White,* Osgood, 1884; *Free Joe, and Other Georgian Sketches,* Scribner, 1887; *Uncle Remus and His Friends,* Houghton, 1892; *On the Plantation: A Story of a Georgia Boy's Adventures During War,* Appleton, 1892; *Little Mr. Thimblefinger and His Queer Country,* Houghton, 1894; *The Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann,* Scribner, 1899; *The Tar Baby and Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus,* Appleton, 1904; *Uncle Remus and Br'er Rabbit,* Stokes, 1906; *Uncle Remus Returns,* Houghton, 1918; the author was editor of *Uncle Remus's Magazine,* from June 1907 to July 1908). CPL, DPL, EU, LC, PFL, TUL

Rossiter Johnson's *Phaeton Rogers* (subtitled *A Novel of Boy Life;* first appeared serially in *St. Nicholas,* December 1880 to October 1881; published in New York by Charles Scribner; the author was editor of *Little Classics,* eighteen volumes, 1875-1880; the author's other work includes *Campfire and Battlefield,* Bryan, 1896; *Captain John Smith,* Macmillan, 1914).

1881 *continued*

James Otis's *Toby Tyler* (a popular story of a boy's ten-week adventure with a circus; published in New York by Harper Brothers; the author's other work includes *Jenny Wren's Boarding-House, A Story of Newsboy Life in New York,* Estes, 1881; *Mr. Stubbs' Brother,* Harper, 1882; James Otis is pseudonym for James Otis Kaler). SPL

Margaret Sidney's *The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew* (first of a series of books about the everyday life of a large family; published in Boston by D. Lothrop; the story was first published in *Wide Awake* magazine in 1878; Margaret Sidney is the pseudonym for Harriet Mulford Stone Lathrop; the author's other work, all published by Lothrop, includes *The Five Little Peppers Midway,* 1892; *The Five Little Peppers Grown-Up,* 1892; *Phronsie Pepper, the Youngest of the Five Little Peppers,* 1897; *The Stories Polly Pepper Told to the Five Little Peppers,* 1899; *The Adventures of Joel Pepper,* 1900; *Five Little Peppers Abroad,* 1902; *Five Little Peppers At School,* 1903; *Five Little Peppers and Their Friends,* 1904; *Ben Pepper,* 1905; *The Five Little Peppers in the Little Brown House,* 1907; *Our Davie Pepper,* 1916). CCBC

1882

F. Anstey's *Vice Versa* (the story of a father and son who change places and shapes; published in London by Smith, Elder and Co.; the author's other work includes *The Talking Horse,* Smith, Elder, 1892; *Paleface and Redskin,* Richards, 1898; *The Brass Bottle,* Smith, 1900; *Only Toys!,* Richards, 1903; and many adult works; F. Anstey is pseudonym for Thomas Anstey Guthrie).

James Baldwin's *The Story of Siegfried* (a highly regarded retelling of the Norse saga; published in New York by Charles Scribner; illustrated by Howard Pyle; the author's other work includes *The Story of Roland,* Scribner, 1883; *Old Greek Stories,* American Book Co., 1895; *Hero Tales Told in School,* Scribner, 1904; *John Bunyan's Dream Story,* American Book Co., 1913; *A Story of the Golden Age,* Scribner, 1887).

Daniel Carter Beard's *The American Boy's Handy Book: What To Do and How To Do It* (a book describing numerous activities with directions for carrying them out; published by Scribner; a companion volume was *The American Girl's Handy Book,* Scribner, 1887, by Lina and Adelia B. Beard; the author's other work includes *Dan Beard's Animal Book and Camp-fire Stories,* Moffat, 1907; *The Boy Pioneers,* Scribner, 1909; *The American Boys' Book of Sport,* Scribner, 1910; *The American Boys' Book of Bugs, Butterflies and Beetles,* Lippincott, 1915; *The American Boys' Book of Signs, Signals, and Symbols,* Lippincott, 1918; *The American Boys' Book*

of Wild Animals, Lippincott, 1921; *The Black Wolf Pack,* Scribner, 1922; *The American Boys' Book of Birds and Brownies of the Woods,* Lippincott, 1923).

Robert Browning's *Pied Piper of Hamelin* (a popular story-poem by well-known British poet; published in New York by Lyman and Curtiss; illustrated by Livingston Hopkins; other illustrated editions include Kate Greenaway's, 1880; Hope Dunlap's, 1910; Arthur Rackham's, 1934; Roger Duvoisin's, 1936; Harold Jones's, 1962; Lieselotte Schwarz's, 1970; C. Walter Hodges's, 1971; the author's collected poems for children include *The Young Folks Browning,* Page, 1919; *The Brownings for the Young,* Smith, 1896; *The Boys' Browning: Poems of Action and Incident,* Estes, 1899; the author's wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, wrote *Sonnets from the Portuguese,* 1850, appropriated by youth). BaU

Richard Jefferies's *Bevis: The Story of a Boy* (issued in three volumes in London by Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington; the adventures of two boys who alternately pretend to be living on a desert and to be waging war with Indians; the author's other work includes factual nature books such as *The Amateur Poacher,* Smith, 1880, and *The Game Keeper At Home,* London, 1878; *Wood Magic; A Fable,* Cassell, 1881; *After London; or, Wild England,* Cassell, 1885). IUL

Louise Clarke Pyrnelle's *Diddie, Dumps, And Tot* (story of child life on a Southern plantation, published in New York by Harper Brothers; the author's other work includes *The Marriage of Aunt Flora,* n.p., 1895, and *Miss Li'l Tweetty,* Harper, 1907).

1883

The Boys & Girls' Companion (an illustrated monthly published by the Church of England Sunday School Institute; a continuation of the *Sunday Scholar's Companion*).

Alfred Caldecott's *Some of Aesop's Fables* (a retelling which aimed to replace "the florid style of . . . older English versions and the stilted harshness of more modern ones, by a plainness and terseness more nearly like the character of the originals"; published by Macmillan; illustrations by Randolph Caldecott follow each fable and depict a humorous, modern scene with social or political implications instead of the traditional moral ending; the reteller was the brother of Randolph Caldecott).

Lizzie Williams Champney's *Three Vassar Girls Abroad* (a story of the rambles of three college girls on a vacation trip through France and Spain; published in Boston by Estes and Lauriat; illustrated by "Champ," i.e.,

1883 *continued*

J. Wells Champney; the author's other work includes *Three Vassar Girls on the Rhine,* 1884; *Three Vassar Girls in South America,* 1885; *Three Vassar Girls in Italy,* 1886; *Three Vassar Girls on the Rhine. A Holiday Trip of Three College Girls through Germany, by Way of This Celebrated River,* 1886; *The Vassar Girls at Home,* 1888; *Three Vassar Girls in France,* 1888; *Three Vassar Girls in Russia and Turkey,* 1889; *Three Vassar Girls in Switzerland,* 1890; *Three Vassar Girls in Tyrol,* 1891; *Three Vassar Girls in the Holy Land,* 1892; all published in Boston by Estes and Lauriat; the Witch Winnie series published in New York by Dodd, Mead: *Witch Winnie; the Story of a "King's Daughter,"* 1891; *Witch Winnie's Mystery; or, The Old Oak Cabinet,* 1891; *Witch Winnie's Studio; or, The King's Daughter's Art Life,* 1892; *Witch Winnie in Paris; or, The King's Daughters Abroad,* 1893; *Witch Winnie at Versailles,* 1895; *Witch Winnie in Holland,* 1896; *Witch Winnie in Venice, and the Alchemist's Story,* 1897; *Witch Winnie in Spain,* 1898).

Francis James Child's *The English and Scottish Popular Ballads* (a collection of five volumes of ballads with variants of the British Isles, collected by Child, published in Boston by Hampton; some of the best known have been appropriated by children).

Edward Eggleston's *The Hoosier School-Boy* (a popular story of an Indiana schoolboy, published in New York by Charles Scribner; appeared serially in *St. Nicholas* from December 1881 to April 1882; the author's other work includes *The Circuit Rider,* Ford, 1874; *Roxy,* Chatto, 1878).

George Wilbur Peck's *Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa* (a popular, humorous boy's story, published in Chicago by Belford, Clarke and Co.; illustrated by Gean Smith; the author's other work includes *Adventures of One Terrance McGrant,* Lambert, 1871; *The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy,* n.p., 1883; *How Private Geo. W. Peck Put Down the Rebellion,* Belford, 1887; *Peck's Uncle Ike and the Red-Headed Boy,* Belford, 1899; *Sunbeams: Humor, Sarcasm, and Sense,* Jamieson-Higgins, 1900; *Peck's Red-Headed Boy,* Hurst, 1901; *Peck's Bad Boy Abroad,* Stanton, 1905; *Peck's Bad Boy with the Circus,* Thompson, 1906; *Peck's Bad Boy with the Cowboys,* Thompson, 1907).

Howard Pyle's *Merry Adventures of Robin Hood of Great Renown, in Nottinghamshire* (a robust adaptation of the adventures of the English folk hero, published in New York by Charles Scribner; illustrated by the author who was one of America's greatest book illustrators and teachers; his students included N. C. Wyeth, Maxfield Parrish, Jessie Willcox Smith;

the author-artist's other work includes *Yankee Doodle, An Old Friend in New Dress,* Dodd, 1881; *Within the Capes,* Scribner, 1885; *Pepper and Salt,* Harper, 1886; *The Wonder Clock,* Harper, 1888; *Otto of the Silver Hand,* Scribner, 1888; *The Rose of Paradise,* Harper, 1888; *Men of Iron,* Harper, 1892; *Twilight Land,* Harper, 1895; *The Story of Jack Ballister's Fortunes,* Century, 1895; *The Garden Behind the Moon,* Scribner, 1895; *The Price of Blood,* Badger, 1899; *Rejected of Men,* Harper, 1903; *The Story of King Arthur and His Knights,* Scribner, 1903; *Stolen Treasure,* Harper, 1907; *The Ruby of Kishmoor,* Harper, 1908; *Howard Pyle's Book of Pirates,* Harper, 1921). LC, PFL

Oscar Wilde's *The Happy Prince, and Other Tales* (a famous British author's first collection of allegorical literary fairy tales, published in New York by R. F. Fenno and Co.; followed by *A House of Pomegranates,* Osgood, 1891, which includes "The Selfish Giant"). UCLA

1884

Helen Hunt Jackson's *Ramona* (a romance, published in Boston by Roberts Brothers; one of the author's many novels appropriated by older children; the author's other work, published by Roberts, except as noted, includes *Bathmendi,* Loring, 1867; *Saxe Holme's Stories,* Scribner, 1874, 1878; *Mercy Philbrick's Choice,* 1876; *Hetty's Strange History,* 1877; *Nelly's Silver Mine,* 1878; *Letters from a Cat,* 1879; *Mammy Titleback,* 1881; *Zeph,* 1885). HH

Johanna Spyri's *Heidi; Her Years of Wandering and Learning* (translated from the German by Louise Brooks; published in Boston by DeWolfe; an early book in which the author shows children a captivating Swiss child in an appealing foreign setting; author's other work includes *Willis the Pilot, a Sequel to the Swiss Family Robinson,* Lee, n.d.; *Red-Letter Stories,* Lothrop, 1884; *Rico and Wiseli,* DeWolfe, 1885; *Uncle Titus,* Lothrop, 1886; *Veronica and Other Friends,* Cupples, 1886; *Gritl's Children, A Story For Children and For Those Who Love Children,* Cupples, 1887; *Swiss Stories for Children,* Lothrop, 1887; *Moni, the Goat Boy and Other Stories,* Ginn, 1906; *Heimatlos,* Gin, 1912; *Chel, A Story of the Swiss Mountains,* Eaton, 1913; *The Rose Child,* Crowell, 1916; *What Sami Sings With the Birds,* Crowell, 1917; *Little Miss Grasshopper,* Crowell, 1918; *Little Curly Head the Pet Lamb,* Crowell, 1919; *Cornelli,* Burt, 1920; *Erick and Sally,* Beacon, 1921; *The Story of Rico,* Beacon, 1921; *Tiss, a Little Alpine Waif,* Crowell, 1921; *Toni, the Little Woodcarver,* Crowell, 1920; *Trini, the Little Strawberry Girl,* Crowell, 1922; *Jo, the Little Machinist,* Crowell, 1923; *Vinzi,* Lippincott, 1923; *Dora,* Lippincott, 1924; *Jorli, the Story of a Swiss Boy,* Sanborn, 1924; *The Little Alpine Musician,* Crowell, 1924; *The New Year's Carol,* Houghton, 1924; *Arthur and Squirrel,* Crowell, 1925; *Children of the Alps,*

1884 *continued*

Lippincott, 1925; *The Children's Carol,* Crowell, 1925; *Francesca at Hinterwald,* Lippincott, 1925; *Eveli and Beni,* Crowell, 1926; *Eveli, the Little Singer,* Lippincott, 1926; *Peppino,* Lippincott, 1926; *Stories of Swiss Children,* Crowell, 1926; *Castle Wonderful,* Crowell, 1928; *Jorli; or, The Stauffer Mill,* Lippincott, 1928; *Boys and Girls of the Alps,* Crowell, 1929; *In the Swiss Mountains,* Crowell, 1929).

1885

H. Rider Haggard's *King Solomon's Mines* (a popular South African adventure story, published in London by Cassell and Co.; the author's other work includes a sequel, *Allan Quatermain,* Longmans, 1887; *She,* Longmans, 1887, and sequel, *Ayesha,* Lock, 1905; *Cleopatra,* Longmans, 1889; with Andrew Lang, *The World's Desire,* Longmans, 1890; *Eric Brighteyes,* Longmans, 1891; *Nada the Lily,* Longmans, 1892; *Montezuma's Daughter,* Longmans, 1893; *The People of the Mist,* Longmans, 1894; *Heart of the World,* Longmans, 1896; *Lysbeth: A Tale of the Dutch,* Longmans, 1901; *Pearl Maiden,* Longmans, 1903; *The Brethren,* Cassell, 1904; *The Ghost Kings,* Cassell, 1908; *The Yellow God, an Idol of Africa,* Cassell, 1908; *The Lady of Blossholme,* Hodder, 1909; *Morning Star,* Cassell, 1910; *Queen Sheba's Ring,* Nash, 1910; *Red Eve,* Hodder, 1911; *Marie,* Cassell, 1912; *Child of Storm,* Cassell, 1913; *The Wanderer's Necklace,* Cassell, 1914; *The Holy Flower, Lock,* 1915; *The Ivory Child,* Cassell, 1916; *Finished,* Paget, 1917; *When the World Shook,* n.p., 1919; *She and Allan,* Hutchinson, 1921; *The Virgin of the Sun,* Cassell, 1922; *Wisdom's Daughter,* Hutchinson, 1923; *Queen of the Dawn,* Hutchinson, 1921; *Allan and the Ice Gods,* Hutchinson, 1927; *Belshazzar,* Paul, 1930). TCL

Robert Louis Stevenson's *A Child's Garden of Verses* (published in Britain at Cambridge University Press as *Penny Whistles* in 1883; a "classic" book of poems which deals with a child's everyday experiences; a famous American edition was illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith, 1905; the author also wrote *Treasure Island,* Cassell, 1883, [originally titled *The Sea Cook*], a famous American edition was illustrated by N. C. Wyeth in 1911; the author's other work includes *New Arabian Nights,* Chatto, 1882; *Prince Otto,* Chatto, 1885; with Fanny Stevenson, *The Dynamiter,* Holt, 1885; *Kidnapped,* Cassell, 1886; *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,* Longmans, 1886; *The Merry Men, and Other Tales,* 1887; *The Black Arrow,* Cassell, 1888; *The Master of Ballantrae,* Tauchnitz, 1889; with L. Osbourne, *The Wrong Box,* Scribner, 1889, and *The Wrecker,* concluded by A. T. Quiller-Couch, Scribner, 1892; *Catriona,* Cassell, 1893; *Island Night's Entertainment,* Cassell, 1893; with L. Osbourne, *The Ebb Tide,* Heinemann, n.d.; *Weir of Hermiston,* Chatto, 1896; *St. Ives,* Heinemann, 1897). TUL, YU

1886

Frances Hodgson Burnett's *Little Lord Fauntleroy* (an enormously popular account by a British-born author of an American boy who is heir to an English dukedom; published by Charles Scribner; illustrated by Reginald Birch; first appeared serially in *St. Nicholas,* November 1885 to October 1886; the author's other work includes *Editha's Burglar . . . ,* Marsh, 1888; *Sara Crewe: Or What Happened at Miss Minchin's,* Scribner, 1888; *The Pretty Sister of Jose,* Scribner, 1889; *Little St. Elizabeth and Other Stories,* Scribner, 1890; *Giovanni and the Other: Children Who Have Made Stories,* Scribner, 1892; *The One I Knew Best of All: A Memory of the Mind of a Child,* Scribner, 1893; *The Captain's Youngest, Piccino and Other Stories,* Warne, 1894; *Piccino and Other Child Stories,* Scribner, 1894; *Two Little Pilgrims' Progress,* Scribner, 1895; *The Prince of Osmonde,* 1896; *In the Closed Room,* McClure, 1904; *A Little Princess, Being the Whole Story of Sara Crewe, Now Told for the First Time,* Scribner, 1905; *Racketty Packetty House,* Century, 1907; *The Cosy Lion: As Told by Queen Crosspatch,* Century, 1907; *The Spring Cleaning,* Century, 1908; *The Good Wolf,* Moffat, 1908; with Katherine Birdsall and Vivian Burnett, *The Children's Book,* Moffat, 1909; *The Land of the Blue Flower,* Moffat, 1909; *The Secret Garden,* Stokes, 1911; *My Robin,* Stokes, 1912; *T. Tembarom,* Century, 1913; *The Lost Prince,* Century, 1915; *The Way to the House of Santa Claus: A Christmas Story for Very Small Boys in Which Every Little Reader is the Hero of A Big Adventure,* Harper, 1916; *The Little Hunchback Zia,* Stokes, 1916; *The White People,* Harper, 1917). LC, CPL

Charles Edward Carryl's *Davy and the Goblin; or, What Followed Reading "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland"* (a popular fanciful story illustrated by the author; published in New York by Houghton, Mifflin; first appeared serially in *St. Nicholas,* from December 1884 to March 1885; the author's other work includes *The Admiral's Caravan,* Century, 1892).

1887

Atalanta (a magazine published monthly from October 1887 to September 1898 by various publishers; edited by L. T. Meade [Mrs. E. T. M. Smith], Alicia Amy Leith, John C. Staples, Alexander Balfour Symington, and Edwin Oliver; outstanding writers of the day were contributors, including R. L. Stevenson, whose *Catriona* appeared serially as "David Balfour: Memories of His Adventures At Home and Abroad," from December 1892 to September 1893).

Alice Corkran's *Down the Snow Stairs* (a popular though didactic allegory about Kitty's adventures in dreamland; published in London by Blackie and Son; the author's other work includes *Bessie Lang,* Blackwood, 1876;

1887 *continued*

The Adventures of Mrs. Wishing-To-Be, and Other Stories, Blackie, 1883; *The Young Philistine, and Other Stories,* Burns, 1888; *Margery Merton's Girlhood,* Blackie, 1888; *Mischievous Jack,* Blackie, 1888; *The Fatal House,* Ward, 1889; *Joan's Adventures at the North Pole,* Blackie, 1889; *Meg's Friends,* Blackie, 1889; *Boppy's Repentance,* Blackie, 1896).

Palmer Cox's *The Brownies: Their Book* (the first of a series of eleven popular books written and illustrated by Cox and published in New York by Century and in London by Unwin; the rest of the series includes *Another Brownie Book,* 1890; *The Brownies At Home,* 1893; *The Brownies Around the World,* 1904; *The Brownies Through the Union,* 1895; *The Brownies Abroad,* 1899; *The Brownies in the Philippines,* 1904; *The Brownies' Latest Adventures,* 1910; *The Brownies' Many More Nights,* Century, 1913; *The Brownies and Prince Florimel,* Century, 1918; *The Brownies in Fairyland,* Century, 1925; author's other work includes *Squibs of California,* Mutual, 1874, Roman, 1874; *Hans Von Pelter's Trip To Gotham,* Art Printing, 1876; *How Columbus Found America,* Art Printing, 1877; *That Stanley!,* Art Printing, 1878; *Queer People with Paws and Claws,* Hubbard, 1888, Griffith, 1889; *Queer People Such As Goblins, Giants, Merry Men and Monarchs and Their Kweer Kapers,* Griffith, 1889; *Comic Yarns,* Hubbard, 1889; *Frontier Humor,* Edgewood, 1889; *Palmer Cox's Brownies, A Libretto,* Harmes, 1894; *The Brownies in Fairyland, A Libretto,* Harmes, 1894; *Brownie Year Book,* McLaughlin, 1895; *The Palmer Cox Brownie Primer,* text by Mary C. Judd, Century, 1906; *Brownie Clown of Brownie Town,* Century, 1908; *Bugaboo Bill,* Farrar, 1971, which first appeared in *St. Nicholas,* 1880; the author-illustrator's work was a regular feature of *St. Nicholas Magazine*). CPL, PFL

Talbot Baines Reed's *The Fifth Form At St. Dominic's* (a popular English public-schoolboy story published in London by R. T. S., the editor of *The Boy's Own Paper;* author's other work includes *Follow My Leader,* Cassell, 1885; *The Willoughby Captains*, Hodder, 1887; *My Friend Smith*, Religious Tract Society, 1889; *Sir Ludar*, Sampson, 1889; *Roger Ingleton, Minor*, Low, 1891; *The Cockhouse at Fellsgarth*, Religious Tract Society, 1893; *The Master of the Shell*, Religious Tract Society, 1894; *Tom, Dick and Harry*, Religious Tract Society, 1894; *A Dog with a Bad Name*, Religious Tract Society, 1894; *Reginald Cruden*, Religious Tract Society, 1894; *Kilgorman*, Nelson, 1895).

1888

Thomas Nelson Page's *Two Little Confederates* (the story of the tragedy of the Civil War as seen through the eyes of a child; appeared serially in *St.*

Nicholas, from May to October 1888; published in New York by Scribner; author's other work includes, with A. C. Gordon, *Befo' de War,* Scribner, 1888; *Santa Claus's Partner,* Scribner, 1899; *Robert E. Lee, Man and Soldier,* Scribner, 1911).

1889

Andrew Lang's *The Blue Fairy Book* (the first of this Scottish collector's series of "color books" of folktales edited and adapted especially for children and published in London by Longmans; the author's other work, published by Longmans except as noted, includes *The Princess Nobody,* 1884; *The Gold of Farnilee,* Arrowsmith, 1888; *Prince Prigio,* Arrowsmith, 1889; *The Red Fairy Book,* 1890; *The Green Fairy Book,* 1892; *Prince Richardo of Pantouflia,* Arrowsmith, 1893; *The True Story Book,* 1893; *The Yellow Fairy Book,* 1894; *The Red True Fairy Book,* 1895; *The Animal Story Book,* 1896; *The Nursery Rhyme Book,* illustrated by L. Leslie Brooke, Warne, 1897; *The Pink Fairy Book,* 1897; *Arabian Nights' Entertainments,* 1898; *The Red Book of Animal Stories,* 1899; *The Grey Fairy Book,* 1900; *The Violet Fairy Book,* 1901; *The Crimson Fairy Book,* 1903; *The Story of the Golden Fleece,* Kelley, 1903; *The Brown Fairy Book,* 1904; *The Red Book of Romance,* 1905; *The Story of Joan of Arc,* Dutton, 1906; *Tales of a Fairy Court,* Collins, 1906; *The Orange Fairy Book,* 1906; *Tales of Troy and Greece,* 1907; *The Olive Fairy Book,* 1907; *The Lilac Fairy Book,* 1910; the author also wrote many adult novels and nonfiction including poetry and introductions to such works as Walton's *Complete Angler,* 1896; Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare,* 1889; Dumas's *The Three Musketeers,* 1903; Stevenson's *A Child's Garden of Verses,* 1907; Alleyne's *The Book of Princes and Princesses,* 1908; *The Red Book of Heroes,* 1909; *All Sorts of Stories Book,* 1911; *The Book of Saints and Heroes,* 1912; *The Strange Story Book,* 1913). IUL

1890

William Dean Howells's *A Boy's Town* (subtitled *Described for Harper's Young People;* published in New York by Harper; the author's other work includes thirty-eight adult novels and *The Flight of Pony Baker,* Harper, 1902). BGSU, BKU, RHL

Joseph Jacobs's *English Fairy Tales* (a two-volume set of eighty-seven tales published between 1890 and 1894 in London by D. Nutt; retold in the vernacular for children; notes on sources are included; the stories include such famous tales as "Childe Rowland," "Tom Hickathrift," and "Children of the Wood," as well as English variants of tales such as "Rumpelstiltskin"; the author-collector's other work includes *Aesop's Fables,* two volumes, Nutt, 1889; *Celtic Fairy Tales,* two volumes, Nutt, 1892, 1894;

1890 *continued*

Indian Fairy Tales, Nutt, 1892; *The Book of Wonder Voyages,* Macmillan, 1896; *The Story of Geographical Discovery,* Newnes, 1898; *Europa's Fairy Book,* Putnam, 1915).

Thomas Janvier's *The Aztec Treasure-House* (a romantic tale of a search for treasure in an ancient and lost city of the Aztecs; published in New York by Harper Brothers; the author's other work, published by Harper, includes *In the Sargasso Sea,* 1898; *Henry Hudson,* 1909; *Legends of the City of Mexico,* 1910).

Eliza Orne White's *Miss Brooks: A Story* (the first of the author's many stories for girls of all ages; published in Boston by Roberts Brothers; most of the author's books were written after she had become blind, but her descriptive passages may be all the more detailed because of it; the author's other work, published in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin except as noted, includes *Winterborough,* 1892; *When Molly Was Six,* 1894; *The Coming of Theodora: A Novel,* 1895; *A Little Girl of Long Ago,* 1906; *A Browning Courtship,* 1897; *A Lover of Truth,* 1898; *Ednah and Her Brothers,* 1900; *John Forsyth's Aunts,* McClure Phillips, 1901; *Lesley Chilton,* 1903; *An Only Child,* illustrated by Katherine Pyle, 1905; *A Borrowed Sister,* sequel to *An Only Child,* illustrated by Katherine Pyle, 1906; *The Wares of Edgefield,* 1909; *Brothers in Fur,* 1910; *The Enchanted Mountain,* 1911; *The First Step,* 1914; *The Blue Aunt,* illustrated by Katherine Pyle, 1918; *The Strange Year,* 1920; *Peggy in Her Blue Frock,* 1921; *Tony,* 1924; *Joan Morse,* 1926; *Diana's Rosebush,* 1927; *The Adventures of Andres,* 1928; *Sally in Her Fur Coat,* 1929; *The Green Door,* 1930; *When Abigail Was Seven,* 1931; *The Four Young Kendalls,* 1932; *Where Is Adelaide?,* illustrated by Helen Sewell, 1933; *Lending Mary,* 1934; *Ann Frances,* illustrated by H. Sewell, 1935; *Nancy Alden,* 1936; *The Farm Beyond the Town,* 1937; *Helen's Gift House,* 1938; *Patty Makes a Visit,* 1939; *The House Across the Way,* 1940; *I: the Autobiography of a Cat,* 1941; *Training Sylvia,* 1942; *When Esther Was a Little Girl,* 1944).

1891

Mrs. Cecilia Jamison's *Lady Jane* (a popular story for older girls; published in London by Osgood and McIlvaine; the author's other work includes *Something To Do,* Osgood, 1871; *Ropes of Sand, and Other Stories,* Osgood, 1876; *My Bonnie Lass,* Estes, 1877; *The Story of an Enthusiast,* Ticknor, 1888; *Toinette's Philip,* Century, 1894; *Thistledown,* Century, 1903; *The Penhallow Family,* Wilde, 1905).

James Whitcomb Riley's *Rhymes of Childhood* (nostalgic, popular verses about childhood written in a rural dialect; published in Indianapolis by

Bowen-Merrill; the best known verses include "The Raggedy Man" and "Little Orphan Annie"; the author's other work includes *The Old Swimmin'-Hole, and 'Leven More Poems,* Hitt, 1883; *The Boss Girl,* Bowen-Merrill, 1886; *Afterwhiles,* Bowen-Merrill, 1887; *Pipes o' Pan at Zekesbury,* Bowen-Merrill, 1888; *Old Fashioned Roses,* Bowen-Merrill, 1888; *Green Field and Running Brooks,* Bowen-Merrill, 1892; *Poems Here at Home,* Century, 1893; *Riley Child-Rhymes,* Bowen-Merrill, 1899; *The Book of Joyous Children,* Scribner, 1902; *Old Schoolboy Romances,* Bobbs-Merrill, 1909; *Knee-Deep in June,* Bobbs-Merrill, 1912). IUL

William Osborn Stoddard's *Little Smoke* (a popular tale of the Sioux, published in New York by Appleton; the author's other work includes *Verses of Many Days,* Miller, 1875; *Red Beauty, A Story of the Pawnee Trail,* Lippincott, 1877; *The Heart of It,* Putnam, 1880; *Dab Kinzer; A Story of a Growing Boy,* Scribner, 1881; *Esau Hardery,* White, 1881; *The Quartet; A Sequel to Dab Kinzer,* Scribner, 1881; *Saltillo Boys,* Scribner, 1882; *The Talking Leaves,* Harper, 1882; *Wrecked?,* White, 1883; *Winter Fun,* Scribner, 1885; *George Washington,* White, 1886; *George Washington's Fifty-Seven Rules of Behavior,* Lawrence, 1886; *Two Arrows,* Harper, 1886; *Ulysses S. Grant,* White, 1886; *James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams,* Stokes, 1887; *Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson,* Stokes, 1888; *Grover Cleveland,* Stokes, 1888; *William Henry Harrison, John Tyler and James Knox Polk,* Stokes, 1888; *Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan,* Stokes, 1888; *Rutherford Birchard Hayes, James Arbram Garfield and Chester Alan Arthur,* Stokes, 1889; *Crowded Out O' Crofield; or, The Boy Who Made His Way,* Appleton, 1890; *The Red Mustang,* Harper, 1890; *Chuck Purdy, the Story of a New York Boy,* Lothrop, 1891; *Gid Granger; The Story of a Rough Boy,* Lothrop, 1891; *Mart Satterlee Among the Indians,* Bonner, 1891; *The Battle of New York,* Appleton, 1892; *Guert Ten Eyck; A Hero Story,* Lothrop, 1893; *On the Old Frontier; or, The Last Raid of the Iroquois,* Appleton, 1893; *Tom and the Monkey King,* Price-McGill, 1893; *The White Cave,* Century, 1893; *The Captain's Boat,* Merriam, 1894; *Chris, the Model Maker,* Appleton, 1894; *The Partners; the Story of an Every-Day Girl and Boy and How They Helped Along,* Lothrop, 1895; *The Swordmaker's Son; A Story of the Year 30 A.D.,* Century, 1896; *The Windfall,* Appleton, 1896; *The Red Patriot,* Appleton, 1897; *Walled In,* Revell, 1897; *The First Cruiser Out,* Stone, 1898; *The Lost Gold of the Montezumas,* Lippincott, 1898; *Success Against Odds,* Appleton, 1898; *With the Black Prince,* Appleton, 1898; *The Despatch Boat of the Whistle; A Story of Santiago,* Lothrop, 1899; *Ulric the Jarl; A Story of a Penitent Thief,* Eaton, 1899; *Ned, the Son of Webb,* Estes, 1900; *Running the Cuban Blockade,* Stone, 1900; *The Financier,* Penn, 1900; *Jack Morgan; A Boy of 1812,* Lothrop, 1901; *Montayne; or, The Slavers of Old New York,* Altemus, 1901; *Boys of*

1891 *continued*

Bunker Academy, Jacobs, 1902; *The Voyage of Charlemagne,* Estes, 1902; *The Spy of Yorktown,* Appleton, 1903; *The Village Champion,* Jacobs, 1903; *The Fight for the Valley,* Appleton, 1904; *Long Bridge Boys; A Story of 1861,* Lothrop, 1904; *Zeb, A New England Boy,* Jacobs, 1904; *The Boy Lincoln,* Appleton, 1905; *Dan Monroe, A Story of Bunker Hill,* Lothrop, 1905; *Two Cadets with Washington,* Lothrop, 1906; *In the Open,* Harper, 1908; *Longshore Boys,* Lippincott, 1909; *The Captain of the Cat's Paw,* Harper, 1914).

1892

John Kendrick Bangs's *The Tiddledywink's Poetry Book* (a collection of poems for children which includes several fanciful poems by Bangs; published by R. H. Russell; the author's other work includes *Tiddledywink Tales*, Russell, 1893; *The Young Folk's Minstrels*, Harper, 1897; *Binkey the Skicycle and Other Tales of Jimmieboy*, Riggs, 1902; *Mollie and the Unwiseman*, Coates, 1902; *Mollie and the Unwiseman Abroad*, Lippincott, 1910; *Santa Claus and Little Billee,* Browne, 1914; *Jarley's Thanksgiving,* Century, 1928).

Carlo Collodi's *The Adventures of Pinocchio* (translated from the Italian *Le Avventure di Pinocchio,* 1883, by M. A. Murray; perhaps the best puppet story ever written; first appeared in Rome's children's newspaper, *Giornale per i Bambini*, July 1881, with the title "Storia di un Burattino, The Story of a Puppet"; the first English edition was issued in 1891 as *The Story of a Puppet,* published by Unwin, but the title was soon changed to *The Adventures of Pinocchio;* Carlo Collodi is pseudonym of Italian author, Carlo Lorenzini).

Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* (a popular British detective story; published first in the *Strand Magazine* in London and later in book form in New York by A. L. Burt; appropriated first by British and later by American children; the author's other work includes *A Study in Scarlet,* Conkey, 1887; *Micah Clarke,* Longmans, 1889; *The Sign of Four,* Blackett, 1890; *The Firm of Girdlestone,* Chatto, 1890; *The White Company,* Smith, 1891; *The Doings of Raffles Haw,* Conkey, 1891; *The Great Shadow,* Arrowsmith, 1892; *The Refugees,* Longmans, 1893; *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes,* Newnes, 1894; *The Parasite,* illustrated by Howard Pyle, Harper, 1894; *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard,* Newnes, 1896; *Rodney Stone,* Murray, 1896; *Uncle Bernace,* Cox, 1897; *The Man from Archangel,* Street, 1898; *The Tragedy of Korosko,* Smith, 1898; *The Hound of the Baskervilles,* Collier, 1901; *Adventures of Gerard,* McClure, 1903; *Sherlock Holmes,* Fenno, 1903; *The Return of Sherlock Holmes,*

Newnes, 1905; *Sir Nigel,* Smith, 1906; *The Crime of the Congo,* Hutchinson, 1909; *The Lost World,* Hodder, 1912; *The Poison Belt,* Hodder, 1913; *The Valley of Fear,* Smith, 1915; *His Last Bow,* Murray, 1917; *The Black Doctor and Other Tales,* Doran, 1919; *The Case Book of Sherlock Holmes,* Murray, 1927; *The Complete Sherlock Holmes,* Doubleday, 1927; *The Maracot Deep,* Doubleday, 1929). SFPL

Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffman's *The Nutcracker and the Mouse King and the Educated Cat* (translated from the German by Ascott R. Hope; well-known story which inspired Tschaikowsky to compose the "Nutcracker Suite" in 1892).

1893

Frances E. Crompton's *The Gentle Heritage* (a story with strong, realistic child characters in a garden setting; published in London by A. D. Innes; the author's other work includes *Friday's Child,* Dutton, 1889; *Master Bartlemy,* Innes, 1892; *Messire, and Other Tales,* Innes, 1894; *The Green Garland,* Innes, 1896; *The Voyage of the "Mary Adair,"* Nister, 1899; *The Rose Carnation,* Nister, 1900; *The Little Swan Maidens,* Nister, 1903; *The Children of the Hermitage,* Innes, 1903).

L. T. Meade's *Beyond the Blue Mountains* (a tale of how children successfully defeat their fearful enemies with the help of good angels; published in London by Cassell; the author's other work includes *The Autocrat of the Nursery,* Hodder, 1884; *A World of Girls,* illustrated by M. E. Edwards, Cassell, 1887; *Deb and the Duchess*, Hatchards, 1888; *Polly, a New-Fashioned Girl,* Cassell, 1889; *A Sweet Girl Graduate,* Cassell, 1891; *Daddy's Girl,* Newnes, 1891; *Bashful Fifteen,* Cassell, 1892; *The Rebel of the School,* illustrated by W. Rainey, Chambers, 1902; L. T. Meade is the pseudonym of Elizabeth Thomasina Meade Smith).

Wee Willie Winkie (a children's magazine started in England by Lady Aberdeen and carried on in Canada with the editorial assistance of her daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon; when Lady Aberdeen's husband became governor-general of Canada, she moved to Ottawa to help establish a *Wee Willie Winkie* editorial office in Montreal in 1894; a Canadian edition was published until 1897; the magazine contained "competitions," i.e., puzzles, correspondence, and messages encouraging donations to the poor).

Stanley John Weyman's *A Gentleman of France* (one of the author's many English melodramatic historical romances, published in three volumes by Longmans in London; the author's works were praised by A. C. Doyle, R. L. Stevenson, H. Walpole, and R. Kipling; the author's other work

1893 *continued*

includes *The House of Wolf,* Tauchnitz, 1890; *The New Rector,* Smith, 1891; *The Story of Francis Cludde,* Cassell, 1891; *The Man in Black,* Cassell, 1894; *Under the Red Robe*, Methuen, 1894; *My Lady Rotha*, Innes, 1894; *From the Memoirs of a Minister of France,* Cassell, 1895; *A Little Wizard,* Fenno, 1895; *The Red Cockade,* Longmans, 1898; *Shrewsbury,* Longmans, 1895; *The Castle Inn,* Smith, 1898; *Sophia,* Longmans, 1900; *Count Hannible,* Smith, 1901; *In King's Byways,* Smith, 1902; *The Long Night,* Longmans, 1903; *The Abbess of Vlaye,* Longmans, 1903; *Starvecrow Farm,* Hutchinson, 1905; *Chippinge,* Smith, 1906; *Laid Up in Lavender,* Smith, 1907; *The Wild Geese,* Hodder, 1908; *Madam Constantia,* n.p., 1919; *The Great House,* Murray, 1919; *Ovington's Bank,* Murray, 1922; *The Traveller in the Fur Cloak,* Hutchinson, 1924; *Queen's Folly,* Murray, 1925; *That Lively Peggy,* Murray, 1928).

1894

The Aldine Garfield Boys' Journal (London weekly which was also published in monthly parts; incorporated with the *Aldine Cheerful Library* [begun in 1894] on August 7, 1895; the magazine named after James A. Garfield, a canal boy who became President of the United States).

Harold Avery's *The School's Honour* (a collection of short stories about life in a boys' school; published in London by the Sunday School Union; the author's other work, published in London by Nelson except as noted, includes *The Triple Alliance,* 1897, which was first serialized in the *Boy's Own Paper* in 1896; *Dormitory Flag,* 1899; *Heads or Tails,* 1901; *Play the Game,* 1906; *Not Cricket!,* Partridge, 1912; *Between Two Schools,* 1923; *Won for the School,* Collins, 1927; *The Cock House Cup,* 1933; *Chums At Charlhurst,* 1936).

Laurence Housman's *A Farm in Fairyland* (a collection of short romantic fairy tales for children by a well-known British writer; published in London for Keegan Paul; the author's other work includes retellings of *Stories of the Arabian Nights,* illustrated by Edmund Dulac, Hodder, 1907). CC, HU, ISU, USF

Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Books* (a sensitive treatment of animals by a famous English writer who was living in Vermont while writing the two volumes; published in London by Macmillan; the stories' moral code transcends the usual didacticism of period; the author's other work includes *Schoolboy Lyrics,* n.p., 1881; *Wee Willie Winkie, and Other Stories,* Wheeler, 1888; *Captains Courageous,* Tauchnitz, 1897; *Stalky & Co.,* Macmillan, 1899; *Kim,* Tauchnitz, 1901; *The Naulahka,* with Wolcott Balestier, Heinemann, 1892; *The Just So Stories,* Tauchnitz, 1902; *Puck of Pook's Hill,* Macmillan, 1906; *Rewards and Fairies,* Macmillan, 1910;

A History of England, with C. R. Fletcher, Clarendon, 1911; *Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides,* Macmillan, 1923; *Thy Servant A Dog,* Macmillan, 1930). CoU, LC, PU

Amy Le Feuvre's *Eric's Good News* (the first of the author's many tracts, many of which are still distributed by some missionary societies; published in London by the Religious Tract Society; the author's other work, published by the Religious Tract Society except as noted, includes *Probable Sons,* 1895; *Teddy's Button!,* 1896; *Dwell Deep; or, Hilda Thorne's Life Story,* 1896; *On the Edge of a Moor,* 1897; *Odd,* 1897; *A Puzzling Pair,* 1898; *His Big Opportunity,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1898; *Bulbs and Blossoms,* 1898; *A Thoughtless Seven,* 1898; *The Carved Cupboard,* 1899; *Bunny's Friends,* 1899; *Roses,* 1899; *Legend-Led,* 1899; *Brownie,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1900; *A Cherry Tree,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1901; *Heather's Mistress,* 1901; *A Daughter of the Sea,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1902; *Odd Made Even,* 1902; *The Making of a Woman,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1903; *Two Tramps,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1903; *Jill's Red Bag,* 1903; *His Little Daughter,* 1904; *A Little Maid,* 1904; *Bridget's Quarter Deck,* 1905; *The Buried Ring,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1905; *The Children's Morning Message,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1905; *Christina and the Boys,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1906; *The Mender,* 1906; *Miss Lavender's Boy and Other Sketches,* 1906; *Robin's Heritage,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1907; *Number Twa!,* 1907; *The Chateau by the Lake,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1907; *A Bit of Rough Road,* 1908; *Me and Nobbles,* 1908; *Us, and Our Donkey,* 1909; *A Country Corner,* Cassell, 1909; *The Birthday: A Christmas Sketch,* 1909; *Joyce and the Rambler,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1910; *A Little Listener,* 1910; *Us, and Our Empire,* 1911; *Tested!,* Partridge, 1912; *Four Gates,* Cassell, 1912; *Laddie's Choice,* 1912; *Some Builders,* Cassell, 1913; *Her Husband's Property,* 1913; *Herself and Her Boy,* Cassell, 1914; *Daddy's Sword,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1915; *Joan's Handful,* Cassell, 1915; *Dudley Napier's Daughters,* Morgan and Scott, 1916; *A Madcap Family; or, Sybil's Home,* Partridge, 1916; *Us, and Our Charge,* 1916; *Tomina in Retreat,* 1917; *Joy Cometh in the Morning,* 1917).

C. Phillips-Wolley's *Gold, Gold in Cariboo; A Story of Adventure in British Columbia* (an adventure story published in London by Blackie, with a Canadian setting; this Canadian author's other work includes *Snap. A Legend of a Lone Mountain,* Longmans, 1890; *The Queensberry Cup,* Methuen, 1895; *The Chicamon Stone,* Bell, 1900).

Marshall Saunders's *Beautiful Joe* (a popular dog story which won the American Humane Education Society Prize Competition; Marshall Saunders is pseudonym for Margaret Marshall Saunders; published in Philadelphia by the American Baptist Publication Society and in London by Jarrold

1894 *continued*

and Sons; the author's other work includes *Charles and His Lamb,* Barnes, 1895; *For the Other Boy's Sake, and Other Stories,* Barnes, 1896; *The House of Armour,* Rowland, 1897; *The King of the Pack,* Crowell, 1897; *Deficient Saints,* Page, 1899; *For His Country,* Page, 1900; *Her Sailor,* Page, 1900; *Tilda Jane, An Orphan In Search of a Home,* Page, 1901; *Beautiful Joe's Paradise,* Page, 1902; *Nita, the Story of an Irish Setter,* Page, 1904; *The Story of Gravelys,* Page, 1904; *Princess Sukey; The Story of a Pigeon and Her Human Friends,* Eaton, 1905; *The Story of an Eskimo Dog,* Hodder, 1906; *My Pets,* Griffith, 1908; *Tilda Jane's Orphans,* Page, 1909; *The Girl from Vermont,* Griffith, 1910; *Pussy Black-Face,* Page, 1913; *"Boy," the Wandering Dog,* Grosset, 1916; *Golden Dicky,* Stokes, 1919; *Bonnie Prince Fetlar,* Doran, 1920; *Jimmy Gold-Cast,* McKay, 1924).

1895

Edward L. Stratemeyer's *Reuben Stone's Discovery; or, The Young Miller of Torrent Bend* (one of this prolific author's "boys' books" published by Merriam, and part of the Ship and Shore series, which also includes *The Last Cruise of the Spitfire,* Merriam, 1894; the author, along with his "Stratemeyer Syndicate" of writers including his daughter Harriet Stratemeyer Adams, has produced books from 1895 to the present, including *The Rival Bicyclists,* Donahue, 1897; *The Minute Boys of Lexington,* Estes, 1898; *The Minute Boys of Bunker Hill,* Estes, 1899; *Olive Bright's Search,* Lothrop, 1899; *The Last Cruise of the Spitfire; or, Luke Forster's Strange Voyage,* Lee, 1900; *On to Peking; or, Old Glory in China,* Lee, 1900; *True to Himself; or, Roger Strong's Struggle for Place,* Lee, 1900; *Between Boer and Briton; or, Two Boys' Adventures in South Africa,* Lee, 1900; *American Boy's Life of William McKinley,* Lee, 1901; *Tour of the Zero Club,* Street, 1902; *Under Scott in Mexico,* Estes, 1902; *The Young Bridge-Tender,* Street, 1902; *Bound to be an Electrician; or, Franklin Bell's Success,* Lee, 1903; *The Young Auctioneer; or, The Polishing of a Rolling Stone,* Lee, 1903; *Joe the Surveyor; or, The Value of a Lost Claim,* Lee, 1903; *American Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt,* Lee, 1903; *Under the Mikado's Flag,* Lee, 1903; *Larry the Wanderer; or, The Rise of a Nobody,* Lee, 1904; *Defending His Flag; or, A Boy in Blue and a Boy in Gray,* Lothrop, 1904; *Under Togo for Japan; or, Three Young Americans on Land and Sea,* Lee, 1906; *First at the North Pole; or, Two Boys in the Arctic Circle,* Lothrop, 1909; the Bound to Win series: *Richard Dare's Venture; or, Striking Out for Himself,* Merriam, 1894; *Fighting for His Own; or, The Fortunes of a Young Artist,* Allison, 1897; *The Missing Tin Box,* Allison, 1897; *Gun and Sled; or, The Young Hunters of the Snow-Top Island,* Allison, 1897; *Leo the Circus Boy; or, Life Under the Great White Canvas,* Lee, 1897; *Schooldays of Fred Harley; or, Rivals for All Honors,*

Allison, 1897; *Shorthand Tom; or, The Exploits of a Bright Boy,* Allison, 1897; *To Alaska for Gold; or, The Fortune Hunters of the Yukon,* Lee, 1899; the Colonial series, published by Lee and Shepard: *With Washington in the West; or, A Soldier Boy's Battles in the Wilderness,* 1901; *Marching on Niagara; or, The Soldier Boys of the Old Frontier,* 1902; *At the Fall of Montreal; or, A Soldier Boy's Final Victory,* 1903; *On the Trail of Pontiac; or, The Pioneer Boys of Ohio,* 1904; *The Fort in the Wilderness; or, The Soldier Boys of the Indian Trails,* 1905; *Trail and Trading Post; or, The Young Hunters of Ohio,* 1906; the Dave Porter series, published by Lothrop, Lee, and Shepard: *Dave Porter at Oak Hall; or, The Schooldays of an American Boy,* 1905; *Dave Porter in the South Seas; or, The Strange Cruise of the Stormy Petrel,* 1906; *Dave Porter's Return to School; or Winning the Medal of Honor,* 1907; *Dave Porter in the Far North; or the Pluck of an American Schoolboy,* 1908; *Dave Porter and His Classmates; or, For the Honor of Oak Hall,* 1909; *Dave Porter at Star Ranch; or, The Cowboy's Secret,* 1910; *Dave Porter and His Rivals; or, The Chums and Foes of Oak Hall,* 1911; *Dave Porter on Cave Island; or, A Schoolboy's Mysterious Mission,* 1912; *Dave Porter and the Runaways; or, Last Days at Oak Hall,* 1913; *Dave Porter in the Gold Fields; or, The Search for the Landslide Mine,* 1914; *Dave Porter at Bear Camp; or, The Wild Man at Mirror Lake,* 1915; *Dave Porter and His Double; or, The Disappearance of the Basswood Fortune,* 1916; *Dave Porter and His Great Search,* 1917; *Dave Porter Under Fire,* 1918; *Dave Porter and His War Honors,* 1919; the Lakeport series, published by Lothrop: *The Boat Club Boys,* 1908; *Boys of Lakeport; or, The Water Champions,* 1908; *The Gun Club Boys of Lakeport; or, The Island Camp,* 1908; *The Football Boys of Lakeport; or, More Goals Than One,* 1909; *The Automobile Boys of Lakeport; or, A Run for Fun and Fame,* 1910; *The Aircraft Boys of Lakeport; or, Rivals of the Clouds,* 1912; the Old Glory series, published by Lee and Shepard: *A Young Volunteer in Cuba; or, Fighting for the Single Star,* 1898; *Under Dewey at Manila; or, The War Fortunes of a Castaway,* 1898; *Under Otis in the Philippines; or, A Young Officer in the Tropics,* 1899; *Fighting in Cuban Waters; or, Under Schley on the Brooklyn,* 1899; *The Campaign of the Jungle; or, Under Lawton through the Luzon,* 1900; *Under MacArthur in Luzon; or, Last Battles in the Philippines,* 1901; the Pan American series published by Lothrop, Lee, and Shepard: *Young Hunters in Porto Rico,* 1900; *Lost on the Orinoco; or, American Boys in Venezuela,* 1902; *The Young Volcano Explorers; or, American Boys in the West Indies,* 1902; *Young Explorers of the Isthmus; or, American Boys in Central America,* 1903; *Young Explorers of the Amazon; or, American Boys in Brazil,* 1904; *Treasure Seekers of the Andes; or, American Boys in Peru,* 1907; *Chased Across the Pampas; or, American Boys in Argentina and Homeward Bound,* 1911; under the pseudonym Victor Appleton II: the Don Sturdy series, published by Grosset:

1895 *continued*

Don Sturdy Across the North Pole, 1925; *Don Sturdy in the Land of the Volcanoes,* 1925; *Don Sturdy in the Tombs of Gold,* 1925; *Don Sturdy on the Desert,* 1925; *Don Sturdy with the Big Snake Hunters,* 1925; *Don Sturdy in the Port of Lost Ships,* 1926; *Don Sturdy Among the Gorillas,* 1927; *Don Sturdy Captured by Head Hunters; or, Adrift in the Wilds of Borneo,* 1928; *Don Sturdy in Lion Land,* 1929; *Don Sturdy in the Land of the Giants; or, Captives of the Savage Patagonians,* 1930; *Don Sturdy on the Ocean Bottom,* 1931; *Don Sturdy in the Temples of Fear,* 1932; *Don Sturdy Lost in Glacier Bay,* 1933; *Don Sturdy Trapped in the Flaming Wilderness,* 1934; *Don Sturdy with the Harpoon Hunters,* 1935; the Movie Boys series, published by Garden City except as noted: *The Moving Picture Boys; or, The Perils of a Great City Depicted,* Grosset, 1913; *The Movie Boys and the Flood,* 1926; *The Movie Boys and the Wreckers,* 1926; *The Movie Boys At the Seaside Park,* 1926; *The Movie Boys At the Big Fair,* 1926; *The Movie Boys' First Showhouse,* 1926; *The Movie Boys in Earthquake Land,* 1926; *The Movie Boys in Peril,* 1926; *The Movie Boys in the Jungle,* 1926; *The Movie Boys in the Wild West,* 1926; *The Movie Boys' New Idea,* 1926; *The Movie Boys on Broadway,* 1926; *The Movie Boys on Call,* 1926; *The Movie Boys' Outdoor Exhibition,* 1926; *The Movie Boys Under Uncle Sam,* 1926; *The Movie Boys' War Spectacle,* 1927; the Tom Swift Series, published by Grosset: *Tom Swift and His Airship,* 1910; *Tom Swift and His Electric Runabout,* 1910; *Tom Swift and His Motor Boat,* 1910; *Tom Swift and His Motor-Cycle,* 1910; *Tom Swift Among the Diamond Mines,* 1911; *Tom Swift and His Electric Rifle,* 1911; *Tom Swift and His Sky Racer,* 1911; *Tom Swift and His Wireless,* 1911; *Tom Swift in the Caves,* 1911; *Tom Swift and His Air Glider,* 1912; *Tom Swift and His Great Searchlight,* 1912; *Tom Swift and His Wizard Camera,* 1912; *Tom Swift in Captivity,* 1912; *Tom Swift in the City of Gold,* 1912; *Tom Swift and His Giant Cannon,* 1913; *Tom Swift and His Photo Telephone,* 1914; *Tom Swift and His Aerial Warship,* 1915; *Tom Swift and His Big Tunnel,* 1916; *Tom Swift and His Submarine,* 1916; *Tom Swift in the Land of Wonders,* 1917; *Tom Swift in His Air Scout,* 1919; *Tom Swift in His War Tank,* 1919; *Tom Swift and His Under Sea Search,* 1920; *Tom Swift Among the Fire Fighters,* 1921; *Tom Swift and His Electric Locomotive,* 1922; *Tom Swift and His Flying Boat,* 1923; *Tom Swift and His Great Oil Gusher,* 1924; *Tom Swift and His Chest of Secrets,* 1925; *Tom Swift and His Airline Express,* 1926; *Tom Swift Circling the Globe,* 1927; *Tom Swift and His Talking Pictures,* 1928; *Tom Swift and His House on Wheels,* 1929; *Tom Swift and His Big Dirigible,* 1930; *Tom Swift and His Sky Train,* 1931; *Tom Swift and His Giant Magnet,* 1932; *Tom Swift and His Television Detector,* 1933; *Tom Swift and His Ocean Airport,* 1934; *Tom Swift and His Planet Stone,* 1935;

Tom Swift and His Magnet Silencer, 1941; the Tom Swift Jr. series: *Tom Swift and His Atomic Earth Blaster,* 1954; *Tom Swift and His Flying Lab,* 1954; *Tom Swift and His Giant Robot,* 1954; *Tom Swift and His Jet Marine,* 1954; *Tom Swift and His Rocket Ship,* 1954; *Tom Swift and His Outpost in Space,* 1955; the Young Pioneer series under the pseudonym of Harrison Adams, published by L. C. Page: *The Pioneer Boys on the Great Lakes; or, On the Trail of the Iroquois,* 1912; *The Pioneer Boys of the Ohio; or, Clearing the Wilderness,* 1913; *The Pioneer Boys of the Mississippi; or, The Homestead in the Wilderness,* 1913; *The Pioneer Boys of the Missouri; or, In the Country of the Sioux,* 1914; *The Pioneer Boys of the Yellowstone; or, Lost in the Land of Wonders,* 1915; *The Pioneers of the Columbia; or, In the Wilderness of the Great Northwest,* 1916; *The Pioneer Boys of the Colorado; or, Braving the Perils of the Grand Canyon Country,* 1926; *The Pioneer Boys of Kansas; or, A Prairie Home in Buffalo-Land,* 1928; the Boy Hunters series under the pseudonym of Captain Ralph Bonehill: *The Island Camp; or, The Young Hunters of Lakeport,* Barnes, 1904; *Four Boy Hunters; or, The Outing of the Gun Club,* Cupples, 1906; *Guns and Snowshoes; or, The Winter Outing of the Young Hunters,* Cupples, 1907; *Young Hunters of the Lake; or, Out with Rod and Gun,* Cupples, 1908; *Out with Gun and Camera; or, The Boy Hunters in the Mountains,* Cupples, 1910; the Flag of Freedom series under the pseudonym of Captain Ralph Bonehill: *A Sailor With Dewey; or, Afloat in the Philippines,* Mershon, 1899; *When Santiago Fell; or, The War Adventures of Two Chums,* Mershon, 1899; *The Young Bandmaster; or, Concert Stage and Battlefield,* Mershon, 1900; *Boys of the Fort; or, A Young Captain's Pluck,* Mershon, 1901; *With Custer in the Black Hills; or, A Young Scout Among the Indians,* Grosset, 1902; *Off for Hawaii; or, The Mystery of a Great Volcano,* Mershon, 1905; under the pseudonym of Captain Ralph Bonehill: *Young Hunters in Puerto Rico; or, The Search for a Lost Treasure,* Donohue, 1900; *For the Liberty of Texas,* Estes, 1900; *Boys of the Fort,* Mershon, 1901; *With Taylor on the Rio Grande,* Estes, 1901; *Three Young Ranchmen, or, Daring Adventures in the Great West,* Saalfield, 1901; *The Boy Land Boomer; or, Dick Arbuckle's Adventures in Oklahoma,* Saalfield, 1902; *Lost in the Land of Ice; or, Daring Adventures Around the South Pole,* Wessels, 1902; *Neka, the Boy Conjurer; or, A Mystery of the Stage,* McKay, 1902; *With Boone on the Frontier; or, The Pioneer Boys of Old Kentucky,* Mershon, 1903; *Pioneer Boys of the Great Northwest; or, With Lewis and Clark Across the Rockies,* Mershon, 1904; *Pioneer Boys of the Gold Fields; or, The Nugget Hunters of '49,* Chatterton-Peck, 1906; under the pseudonym Annie Roe Carr and published by Sully, the Nan Sherwood series: *Nan Sherwood at Lakeview Hall; or, The Mystery of the Haunted Boathouse,* 1916; *Nan Sherwood at Pine Camp, or, The Old Lumberman's Secret,* 1916; *Nan Sherwood's Winter Holidays; or, Rescuing the Runaways,*

1895 *continued*

1916; *Nan Sherwood at Rose Ranch; or, The Old Mexican's Treasure,* 1919; *Nan Sherwood at Palm Beach; or, Strange Adventures among the Orange Groves,* 1921; *Nan Sherwood's Summer Holidays,* n.d.; under the pseudonym of Allen Chapman: *Bound to Rise; or, The Young Florists of Spring Hill* and *Walter Loring's Career,* Mershon, 1900; under the pseudonym of Louis Charles: *Fortune Hunters of the Philippines; or, The Treasure of the Burning Mountain,* Mershon, 1900; *The Land of Fire,* Mershon, 1900; under the pseudonym of James A. Cooper: *Cap'n Abe, Storekeeper,* Sully, 1917; *Cap'n Jonah's Fortune,* Sully, 1919; *Tobias o' the Light,* Sully, 1920; *Sheila of Big Wreck Cove,* Sully, 1922; under the pseudonym Franklin W. Dixon, the Hardy Boys series, published by Grosset: *The Mark on the Door,* 1934; *The Sinister Signpost,* 1936; *The Twisted Claw,* 1939; *The Mystery of the Flying Express,* 1941; *The Flickering Torch Mystery,* 1943; *The Secret Panel,* 1946; *The Secret of Skull Mountain,* 1948; *The Wailing Siren Mystery,* 1951; *The Tower Treasure,* 1959; *The House on the Cliff,* 1959; *The Mystery of the Aztec Warrior,* 1964; under the pseudonym Robert W. Hamilton: *Belinda of the Red Cross,* Sully, 1917; under the pseudonym of Chester K. Steele: *The Mansion of Mystery,* Cupples, 1911; *The Diamond Cross Mystery,* Sully, 1918; *The Golf Course Mystery,* Sully, 1919; *House of Disappearances,* Clode, 1927; *The Crime at Red Towers,* Clode, 1927; under the pseudonym of E. Ward Strayer: *Making Good With Margaret,* Sully, 1918; under the pseudonym of Arthur M. Winfield: *The Missing Tin Box; or, The Stolen Railroad Bonds,* Allison, 1897; *By Pluck, Not Luck; or, Dan Granbury's Struggle to Rise,* Allison, 1897; *A Young Inventor's Pluck; or, The Mystery of the Willington Legacy,* Saalfield, 1901; *Bob, the Photographer; or, A Hero in Spite of Himself,* Wessels, 1902; *Larry Barlow's Ambition; or, The Adventures of a Young Fireman,* Saalfield, 1902; *Mark Dale's Stage Venture; or, Bound To Be An Actor,* Street, 1902; *The Young Bank Clerk; or, Mark Vincent's Strange Discovery,* Street, 1902; *The Young Bridge-Tender; or, Ralph Nelson's Upward Struggle,* Street, 1902; under the pseudonym Julia K. Duncan and published by Altmus except as noted, the Doris Force Mystery series: *Doris Force at Cloudy Cover,* 1931; *Doris Force at Locked Gates; or Saving a Mysterious Fortune,* 1931; *Doris Force at Barry Manor; or, Mysterious Adventures between Classes,* 1932; *Doris Force at Raven Rock,* 1932; under the pseudonym Alice B. Emerson and published by Cupples, the Betty Gordon series: *Betty Gordon at Pramble Farm,* 1920; *Betty Gordon at Mystery Farm,* 1930; *Betty Gordon on No-Trail Island,* 1920; *Betty Gordon at Boarding School,* 1921; *Betty Gordon at Mountain Camp,* 1922, *Betty Gordon at Ocean Park,* 1923; *Betty Gordon and Her School Chums,* 1924; *Betty Gordon at Rainbow Ranch,* 1925; *Betty Gordon in Mexican Wilds,* 1926; *Betty Gordon and the Lost Pearls,* 1927; *Betty*

Gordon on the Campus, 1928; *Betty Gordon and the Hale Twins,* 1929; *Betty Gordon at Mystery Farm,* 1920; *Betty Gordon on No-Trail Island,* 1931; *Betty Gordon and the Mystery Girl,* 1932; the Ruth Fielding series: *Ruth Fielding at Lighthouse Point; or Nita, the Girl Castaway,* 1913; *Ruth Fielding at Silver Ranch; or Schoolgirls among the Cowboys,* 1913; *Ruth Fielding at Snow Camp; or Lost in the Backwoods,* 1913; *Ruth Fielding of Briarwood Hall; or Solving the Campus Mystery,* 1913; *Ruth Fielding of the Red Mill; or Jasper Parloe's Secret,* 1913; *Ruth Fielding and the Gypsies; or The Missing Pearl Necklace,* 1915; *Ruth Fielding at Sunrise Farm; or What Became of the Baby Orphans,* 1915; *Ruth Fielding on Cliff Island; or The Old Hunter's Treasure Box,* 1915; *Ruth Fielding Down in Dixie; or Great Days in the Land of Cotton,* 1916; *Ruth Fielding in Moving Pictures; or Helping the Dormitory Fund,* 1916; *Ruth Fielding at College; or The Missing Examination Papers,* 1917; *Ruth Fielding in the Saddle; or College Girls in the Land of Gold,* 1917; *Ruth Fielding at the War Front; or The Hunt for a Lost Soldier,* 1918; *Ruth Fielding Homeward Bound; or a Red Cross Worker's Ocean Perils,* 1919; *Ruth Fielding Down East; or The Hermit of Beach Plum Point,* 1920; *Ruth Fielding in the Great Northwest; or The Indian Girl Star of the Movies,* 1921; *Ruth Fielding on the St. Lawrence; or The Queer Old Man of the Thousand Islands,* 1922; *Ruth Fielding Treasure Hunting; or A Moving Picture That Became Real,* 1923; *Ruth Fielding in the Far North; or The Lost Motion Picture Company,* 1924; *Ruth Fielding at Golden Pass; or The Perils of an Artificial Avalanche,* 1925; *Ruth Fielding in Alaska; or The Miners of Snow Mountain,* 1926; *Ruth Fielding and Her Great Scenario; or Striving for the Moving Picture Prize,* 1927; *Ruth Fielding at Cameron Hall; or A Mysterious Disappearance,* 1928; *Ruth Fielding Clearing Her Name; or The Rivals of Hollywood,* 1929; *Ruth Fielding in Talking Pictures; or The Prisoners of the Tower,* 1930; *Ruth Fielding and Baby June,* 1931; *Ruth Fielding and Her Double,* 1932; *Ruth Fielding and Her Greatest Triumph; or Saving Her Company from Disaster,* 1933; *Ruth Fielding and Her Crowning Victory; or Winning Honors Abroad,* 1934; under the pseudonym Alice Dale Hardy and published by Grosset, the Flyaway stories: *The Flyaways and Cinderella,* 1925; *The Flyaways and Goldilocks,* 1925; *The Flyaways and Little Red Riding Hood,* 1925; the Riddle Club books: *The Riddle Club at Home; How the Club Was Formed, What Riddles Were Asked and How the Members Solved a Mystery,* 1924; *The Riddle Club in Camp; How They Journeyed to the Lake, What Happened Around the Campfire and How a Forgotten Name was Recalled,* 1924; *The Riddle Club through the Holidays,* 1924; *The Riddle Club at Sunrise Beach,* 1924; *The Riddle Club at Shadybrook; Why They Went There, What Happened on the Way and What Occurred During Their Absence from Home,* 1926; *The Riddle Club at Rocky Falls,* 1929; under the pseudonym Mabel C. Hawley and published

1895 *continued*

by Sully except as noted, the Four Little Blossoms series: *Four Little Blossoms and Their Winter Fun,* 1920; *Four Little Blossoms at Brookside Farm,* 1920; *Four Little Blossoms at Oak Hill School,* 1920; *Four Little Blossoms on Apple Tree Island,* 1921; *Four Little Blossoms through the Holidays,* 1922; *Four Little Blossoms at Sunrise Beach,* Cupples, 1929; *Four Little Blossoms Indoors and Out,* Cupples, 1930; under the pseudonym Grace Brooks Hill and published by Barse and Hopkins except as noted, the Corner House Girls series: *The Corner House Girls; How They moved to Milton, What They Found and What They Did,* 1915; *The Corner House Girls at School; How They Entered, Whom They Met, and What They Did,* 1915; *The Corner House Girls Under Canvas; How They Reached Pleasant Cove and What Happened Afterward,* 1915; *The Corner House Girls in a Play; How They Rehearsed, How They Acted and What the Play Brought On,* 1916; *The Corner House Girls' Odd Find; Where They Made It, and What the Strange Discovery Led To,* 1916; *The Corner House Girls on a Tour; Where They Went, What They Saw, and What They Found,* 1917; *The Corner House Girls Growing Up,* 1918; *The Corner House Girls Snowbound,* 1919; *The Corner House Girls on a Houseboat,* 1920; *The Corner House Girls among the Gypsies; How They Met, What Happened, and How It Ended,* 1921; *The Corner House Girls on Palm Island,* 1922; *The Corner House Girls Solve a Mystery; What It Was, Where It Was, and Who Found It,* 1923; *The Corner House Girls Facing the World,* 1926; under the pseudonym Laura Lee Hope, and published by Grosset except as noted: the Blythe Girls series: *The Blythe Girls: Helen, Margy and Rose, or Facing the Great World,* 1925; *The Blythe Girls: Margy's Queer Inheritance, or The Worth of a Name,* 1925; *The Blythe Girls: Rose's Great Problem or Face to Face with a Crisis,* 1925; *The Blythe Girls: Three on Vacation, or The Mystery at Peach Farm,* 1925; *The Blythe Girls: Helen's Strange Boarder, or The Girl from Bronx Park,* 1925; *The Blythe Girls: Margy's Secret Mission, or Exciting Days at Shadymere,* 1926; *The Blythe Girls: Rose's Odd Discovery, or The Search for Irene Conroy,* 1927; *The Blythe Girls: The Disappearance of Helen, or The Art Shop Mystery,* 1928; *The Blythe Girls: Snowbound in Camp, or The Mystery at Elk Lodge,* 1929; *The Blythe Girls: Margy's Mysterious Visitor, or Guarding the Pepper Fortune,* 1930; *The Blythe Girls: Rose's Hidden Talent,* 1931; *The Blythe Girls: Helen's Wonderful Mistake, or The Mysterious Necklace,* 1932; The Bobbsey Twins series: *The Bobbsey Twins; or Merry Days Indoors and Out,* Mershon, 1904; *The Bobbsey Twins at the Seashore,* Cupples, 1907; *The Bobbsey Twins in the Country,* Cupples, 1907; *The Bobbsey Twins at Snow Lodge,* 1913; *The Bobbsey Twins at School,* 1913; *The Bobbsey Twins at Meadow Brook,* 1915; *The Bobbsey Twins on a Houseboat,* 1915; *The Bobbsey Twins at Home,* 1916; *The Bobbsey Twins in a Great City,* 1917; *The Bobbsey Twins*

on Blueberry Island, 1917; *The Bobbsey Twins on the Deep Blue Sea,* 1918; *The Bobbsey Twins in Washington,* 1919; *The Bobbsey Twins in the Great West,* 1920; *The Bobbsey Twins at Cedar Camp,* 1921; *The Bobbsey Twins at the Country Fair,* 1922; *The Bobbsey Twins Camping Out,* 1923; *The Bobbsey Twins and Baby May,* 1924; *The Bobbsey Twins Keeping House,* 1925; *The Bobbsey Twins at Cloverbank,* 1926; *The Bobbsey Twins at Cherry Corners,* 1927; *The Bobbsey Twins and Their Schoolmates,* 1928; *The Bobbsey Twins Treasure Hunting,* 1929; *The Bobbsey Twins at Spruce Lake,* 1930; *The Bobbsey Twins' Wonderful Secret,* 1931; *The Bobbsey Twins at the Circus,* 1932; *The Bobbsey Twins on an Airplane Trip,* 1933; *The Bobbsey Twins Solve a Mystery,* 1934; *The Bobbsey Twins on a Ranch,* 1935; *The Bobbsey Twins in Eskimo Land,* 1936; *The Bobbsey Twins in a Radio Play,* 1937; *The Bobbsey Twins at Windmill Cottage,* 1938; *The Bobbsey Twins at Lighthouse Point,* 1939; *The Bobbsey Twins at Indian Hollow,* 1940; *The Bobbsey Twins at the Ice Carnival,* 1941; *The Bobbsey Twins in the Land of Cotton,* 1942; *The Bobbsey Twins in Echo Valley,* 1943; *The Bobbsey Twins on the Pony Trail,* 1944; *The Bobbsey Twins at Mystery Mansion,* 1945; *The Bobbsey Twins at Sugar Maple Hill,* 1946; *The Bobbsey Twins in Mexico,* 1947; *The Bobbsey Twins' Toy Shop,* 1948; *The Bobbsey Twins in Tulip Land,* 1949; *The Bobbsey Twins in Rainbow Valley,* 1950; *The Bobbsey Twins at Whitesail Harbor,* 1952; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Horseshoe Riddle,* 1953; *The Bobbsey Twins at Big Bear Pond,* 1953; *Meet the Bobbsey Twins,* 1954; *The Bobbsey Twins on a Bicycle Trip,* 1956; *The Bobbsey Twins' Own Little Ferryboat,* 1957; *The Bobbsey Twins at Pilgrim Rock,* 1958; *The Bobbsey Twins' Forest Adventure,* 1959; *The Bobbsey Twins at London Tower,* 1960; *The Bobbsey Twins' Search in the Great City,* 1960; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Mystery at Snow Lodge,* 1960; *The Bobbsey Twins' Big Adventure at Home,* 1960; *The Bobbsey Twins in the Mystery Cave,* 1960; *The Bobbsey Twins and The Circus Surprise,* 1960; *The Bobbsey Twins and the County Fair Mystery,* 1960; *The Bobbsey Twins of Lakeport,* 1961; *The Bobbsey Twins in Volcano Island,* 1961; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Goldfish Mystery,* 1962; *The Bobbsey Twins' Mystery at Meadowbrook,* 1963; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Big River Mystery,* 1963; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Greek Hat Mystery,* 1964; *The Bobbsey Twins' Search for The Green Rooster,* 1965; *The Bobbsey Twins' Mystery on the Deep Blue Sea,* 1965; *The Bobbsey Twins and Their Camel Adventure,* 1966; *The Bobbsey Twins' Visit to the Great West,* 1966; *The Bobbsey Twins' Mystery of the King's Puppet,* 1967; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Cedar Camp Mystery,* 1967; *The Bobbsey Twins' Adventures with Baby May,* 1968; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Four-leaf Clover Mystery,* 1968; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Secret of Candy Castle,* 1968; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Doodlebug Mystery,* 1969; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Talking Fox Mystery,* 1970; *The Bobbsey Twins: The Red, White*

1895 *continued*

and Blue Mystery, 1971; *The Bobbsey Twins and the Smoky Mountain Mystery,* 1977; the Bunny Brown stories: *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue,* 1916; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at Aunt Lu's City Home,* 1916; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at Camp Rest-a-While,* 1916; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue on Grandpa's Farm,* 1916; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue Playing Circus,* 1916; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue in the Big Woods,* 1917; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue on an Auto Tour,* 1917; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue and Their Shetland Pony,* 1918; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue Giving a Show,* 1919; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at Christmas Tree Cove,* 1920; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue in the Sunny South,* 1921; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue Keeping Store,* 1922; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue and Their Trick Dog,* 1923; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at a Sugar Camp,* 1924; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue on the Rolling Ocean,* 1925; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue on Jack Frost Island,* 1927; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at Shore Acres,* 1928; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at Berry Hill,* 1929; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at Sky Top,* 1930; *Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at the Summer Carnival,* 1931; the Make Believe stories: *The Story of a Calico Clown,* 1920; *The Story of a Candy Rabbit,* 1920; *The Story of a Lamb on Wheels,* 1920; *The Story of a Monkey on a Stick,* 1920; *The Story of a Sawdust Doll,* 1920; *The Story of a White Rocking Horse,* 1920; *The Story of a Bold Tin Soldier,* 1920; *The Story of a China Cat,* 1921; *The Story of a Nodding Donkey,* 1921; *The Story of a Plush Bear,* 1921; *The Story of a Stuffed Elephant,* 1922; *The Story of a Woolly Dog,* 1923; the Moving Picture Girls: *The Moving Picture Girls or, First Appearances in Photo Dramas,* 1914; *The Moving Picture Girls at Oak Farm or, Queer Happenings While Taking Rural Plays,* 1914; *The Moving Picture Girls at Rocky Ranch or, Great Days among the Cowboys,* 1914; *The Moving Picture Girls at Sea or, A Shipwreck that Became Real,* 1914; *The Moving Picture Girls in War Plays or, The Sham Battles at Oak Farm,* 1914; *The Moving Picture Girls Snowbound or, The Proof on the Film,* 1914; *The Moving Picture Girls under the Palms or, Lost in the Wilds of Florida,* 1914; the Outdoor Girls: *The Outdoor Girls at Rainbow Lake,* 1913; *The Outdoor Girls in a Motor Car,* 1913; *The Outdoor Girls in a Winter Camp,* 1913; *The Outdoor Girls in Florida,* 1913; *The Outdoor Girls of Deepdale,* 1913; *The Outdoor Girls at Ocean View,* 1915; *The Outdoor Girls on Pine Island,* 1916; *The Outdoor Girls in Army Service,* 1918; *The Outdoor Girls at the Hostess House,* 1919; *The Outdoor Girls at Bluff Point,* 1920; *The Outdoor Girls at Wild Rose Lodge,* 1921; *The Outdoor Girls in the Saddle,* 1922; *The Outdoor Girls around the Campfire,* 1923; *The Outdoor Girls on Cape Cod,* 1924; *The Outdoor Girls at Foaming Falls,* 1925; *The Outdoor Girls along the Coast,* 1926; *The Outdoor Girls at Spring Hill Farm,* 1927; *The Outdoor*

Girls at New Moon Ranch, 1928; *The Outdoor Girls on a Hike,* 1929; *The Outdoor Girls on a Canoe Trip,* 1930; *The Outdoor Girls at Cedar Ridge,* 1931; *The Outdoor Girls in the Air,* 1932; *The Outdoor Girls in Desert Valley,* 1933; the Six Little Bunkers: *Six Little Bunkers at Aunt Jo's,* 1918; *Six Little Bunkers at Cousin Tom's,* 1918; *Six Little Bunkers at Grandma Bell's,* 1918; *Six Little Bunkers at Grandpa Ford's,* 1918; *Six Little Bunkers at Uncle Fred's,* 1918; *Six Little Bunkers at Captain Ben's,* 1920; *Six Little Bunkers at Cowboy Jack's,* 1921; *Six Little Bunkers at Mammy June's,* 1922; *Six Little Bunkers at Farmer Joel's,* 1923; *Six Little Bunkers at Miller Ned's,* 1924; *Six Little Bunkers at Indian John's,* 1925; *Six Little Bunkers at Happy Jim's,* 1928; *Six Little Bunkers at Skipper Bob's,* 1929; *Six Little Bunkers at Lighthouse Nell's,* 1930; under the pseudonym Frances K. Judd and published by Cupples, the Kay Tracey Mystery stories: *The Secret of the Red Scarf,* 1934; *The Strange Echo,* 1934; *The Shadow on the Door,* 1935; *The Mystery of the Swaying Curtains,* 1935; *The Green Cameo Mystery,* 1936; *The Six Fingered Glove Mystery,* 1936; *The Secret at the Windmill,* 1937; *Beneath the Crimson Brier Bush,* 1937; *The Message in the Sand Dunes,* 1938; *The Murmuring Portrait,* 1938; *In the Sunken Garden,* 1939; *When the Key Turned,* 1939; *The Forbidden Tower,* 1940; *The Sacred Feather,* 1940; *The Double Disguise,* 1941; *The Lone Footprint,* 1941; *The Mansion of Secrets,* 1942; *The Mysterious Neighbors,* 1942; under the pseudonym Carolyn Keene and published by Grosset, except as noted, the Dana Girls Mystery Stories: *By the Light of the Study Lamp,* 1934; *The Secret at Lone Tree Cottage,* 1934; *In the Shadow of the Tower,* 1934; *A Three-Cornered Mystery,* 1935; *The Secret at the Hermitage,* 1936; *The Circle of Footprints,* 1937; *The Mystery of the Locked Room,* 1938; *The Clue in the Cobweb,* 1939; *The Secret at the Gatehouse,* 1940; *The Mysterious Fireplace,* 1941; *The Clue of the Rusty Key,* 1942; *The Portrait in the Sand,* 1943; *The Secret in the Old Well,* 1944; *The Clue in the Ivy,* 1952; *The Secret of the Jade Ring,* 1953; *The Mystery at the Crossroads,* 1954; *The Ghost in the Gallery,* 1955; *The Clue of the Black Flower,* 1956; *The Winking Ruby Mystery,* 1957; *The Secret of the Swiss Chalet,* 1958; *The Haunted Lagoon,* 1959; *The Mystery of the Bamboo Bird,* 1960; *The Sierra Gold Mystery,* 1961; *The Secret of Lost Lake,* 1963; *The Mystery of the Stone Tiger,* 1963; *The Riddle of the Frozen Fountain,* 1964; *The Secret of the Silver Dolphin,* 1965; *The Mystery of the Wax Queen,* 1966; *The Secret of the Minstrel's Guitar,* 1967; *The Phantom Surfer,* 1968; *The Curious Coronation,* 1976; the Nancy Drew series: *The Secret of the Old Clock,* 1930; *The Hidden Staircase,* 1930; *The Bungalow Mystery,* 1930; *The Mystery at Lilac Inn,* 1930; *The Secret of Shadow Ranch,* 1931; *The Secret of Red Gate Farm,* 1931; *The Clue in the Diary,* 1932; *Nancy's Mysterious Letter,* 1932; *The Sign of the Twisted Candles,* 1933; *The Password to Larkspur Lane,* 1933; *The Clue of the Broken Locket,* 1934;

1895 *continued*

The Message in the Hollow Oak, 1935; *The Mystery of the Ivory Charm,* 1936; *The Whispering Statue,* 1937; *The Haunted Bridge,* 1937; *The Clue of the Tapping Heels,* 1939; *The Mystery of the Brass Bound Trunk,* 1940; *The Mystery at the Moss-Covered Mansion,* 1941; *The Quest of the Missing Map,* 1942; *The Clue in the Jewel Box,* 1943; *The Secret in the Old Attic,* 1944; *The Clue in the Crumbling Wall,* 1945; *The Mystery of the Tolling Bell,* 1946; *The Clue in the Old Album,* 1947; *The Ghost of Blackwood Hall,* 1948; *The Clue of the Leaning Chimney,* 1949; *The Secret of the Wooden Lady,* 1950; *The Clue of the Black Keys,* 1951; *The Mystery at the Ski Jump,* 1952; *The Clue of the Velvet Mask,* 1953; *The Ringmaster's Secret,* 1953; *The Scarlet Slipper Mystery,* 1954; *The Witch Tree Symbol,* 1955; *The Hidden Window Mystery,* 1957; *The Haunted Showboat,* 1958; *The Secret of the Golden Pavilion,* 1959; *The Clue in the Old Stagecoach,* 1960; *The Mystery of the Fire Dragon,* 1961; *The Clue of the Dancing Puppet,* 1962; *The Moonstone Castle Mystery,* 1963; *The Clue of the Whistling Bagpipes,* 1964; *The Secret of Shadow Ranch,* 1965; *The Phantom of Pine Hill,* 1965; *The Mystery of the 99 Steps,* 1966; *The Clue in the Crossword Cipher,* 1967; *The Spider Sapphire Mystery,* 1968; *The Invisible Intruder,* 1969; *The Mysterious Mannequin,* 1970; *The Crooked Bannister,* 1971; *The Secret of Mirror Bay,* 1972; *The Double Jinx Mystery,* 1973; *The Mystery of the Glowing Eye,* 1974; *The Secret of the Forgotten City,* 1975; under the pseudonym Helen Beecher Long and published by Sully, the Janice Day series: *Janice Day,* 1914; *The Testing of Janice Day,* 1915; *How Janice Day Won,* 1916; *The Mission of Janice Day,* 1917; *Janice Day, the Young Homemaker,* 1919; under the pseudonym Margaret Penrose and published by Cupples, except as noted, the Campfire Girls series: *The Campfire Girls of Roselawn or, A Strange Message from the Air,* Goldsmith, n.d.; *The Campfire Girls on the Program or, Singing and Reciting at the Sending Station,* Goldsmith, n.d.; *The Campfire Girls on Station Island or, The Wireless from the Steam Yacht,* Goldsmith, n.d.; *The Campfire Girls at Forest Lodge,* Goldsmith, n.d.; the Dorothy Dale series: *Dorothy Dale: A Girl of Today,* 1908; *Dorothy Dale at Glenwood School,* 1908; *Dorothy Dale and Her Chums,* 1909; *Dorothy Dale's Great Secret,* 1909; *Dorothy Dale's Queer Holidays,* 1910; *Dorothy Dale's Camping Days,* 1911; *Dorothy Dale's School Rivals,* 1912; *Dorothy Dale in the City,* 1913; *Dorothy Dale's Promise,* 1914; *Dorothy Dale in the West,* 1915; *Dorothy Dale's Strange Discovery,* 1916; *Dorothy Dale's Engagement,* 1917; *Dorothy Dale to the Rescue,* 1924; the Motor Girls series: *The Motor Girls or, A Mystery of the Road,* 1910; *The Motor Girls on a Tour or, Keeping a Strange Promise,* 1910; *The Motor Girls at Lookout Beach or, In Quest of the Runaways,* 1911; *The Motor Girls through New England or, Held by the Gypsies,* 1911; *The Motor Girls on Cedar Lake or, The Hermit of Fern*

Island, 1911; *The Motor Girls on the Coast or, The Waif from the Sea,* 1912; *The Motor Girls on Crystal Bay or, The Secret of the Red Oar,* 1913; *The Motor Girls on Waters Blue or, The Strange Cruise of the Tartar,* 1915; *The Motor Girls at Camp Surprise or, The Cave in the Mountains,* 1916; *The Motor Girls in the Mountains or, The Gypsy Girl's Secret,* 1917; the Radio Girls: *The Radio Girls of Roselawn; or, A Strange Message from the Air,* 1922; *The Radio Girls on Station Island; or, The Wireless from the Steam Yacht,* 1922; *The Radio Girls on the Program; or, Singing and Reciting at the Sending Station,* 1922; *The Radio Girls at Forest Lodge; or, The Strange Hut in the Swamp,* 1924; under the pseudonym Helen Louise Thorndyke and published by Grosset, the Honey Bunch books: *Honey Bunch, Just a Little Girl,* 1923; *Honey Bunch, Her First Visit to the City,* 1923; *Honey Bunch, Her First Visit to the Seashore,* 1924; *Honey Bunch, Her First Little Garden,* 1924; *Honey Bunch, Her First Day in Camp,* 1925; *Honey Bunch, Her First Auto Tour,* 1926; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip on the Ocean,* 1927; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip West,* 1928; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip on an Island,* 1929; *Honey Bunch, Her First Days on the Farm,* 1929; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip on the Great Lakes,* 1930; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip in an Airplane,* 1931; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip to the Zoo,* 1932; *Honey Bunch, Her First Big Adventure,* 1933; *Honey Bunch, Her First Big Parade,* 1934; *Honey Bunch, Her First Little Mystery,* 1935; *Honey Bunch, Her First Little Circus,* 1936; *Honey Bunch, Her First Little Treasure Hunt,* 1937; *Honey Bunch, Her First Little Club,* 1938; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip in a Trailer,* 1939; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip to a Big Fair,* 1940; *Honey Bunch, Her First Twin Playmates,* 1941; *Honey Bunch, Her First Costume Party,* 1943; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip on a Houseboat,* 1945; *Honey Bunch, Her First Winter at Snowtop,* 1946; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip to the Big Woods,* 1947; *Honey Bunch, Her First Little Pet Show,* 1948; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip to a Lighthouse,* 1949; *Honey Bunch, Her First Visit to a Pony Ranch,* 1950; *Honey Bunch, Her First Tour of Toy Town,* 1951; *Honey Bunch, Her First Visit to Puppyland,* 1952; *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip to Reindeer Farm,* 1953; and Honey Bunch and Norman: *Honey Bunch and Norman Ride with the Sky Mailman,* 1954; *Honey Bunch and Norman Visit Beaver Island* (first published in 1949 as *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip to a Lighthouse*); *Honey Bunch and Norman Play Detective at Niagara Falls,* 1957; *Honey Bunch and Norman Tour Toy Town,* 1957; *Honey Bunch and Norman Visit Reindeer Farm* (first published in 1953 as *Honey Bunch, Her First Trip to Reindeer Farm*), 1958; *Honey Bunch and Norman in the Castle of Magic,* 1959; *Honey Bunch and Norman Solve the Pine Cone Mystery,* 1960; *Honey Bunch and Norman and the Paper Lantern Mystery,* 1961; *Honey Bunch and Norman and the Painted Pony,* 1962; *Honey Bunch and Norman and the Walnut Tree Mystery,*

1895 *continued*

1963; under the pseudonym Jerry West and published by Doubleday, the Happy Hollisters series: *The Happy Hollisters,* 1953; *The Happy Hollisters and the Indian Treasure,* 1953; *The Happy Hollisters at Sea Gull Beach,* 1953; *The Happy Hollisters on a River Trip,* 1953; *The Happy Hollisters and the Trading Post Mystery,* 1954; *The Happy Hollisters at Mystery Mountain,* 1954; *The Happy Hollisters at Snowflake Camp,* 1954; *The Happy Hollisters and the Merry-Go-Round Mystery,* 1955; *The Happy Hollisters and the Secret Fort,* 1955; *The Happy Hollisters at Circus Island,* 1955; *The Happy Hollisters and the Old Clipper Ship,* 1956; *The Happy Hollisters at Pony Hill Farm,* 1956; *The Happy Hollisters and the Scarecrow Mystery,* 1957; *The Happy Hollisters at Lizard Cove,* 1957; *The Happy Hollisters and the Ice Carnival Mystery,* 1958; *The Happy Hollisters and the Mystery of the Totem Faces,* 1958; *The Happy Hollisters and the Mystery in Skyscraper City,* 1959; *The Happy Hollisters and the Mystery of the Little Mermaid,* 1960; *The Happy Hollisters and the Cowboy Mystery,* 1961; *The Happy Hollisters and the Mystery at Missile Town,* 1961; *The Happy Hollisters and the Haunted House Mystery,* 1962; *The Happy Hollisters and the Secret of the Lucky Coins,* 1962; *The Happy Hollisters and the Castle Rock Mystery,* 1963; *The Happy Hollisters and the Swiss Echo Mystery,* 1963; *The Happy Hollisters and the Punch and Judy Mystery,* 1964; *The Happy Hollisters and the Sea Turtle Mystery,* 1964; *The Happy Hollisters and the Whistle-Pig Mystery,* 1964; *The Happy Hollisters and the Ghost Horse Mystery,* 1965; *The Happy Hollisters and the Mystery of the Golden Witch,* 1966; *The Happy Hollisters and the Mystery of the Mexican Idol,* 1967; *The Happy Hollisters and the Monster Mystery,* 1969; under the pseudonym Janet D. Wheeler and published by Sully, except as noted, the Billie Bradley Series: *Billie Bradley and Her Inheritance, or, The Queer Homestead at Cherry Corners,* 1920; *Billie Bradley at Three Towers Hall; or Leading a Needed Rebellion,* 1920; *Billie Bradley on Lighthouse Island; or, The Mystery of the Wreck,* 1920; *Billie Bradley and Her Classmates; or, The Secret of the Locked Tower,* 1921; *Billie Bradley at Twin Lakes; or, Jolly Schoolgirls Afloat and Ashore,* 1922; *Billie Bradley at Treasure Cove; or, The Old Sailor's Secret,* Cupples, 1928; *Billie Bradley at Sun Dial Lodge; or, School Chums Solving a Mystery,* Cupples, 1929; *Billie Bradley and The School Mystery; or, The Girl from Oklahoma,* Cupples, 1930; *Billie Bradley Winning the Trophy; or, Scoring against Big Odds,* Cupples, 1932; the Putnam Hall series under pseudonym of Arthur M. Winfield: *The Putnam Hall Cadets; or, Good Times in School and Out,* Stitt, 1905; *The Putnam Hall Rivals; or, Fun and Sport Afloat and Ashore,* Mershon, 1906; *The Putnam Hall Champions; or, Bound to Win Out,* Grosset, 1908; *The Putnam Hall Rebellion; or, The Rival Runaways,* Grosset, 1909; *The Putnam Hall Encampment; or, The Secret of the Old*

Mill, Grosset, 1910; *The Putnam Hall Mystery; or, The School Chums' Strange Discovery,* Grosset, 1911; the Rover Boys series under pseudonym Arthur M. Winfield: *The Rover Boys on the Ocean; or, A Chase for a Fortune,* Mershon, 1899; *The Rover Boys in the Jungle; or, Stirring Adventures in Africa,* Mershon, 1899; *The Rover Boys at School; or, The Cadets at Putnam Hall,* Mershon, 1899; *The Rover Boys Out West; or, The Search for the Lost Mine,* Mershon, 1900; *The Rover Boys on the Great Lakes; or, The Secret of the Island Cave,* Mershon, 1901; *The Rover Boys on the Great Lakes; or, The Search for the Lost Mine,* Mershon, 1901; *The Rover Boys in the Mountains; or, A Hunt for Fun and Fortune,* Mershon, 1902; *The Rover Boys on Land and Sea, or The Crusoes of Seven Islands,* Mershon, 1903; *The Rover Boys in Camp; or, The Rivals of Pine Island,* Mershon, 1904; *The Rover Boys on the River; or, The Search for the Missing Houseboat,* Grosset, 1905; *The Rover Boys on the Plains; or, The Mystery of Red Rock Ranch,* Mershon, 1906; *The Rover Boys in Southern Waters; or, The Deserted Steam Yacht,* Grosset, 1907; *The Rover Boys on the Farm; or, Last Days At Putnam Hall,* Grosset, 1908; *The Rover Boys in the Air,* 1912; *The Rover Boys in New York,* 1913; *The Rover Boys on Treasure Isle; or, The Strange Bonds,* Grosset, 1915; *The Rover Boys at Colby Hall; or, The Struggles of the Young Cadets,* Grosset, 1917; *The Rover Boys on Snowshoe Island,* 1918; *The Rover Boys Under Canvas; or, The Mystery of the Wrecked Submarine,* Grosset, 1919; *The Rover Boys on Sunset Trail; or, The Old Miner's Mysterious Message,* Grosset, 1925; two books by Horatio Alger, Jr., were completed under the pseudonym A. M. Winfield: *Out for Business,* Mershon, 1900, and *Nelson the Newsboy,* Mershon, 1901; the Holly Library series under the pseudonym of Edna Winfield, published by Mershon except as noted: *The Little Cuban Rebel,* Street, 1898; *Temptations of a Great City; or, The Love That Lived Through All,* 1899; *A Struggle for Honor; or, The World Against Her,* 1900; *An Actress' Crime; or, All for Name and Gold,* 1900; *Lured from Home; or, Alone in a Great City,* 1900; *The Girl from the Ranch; or, The Western Girl's Rival Lovers,* 1900; *Because of Her Love; or, The Mystery of a Spell,* 1900; other pseudonyms which appear to have been used by the "Stratemeyer Syndicate" include: Charles A. Beach, Jim Bowie, Lester Chadwick, John R. Cooper [James A. Cooper?], Elmer A. Dawson, Jim Daly, James Cody Ferris, Grahame Forbes, Hal Harkaway, Captain Wilbur Lawton, Mel Martin, Lt. Howard Payson, Nat Ridley, Roy Rockwood, Raymond Speery, Frank Webster, Nat Woods, Clarence Young). UMi

Bertha Upton's *The Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls and a Golliwogg* (the first of a popular series of "Golliwogg" picture books written in verse; published in London by Longmans; the stories feature the adventures of a Golliwogg, a black rag-doll character, and two Dutch dolls; other

1895 *continued*

books in the series are set in different countries; illustrated with lithographs by Florence Upton; as a result of the series, "golliwoggs" became popular dolls in England and have remained so to the present; the author's other work, published by Longmans, includes *The Golliwogg's Air-Ship,* 1902; *The Golliwogg in Holland,* 1904; *The Golliwogg's Fox-hunt,* 1905; *The Golliwogg's Desert Island,* 1906; *The Golliwogg's Christmas,* 1907; *Golliwogg in the African Jungle,* 1909).

H. G. Wells's *The Time Machine* (a popular work of science fiction by a well-known British journalist, propagandist, and reformer; published in New York by Holt; the author's other work includes *The Stolen Bacillus,* Tauchnitz, 1895; *The Island of Dr. Moreau,* Stone, 1896; *The Invisible Man,* Harper, 1897; *The War of the Worlds,* Harper, 1898; *When the Sleeper Wakes,* Harper, 1899; *Love and Mr. Lewisham,* Doran, 1900; *Kipps,* Scribner, 1905; *In the Days of the Comet,* Century, 1906; *Ann Veronica,* Unwin, 1909; *Tono-Bungay,* Duffield, 1909; *The History of Mr. Polly,* Duffield, 1910; *The Door in the Wall and Other Stories,* Kennerley, 1911; *The New Machiavelli,* Duffield, 1911; *The Country of the Blind,* Nelson, 1913; *Little Wars,* Small, 1913; *Joan and Peter,* Macmillan, 1918; *Christina Alberta's Father,* Macmillan, 1925).

1896

Hilaire Belloc's *The Bad Child's Book of Beasts* (one of author's several books of pithy verse illustrated by Basil T. Blackwell; published in Oxford by Alden; the author's other work includes *More Beasts for Worse Children,* Arnold, 1897; *The Modern Traveller,* Arnold, 1899; *A Moral Alphabet,* n.p., 1899; *Cautionary Tales for Children,* Nash, 1908; *More Peers,* Swift, 1911; *New Cautionary Tales,* Duckworth, 1930).

Eugene Field's *Poems of Childhood* (a popular collection of verses, tending to idealize childhood, which include "The Gingham Dog and the Calico Cat," "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," and "Barefoot Boy With Cheeks of Tan"; published in New York by Scribner; the 1904 edition is illustrated by Maxfield Parrish; the author's other work includes *With Trumpet and Drum,* 1892; *Songs of Childhood, with music by Reginald De Koven and Others,* 1896; *The Stars: A Slumber Story,* Amsterdam, 1901). DePL, JLI, NL, WU

Sarah Orne Jewett's *The Country of the Pointed Firs* (a collection of short stories which aptly reflect everyday life in Maine; published in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin and Company; the author's other work, published by Houghton, includes *Deephaven,* 1877; *Country By-Ways,* 1881; *A Country*

Doctor, 1884; *A Marsh Island,* 1885; *A White Heron,* 1886; *Betty Leicester,* 1890; *Betty Leicester's Christmas,* 1894; *Play Days. A Book of Stories for Children,* 1906).

Annie Fellows Johnston's *The Little Colonel* (the most popular of the twelve-volume Cosy Corner series, 1895-1912; published in Boston by J. Knight; illustrated by Etheldred B. Barry; the author's other work, published in New York by Page except as noted, includes *Big Brother,* Knight, 1894; *Joel: A Boy of Galilee,* Roberts, 1895; *The Little Colonel,* 1895; *Ole Mammy's Torment,* Page, 1897; *The Gate of Giant Scissors,* 1898; *The Little Colonel Stories,* 1899; *Two Little Knights of Kentucky Who Were the "Little Colonel's" Neighbors,* 1899; *The Little Colonel's House Party,* 1900; *The Story of Dago,* 1900; *Asa Holmes,* 1902; *. . . Aunt 'Liza's Hero, and Other Stories,* 1903; *Cicely, and Other Stories,* 1903; *"Islands of Providence,"* 1903; *The Little Colonel At Boarding School,* 1903; *The Little Colonel's Hero,* 1903; *In the Desert Waiting,* 1904; *The Little Colonel in Arizona,* 1904; *The Quilt That Jack Built,* 1904; *The Little Colonel's Christmas Vacation,* 1905; *The Three Weavers,* 1905; *Keeping Tryst,* 1906; *The Little Colonel: Maid of Honor,* 1906; *Mildred's Inheritance,* 1906; *The Legend of the Bleeding Heart,* 1907; *The Little Colonel's Knight Comes Riding By,* 1907; *The Little Colonel's Chum: Mary Ware,* 1908; *Mary Ware, the Little Colonel's Chum,* 1908; *The Rescue of the Princess Winsome: A Fairy Play,* 1908; *The Jester's Sword,* 1909; *Mary Ware in Texas,* 1910; *Travelers Along Life's Highway,* 1911; *Mary Ware's Promised Land,* 1912; *Miss Santa Claus of the Pullman,* Century, 1913; *Georgina of the Rainbows,* Britton, 1916; *Georgina's Service Stars,* Britton, 1918; *The Little Man in Motley,* 1918; *It Was the Road to Jericho,* Britton, 1919; *The Little Colonel's Holidays,* 1921; *The Road of the Loving Heart,* 1922; *The Land of the Little Colonel,* 1929; *For Pierre's Sake, and Other Stories,* 1934). SCSC, WKU

Mrs. K. Langloh Parker's *Australian Legendary Tales; Folklore of Noongahburrahs As Told To the Piccaninnies* (a volume of Australian folktales collected by Catherine Somerville [Field] Parker with an introduction by Andrew Lang; published in London by D. Nutt; the author's other work includes *More Australian Legendary Tales,* n.p., 1897).

Gilbert Patten's *Frank Merriwell on His Mettle* (one of the author's numerous popular "Merriwell" books written under the pseudonym of Burt L. Standish and published by Street and Smith except as noted; the author's other work includes *The Diamond Sport,* Beadle, 1886; *Daisy Dare, the Sport from Denver,* Beadle, 1887; *Captain Mystery,* Beadle, 1887; *Aztec Jack,* Beadle, 1891; under the pseudonym of William West Wilder: *Cowboy Chris in Cinnabar,* Beadle, 1897; *Cowboy Chris, the Vengeance Volunteer,*

1896 *continued*

Beadle, 1891; *Clear-Grit Cal,* Beadle, 1892; *Bicycle Ben,* 1893; *Fire-eye the Thugs Terror,* Beadle, 1894; *Frank Merriwell in New York,* 1896; *Frank Merriwell's Frolics,* 1896; *Frank Merriwell's Foe,* 1896; *Frank Merriwell's First Job,* 1896; *Frank Merriwell's Fault,* 1896; *Frank Merriwell's Fate,* 1896; *Frank Merriwell's Furlough,* 1896; *Frank Merriwell or, First Days At Fardale,* 1896; *Frank Merriwell at Yale,* 1897; *Frank Merriwell's Fame,* 1898; *Frank Merriwell's College Chums,* 1898; *Frank Merriwell's Cruise,* 1898; *Frank Merriwell's Chase,* 1898; *Frank Merriwell on the Road,* 1898; *Frank Merriwell's Generosity,* 1899; *Frank Merriwell's Fun,* 1899; *Frank Merriwell's Auto,* 1899; *Don Kirk's Mine,* 1899; *Frank Merriwell On the Boulevards,* 1899; *Don Kirk, the Boy Cattle King,* 1899; *The Boy from the West,* 1899; *Frank Merriwell's Stage Hit,* 1899; *Frank Merriwell's Victories,* 1900; *Frank Merriwell's Shrewdness,* 1900; *Frank Merriwell's Iron Nerve,* 1900; *Frank Merriwell's High Jump,* 1900; *Frank Merriwell's Faith,* 1900; *Dick Merriwell's Glory,* 1901; *Frank Merriwell's Search,* 1901; *Frank Merriwell's Support,* 1901; *Frank Merriwell's Strong Arm,* 1901; *Frank Merriwell's Club,* 1901; *Frank Merriwell As Coach,* 1901; *Dick Merriwell's Dash,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Delivery,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Diamond,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Wonders,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Ability,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Trap,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Ruse,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Revenge,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Rescue,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Racket,* 1902; *Dick Merriwell's Narrow Escape,* 1902; *Frank Merriwell's Winners,* 1902; *Frank Merriwell's Honor,* 1902; *Frank Merriwell's Chums,* 1902; *Frank Merriwell's Sports Afield,* 1903; *Dick Merriwell's Defense,* 1903; *Dick Merriwell's Disguise,* 1903; *Dick Merriwell's Marked Money,* 1903; *Dick Merriwell's Backstop,* 1903; *Dick Merriwell's Model,* 1903; *Dick Merriwell's Mystery,* 1903; *Dick Merriwell's Western Mission,* 1903; *Frank Merriwell's Daring,* 1903; *Frank Merriwell's Bravery,* 1903; *Frank Merriwell's Bicycle Tour,* 1903; *Frank Merriwell's Athletes,* 1903; *Dick Merriwell's Day,* 1904; *Dick Merriwell's Downfall,* 1904; *Dick Merriwell's Grit,* 1904; *Dick Merriwell's Long Slide,* 1904; *Dick Merriwell's Assurance,* 1904; *Dick Merriwell's Peril,* 1904; *Dick Merriwell's Persistence,* 1904; *Dick Merriwell's Threat,* 1904; *Frank Merriwell's Strategy,* 1904; *Frank Merriwell's Loyalty,* 1904; *Frank Merriwell's Secret,* 1904; *Frank Merriwell's Danger,* 1904; *Frank Merriwell's Triumph,* 1904; *Frank Merriwell's Champions,* 1904; *Frank Merriwell's Camp,* 1904; *The Deadwood Trail,* Appleton, 1904; *Dick Merriwell Abroad,* 1905; *Frank Merriwell's Endurance,* 1905; *Dick Merriwell the Wizard,* 1905; *Dick Merriwell's Cleverness,* 1905; *Dick Merriwell's Five,* 1905; *Dick Merriwell's Marriage,* 1905; *Dick Merriwell's Pranks,* 1905; *Dick Merriwell's Resource,* 1905; *Dick Merriwell's Stroke,* 1905; *Frank Merriwell in the Rockies,* 1905; *Frank Merriwell's Fag,* 1905; *Frank Merriwell's Son; or A Chip Off the Old Block,* 1906; *Dick Merriwell's Dare,* 1906; *Dick Merriwell's: Freshman,* 1906; *Dick Merriwell's*

Home Run, 1906; *Dick Merriwell's Influence,* 1906; *Dick Merriwell's Polo Team,* 1906; *Dick Merriwell's Staying Power,* 1906; *Dick Merriwell's Team Mate,* 1906; *Frank Merriwell's Leaguers,* 1906; *Frank Merriwell's Happy Camp,* 1906; *Dick Merriwell's Backers,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell's Best Work,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell's Black Star,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell's Close Call,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell Adrift,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell's Debt,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell's Distrust,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell's Joke,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell's Magnetism,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell's Mastery,* 1907; *Dick Merriwell's Regret,* 1907; *Frank Merriwell's Worst Boy,* 1907; *Frank Merriwell's Talisman,* 1907; *Frank Merriwell's Horse,* 1907; *Frank Merriwell's Air Voyage,* 1907; *Frank Merriwell's Lesson,* 1908; *Frank Merriwell's Steadying Hand,* 1908; *Dick Merriwell Doubted,* 1908; *Dick Merriwell in the Wilds,* 1908; *Dick Merriwell's Example,* 1908; *Dick Merriwell's Reputation,* 1908; *Dick Merriwell's Stanchness,* 1908; *Dick Merriwell's Stand,* 1908; *Dick Merriwell's Way,* 1908; *Frank Merriwell in Wall Street,* 1908; *Frank Merriwell's Hard Case,* 1908; *Frank Merriwell Facing His Foes,* 1908; *Frank Merriwell's Wizard,* 1909; *Dick Merriwell's Honors,* 1909; *Dick Merriwell's Power,* 1909; *Dick Merriwell's Race,* 1909; *Frank Merriwell's Encouragement,* 1909; *Bill Bruce of Harvard,* Dodd, 1910; *Dick Merriwell, Captain of the Varsity,* 1910; *Frank Merriwell in Peru,* 1910; *Cliff Sterling, Captain of the Nine,* McKay, 1910; *Cliff Sterling,* 1911; *Dick Merriwell's Commencement,* 1911; *Dick Merriwell's Reliance,* 1911; *Cliff Sterling Behind the Line,* McKay, 1911; *Dick Merriwell's Counsel,* 1912; *Dick Merriwell's Varsity Nine,* 1912; *Frank Merriwell, Jr.'s Helping Hand,* 1912; *Cliff Sterling, Stroke of the Crew,* McKay, 1912; *Cliff Sterling, Freshman At Stormbridge,* McKay, 1913; *Cliff Sterling, Sophomore at Stormbridge,* McKay, 1913; *Dick Merriwell Tricked,* 1914; *The College Rebel,* Barse, 1914; *Brick King, Backstop,* Barse, 1914; *Boltwood of Yale,* Barse, 1914; under the pseudonym Burt L. Standish: *Courtney of the Center Garden,* Barse, 1915; *Covering the Look-in Corner,* Barse, 1915; *Crossed Signals,* Barse, 1928; *The Call of the Varsity,* Barse, 1920; *Frank Merriwell's Trip West,* 1924; *Ben Oakman,* Barse, 1925). UMi

1897

John Bennett's *Master Skylark* (an historical novel which captures the spirit and beauty of Shakespearean England; published in New York by Century; the author's other work includes *Barnaby Lee,* Century, 1902; and *The Pigtail of Ah Lee Ben Loo,* Longmans, a collection of stories and ballads with silhouette illustrations, which was a runner-up for the Newbery Award in 1929).

Edward Verrall Lucas's *The Flamp, and Other Stories* (a collection of stories of which the fanciful tale of "The Schoolboy's Apprentice" is

1897 *continued*

probably best known; published in London by G. Richards; the author's other work includes a book of verses, *Four and Twenty Toilers,* illustrated by Francis D. Bedford, Dalton, 1900; *Anne's Terrible Good Nature, and Other Stories,* Chatto, 1908; *The Slowcoach,* Wells, 1910; *Playtime and Company,* Methuen, 1925; the author edited *A Book of Verses for Children,* Richards, 1897, and *Another Book of Verse for Children,* Wells, 1907). DC

William Nicholson's *An Alphabet* (a distinctively illustrated ABC book with a full-page lithograph for each letter of the alphabet; published in London by W. Heinemann; the author-illustrator's other work includes *An Almanac of Twelve Sports, Twelve Portraits, London Types, The Square Book of Animals,* Heinemann, 1898-1900; *Clever Bill,* Doubleday, 1926; *The Pirate Twins,* Coward, 1929).

Egerton Ryerson Young's *Three Boys in the Wild North Land* (a minister's account of an English, a Scottish, and an Irish boy who spend time in Canada as guests of a former Hudson's Bay Company member; published in Toronto by Briggs; this Canadian author's other work includes *Children of the Forest: A Story of Indian Love,* Revell, 1904; *Duck Lake,* Religious Tract Society, 1905).

1898

Alfred Ollivant's *Bob, Son of Battle* (an animal story in which both man and dog move inevitably toward their doom; published in Garden City, New York, by Doubleday; the author's other work, published by Doubleday except as noted, includes *Danny,* 1902; *The Gentleman,* Burt, 1908; *The Brown Mare,* Knopf, 1916).

Albert Bigelow Paine's *The Hollow Tree* (one of the author's many nature stories; published in New York by R. H. Russell; the author's other work includes, with William Allen White, *Rhymes by Two Friends,* Izor, 1893; with Ruth McEnery White, *Gobolinks,* Century, 1896; *The Dumpies,* Keegan Paul, 1897; *The Arkansas Bear,* Russell, 1898; *The Little Lady, Her Book,* Altemus, 1901; *The Wanderings of Joe and Little Em,* n.p., 1903; *The Lucky Piece,* Outing, 1906; *The Tent Dwellers,* Outing, 1908; *Elsie and the Arkansas Bear,* Altemus, 1909; *The Ship Dwellers,* Harper, 1910; *The Boy's Life of Mark Twain,* Harper, 1916; *Dwellers in Arcady,* Harper, 1919; *The Girl in White Armor,* Macmillan, 1927; the author was editor of *St. Nicholas* from 1899 to 1909).

Ernest Thompson Seton's *Wild Animals I Have Known* (one of the first attempts to present authentic, sympathetic accounts of animals in their natural environment to children; published in New York by Charles Scribner;

the author was naturalist to the government of Manitoba; the author's other work includes *The Trail of the Sandhill Stag,* Scribner, 1899; *Lobo, Rag, and Vixen,* Scribner, 1899; *Biography of a Grizzly,* Century, 1900; *Lives of the Hunted,* Scribner, 1901; *Krag and Johnny Bear,* Scribner, 1902; *Two Little Savages,* Doubleday, 1903; *How to Play Indian,* Curtis, 1903; *Woodmyth and Fable,* Century, 1905; *Animal Heroes,* Scribner, 1905; *The Birch-Bark Roll of the Outdoor Life,* Doubleday, 1908; *The Biography of a Silver Fox,* Constable, 1909; *The Book of Woodcraft and Indian Lore,* Doubleday, 1912; *Bannertail,* Scribner, 1922; *Katug the Snow Child,* n.p., 1922; *Billy,* Hodder, 1925; *Lives of Game Animals,* Doubleday, 1925; *Chink, A Woolly Coated Little Dog,* Hodder, 1929; *Famous Animal Stories,* Bretanos, 1932; *The Gospel of the Red Man,* Doubleday, 1936; *Biography of an Arctic Fox,* Appleton, 1937; *The Buffalo Wind,* Santa Fe, 1938).

1899

Helen Bannerman's *Little Black Sambo* (an early nursery picture-story which included black characters; this British author's "classic" became controversial in America, especially in the 1960s, because of the text and stereotypic illustrations by the author; the author's other work, published by Nisbet, except as noted, includes *Story of Little Black Mingo,* 1901; *Story of Little Black Quibba,* 1902; *Little Degchie-Head: An Awful Warning to Bad Babas,* 1903; *Little Kettle-head,* 1904; *Pat and the Spider,* 1905; *The Teasing Monkey,* Stokes, 1907; *Little Black Quasha,* 1908; *Story of Little Black Bobtail,* Stokes, 1909; *Sambo and the Twins,* Stokes, 1936; *Little White Squibba,* Chatto, 1965).

Ralph Henry Barbour's *The Half-Back* (an early sports story centering on school football and golf; published in New York by Appleton; illustrated by B. West Clinedinst).

Hamlin Garlin's *Boy Life on the Prairie* (a realistic account of everyday farm life in Iowa, published in New York by Harper; author's other work, published in New York by Harper except as noted, includes *The Eagle's Nest,* 1900; *Her Mountain Lover,* Century, 1901; *The Captain of the Gray-horse Troop,* 1902; *Hesper,* 1902; *The Moccasin Ranch,* 1909; *Cavanagh, Forest Ranger*, 1910; *Victor Ollnee's Discipline*, 1911). UMI

E. Nesbit's *The Story of the Treasure Seekers* (the first of a series of famous stories about the Bastable children; published in London by T. Fisher Unwin; the story first appeared in the *Illustrated London News,* 1897, under the pseudonym of Ethyl Mortimer; the author's other work includes *The Book of Dragons*, Harper, 1900; *The Would-Be-Goods*, Unwin, 1901;

1899 *continued*

Nine Unlikely Tales for Children, Unwin, 1901; *Five Children and It,* Unwin, 1902; *The New Treasure Seekers,* Unwin, 1904; *The Phoenix and the Carpet,* Newnes, 1904; *Oswald Bastable, and Others,* Wells, 1905; *The Railway Children,* Wells, 1906; *The Story of the Amulet,* Unwin, 1906; *The Enchanted Castle,* Unwin, 1907; *The House of Arden,* Unwin, 1908; *Harding's Luck,* Hodder, 1909; *The Magic City,* Macmillan, 1910; *The Wonderful Garden,* Macmillan, 1911; *The Magic World,* Macmillan, 1912; *Wet Magic,* Laurie, 1912; *Five of Us and Madeline,* Unwin, 1925). LC, TPL

James Macdonald Oxley's *Fife and Drum at Louisbourg* (one of this Canadian author's more than twenty boys' adventure stories, many of which are set in Canada; published in London by Ward; the author's other work includes *Fergus MacTavish,* Hodder, 1893; *Up Among the Ice-floes,* Nelson, 1894; *Standing the Test,* Religious Tract Society, 1898; *L'Hasa At Last,* Ward, 1900; *Norman's Nugget,* Partridge, 1902). TPL

William Allen White's *The Court of Boyville* (a boy's story by a well-known adult writer; published in New York by Doubleday, McClure; the author was owner and editor of *Emporia Gazette,* 1895-1944). KSC

Chapter 6

Twentieth Century (1900–1945)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In Britain

The death of Queen Victoria in 1901 marked the end of an epoch. Britain, the greatest nation on earth, would never be the same. At home, the masses of people were demanding, often forcefully, better living conditions and higher wages, all of which alarmed the old ruling classes. But domestic struggles—national strikes, and women demanding suffrage—continued, as did foreign problems. Britain was having difficulty governing her far-flung Empire, especially in South Africa, India, and Egypt. And the Irish question remained unresolved. The worst problem of all was the threat of a rapidly growing Germany.

Although the British fleet was continuing to expand, Germany's navy doubled and redoubled. And while Britain's employment decreased, Germany's increased. In spite of rising concerns, many Britons liked to think that their nation could stand firm and in "splendid isolation." The Boer War, however, signaled things to come.

In 1886 gold had been discovered in South Africa. Almost as soon as the British and others joined the rush to mine it, tensions grew between the Boer (Dutch) farmers who wanted to keep their way of life and the *uitlanders,* the "outsiders" who wanted citizenship. Although the Boers succeeded in refusing to make concessions, they feared annexation by Britain, and tensions increased. Compromise was attempted, but war broke out in 1899. The British forces were defeated several times; not until volunteers from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand came to Britain's rescue was it (with

a force of 448,000 men) able to crush the resistance (87,000 men) and extricate itself. The war showed the British the difficulties and brutalities of empire building and the need for assistance in time of crisis.

With the need for alliance clear, Britain made a treaty with Japan in 1902. A treaty with the rising Germany was even proposed, but Germany was allied to Austria-Hungary. And France and Russia were linked. When European tensions increased, Britain joined sides with France and Russia, and the three became the Triple Entente.

Meanwhile, German power grew. Its annexations, its build-up of military might, and its jealousy of Britain's and France's colonial empires made German interference in Balkan affairs, which were already tense, extremely serious. As rivalry between Austria and Russia heightened, ties between Britain and France increased. (When France expanded its power in Morocco, for example, it did so with British support.) The situation in the Balkan Peninsula of southeastern Europe grew worse when Austria annexed the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which enraged Russia. The resulting Balkan Wars, 1912-1913, permitted the Balkan states of Montenegro, Bulgaria, Greece, and Serbia to seize Turkey's remaining territory in Europe; but the states fought among themselves over the spoils, with Serbia profiting the most. Tensions increased even further as Bulgaria became an Austrian ally, and Serbia and Rumania joined with Russia. With the whole area about to explode, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated in Bosnia. The Austrian government was certain that the murder was committed by a Serbian, since the assassin had recently come from Belgrade, the Serbian capital. Against a background of complicated alliances in Europe and great strife in the Balkan Peninsula, the assassination touched off World War I, the first of its kind in history. It would engulf all Europe, involve dozens of nations, and take millions of lives.

Britain was pulled into the war when it went to the aid of Belgium, a small, neutral country which had been overrun by Germany. Fierce fighting continued until both sides reached an impasse. Locked in bloody trench warfare that spread across the entire continent, neither side was able to advance. As the war went on, the Allies were more and more hard pressed for supplies and munitions. The worst blow occurred when Russia, which had incurred enormous losses, pulled out of the war. Then in 1917, a workers' revolution overthrew the czar, and the Communist party made a separate peace with Germany.

Meanwhile, America had entered the war. Although the German surface navy was kept sequestered by the British, German submarines waged continual war on Allied merchant and passenger vessels. The submarine blockade of Britain might have starved the British into surrendering, but German U-boat attacks on American ships convinced the United States to join the Allies. With American money, machines, and over 4 million American men

in arms, the back of the German defense was finally broken. On November 11, 1918, an armistice was signed. Casualties had been enormous: the United Kingdom had lost 750,00 men, the United States 115,000, France 1,400,000, Russia 1,700,000, and Germany nearly 2 million.

The peace was as hard to resolve as the war had been to win. Old Europe was gone: Germany had collapsed, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was fragmented, Russia was no longer a monarchy, and Turkey would soon lose its centuries-old Ottoman sultanate. Although the Treaty of Versailles attempted to thwart Germany permanently by forcing it to pay the costs of the war, it was not long before Germany would rise again.

Tired of foreign entanglements, the American Congress would not support President Woodrow Wilson and join the new League of Nations. Without American approval, the league fell into disrepute.

By 1922, Benito Mussolini, a Fascist, had taken over the government of Italy. By the mid-twenties, improved economic conditions in Italy made fascism attractive to many. Meanwhile, Germany continued to smart from inflation, unemployment, and deep humiliation. When Adolph Hitler, an anti-Communist nationalist, promised to destroy the Versailles Treaty, as well as the Jews on whom he blamed Germany's problems, he appealed to the passions of the German people, especially the middle class. In 1933 he became chancellor. By 1936 Hitler's Nazi party had become completely totalitarian.

Although Britain tried to stem the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy, it found that negotiation was impossible. Even while Hitler carried out annexation after annexation, Britain continued to attempt mediation. Finally, in 1939, when Germany overran Poland, Britain and France declared war.

For a while, Hitler's *Blitzkrieg* (lightning war) overwhelmed the Allies, and France collapsed. Britain stood alone, repelling attack after attack of German sea and air power. In 1941 Hitler attacked Russia and the scope of the war broadened. But not until December 7, 1941, did the war become worldwide. Wishing to control the economy of the South Pacific, Japan, which had joined Germany and Italy, attacked the United States's naval fleet at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The United States entered the war the next day.

Japanese power spread rapidly across the Pacific. But in 1942 the tide of the war turned when the Americans began a furious counterattack in the South Pacific. Meanwhile, through an immense industrial effort at home, the United States was able to replenish Britain's failing supplies. Shortly thereafter, Hitler's forces were defeated by the British in North Africa, and the Russians stopped the Germans at Stalingrad. From 1943 on, the Germans were slowly driven back, but it took two more brutal years before hostility ceased. The Allies' long drive north through Sicily

and Italy severely crippled the remaining German armies, but the cost in suffering and death was heavy. Meanwhile, allied air raids on German industrial areas continued. In 1944, after Germany was attacked on three fronts, the Allies invaded Normandy; Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945.

In the South Pacific, the bombing of Japan itself, beginning in November 1944, at first had little effect. After incendiary attacks began, however, Japanese cities (mostly wooden structures) were soon in shambles. But not until the Americans dropped the first two atomic bombs, the first on Hiroshima on August 6 and the second on Nagasaki three days later, did the Japanese agree to "unconditional surrender."

With World War II over, most of the nations of the earth could disarm and begin to rebuild. But technical innovations hitherto unknown had caused mass slaughter, both military and civilian: the United Kingdom suffered 420,000 casualties, the United States 400,000, France 540,000, while the Soviet Union lost 20 million people, Germany 6,500,000, Japan nearly 2 million, and Italy 450,000. An estimated 6 million Jews were killed, more than 3 million in Poland alone, as a result of Hitler's design for extermination of all Jews.

While war dominated the history of the world during most of the first half of the twentieth century, there were nevertheless many social reforms. In Britain the changes were characterized by a movement toward socialism. Problems of poverty, slums, health, old age, and unemployment were slowly absorbed by the government. Lloyd George and his Liberal party, who at first were roundly condemned as radicals, began to convert the country to the notion of the welfare state. In 1906 the Labour party was formed which would push for greater reforms. Worried by too rapid social change, the upper classes resented the new directions, but the sacrifices made by common people in World War I had vastly improved their social station.

Reform was in the air. One of the most important of the reforms of the period following World War I was the Education Act of 1918. Improvement in education along with a demand for housing and greater trade brought immediate prosperity and boosted the morale of millions who were tired of war. Prospects were high for an improved future.

But by 1921, hopes had fallen again as the country's changeover from a wartime to a peacetime economy resulted in a prolonged industrial depression which grew more and more serious. Although unemployment acts were extended in 1920 and trade unions strove to aid workers, strikes were frequent (a nine-day general strike was called in 1926), and unrest and unemployment continued. Economic problems, which culminated in the American stock market crash of 1929 and the subsequent international depression, did not begin to be alleviated until Britain began to rearm for what became World War II.

In the United States

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the now heavily industrialized United States had risen to world-power status. But with profits came problems. The successful conclusion of the Spanish-American War just before the nineteenth century closed had caused America to move rapidly along the path of a worldwide empire. The treaty, the Peace of Paris, gave the United States the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam, along with the annexation of Hawaii. The results of the war also emphasized the desirability of building a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. At first, the canal was to be run under the joint guarantee of Great Britain and the United States, but in 1901 the secretary of state, John Hay, acquired the rights for the United States alone. With construction of the canal starting in 1903, the United States became a strong military and economic force in the Caribbean.

The assassination of President William McKinley by a crazed anarchist in the autumn of 1901 gave the reins of government to the dynamic, young vice-president, Theodore Roosevelt. An aggressive nationalist, Roosevelt set out at once to remodel the structure of the government and make it more responsive to the ideals of social justice. Roosevelt's "progressive" ideas, feared most by the conservative leaders in his own Republican party, swept in a series of reforms. He criticized the evils of industrialism, and as "trust-buster" he acted to break up the giant corporations. He called for authority to regulate railroads, labor, and management, as well as public health and education. His "square deal" showed concern for all—capital, labor, and the public. And he was the first national leader to call for conservation of natural resources, along with a general awakening of social consciousness in the nation's churches.

Other changes that came about during the Teddy Roosevelt era were municipal and state welfare reforms. Several states enacted laws regulating wages, hours, industrial working conditions, and safety standards; granting public aid to the aged and mothers with dependent children; restricting the labor of women and children; establishing settlement houses and providing recreational facilities for the urban poor, and clearing slums. Although women's suffrage had been discussed as early as the 1840s, it was not until 1890 when Wyoming, the first suffrage state, was admitted to the union, that any American woman had the right to vote. Finally, in 1920 an amendment to the United States Constitution gave national suffrage to women.

Roosevelt's successor, William Howard Taft, who also sympathized with the political reformers but lacked the political skill to carry on Roosevelt's "progressivism," eventually brought about a split in the Republican party, into conservative and liberal wings. With the election of 1912, three parties were in contention; for the Democrats, Woodrow Wilson; for the Republi-

cans, President Taft; and for the newly formed Progressives, Theodore Roosevelt. With schism in the Republican ranks, Woodrow Wilson easily became the next president.

Wilson, who called himself a "progressive with the brakes on" and who admired Roosevelt, carried out many reforms of his own, especially those that related to tariffs, banking, trusts, agriculture, and labor. Abroad, Wilson attempted to modify the growing imperialism of the United States and to support the democratic development of other countries. Wilson was far more interested in internal affairs, and his presidency was soon darkened by confusing developments in foreign policy: first, in a dispute with Great Britain over collecting tolls on the Panama Canal; then, in a confrontation with Mexico over the failure to recognize its new regime and the subsequent seizure of a squad of American marines. Although Wilson took a moral stance in his dealings with foreign nations and attempted peaceful negotiations rather than force, the United States was unalterably drawn into World War I through entanglements with Europe in providing munitions, foodstuffs, raw materials, and money. Although Wilson attempted to keep the United States a disinterested, neutral nation, public sympathy lay with the Allies because of ancestry and cultural ties and opposed the Germans because it distrusted Germany as authoritarian. After the German invasion of Belgium, many Americans were certain of the identity of the aggressor.

Although some antiwar movements surfaced in the United States, the likelihood of war became apparent, especially when German submarine warfare developed. In the spring of 1916 American preparations began in earnest. Although President Wilson proposed a settlement of the war as late as January 1917, German U-boat activity began again, and the United States broke off diplomatic relations. After four American merchant vessels were sunk by German submarines, Congress declared war on April 6, 1917.

With America's entry into the war, domestic reforms came to a standstill. But much had already been accomplished: legislation for the development of Alaska, the means of settling railway disputes, creation of banks to aid farmers, legislation to build interstate highways, and enlargement of the self-government of the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

With the Allies' forces at low ebb, the American armies of over 2 million combat soldiers marked the turning point in the bitterly fought war, which ended November 11, 1918. Winning the so-called "war to end wars" gave the United States unprecedented power, although America had lost 115,000 lives, with 236,000 wounded and over 22 million dollars in immediate costs.

Winning the peace would be even harder. From the beginning of the peace plans to "make the world safe for democracy" it was clear that the idealism voiced during the conflict would be hard to find when making the treaty. The spirit of nationalism on the part of American as well as European statesmen made Wilson's "Fourteen Points" difficult to achieve.

Among other things, he asked for freedom of the seas, removal of international barriers, reduction of arms, and establishment of a general association of nations. While most of the points of the peace treaty were eventually accepted by Congress, Wilson's most important point, the League of Nations, was turned down. With the treaty rejected, Congress passed a joint resolution declaring that the war with Germany was ended. Although Wilson vetoed it, President Harding, his successor, signed a similar resolution in July 1921; subsequent treaties negotiated with Germany, Austria, and Hungary were ratified at once.

War weariness brought about a revival of isolationism and a desire to return to peacetime interests—"normalcy"—but serious problems remained unsolved, among them the disparity of economic balance between industry and agriculture, large-scale immigration, and prohibition.

In 1921 old-guard Republican politicans took over with the election of Warren G. Harding as president. Although a weak president, his cabinet succeeded in developing a policy of containing Japan which was becoming a military threat in Asia, reducing the national debt, and creating an efficient commerce department, headed by Herbert Hoover, which catered to business and helped the growing prosperity.

After Harding's death in 1923, Calvin Coolidge became president. Under his administration, business continued to grow—particularly because of the rise of the automobile, the expanding use of electricity and electrical appliances, and the catch-up on shortages resulting from the war. Nationalism was strong, tariffs were high, and immigration quotas were established.

The 1920s, the "jazz age," was marked by an acceleration of American life. Tired of domestic reform movements and disillusioned by the failure of the war to bring real peace to the world, Americans sought relief from serious problems by amusing themselves. New leisure time brought about by new inventions and prosperity for most people made the search for recreation the goal in life. Growth of motion pictures, the car industry, radio, and sports, coupled with the jazz craze and fads—from marathon dancing to flagpole sitting—characterized life for the majority of the American people.

The decade of the 1920s was also an age of political radicalism. After the war there was much unrest in the labor movement, even a "Red Scare" when thirty people were killed in a bomb explosion on Wall Street. Labor unrest was mollified by the growth in jobs and increased wages, but radicalism or the fear of it continued throughout the decade, particularly in the Boston police strike and the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Reform, so recently popular, was in a decline; organizations for racial and religious intolerance, such as the Ku Klux Klan, grew rapidly after 1920. The national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor in 1919, favored in the rural areas and opposed in the urban, also added to the lawlessness and political corruption.

Prohibition would not be repealed until 1933 when control of liquor regulations would be given to the states, but much would happen in American life in the interim.

When Coolidge refused to seek reelection, the Republican candidate was Herbert Hoover; he easily won over the Democrat (and Catholic) Alfred E. Smith. Hoover's term began in 1929 during a period of great prosperity, which fostered a feeling of carefree unconcern. But by autumn of the same year, the nation had sunk into a heavy gloom caused by the deepest economic depression in history. Among the many causes were the continuing decline of agriculture, industrial overexpansion, the failure of employment to keep pace with the growth of population and capital, labor's not getting its share of the new wealth, unwise consumer installment buying, extravagant speculation, and a deteriorating international situation which was caused in part by high tariffs and a drain on the world's gold to the United States. The resulting stock market crash of 1929 was chaotic.

Attempts to alleviate the situation met with little success until the new president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, elected in 1932, aggressively put through a series of acts known as the New Deal. These reforms were aimed at curing the sick economy through a banking moratorium, improvement of the Federal Reserve System and correction of banking abuses, an end to specie payment, a call-in of gold securities and fixing the value of the dollar, a bolstering of agriculture and restoring farmers' purchasing power through controlled production, guaranteed prices, and subsidies, improving credit facilities, increasing loans to industry and increasing self-regulation, regulating business by widening powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, regulating public utilities, supervising and regulating exchanges in securities and commodities, and reducing unemployment through subsidizing work projects. At the New Deal's height in 1936, its programs provided jobs for 3,800,000 people. Labor was strengthened by providing greater security and establishing minimum wages and maximum hours, and child labor was banned once and for all. A system of unemployment insurance and old-age pension, known as Social Security, was also established. Although highly unpopular with many of the affluent classes, such measures preserved the American social system.

Along with domestic reforms, many international changes occurred. The Soviet Union was recognized for the first time since the Communist Revolution of 1917. A good neighbor policy toward Latin America was extended. The Philippines were granted some self-rule. Foreign commerce was strengthened, while tariffs were reduced. Although some of the legislation was temporary, much of it was intended to be permanent reform.

At the outbreak of World War II in Europe in 1939, the United States was in a thoroughly isolationist mood. Taken up with severe domestic

problems throughout the 1930s, Americans thought of Europe as far away. But Hitler's "annexations" were spreading throughout Europe. When Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, Americans were profoundly shocked.

As in World War I, the United States was officially neutral at first, with representatives of Western Hemisphere nations meeting in Panama to proclaim both neutrality and solidarity but promising at the same time to defend Canada. Meanwhile, Congress sent overage destroyers to Britain, stationed men in Greenland and Iceland, leased military bases in many critical defense positions throughout the world, built a two-ocean navy, voted the largest peacetime budget for the military in history, and enacted a compulsory Selective Training and Service Act.

Breaking a long-established precedent that a president should be in office only two terms, Roosevelt ran for and was elected to a third term. During that term he convinced Congress to give him, through the Lend-Lease Act, power to sell, lease, lend, or exchange war equipment to any country as he thought necessary and to send it on American convoys protected by American naval and air forces. Although these convoys were attacked, war was not declared officially until the Japanese bombed the Pearl Harbor naval base on December 7, 1941, destroying much of the navy and killing 2,400 men. On December 8 the United States declared war on Japan; on December 11 on Germany and Italy; and on June 5, 1942, on their allies Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

Although the Americans fought a defensive war for the first six months in the Pacific, by August 1942, the United States took the offensive. In November 1942 the Americans joined the British in invasion of the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Africa. Later, the United States played a major role in the successful invasions of Italy and France. In 1944 Roosevelt was reelected for a fourth term, but he did not live to finish it; on April 12, 1945, he died, leaving Harry S. Truman to order the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, killing 71,379 people, and the second on Nagasaki on August 9. Both cities were obliterated; the nuclear age had come; and the war ended a few days later.

After the war, which had cost millions of lives and billions of dollars, there was no return to isolation as there had been after World War I. The United States was the chief supporter of the United Nations, a peace-keeping assembly of nations, whose charter was formulated in San Francisco. But in spite of high hope for the United Nations, foreign entanglements continued: Truman asked for funds to protect Greece and Turkey from Soviet pressure, and the Marshall Plan was enacted to aid those nations who joined in economic cooperation to reconstruct Europe. When the Soviet bloc did not accept, the cold war was under way.

At home, the period following the war was highly prosperous, but it was also besieged with inflation, labor unrest, and myriads of domestic problems that foreshadowed the conflicts of the next decades.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKS

At first the coming of the machine age meant a reduction in printing and publishing standards. Although technical improvements brought certain advances, late Victorian books in general, on both sides of the Atlantic, were not especially pleasing aesthetically. But the technical accomplishments were decisive in the history of printing; eventually they would affect methods of production, publication procedures, distribution, and even the habits of the reading public. Mechanization, from letter-founding to bookbinding, ultimately meant that greater numbers of books and better-quality books at lower prices were within reach of all readers. Because of growing universal education in both England and America, literacy increased, and all forms of printed material—books, periodicals, almanacs, newspapers—were being read by all social and economic classes. Thus, mechanization brought numerous advantages to the twentieth-century reading public, but for some printers the ensuing competition to see who could print the most cheaply called for rethinking.

Private presses in England near the end of the nineteenth century had helped to restore standards and set new ones. Inspired by the art and crafts movement of the 1880s, William Morris in particular originated and provided the momentum needed to restore high quality to printed works. After studying the calligraphy of the Middle Ages as well as the earliest printed materials, Morris, who was already well known as an artist, designer, craftsman, and poet, issued his first book from the Kelmscott Press in 1891, *The Story of the Glittering Plain.* Although he printed only fifty-three books in all, totaling eighteen thousand copies, his work began a new vogue for beautiful books. With type cast on his own designs based on medieval script and using heavily decorated borders, initials, and even a colophon, the way printers in the past had done, his pages were masterpieces of book design. Although some critics found his texts "unreadable" because of the distractingly beautiful borders, Morris's artistry set the tone for private presses to follow. Even commercial houses would feel the impact in the twentieth century. Using only the finest materials and the greatest care, all his books are works of the printer's highest art, but his Kelmscott Chaucer, with woodcuts by Edward Burne-Jones, is thought to be his greatest.

Other important private press printers were T. J. Cobden-Sanderson and Emery Walker of the Doves Press, 1900-1917; C. H. St. John Hornby of the Ashendene Press, 1894-1935; Lucien Pissaro of the Ergany Press, 1894-1914; and Charles Ricketts of the Vale Press, 1896-1903.

English printing, especially that of the private press, enjoyed a renaissance, but American printers, too, made profound contributions. From 1903 to 1912 Bruce Rogers, America's greatest typographer, directed the Riverside Press in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In addition to producing many beautiful books at Riverside, including a three-volume edition of Montaigne, he also acted as adviser to the Cambridge University Press and the Oxford University Press in England. One of the great works of the twentieth century, the Oxford University Press's *Lectern Bible,* was made under Rogers's direction.

Other fine American presses were the Merrymount in Boston, directed by Daniel Berkley Updike; the Grabhorn, founded by brothers Edwin and Robert Grabhorn in 1920 in San Francisco; the Limited Editions Club, founded by George Macy in 1929, which was followed by the Heritage Club and the commercial houses of Doubleday's Limited Editions; the Folio Club; and Random House's Illustrated Modern Library.

The first English attempt to mass-produce fine editions was J. M. Dent's "Everyman's Library" in 1906. Using Morris's design principles on the title pages and endpapers, the "Everyman" series marked the beginning of the attractive, low-cost books in British commercial printing.

After World War I, improved methods of typography and design were applied to commercial printing throughout England and America, and on the continent as well. In England, the Nonesuch Press, founded by Francis Meynell in 1923, was the first successful commercial house to use machines to produce fine books and thus overcome the criticism that beautiful books had to be handmade. Before long all publishing ventures were affected, and technical progress forged ahead.

From the beginning of this renaissance, children's books were an important part of the movement. From the 1860s on, when Edmund Evans determined to print toy books of high quality and engaged such talents as Randolph Caldecott, Walter Crane, and Kate Greenaway, the numbers of beautifully written and illustrated books for children increased.

Although inexpensive editions were still published in great numbers in both England and America, quality editions of children's books began in earnest in the United States in the 1870s and 1880s when photoengraving methods were developed. While Thomas Nast and Felix Darley did a great amount of the work, new artists, many of them working with Charles Parsons at Harper and Brothers, began to do work for children's books: Howard Pyle, Edwin A. Abbey, William A. Rogers, George Luks, Charles Stanley Reinhart, A. B. Frost, William Smedley, and Edward B. Kembly.

But the influence of Howard Pyle would be the most far-reaching. Already a popular painter, Pyle trained some of the greatest illustrators of the early twentieth century, most notably N. C. Wyeth. Although an artist in his own right, Wyeth will probably be best remembered for his illustra-

tions for children's books. Other well-known American artists who devoted part of their work to children's books were Palmer Cox, Peter Newell, Oliver Herford, Reginald Birch, Walter Harrison Cady, Charles Dana Gibson, and T. S. Sullivant.

Other well-known illustrators of the early part of the century who also wrote for children were Ernest Thompson Seton, Dan Beard, Willy Pogany, and Charles Falls. While these illustrators used a variety of methods, only the last two returned to the earliest method of creating pictures in books, the woodcut. Falls' *ABC Book* (1923), cut in wood, is a landmark in the field of illustration.

The early 1920s, the period immediately following World War I, was a time of worldwide prosperity. Americans especially had more money than ever before, and they spent a considerable share of it on books. With child study in fashion, parents, relatives, and friends bought books for children. Responding to the market, publishers created for the first time separate juvenile departments with special editors. In 1919, for example, Louise Seaman was named the children's book editor at Macmillan, as was May Massee at Doubleday, Doran and Company in 1922. Distribution schedules were increased, providing new book lists all year, as well as during the traditional Christmas period. Improvements in bookmaking and illustration, selling and distribution began in earnest, but the criticism of children's books had just begun.

Not until Anne Carroll Moore became librarian at the Pratt Institute Free Library in Brooklyn in 1896 did any concerted effort to criticize, and thereby improve, children's books occur. With criticism came improvements in design, format, artistry, and literary qualities. And the promotion of "juveniles" came with some regularity: in 1918 the first Children's Book Week was launched by the American Library Association; in 1924 came the first issue of *The Horn Book Magazine,* a journal that would devote all its energies to children's literature; in 1929 the Junior Literary Guild, the first book club for children, was formed.

With so many improvements and so much new enthusiasm, talented artists in large numbers, both native and foreign-born, began to illustrate books for children; among them were Valenti Angelo, William Pene DuBois, Wanda Gág (*see figure 21*), Lois Lenski, Robert Lawson, Alice and Martin Provensen, Ingri and Edgar D'Aulaire, Fritz Kredel (*see figure 22*), Roger Duvoisin, Fritz Eichenberg, Feodor Rojankovsky, Kate Seredy, Gustaf Tenggren, and Nicolas Mordvinoff.

Although the 1930s were depressed economically for all businesses, children's book publication was only temporarily set back. The Great Depression brought declining sales and forced publishers to put out fewer books and even discontinue some juvenile departments. In an attempt to

make up losses, inexpensive editions were offered for as little as ten or fifteen cents; even the "quality" houses had dollar books.

With the 1940s came new problems—especially wartime shortages of materials. To cope with these problems, books were printed on poor-quality paper, with narrow margins, unsubstantial bindings, few colored illustrations, and less artwork in general. With few toys available because of wartime restrictions, toy books (pop-ups, pull-outs, and so on) enjoyed a resurgence of popularity.

Although the 1940s was a relatively low period in the production of all books in America (and even lower in Europe), the end of World War II and the following prosperity would bring increased expansion during the 1950s and 1960s, along with the increased experimentation that comes from a flourishing economy. Such expansion would bring fine books of exceedingly high quality as well as mass-produced books, such as those from the Disney Studios, Golden Books, and paperbacks. As children's books moved into the second half of the twentieth century, new methods of illustration and printing would continue to be developed and new, more "permissive" themes in literature—and in life—would continue to be explored.

ATTITUDES TOWARD AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN

By the end of the nineteenth century, in Britain and America childhood was a recognized stage of development, with emphasis on the adolescent years. While exemption from the world of work had long been permitted for upper-class British youth, such was not the case for the middle and lower classes, with poor children having so recently been a large part of the labor force. When the reformers finally began to make education available to all adolescent youth, its worth was seriously debated, especially by the lower classes themselves.

When the new science of psychology clearly pointed out the vulnerability of childhood and the years immediately thereafter, protective legislation followed. Along with the widespread concern came organizations such as the Boy Scouts, founded in 1908, and the Girl Guides (or Girl Scouts), founded in 1909, and new institutions such as special welfare agencies, juvenile courts, and juvenile prisons. Although the debate continued over whether or not the recognition of adolescence was good or bad, laws were passed and social changes followed.

In Britain the middle and upper classes tended to favor the extended education of youth, hoping that it would better prepare young people for adulthood and bring about a universal cure-all for society's ills, yet fearing that the teenagers would, when freed from work, spend their time in idleness and delinquency. The lower classes, on the other hand, resented the

lengthening of childhood and keeping young people in school because these reforms took youth out of the work force, and poor families needed the income. When the middle class tried to thrust conformity on the poor in the form of schools, boys' clubs, and other organized activities, lower-class youth tended to resist. Along with poverty, poor housing, disease, and high death rates, crime increased; the reformers discovered that entering the world of "boys' fun" was no panacea for social ills; no simple formulas existed for dealing with adolescents—or with any phase of childhood. The recognition of children and their rights had brought new problems to replace the old.

With children no longer a particular asset to the family income, family size decreased, and there came a greater concern for those who were born. In the early decades of the century, medical assistance, along with better social services, raised standards of child care considerably. Along with attention to the child's physical health came concern for his mental well-being. Gradually the working classes began to press for a national system of education that had real worth and one in which they could play an important role. The first reform was the Education Act of 1918 which finally abolished fees for attendance at all elementary schools and raised the school-leaving age to fourteen. By the 1940s subsequent education and welfare legislation had brought needed reforms that finally, after hundreds of years, allowed British children of all classes to climb the "educational ladder." By World War II what had been the traditional privilege of the few had become the right of the masses.

In America, too, the rights of children were undergoing numerous changes at the turn of the century. Parents heard from all quarters that there were no absolute moral and behavioral standards to uphold and no absolute procedures to follow. In short, all children were different. Kate Douglas Wiggin in *Children's Rights* (1892) summed up the spirit of the time by pointing out that it was up to the parents to recognize the problems of childhood and deal with them according to their best knowledge. The child was not naturally depraved, but indeed had a sense of right and wrong and needed only "gentle guidance." She warned against "overmoralizing" the child. What he needed, she said, were right parental examples and "right mental conditions" in the home and school; and parents must not expect the child to be precocious intellectually or morally. The only way to educate children properly was to awaken their sensibility.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, editor of *Childhood Magazine,* acknowledged that parents were confused because of the rapidly changing social conditions of the time (increase in wealth, imitation of supposed excellence in other nations, conflicting ideas on child rearing, and so on); she advocated that parents take on a new spirit of understanding the child by facing the facts that psychology had revealed. The Victorian ideal of children being "seen

and not heard'' no longer had meaning. Children of such homes, she said, were caricatures and lived unwholesome lives. In *Childhood,* Mrs. Birney said further that parents must balance obedience to the ''universal laws'' of the child's behavior with respect for the individual child, all part of the infinite plan of life.

Even conservative writers argued against excessive restraint and warned against too many ''don'ts.'' Thus, American children, even the poor, by the beginning of the century were beginning to feel a lifting of bonds and confinements.

Like their English counterparts, American children had also worked in factories in the nineteenth century, as many as 100,000 in New York in 1873. And their homes were squalid tenements. When Jacob A. Riis's *The Children of the Poor* (1892) pointed out the exploitation of American children, journalists and social workers took up the cause. Although compulsory education laws already existed, child labor laws banning the employment of boys and girls had to be passed in order to abolish the system. By the 1920s most states had such laws. Although this legislation brought more humane treatment to children, poor families, as in England, were seriously affected by the reduced family income.

When social workers such as Jane Addams and Lillian Wald told the stories of the lives of slum children, the comfortable classes listened, sometimes in horror. Although confused and condescending at first, most Americans eventually believed the child savers and tried diligently to help. As in England, boys' clubs and other organizations designed for youth were viewed as splendid means to aid slum children by showing them alternatives; for immigrant children, they seemed the way to ''Americanize'' them.

Education, along with social welfare agencies, was also taking new directions. At the turn of the century, the National Education Association, which had been founded in 1857, was rapidly expanding. Teacher training institutions were increasing: in 1880 there had been 80 normal schools in the United States; by 1900 there were 264. Many experimental schools, along with the recently introduced kindergarten and the high school, would soon establish a nationwide educational system. Until 1900, American education had been conservative and interested only in teaching certain subjects. (It has been estimated that only 10 percent of American children had high school training.) After 1900, new educational theory provided for additional subjects (drawing, music, nature study, manual training, domestic science, gardening, and others). Such curricula revealed a rethinking about the role of the school in society and about the relationships between teachers and students.

Thus, with the emancipation of the child had come the emancipation of the school. Although new and old studies sometimes conflicted, changes in curricula came surprisingly quickly. Parents and teachers were generally

eager to take on the new ways, since new methods did not disclaim the old ideal of character building, but rather took on the forming of character and good citizenship as their prime targets. Although it was more difficult to teach under the new "softening," children were admonished to do the "right thing" not out of fear of being punished, but as it related to their own interests and activities. Teachers, especially kindergarten teachers, were seen as surrogate parents and were respected accordingly. That they must be expert in their subject matter and knowledge of children was expected. Discipline was no longer based on the rod, but on humane recognition of the child's particular needs and the adult's knowledge of how best to deal with them.

The new ideas about education were borrowed from Thomas Jefferson's belief in the educability of all who possessed enough intelligence to take part in the social process and Horace Mann's belief that poverty, crime, bigotry, and selfishness would disappear if enough educational opportunities were made available. John Dewey, their intellectual heir, added the belief that the right environment, developed intelligently by those who cared, had to be part of the educational process. Dewey and his followers, therefore, devoted their attention to developing the school as a social institution. "Socializing" the child became the leading concept in American education and child rearing. Although generally accepted, the takeover was not without criticism.

Some critics said that such education was "spoonfeeding" and could only bring about laziness and dropping standards. Others said that the new education neglected difficult and demanding tasks and therefore was dishonest in its preparation of students for life. Against this latter charge defenders proclaimed that too much work was cruel; that school pressures, especially on the very young, produced "brain fag" which ultimately undid whatever good education might bring.

William James's *Talks to Teachers* (1900) summed up the situation and brought some calm to the great debate. He pointed out that the new freedom in education held great promise, but there were factors to be watched carefully. Foremost among them was the quality of the teacher and his or her knowledge and sensitivities. One must also acknowledge that not all learning could be exciting, some things by their nature were dull; that competition for grades seemed to be necessary and should not be eliminated thoughtlessly; that not all learning was interesting, but good teachers could challenge the students regardless; and that real character was formed on scruples, the surest way to build security. The new education then was not entirely "new" in that moral development was an important part of its base, but it was an approach far different from what any previous child, American or otherwise, had known before.

Even with improved and compulsory education, some American youth

tended to be independent. From colonial days they had often "cut loose" from their homes, sometimes as early as age thirteen. Now with the new child labor laws prohibiting their work in factories and the like, even more youth joined gangs or became tramps, traveling salesmen, circus roustabouts, evangelists, and so on. Some ended up as vagrants or in prisons, missions, and reformatories. Girls too grew restless; many moved out of their homes and neighborhoods to become clerks, servants, dancers, and actresses; some ended up as beggars and streetwalkers, even prisoners.

Learning from experience was still considered desirable. Many of America's richest men had climbed from apprenticeships to great wealth, with Henry Ford the most notable example. To be in the world of work was still extremely attractive. Some combined school and work by cutting schooling short to study for vocations part time while still enrolled in conventional schools.

Child rearing, like education, also had many voices. Parents were admonished to know what the child-study experts had discovered, although the evidence might be conflicting. Parents were above all to set examples and create a proper atmosphere in every situation. They were to establish steady control at home and work constantly for improved family relationships. And they were to provide religious training.

Since 1900 the notion of infant depravity had been almost totally abandoned. Somewhat guardedly at first, Christian theologians, mostly Protestants, had come to agree with psychologists that the child's will, instincts, interests, energies, and temperament were to be considered only as psychological phenomena without moral overtones. The child was not to be overly idealized as born innocent, but neither was he bad. His neutrality, in addition to the evolutionary theory that life moved from the simple to the complex, made it possible for many theologians to see the development of children as part of the divine plan. The child had only to want to better himself and thereby improve the human race. Protestants, while still believing that the child possessed an immortal soul and that he deserved to have his "divine spark" recognized, accepted these notions as metaphoric ways of describing the spiritual development of the child. In practice, they pursued moral and social improvements rather than theological concerns.

Religious training no longer meant frightening the child by reminding him of his sinfulness or his powerlessness; while heaven was not stressed, neither was the torment of hell. Instead, children were to infer that they had no inherited guilt; they were, in fact, taught that Christ had special concern for them and gave them His protection. It was only that the child's spirit needed development and that was what he must attend do. For such training, precepts and examples were felt to be better than revival meetings and the experience of conversion, which was considered by some authorities to be too shocking. To be religious meant to have self-mastery and self-esteem along with being responsible for others in the community; thus,

both school and church admonished the child to be a good citizen. The Sunday school and its literature were almost entirely devoted to moral development; old concerns with the nature of God, meditation, and the reading of the Bible were no longer primary.

Sectarianism was declining. The child was taught to believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Although children had prayer books designed for them, the prayers emphasized the love, not fear, of God and his son, Jesus Christ. While children frequently memorized Bible verses and prayers, they were usually short and often stressed the importance of love, mercy, faith—and good hygiene.

Although religion was not taught in public schools, some groups insisted that school children from eight to fourteen should read the Old Testament for its heroes, history, and so on, while adolescents should concentrate on Jesus's teachings. Objections to such Bible reading in the school came quickly from some non-Christians, but especially from those groups who feared that reading the Bible would bring about the discontent of Jews, Catholics, women, the poor, and the downtrodden.

While immigrant children had particular problems, no group had a greater need to learn new skills than blacks, 90 percent of whom still lived on small Southern farms at the beginning of World War I. When segregated education provided no hope of necessary help, humanitarians, such as Booker T. Washington, began to form institutions for the improvement of the lives of black young people. Native Americans, too, especially those who wanted to learn the white man's ways, were beginning to be educated, as were immigrant youths of every ethnic and national background.

Most of these young people sought training in the vocations. Subsequently, land-grant colleges, funded by the federal government, were established to provide training in agriculture and the technical arts. In addition to the vocations, some of these institutions offered education in forestry, journalism, teaching, engineering, nursing, and the like, and thus some lower class youth began to enter the professions.

But many problems remained; one of the most serious and far-reaching was prejudice. Jews, women, blacks, Native Americans, and sometimes Catholics were frequent victims of discrimination. And wealth was not always a saving factor. Even well-off young Jews, for example, in the early years of the century had trouble gaining entrance to some universities and, if admitted, had difficulty with social encounters.

Although restrictions based on religion, race, and sex tended to break down as the century progressed, prejudice on all levels of society was far from abolished in American life, with blacks being the most discriminated against—a situation which would not openly erupt until the 1960s.

The coming of the Great Depression in the 1930s followed by World War

II did not dramatically change attitudes toward or the treatment of children and youth in America. While unemployment in the early 1930s caused untold suffering for millions, relative prosperity had returned to many by 1937 and to most by World War II. After the Great Depression, however, more and more young people had begun to work for government and non-political agencies such as health, social welfare, and educational organizations, while work in agriculture and the handicrafts declined. With these changes came a loss of independence. Once anxious to "cut loose" from home and highly organized family lives, American youth from the 1940s on looked more and more to organizations—business, industry, government, and education—for fulfillment.

The New Deal which immediately followed the Depression tended to discredit aristocratic trends and attempted to give new value to egalitarianism through an array of social programs. Although at first viewed with suspicion, especially by the affluent, the federal government's new concern for the health and welfare of the young became widely accepted; as years passed, Americans took it for granted that government would provide children with a more positive life. The schooling of children to promote further equality and a better life was also expected, and educationists set out boldly to take on the reform of an increasingly pluralistic society; schools, as the transmitter of skills and knowledge, molded their products as needed, and education became popular as never before. The "normal" expectation for childen's school lives would be that the child go through a four-level system: the elementary school, the secondary school, college, and the professional school. But millions remained far from the so-called norm. Some, as of old, chose to "cut loose" and pursue careers outside academia, while blacks, Native Americans, and the poor were often so handicapped by poverty and prejudice that they could not cope with mainstream education.

By 1945, in spite of the cataclysmic struggle of World War II when millions of youth died, most American children were valued and far better off than ever before in the history of the human race. Government provided protective laws against exploitation and assault; social agencies watched over their welfare, protecting them, at least in part, even against their own parents if necessary; educational institutions and churches provided for their intellectual and religious development; and parents, as never before, were attentive.

Child rearing followed well-established modes, although many variations existed. But the responsibility of parents for their children's well-being was unquestioned. In spite of the Depression of the 1930s and the World War of the 1940s, mainstream American children were secure. It would be almost two decades before excluded children—blacks, Native Americans, those of ethnic origin, and the poor—would become targets of intense concern. The struggle for their rights would be long and arduous.

ANNOTATED CHRONOLOGY

1900

L. Frank Baum's *The Wizard of Oz* (the first of a famous series of stories, published in Chicago by Hill, which are said to be the first American fantasies; the author attempted to omit disagreeable incidents; illustrated by W. W. Denslow; the author's other work, published by Reilly and illustrated by John R. Neill except as noted, includes *The Best of Hamburgs,* Stoddard, 1886; *Mother Goose in Prose,* Way, 1897, illustrated by Maxfield Parrish; *By the Candalabra's Glare,* illustrated by W. W. Denslow, privately printed, 1898; *Father Goose, His Book,* illustrated by W. W. Denslow, Hill, 1899; *The Songs of Father Goose,* illustrated by W. W. Denslow, Hill, 1900; *Dot and Tot of Merryland,* illustrated by W. W. Denslow, Hill, 1901; *American Fairy Tales,* illustrated by Harry Kennedy, Ike Morgan, and N. P. Hall, Hill, 1901; *The Master Key, An Electrical Fairy Tale,* illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory, Bowen-Merrill, 1901; *The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus,* illustrated by Mary Cowles Clark, Bobbs, 1902; *The Enchanted Island of Yew whereon Prince Marvel Encountered the High Ki of Twi and Other Surprising People,* Bobbs, 1903; *The Surprising Adventures of the Magical Monarch of Mo and His People,* illustrated by Frank Ver Beck, Bobbs, 1903; *The Marvelous Land of Oz,* 1904; *Queen Zixi of Ix,* illustrated by Frederick Richardson, Century, 1905; *The Woggle-Bug Book*, illustrated by Ike Morgan, 1905; *John Dough and the Cherub,* 1906; *Father Goose's Year Book,* illustrated by Walter J. Enright, 1907; *Ozma of Oz,* 1907; *Baum's American Fairy Tales: Stories of Astonishing Adventures of American Boys and Girls with the Fairies of their Native Land,* illustrated by George Kerr, Bobbs, 1908; *Little Dorothy and the Wizard of Oz,* 1908; *The Road to Oz,* 1909; *The Emerald City of Oz,* 1910; *Juvenile Speaker,* illustrated by Neill and M. W. Enright, 1910; *Baum's Own Book for Children,* illustrated by Neill and M. W. Enright, 1911; *The Daring Twins,* illustrated by Pauline Batchelder, 1911; *The Sea Fairies,* 1911; *Phoebe Daring: A Story for Young Folks,* illustrated by J. P. Nuyttens, 1912; *Sky Island,* 1912; *The Little Wizard Series,* six volumes: *Jack Pumpkinhead and the Sawhorse, Little Dorothy and Toto, Ozma and the Little Wizard, The Cowardly Lion and the Hungry Tiger, The Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman, Tik-Tok and the Nome King,* 1913; *The Patchwork Girl of Oz,* 1913; *Tik-Tok of Oz,* 1914; *The Scarecrow of Oz,* 1915; *Rinkitink in Oz,* 1916; *Babes in Birdland,* illustrated by M. W. Enright, 1917; *The Lost Princess of Oz,* 1917; *Glinda of Oz,* 1918; *The Tin Woodman of Oz,* 1918; *The Magic of Oz,* 1919; *Glinda of Oz,* 1920; *Oz-Man Tales,* Neill, 1920; *Jaglon and the Tiger Fairies,* illustrated by Dale Ulrey, 1953; *The Visitors from Oz,* 1960; *Animal Fairy Tales,* the International Wizard of Oz Club, 1969; *A Kidnapped Santa Claus,* illustrated by Frederick Richardson, Bobbs, 1969;

under the pseudonym of Floyd Akers, the author wrote: *The Boy Fortune Hunters in Alaska,* illustrated by Howard Heath, 1908, *The Boy Fortune Hunters in Egypt,* illustrated by Emile Nelson, 1908, *The Boy Fortune Hunters in the Panama,* illustrated by Howard Heath, 1908, *The Boy Fortune Hunters in China,* 1909, *The Boy Fortune Hunters in the Yucatan,* 1910, *The Boy Fortune Hunters in the South Seas,* 1911; under the pseudonym of Laura Bancroft the author wrote: *The Twinkle Tales,* six volumes: *Bandit Jim Crow, Mr. Woodchuck, Prairie Dog Town, Prince Mud-Turtle, Sugar-Loaf Mountain, Twinkle's Enchantment,* illustrated by M. W. Enright, 1906, reissued in one volume titled *Twinkle Chubbins; Their Astonishing Adventures in Nature-Fairyland,* illustrated by M. W. Enright, 1911; *Policeman Bluejay,* illustrated by M. W. Enright, 1908; reissued in 1911 and 1917 as *Babes in Birdland;* under the pseudonym of Capt. Hugh Fitzgerald, the author wrote: *Sam Steele's Adventures on Land and Sea,* illustrated by Howard Heath, 1906; *Sam Steele's Adventures in Panama,* illustrated by Howard Heath, 1907; under the pseudonym of Suzanne Metcalf the author wrote *Annabel; A Novel for Young Folks,* illustrated by H. Putnam Hall, 1906; under the pseudonym of Edith Van Dyne the author wrote: *Aunt Jane's Nieces,* illustrated by Emile Nelson, 1906; *Aunt Jane's Nieces Abroad,* illustrated by Emile Nelson, 1906; *Aunt Jane's Nieces at Millville,* 1908; *Aunt Jane's Nieces At Work,* 1909; *Aunt Jane's Nieces in Society,* 1910; *Aunt Jane's Nieces and Uncle John,* 1911; *The Flying Girl,* illustrated by J. P. Nuyttens, 1911; *The Flying Girl and Her Chum,* illustrated by J. P. Nuyttens, 1912; *Aunt Jane's Nieces On Vacation,* 1912; *Aunt Jane's Nieces Out West,* 1914; *Aunt Jane's Nieces in the Red Cross,* 1915; *Mary Louise,* 1916; *Mary Louise in the Country,* 1916; *Aunt Jane's Nieces on the Ranch,* 1917; *Mary Louise Solves a Mystery,* 1917; *Mary Louise and the Liberty Girls,* 1917; *Mary Louise Adopts a Soldier,* 1919; additional Oz titles by other authors, but published by Reilly, include: Ruth Plumly Thompson's *The Royal Book of Oz,* 1921; *Kabumpo in Oz,* 1922; *The Cowardly Lion of Oz,* 1923; *Grampa in Oz,* 1924; *The Lost King in Oz,* 1925; *The Hungry Tiger in Oz,* 1926; *The Gnome King of Oz,* 1927; *The Giant Hope of Oz,* 1928; *Jack Pumpkinhead of Oz,* 1929; *The Yellow Knight of Oz,* 1930; *The Purple Prince of Oz,* 1932; *Ojo in Oz,* 1933; *Speedy in Oz,* 1934; *The Wishing Horse of Oz,* 1935; *Captain Salt in Oz,* 1936; *Handy Mandy in Oz,* 1937; *The Silver Princess in Oz,* 1938; *Ozoplanning with the Wizard of Oz,* 1939; John R. Neill's *The Wonder City of Oz,* 1940; *The Scalawagons of Oz,* 1940; *Lucky Bucky in Oz,* 1942; *Jack Snow's Magical Mimics in Oz,* illustrated by Frank Kramer, 1946; *The Shaggy Man of Oz,* illustrated by Frank Kramer, 1949; Rachel R. Cosgrove's *The Hidden Valley of Oz,* illustrated by "Dirk" [Dirk Gringuis], 1951; Eloise Jarvis McGraw's and Lauren McGraw Wagner's *Merry Go Round in Oz,* illustrated by Dick Martin, 1963; the author's son, Frank J. (Joslyn)

1900 *continued*

Baum, wrote *The Laughing Dragon of Oz,* illustrated by Milt Youngren, Whitman, 1934). CU, LC, NYPL-A, YU

Frank Gelett Burgess's *Goops and How to Be Them: A Manual of Manners for Polite Infants Inculcating Many Juvenile Virtues both by Precept and Example* (the first of a series of "Goop" books, etiquette books based on negative principles as demonstrated by the "goops," who are unmannerly, whimsical creatures; published in New York by F. A. Stokes, written in verse and illustrated by the author with ninety drawings; the author's other work includes *Vivette,* Copeland and Day, 1897; *The Goop Directory,* Stokes, 1913; *The Goop Encyclopedia,* Stokes, 1916; *New Goops,* Random, 1940; the author wrote the popular verse, "The Purple Cow," for his magazine *The Lark*, which he edited, 1895-1897). UMi

Katherine Pyle's *The Christmas Angel* (a seasonal story, published in Boston by Little, by the co-author of *The Wonder Clock;* the author's other work includes *The Rabbit Witch,* Dutton, 1897; *The Counterpane Fairy,* Dutton, 1898; *Stories in Prose and Verse,* American, 1899; *As the Goose Flies,* Little, 1901; *In the Green Forest,* Little, 1902; *Careless Jane and Other Tales,* Dutton, 1902; *Where the Wind Blows,* Russell, 1902; *Childhood,* Dutton, 1909; *Theodora,* Little, 1907; *Nancy Rutledge,* Little, 1906; *Once Upon a Time in Delaware,* Mercantile, 1911; *Fairy Tales from Many Lands,* Dutton, 1911; *Tales of Two Bunnies,* Dutton, 1913; *Six Little Ducklings,* Dodd, 1915; *Wonder Tales Retold,* Little, 1916; *Two Little Mice,* Dodd, 1917; *Mother's Nursery Tales,* Dutton, 1918; *Tales of Folk and Fairies,* Little, 1919; *Three Little Kittens,* Dodd, 1920; *Tales of Wonder and Magic,* Little, 1920; *Matilda and Other Tales,* Dutton, 1921; *Fairy Tales from Far and Near,* Little, 1922; *The Pearl Fairy Book,* Hutchinson, 1923; *The Black-Eyed Puppy,* Dutton, 1923; *Tales from Greek Mythology,* Lippincott, 1928; *Wonder Tales from Many Lands,* Harrap, 1928; *Tales from Norse Mythology,* Lippincott, 1930; *Charlemagne and His Knights,* Lippincott, 1932; *Heroic Tales from Greek Mythology,* Lippincott, 1934; *Heroic Tales from the Norse,* Lippincott, 1934).

1901

John Burnham's *Jack Ralston; or, The Outbreak of the Nauscopees: A Tale of Life in the Far Northeast of Canada* (an adventure story by Canadian author has a vividly realistic Canadian setting, but conventional plot and unconvincing characters; published in London by T. Nelson).

Ralph Connor's *The Man from Glengarry: A Tale of the Ottawa* (a Canadian author's account of pioneer days in Glengarry County, Ontario; published

in Toronto by Westminster; a sequel, *Glengarry School Days: A Story of Early Days in Glengarry,* was published in Chicago by Revell, 1902; Ralph Connor is the pseudonym of Charles W. Gordon).

Alice Caldwell Hegan's *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch* (a popular story, published in New York by Century, about a poor Irish widow who brings her children up in an atmosphere of cheerfulness, hard work, and godliness; written in dialect; each chapter begins with a thought in verse form, such as "In the mud and scum of things / Something always, always sings!"; the author's full name is Alice Caldwell Hegan Rice; the author's other work includes *Captain June*, Century, 1907, and several adult novels).

Josephine Diebitsch Peary's *The Snow Baby* (a story, illustrated by the author, and published in New York by F. A. Stokes; appeared originally in *St. Nicholas* as "Ahnighito"; the author's other work includes *My Arctic Journal,* Longmans, 1893; *Children of the Arctic,* Stokes, 1903).

Beatrix Potter's *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* (the first of a series of twenty-three famous picture-story, miniature books exquisitely illustrated by the author; this British author-illustrator's other work, published by Warne, includes *The Tailor of Gloucester,* 1902; *The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin,* 1903; *The Tale of Benjamin Bunny,* 1904; *The Tale of Two Bad Mice,* 1904; *The Tale of Mrs. Twiggy-Winkle,* 1905; *The Pie and the Patty-pan,* 1905; *The Tale of Mr. Jeremy Fisher,* 1906; *The Story of a Fierce Bad Rabbit,* 1906; *The Story of Miss Moppet,* 1906; *The Tale of Tom Kitten,* 1907; *The Tale of Jemima Puddle-Duck,* 1908; *The Roly-Poly Pudding,* 1908, retitled *The Tale of Samuel Whiskers,* 1908; *The Tale of the Flopsy Bunnies,* 1909; *Ginger and Pickles,* 1909; *The Tale of Mrs. Tittlemouse,* 1910; *Peter Rabbit's Painting Book,* 1911; *The Tale of Timmy Tiptoes,* 1911; *The Tale of Mr. Tod,* 1912; *The Tale of Pigling Bland,* 1913; *Tom Kitten's Painting Book,* 1917; *Appley Dapply's Nursery Rhymes,* 1917; *The Tale of Johnny Town-Mouse,* 1917; *Cecily Parsley's Nursery Rhymes,* 1922; *Jemima Puddle-Duck's Painting Book,* 1925; *Peter Rabbit's Almanac for 1929,* 1928; *The Fairy Caravan,* 1929; *The Tale of Little Pig Robinson,* 1930; *Sister Anne*, 1932; *Wag-by-Wall*, The Horn Book, 1944; *The Tale of the Faithful Dove,* 1955). PFL, TPL

1902

Lady Gregory's *Cuchulain of Muirthemme: The Story of the Men of the Red Branch of Ulster* (translated from the Celtic; published in London by John Murray; the story of the Cuchulain, legendary Irish hero, written in poetic English with touches of the Irish idiom; the author's other work includes *Gods and Fighting Men,* Murray, 1904). NYPL-B, SIU

1902 *continued*

Walter de la Mare's *Songs of Childhood* (the first major collection of this British poet's distinguished poems for children, originally published under the pseudonym of Walter Ramel; the author's other work includes *The Three Mulla Mulgars,* Duckworth, 1910; *A Child's Day,* Constable, 1912; *Peacock Pie,* Constable, 1913; *Memoirs of a Midget,* Collins, 1921; *Down-Adown-Derry,* Constable, 1922; *Crossings: A Fairy Play,* Beaumont, 1923; *Come Hither,* Constable, 1923; *Broomsticks, and Other Tales,* Constable, 1925; *Miss Jemima,* Blackwell, 1925; *Told Again,* Blackwell, 1927; *Stuff and Nonsense,* Constable, 1927; *Lucy,* Blackwell, 1927; *Tom Tiddler's Ground*, Collins, 1931; *A Froward Child*, Faber, 1934; *The Nap and Other Stories,* London, 1936; *This Year, Next Year,* Faber, 1937; *The Lord Fish, and Other Stories,* Faber, 1933; *Animal Stories,* Faber, 1940; *The Picnic and Other Stories,* London, 1941; *Bells and Grass,* Faber, 1941; *Mr. Bumps and His Monkey,* Lathrop, 1942; *The Magic Jacket and Other Stories,* Faber, 1943; *The Scarecrow and Other Stories,* Faber, 1945; *Collected Stories for Children,* Faber, 1946, was awarded the Carnegie Medal, 1947, which is the British equivalent of the Newbery Medal, given annually since 1936 for a children's book of outstanding merit written by a British subject; *Snow-White*, illustrated by D. Walsh, Hulton, 1952; *Cinderella*, illustrated by Ionicus, Hulton, 1952). TUL

Henry Augustus Shute's *The Real Diary of a Real Boy* (the first of a series of books attempting to capture the real thoughts and activities of children; published in Boston by Everett Press; the author's other work includes a sequel, *Sequil, or Things Which Ain't Finished in the First,* Everett, 1904; *Real Boys,* Donahue, 1905; *Plupy,* Grosset, 1910; *Misadventures of Three Good Boys,* Houghton, 1914; *The Lad with the Downy Chin,* Houghton, 1917; *Brite and Fair,* Cosmopolitan, 1918; *Plupy, the Wirst Yet,* Dorrance, 1929).

1903

Andy Adams's *The Log of a Cowboy: A Narrative of the Old Trail Days* (one of author's several books dealing with Texas cowboy life; illustrated by E. Boyd Smith; the author's other work, published by Houghton except as noted, includes *A Texas Matchmaker*, 1904; *The Outlet*, 1905; *Cattle Brands: A Collection of Western Campfire Stories,* 1906; *Reed Anthony, Cowman: An Autobiography,* 1907; *Wells Brothers: The Young Cattle Kings,* 1911; *The Ranch on the Beaver: A Sequel to "The Wells Brothers,"* 1927; *Why the Chisholm Trail Forks, and Other Tales of the Cattle Country,* 1956; *Trail Drive: A True Narrative of Cowboy Life from Andy Adams' "Log of a Cowboy" edited and illustrated by Glen Rounds,* Holiday House, 1965).

J. M. Barrie's *Peter Pan; or, The Boy Who Would Not Grow Up* (a play produced in London at the Duke of York Theatre and based on an excerpt from the author's book, *Tommy and Grizel,* Cassell, 1900, and the play *The Little White Bird; or, Adventures in Kensington Gardens,* Scribner, 1902, and published by Scribner in novel form in 1928; the author's other work includes *Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens,* illustrated by Arthur Rackham, Scribner, 1906; a narrative version of the play *Peter Pan, Peter Pan and Wendy,* Scribner, 1911, and *Peter Pan: An Afterthought,* or *When Wendy Grew Up,* a play produced in 1908 and later published in prose as *When Wendy Grew Up: An Afterthought,* Nelson, 1957; numerous retellings, adaptations, and illustrated editions have been published). YU

L. Leslie Brooke's *Johnny Crow's Garden* (the first of three Johnny Crow picture books of nonsense verse; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Warne, includes *The Story of the Three Bears,* 1904; *The Story of the Three Pigs,* 1904; *The Golden Goose Book,* 1905; *Johnny Crow's Party,* 1907; *The Tailor and the Crow,* 1911; *Oranges and Lemons,* 1913; *The Man in the Moon,* 1914; *A Nursery Rhyme Picture Book,* 1914; *Ring O' Roses,* 1922; *A Nursery Rhyme Picture Book, No. 2,* 1922; *Little Bo-Peep,* 1922; *Johnny Crow's New Garden,* 1935; *Wee Willie Winkie,* n.d.; illustrated Grimm's *The House in the Wood,* 1910, and Edward Lear's *The Jumblies and Other Nonsense Verse,* 1954). TPL

Jack London's *Call of the Wild* (one of the first American animal adventure stories that realistically presents the relationship between man and dog; published in New York by Macmillan; appropriated by children; the author's other work includes *Sophie Sutherland,* n.p., 1893; *The Son of the Wolf,* Grosset, 1900; *The People of the Abyss,* Grosset, 1903; *The Sea-Wolf,* Grosset, 1904; *The Game,* Donahue, 1905; *White Fang,* Macmillan, 1905; *The Road,* Macmillan, 1907; *Martin Eden,* Grosset, 1909; *South Sea Tales,* Donahue, 1911; *The Cruise of the Snark,* Regent, 1911; *The Son of the Sun,* Grosset, 1912; *John Barleycorn,* Century, 1913; *The Abysmal Brute,* Century, 1913; *The Strength of the Strong,* Grosset, 1914). UCB

Frances Trego Montgomery's *Billy Whiskers; the Autobiography of a Goat* (the first of a series of books about an adventuresome goat; illustrated by W. H. Fry and published by Saalfield; the author's other work, published by Saalfield except as noted, includes *Billy Whiskers' Kids, or Day and Night,* 1903; *The Wonderful Electric Elephant,* 1903; *Billy Whiskers Jr.,* 1904; *On a Lark to the Planets,* 1904; *Christmas with Santa Claus,* 1905; *Frances and the Irrepressibles at Buena Vista Farm,* 1905; *Billy Whiskers' Friends,* Brewer, 1906; *Billy Whiskers Jr. and His Chums,* Brewer, 1907;

1903 *continued*

under the pseudonym of F. G. Wheeler, *Billy Whiskers' Travels,* 1907; *Santa Claus' Twin Brother,* Brewer, 1907; *Dogs and Puppies,* Barse, 1908; *Billy Whiskers' Grandchildren,* Brewer, 1909; *Billy Whiskers Kidnapped,* 1910; *Cats and Kits*, Barse, 1910; *Pigs and Piggies*, Barse, 1910; *Billy Whiskers in an Aeroplane,* 1912; *Cows and Calves,* Barse, 1912; under the pseudonym F. G. Wheeler, *Billy Whiskers At the Circus,* 1913; *Billy Whiskers in Panama,* 1914; *Billy Whiskers in the South,* 1917; *Zip, the Adventures of a Frisky Fox Terrier,* 1917; *Billy Whiskers in Camp,* 1918; *Billy Whiskers in France,* 1919; *Billy Whiskers' Adventures,* illustrated by Paul Hawthorne, 1920; *Billy Whiskers in the Movies,* 1921; *Billy Whiskers Out for Fun,* 1922; *Billy Whiskers' Frolics,* 1923; *Billy Whiskers At Home,* illustrated by C. W. Frank and Frances Brundage, 1924; *Billy Whiskers' Pranks,* 1925; *Billy Whiskers in Mischief,* 1926).

Kate Douglas Wiggin's *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm* (a warm, farm-family story by the founder of the first free kindergarten on the Pacific Coast, 1878-1884; the author's other work, published by Houghton except as noted, includes a sequel of short stories about Rebecca, the *New Chronicles of Rebecca,* 1907, and a play based on both books, written with Charlotte Thompson: *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm: A State o' Maine Play,* French, 1932; *The Story of Patsy; A Reminiscence,* 1883; *The Birds' Christmas Carol,* 1887, and as a play, written with Helen Ingersoll, *The Birds' Christmas Carol,* 1914; *A Summer in a Canyon: A California Story,* 1889; with Nora Archibald Smith, *The Story Hour: A Book for Home and Kindergarten,* 1890; *Timothy's Quest: A Story for Anybody, Young or Old, Who Cares to Read It,* 1890, excerpt from *Timothy's Quest,* published as *Finding A Home,* 1907; *Polly Oliver's Problem: A Story for Girls,* 1893; *The Village Watch-Tower,* 1895; *Nine Love-Songs and a Carol,* 1896; *Marm Lisa,* 1896; *The Diary of a Goose Girl,* 1902; *Half-a-Dozen Housekeepers: A Story for Girls, in Half-a-Dozen Chapters,* Altmus, 1903; *Rose o' the River,* 1905; *The Flag-Raising,* 1907; *The Old Peabody Pew: A Christmas Romance of a Country Church,* 1907; *Susanna and Sue,* 1909; *Homespun Tales: Rose o' the River, The Old Peabody Pew, and Susanna and Sue,* 1909; *Mother Carey's Chickens,* 1911; *The Story of Waitstill Baxter,* 1913; *The Romance of a Christmas Card,* 1916; *Creeping Jenny, and Other New England Stories,* 1924; the author also edited, with her sister Nora A. Smith, *The Golden Numbers: A Book of Verse for Youth,* McClure, 1902; *The Posy Ring: A Book of Verse for Children,* 1903, McClure, reprinted as *Poems Every Child Should Know,* McClure, 1942; *The Fairy Ring,* McClure, 1906, reprinted as *Fairy Stories Every Child Should Know,* McClure, 1942; *Pinafore Palace: A Book of Rhymes for the Nursery,* McClure, 1907; *Magic Casements,* McClure, 1907; *Tales of Laughter: A Third Fairy Book,* McClure, 1908, reprinted as *Tales of Laughter Every Child Should Know,* McClure,

1939; *Arabian Nights: Their Best-Known Tales,* illustrated by Maxfield Parrish, Scribner, 1909; *Tales of Wonder: A Fourth Fairy Book,* Doubleday, 1909, reprinted as *Tales of Wonder Every Child Should Know,* Doubleday, ca. 1941; *An Hour with the Fairies,* Doubleday, 1911; *The Talking Beasts: A Book of Fable Wisdom,* Doubleday, 1911; *Twilight Stories: More Tales for the Story Hour,* 1925). BC

1904

William Frederick Cody's *The Adventures of Buffalo Bill* (a fictional account of the adventures of a colorful Western hero; published by Harper).

Dillon Wallace's *The Lure of the Labrador Wild* (an account of the author's experiences on an expedition to Labrador; published in Chicago by F. Revell; the author's other work includes *Ungava Bob,* F. Revell, 1907; *The Gaunt Gray Wolf,* Fleming and Revell, 1914; and *Grit-a-Plenty,* Fleming and Revell, 1918).

1906

Angela Brazil's *The Fortunes of Philippa* (the first of the author's many popular girl's school stories; published by Blackie; the author's other work, published by Blackie except as noted, includes *A Terrible Tomboy,* Gay and Bird, 1904; *The Third Class at Miss Kaye's,* 1908; *Bosom Friends: A Seaside Story,* Nelson, 1909; *The Nicest Girl in the School,* 1909; *The Manor House School,* 1910; *A Fourth Form Friendship,* 1911; *The New Girl at St. Chad's,* 1911; *A Pair of Schoolgirls,* 1912; *The Leader of the Lower School,* 1913; *The Youngest Girl in the Fifth,* 1913; *The Girls of St. Cyprian's,* 1914; *The School by the Sea,* 1914; *The Jolliest Term on Record,* 1915; *For the Sake of the School,* 1915; *The Luckiest Girl in the School,* 1916; *The Madcap of the School,* 1917; *The Slap-Bang Boys,* Nelson, 1917; *A Patriotic Schoolgirl,* 1918; *For the School Colours,* 1918; *A Harum-Scarum Schoolgirl,* 1919; *The Head Girl at The Gables,* 1919; *Two Little Scamps and a Puppy,* Nelson, 1919; *A Gift from the Sea,* Nelson, 1920; *Loyal to the School,* 1920; *A Popular Schoolgirl,* 1920; *The Princess of the School,* 1920; *A Fortunate Term,* 1921; *Monitress Merle,* 1922; *The School in the South,* 1922; *The Khaki Boys and Other Stories,* Nelson, 1923; *Schoolgirl Kitty,* 1923; *Captain Peggie,* 1924; *Joan's Best Chum,* 1926; *Queen of the Dormitory and Other Stories,* Cassell, 1926; *Ruth of St. Ronan's,* 1927; *At School with Rachel,* 1928; *St. Catherine's College,* 1929; *The Little Green School,* 1931; *Nesta's New School,* 1932, republished as *Amanda's New School,* Armada, 1970; *Jean's Golden Term,* 1934; *The School at The Turrets,* 1935; *An Exciting Term,* 1936; *Jill's Jolliest School,* 1937; *The School on the Cliff,* 1938; *The School on the Moor,* 1939; *The New School at Scawdale,* 1940; *Five Jolly Schoolgirls,* 1941; *The Mystery of the Moated Grange,*

1906 *continued*

1942; *The Secret of the Border Castle,* 1943; *The School in the Forest,* 1944; *Three Terms at Uplands,* 1945; *The School on the Loch,* 1946).

Edgar Rice Burroughs's *Tarzan of the Apes* (one of a popular series of stories about a jungle hero, Tarzan, invented by the author; published in New York by McClurg; the author's other work includes *Tarzan of the Apes,* McClurg, 1914; *Beasts of Tarzan,* McClurg, 1915; *A Princess of Mars,* McClurg, 1917; *The Son of Tarzan,* McClurg, 1917; *The Son of Tarzan,* McClurg, 1917; *The Gods of Mars,* McClurg, 1918; *Tarzan and the Jewels of Opar,* McClurg, 1918; *Jungle Tales of Tarzan,* McClurg, 1919; *The Warlord of Mars,* McClurg, 1919; *Tarzan the Untamed,* McClurg, 1920; *Thuvia, Maid of Mars,* McClurg, 1920; *The Mucker,* McClurg, 1921; *Tarzan the Terrible,* McClurg, 1921; *At the Earth's Core,* McClurg, 1922; *The Chessmen of Mars,* McClurg, 1922; *The Girl from Hollywood,* Macaulay, 1923; *Pellucidar,* McClurg, 1923; *Tarzan and the Golden Lion,* McClurg, 1923; *The Land that Time Forgot,* McClurg, 1924; *Tarzan and the Ant Men,* McClurg, 1924; *The Bandit of Hell's Bend,* McClurg, 1925; *The Cave Girl,* McClurg, 1925; *The Eternal Lover,* McClurg, 1925; *The Mad King*, McClurg, 1926; *The Moon Maid*, McClurg, 1926; *The Outlaw of Torn,* McClurg, 1927; *The Tarzan Twins,* Volland, 1927; *The War Chief,* McClurg, 1927; *The Master Mind of Mars,* McClurg, 1928; *The Monster Men,* McClurg, 1929; *Tarzan and the Lost Empire,* Grosset, 1929; *Tanar of Pellucidar,* Grosset, 1930; *Tarzan At the Earth's Core,* Grosset, 1930; *A Fighting Man of Mars,* Burroughs, 1931; *Tarzan the Invincible,* Burroughs, 1931; *Jungle Girl,* Burroughs, 1932; *Tarzan Triumphant,* Burroughs, 1932; *Apache Devil,* Burroughs, 1933; *Tarzan and the City of Gold,* Burroughs, 1933; *Pirates of Venus,* Burroughs, 1934; *Tarzan and the Lion Man,* Burroughs, 1934; *Lost on Venus,* Burroughs, 1935; *Tarzan and the Leopard Men,* Burroughs, 1935; *Swords of Mars,* Burroughs, 1936; *Tarzan and the Tarzan Twins with Jad-Bal-Ja, the Golden Lion,* Whitman, 1936; *Tarzan's Quest,* Burroughs, 1936; *Back To the Stone Age,* Burroughs, 1937; *The Oakdale Affair; The Rider,* Burroughs, 1937; *The Lad and the Lion,* Burroughs, 1938; *Tarzan and the Forbidden City,* Burroughs, 1938; *Tarzan's Revenge*, Whitman, 1938; *Carson of Venus*, Burroughs, 1939; *Tarzan the Magnificent,* Burroughs, 1939; *The Deputy Sheriff of Comanche County,* Burroughs, 1940; *Synthetic Men of Mars,* Burroughs, 1940; *Land of Terror,* Burroughs, 1944; *Escape on Venus,* Burroughs, 1946; *Tarzan and "The Foreign Legion,"* Burroughs, 1947; *Llana of Gathol,* Burroughs, 1948). LC, PLC, UMi

Norman Duncan's *The Adventures of Billy Topsail* (the first of a series of sea stories about the son of a Newfoundland deep-sea fisherman set at the beginning of the twentieth century; published in New York by Revell).

1907

Louis Maurice Boutet de Monvel's *Joan of Arc* (the well-known story of France's heroine, retold with illustrations done in the typical de Monvel manner; French edition published in 1897; published in English by Century; the author-illustrator's use of pastels, sometimes touched with gold, is also found in his interpretation of Anatole France's *Our Children,* first published in French in 1886; Anatole France is the pseudonym of Jacques Anatole Thibault). NYPL

Selma Lagerlöf's *The Wonderful Adventures of Nils* (translated from the Swedish by Velma S. Howard; illustrated by Mary Hamilton Frye; published in New York by Doubleday, Page; reveals the spirit of Sweden, but suggests the universality of man; originally commissioned as a textbook for Swedish children).

Charles Robinson's *Black Bunnies* (one of the well-known illustrator's books for very young children; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Aesop's Fables,* 1895; *Christmas Dreams,* under the pseudonym of Awfly Weirdly, 1896; *Ten Little Babies,* S.P.C.K., 1905; *Fanciful Fowls,* Dent, 1906; *Peculiar Piggies,* Dent, 1906; *Black Doggies,* Blackie, 1907; *Black Sambos,* Blackie, 1906, *Mother Goose Rhymes,* 1928; and illustrations for Stevenson's *A Child's Garden of Verses,* 1895; Rand's *Lilliput Lyrics,* 1898; *Fairy Tales from Hans Christian Andersen,* with brothers Thomas and William Heath Robinson, 1899; Perrault's *Tales of Passed Times,* 1900; the Lambs' *Stories for Children,* with W. Green, 1902; Jerrold's *The Big Book of Nursery Rhymes,* 1903; Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,* 1907; Burnett's *The Secret Garden,* 1911; Blake's *Songs of Innocence,* with Mary Robinson, 1912; Wilde's *The Happy Prince,* 1913; Irving's *Rip Van Winkle,* 1915; Milne's *Once on a Time,* 1925).

1908

Walter Camp's *The Substitute: A Football Story* (one of several football stories by "The Father of American Football," who rewrote football rules for safety and fair play; the author's other work, published in New York by Appleton, includes *Jack Hall at Yale: A Football Story,* 1909; *Old Ryerson,* 1911; *Danny Fists,* 1913; *Captain Danny,* 1914; *Danny the Freshman,* 1915; and numerous informational books on sports and games).

Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows* (a British animal fantasy published in London by Methuen; well-known illustrated editions by E. H. Shepard, 1933 and 1960, and Arthur Rackham, 1940; the author's other work includes the introduction to *A Hundred Fables of Aesop,* collected by

1908 *continued*

Roger L'Estrange, Dodd, 1898; *Dream Days,* Lane, 1899; *The Golden Age,* illustrated by Maxfield Parrish, Stone and Kimball, 1900; *Bertie's Escapade,* Lippincott, 1949, reissued in 1977; the author served as editor for *The Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children,* Cambridge, 1916). UOx

Emerson Hough's *The Young Alaskans* (a four-volume series describing the life of two young boys in the Alaskan wilderness; published in New York by Harper; the author's other work includes *The Story of the Cowboys,* Appleton, 1897; *The Mississippi Bubble,* Grosset, 1902; *The Law of the Land,* Grosset, 1904; *The Sowing,* n.p., 1909; *The Magnificent Adventure,* 1916; *The Man Next Door,* Appleton, 1917; *The Passing of the Frontier,* Yale, 1918; *The Covered Wagon,* Grosset, 1922).

Nellie McClung's *Sowing Seeds in Danny* (an episodic account of twelve-year-old Pearlie Watson's life in Manitoba; similar to both the *Pollyanna* and *Elsie Dinsmore* books; published in New York by Doubleday).

L. M. Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables* (a story about a young orphan girl, set in Prince Edward Island, Canada, illustrated by M. A. and W. A. J. Claus; published by Page; the sequels show Anne's growing up, her adulthood, and her children; *Anne of Avonlea,* Page, 1909; *Chronicles of Avonlea,* Page, 1912; *Anne of the Island,* Page, 1915; *Anne's House of Dreams,* Page, 1917; *Further Chronicles of Avonlea,* Page, 1920; *Anne of Windy Poplars,* Stokes, 1936; *Anne of Ingleside,* Stokes, 1939; the author's other work includes *Kilmeny of the Orchard,* Page, 1910; *The Story Girl,* Page, 1911; *The Golden Road,* Page, 1913; *Rainbow Valley,* Page, 1919; *Rilla of Ingleside,* Stokes, 1921; *Emily of New Moon,* Stokes, 1923; *Emily Climbs,* Stokes, 1925; *Emily's Quest,* Stokes, 1928; *Magic for Marigold,* Stokes, 1929; *Aunt Becky Began It,* Hodder, 1931; *A Tangled Web,* Stokes, 1931; *Mistress Pat,* Stokes, 1935; *Jane of Lantern Hill,* Stokes, 1937).

Peter Newell's *The Hole Book* (one of the author's books which features an alteration in format, in this case, a hole appears on every page and is incorporated into the illustration; the author was known as "the ink-blot man"; the author's other work includes *Topsys and Turvys,* Century, 1893; *The Slant Book,* Harper, 1910; *The Rocket Book,* Harper, 1912; the author also illustrated books for John Kendrick Bangs, Clifton Johnson, and Frank Stockton, as well as for *Harper's Weekly* and other magazines).

1909

Zane Grey's *The Lost Trail, A Story of Early Days in the Ohio Valley* (a popular "Western" appropriated by older children; published by Burt; the

author's other work, published by Grosset except as noted, includes *Betty Zane,* 1903; *The Heritage of the Desert,* 1910; *Last of the Plainsmen,* 1911; *The Young Forester,* 1910; *The Young Lion Hunter,* Harper, 1911; *The Young Pitcher,* Harper, 1911; *Desert Gold,* 1912; *Ken Ward in the Jungle,* 1912; *Riders of the Purple Sage,* 1912; *The Light of Western Stars,* 1914; *The Lone Star Ranger,* 1915; *The Rainbow Trail,* 1915; *The Border Scouts,* 1918; *Raiders of Spanish Peaks,* 1918; *Majesty's Rancho,* 1920; *The Man of the Forest,* 1920; *The Red-Headed Outfield,* 1920; *The Mysterious Rider,* 1921; *The Day of the Beast,* 1922; *The Call of the Canyon,* 1925; *The Deer Stalker,* 1925; *The Thundering Herd,* 1925; *Don, the Story of a Lion Dog,* Harper, 1926; *Forlorn River,* 1927; *Fighting Caravans,* Harper, 1929; *Arizona Ames,* 1932; *The Drift Fence,* Harper, 1932; *The Roaring U.P. Trail,* 1932; *The Hash Knife Outfit,* 1933; *Code of the West,* Harper, 1934; *Knights of the Range,* 1936; *The Lost Wagon Train,* 1936; *An American Angler in Australia,* Harper, 1937; *King of the Royal Mounted and the Great Jewel Mystery,* Whitman, 1939; *King of the Royal Mounted,* Whitman, 1946; *King of the Royal Mounted and the Ghost Guns of Roaring River,* Whitman, 1946; *The Maverick Queen,* 1950; *The Dude Ranger,* Harper, 1951; *Captives of the Desert,* Harper, 1952; *Lost Pueblo,* 1954; *Black Mesa,* Harper, 1955). OHS

Gene Stratton Porter's *Girl of the Limberlost* (one of several popular "girls' novels," set in the great Limberlost Swamp of Indiana, which emphasizes the elements of nature; published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *The Song of the Cardinal,* Bobbs, 1902; *Freckles,* Grosset, 1904; *At the Foot of the Rainbow,* Grosset, 1908; *Birds of the Bible,* Grosset, 1909; *Music of the Wild,* Caton, 1910; *The Harvester,* Doubleday, 1911; *Laddie,* Grosset, 1913; *Michael O'Halloran,* Doubleday, 1915; *Friends in Feathers,* Doubleday, 1917; *The Keeper of the Bees,* Grosset, 1925; Gene is the nickname of Geneva Stratton Porter).

1910

Joseph Altsheler's *Horsemen of the Plains: A Story of the Great Cheyenne War* (one of the author's many popular books describing life on the frontier; illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull; published in New York by Macmillan; the author, noted for his coverage of great and meaningful periods of history, has been compared to James Fenimore Cooper; the author's other work, published by Appleton except as noted, includes *The Hidden Mine,* Tait, 1896; *The Sun of Saratoga: A Romance of Burgoyne's Surrender,* 1897; *A Soldier of Manhattan, and His Adventures at Ticonderoga and Quebec,* 1897; *The Herald of the West: An American Story of 1811-1815,* 1898; *The Rainbow of Gold,* Continental, 1898; *The Last Rebel,* Lippincott, 1900; *In Circling Camps: A Romance of the Civil War,* 1900; *In*

1910 *continued*

Hostile Red: A Romance of the Monmouth Campaign, Doubleday, 1900; *The Wilderness Road: A Romance of St. Clair's Defeat and Wayne's Victory,* 1901; *My Captive,* 1902; *Before the Dawn: A Story of the Fall of Richmond,* Doubleday, 1903; *Guthrie of the Times: A Story of Success,* illustrated by F. R. Gruger, Doubleday, 1904; *The Candidate: A Political Romance,* Harper, 1905; *The Young Trailers: A Story of Early Kentucky,* 1907; *The Forest Runners: A Story of the Great War Trail in Early Kentucky,* 1908; *The Recovery: A Story of Kentucky,* Lovell, 1908; *The Free Rangers: A Story of Early Days Along the Mississippi,* 1909; *The Last of the Chiefs: A Story of the Great Sioux War,* 1909; *The Riflemen of the Ohio: A Story of the Early Days Along "The Beautiful River,"* 1910; *The Quest of the Four: The Story of the Comanches and Buena Vista,* 1911; *The Scouts of the Valley: A Story of Wyoming and the Chemung,* 1911; *The Border Watch: A Story of the Great Chief's Last Stand,* 1912; *The Texan Star: The Story of a Great Fight for Liberty,* 1912; *Apache Gold,* 1913; *The Texan Scouts: A Story of the Alamo and Goliad,* 1913; *The Texan Triumph: A Romance of the San Jacinto Campaign,* 1913; *The Guns of Bull Run: A Story of the Civil War's Eve,* 1914; *The Guns of Shiloh: A Story of the Great Western Campaign,* 1914; *The Sword of Antietam: A Story of the Nation's Crisis,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1914; *The Scouts of Stonewall: The Story of the Great Valley Campaign,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1914; *The Forests of Swords: A Story of Paris and the Marne,* illustrated by Chalres L. Wrenn, 1915; *The Guns of Europe,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1915; *The Rock of Chickamunga: A Story of the Western Crisis,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1915; *The Hosts of the Air: The Story of a Quest in the Great War,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1915; *The Star of Gettysburg: A Story of Southern High Tide,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1915; *The Keepers of the Trail: A Story of the Great Woods,* illustrated by D. C. Hutchinson, 1916; *The Shades of the Wilderness: A Story of Lee's Great Stand,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1916; *The Tree of Appomattox: A Story of the Civil War's Close,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1916; *The Hunters of the Hills: A Story of the Great French and Indian War,* illustrated by D. C. Hutchinson, 1916; *The Eyes of the Woods: A Story of the Ancient Wilderness,* illustrated by D. C. Hutchinson, 1917; *The Rulers of the Lakes: A Story of George and Champlain,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1917; *The Shadow of the North: A Story of Old New York and a Lost Campaign,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1917; *The Great Sioux Trail: A Story of Mountain and Plain,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1918; *The Lost Hunters: A Story of Wild Man and Great Beasts,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1917; *The Masters of the Peaks: A Story of the Great North Woods,* 1918; *The Lords of the*

Wild: A Story of the Old New York Border, illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1919; *The Sun of Quebec: A Story of a Great Crisis,* illustrated by Charles L. Wrenn, 1919). LC

Thornton Waldo Burgess's *Old Mother West Wind* (the first of a eight-volume series of popular books combining realism and fantasy in an attempt to explain natural phenomena; published in Boston by Little, Brown; illustrated by Harrison Cady; the author's other work, published by Little, Brown except as noted, includes *Mother West Wind's Children,* 1911; *The Boy Scouts of Woodcraft Camp,* Penn, 1921; *Mother West Wind's Animal Friends,* 1912; *The Adventures of Johnny Chuck,* 1913; *The Adventures of Reddy Fox,* 1913; *The Boy Scouts on Swift River,* Penn, 1913; *Mother West Wind's Neighbors,* 1913; *The Adventures of Jerry Muskrat,* 1914; *The Adventures of Mr. Mocker,* 1914; *The Adventures of Peter Cottontail,* 1914; *The Adventures of Unc' Billy Possum,* 1914; *The Boy Scouts on Lost Trail,* Penn, 1914; *The Adventures of Chatterer, the Red Squirrel,* 1915; *The Adventures of Danny Meadow Mouse,* 1915; *The Adventures of Grandfather Frog,* 1915; *The Adventures of Sammy Jay,* 1915; *The Boy Scouts in a Trapper's Camp,* Penn, 1915; *Mother West Wind "Why" Stories,* 1915; *The Adventures of Buster Bear,* 1916; *The Adventures of Old Man Coyote,* 1916; *The Adventures of Old Mr. Toad,* 1916; *The Adventures of Prickly Porky,* 1916; *Mother West Wind "How" Stories,* 1916; *Mother West Wind "When" Stories,* 1917; *The Adventures of Bobby Coon,* Little, 1918; *The Adventures of Jimmy Skunk,* Little, 1918; *Happy Jack,* 1918; *Mother West Wind "Where" Stories,* 1918; *The Adventures of Bob White,* 1919; *The Adventures of Ol' Mistah Buzzard,* 1919; *The Adventures of Poor Mrs. Quack,* 1919; *The Burgess Bird Book for Children,* 1919; *Mrs. Peter Rabbit,* 1919; *Bowser, the Hound,* 1920; *The Burgess Animal Book for Children,* 1920; *Old Granny Fox,* 1920; *Lightfoot the Deer,* 1921; *Tommy's Change of Heart,* 1921; *Tommy's Wishes Come True,* 1921; *Blacky the Crow,* 1922; *Whitefoot the Wood Mouse,* 1922; *The Burgess Flower Book for Children,* 1923; *Buster Bear's Twins,* 1923; *Billy Mink,* 1924; *Little Joe Otter,* 1925; *The Christmas Reindeer,* Macmillan, 1926; *Jerry Muskrat At Home,* 1926; *Cubby Bear Has a Mind of His Own,* Whitman, 1927; *Longlegs the Heron,* 1927; *Baby Possum's Queen Voyage,* Stoll, 1928; *Digger the Badger Decides To Stay,* Stoll, 1928; *Grandfather Frog Fools Farmer Brown's Boy,* Eggers, 1928; *Grandfather Frog Gets a Ride,* Stoll, 1928; *A Great Joke on Jimmy Skunk,* Stoll, 1928; *Happy Jack Squirrel Helps Unc' Billy,* Stoll, 1928; *The Neatness of Bobby Coon,* Stoll, 1928; *Peter Rabbit Learns to Use His New Coat,* Eggers, 1928; *Birds You Should Know,* 1933; *The Burgess Seashore Book for Children,* 1929; *The Wishing-Stone Stories,* 1924; *Tales from the Storyteller's House,* 1937;

1910 *continued*

The Big Thornton Burgess Storybook, Grosset, 1937; *While the Story-log Burns,* 1937; *Bobby Coon's Mistake,* Platt, 1940; *Paddy's Surprise Visitor,* Platt, 1940; *Peter Rabbit Proves a Friend,* Platt, 1940; *Reddy Fox's Sudden Engagement,* Platt, 1940; *A Robber Meets His Match,* Platt, 1940; *Young Flash the Deer,* Platt, 1940; *Little Pete's Adventure,* McLoughlin, 1941; *Animal Stories,* Platt, 1942; *Little Chuck's Adventure,* McLoughlin, 1942; *Little Red's Adventure,* McLoughlin, 1942; *On the Green Meadows,* 1944; *At Smiling Pool, A Book of Nature Stories,* 1945; *The Crooked Little Path,* 1946; *The Dear Old Briar Patch,* 1947; *Along Laughing Brook,* 1949; *Baby Animal Stories,* Grosset, 1949; *A Thornton Burgess Picture Story Book,* Garden City, 1950; *At Paddy Beaver's Pond; A Book of Nature Stories,* 1950; *The Littlest Christmas Tree,* Wonder, 1954; *Peter Rabbit and Reddy Fox,* Wonder, 1954; *Aunt Sally's Friends in Fur,* 1955; *Stories Around the Year,* Grosset, 1955). LC, UWi

Eleanor Hull's *The Boy's Cuchulain: Heroic Legends of Ireland* (a collection of retellings of the Irish Cuchulain saga and related cycles of stories based on and faithful to a variety of important sources; published in New York by Crowell).

E. Boyd Smith's *Chicken World* (a sensitive picture book that presents an unusual theme and treatment of the subject: life in a chicken yard; published in New York by G. P. Putnam; the author-illustrator's other work includes *My Village,* Scribner, 1896; *The Story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith,* Houghton, 1906; *The Story of Noah's Ark,* Houghton, 1909; *The Seashore Book,* Houghton, 1912; *The Railroad Book,* 1913; *In the Land of Make Believe,* Holt, 1916; *The Country Book,* Stokes, 1924; *So Long Ago,* Mifflin, 1944).

1911

John Masefield's *Jim Davis* (a poetic adventure story filled with the spirit of the Devon coast; published in London by Wells, Gardner and Darton; the author's other work includes *Martin Hyde: the Duke's Messenger,* Wells, 1910; *A Book of Discoveries,* Wells, 1910; *The Midnight Folk,* Heineman, 1927; *The Box of Delights,* Heinemann, 1935).

Lucy Fitch Perkins's *The Dutch Twins* (the first of a series of realistic stories about twins in other lands; published by Houghton, Mifflin; the author also wrote stories about twins living in different historical periods; the author's other work, published by Houghton except as noted, includes *Robin Hood,* Stokes, 1906; *The Twenty Best Fairy Tales of Andersen, Grimm and Miss Muloch,* Stokes, 1907; *A Book of Joys,* McClurg, 1907;

In Shakespeare's Day, 1907; *The Japanese Twins,* 1912; *The Irish Twins,* 1913; *The Eskimo Twins,* 1914; *The Mexican Twins,* 1915; *The Cave Twins,* 1916; *The Belgian Twins,* 1917; *The Spartan Twins,* 1918; *The French Twins,* 1918; *The Scotch Twins,* 1919; *Cornelia,* 1919; *The Italian Twins,* 1920; *The Puritan Twins,* 1921; *The Swiss Twins,* 1922; *The Filipino Twins,* 1923; *The Colonial Twins of Virginia,* 1920; *The American Twins of 1812,* 1925; *Mr. Chick, His Travels and Adventures,* 1926; *The American Twins of the American Revolution,* 1926; *The Pioneer Twins,* 1927; *The Farm Twins,* 1928; *Kit and Kat, More Adventures of the Dutch Twins,* 1929; *The Indian Twins,* 1930; *The Pickaninny Twins,* 1931; *The Norwegian Twins,* 1933; *The Spanish Twins,* 1934; *The Chinese Twins,* 1935). CCBC

Caroline Snedeker's *The Coward of Thermopylae* (republished in 1912 as *The Spartan,* first of a series of historical novels set in ancient times; published by Doubleday except as noted; the author's other work includes an American period piece, *Downright Denecy,* 1927; *Perilous Seat,* 1923; *Theras and His Town,* 1924; *Beckoning Road,* 1929; *The Black Arrowhead,* 1929; *The Town of the Fearless,* 1931; *Uncharted Ways,* 1935; *Forgotten Daughter,* 1933; *White Isle,* 1940; *Luke's Quest,* 1947; *Triumph for Flavius,* Lothrop, 1954; *Lysis Goes to the Play,* Lothrop, 1962).

1912

Mary Grant Bruce's *Mates At Billabong* (one of a series of popular books set in Australia and often referred to as the "Billabong Books"; published by Ward; the Australian author's other work, published by Ward Lock except as noted, includes *A Little Bush Maid,* 1910; *Mates at Billabong,* 1911; *Timothy in Bushland,* 1912; *Glen Eyre,* 1912; *Norah of Billabong,* 1913; *Gray's Hollow,* 1914; *From Billabong to London,* 1915; *Jim and Wally,* 1916; *'Possum,* 1917; *Dick,* 1918; *Captain Jim,* 1919; *Dick Lester of Kurrajong,* 1920; *Rossiter's Farm,* Whitcombe and Tombs, 1920; *Back to Billabong,* 1921; *The Cousin from Town,* Whitcombe and Tombs, 1922; *The Stone Axe of Burkamukk,* 1922; *The Twins of Emu Plains,* 1923; *Billabong's Daughter,* 1924; *The Houses of the Eagle,* 1925; *Hugh Stanford's Luck,* Cornstalk, 1925; *The Tower Rooms,* 1926; *Robin,* Cornstalk, 1926; *Billabong Adventurers,* 1927; *Anderson's Jo,* Cornstalk, 1927; *Golden Fiddles,* 1928; *The Happy Traveller,* 1929; *Bill of Billabong,* 1931; *Road to Adventure,* 1932; *Billabong's Luck,* 1933; *"Seahawk,"* 1934; *Wings above Billabong,* 1935; *Circus Ring,* 1936; *Billabong Gold,* 1937; *Told by Peter,* 1938; *Son of Billabong,* 1939; *Karalta,* Angus and Robertson, 1941; *Billabong Riders,* 1942).

Howard Garis's *Uncle Wiggly's Adventures* (one of a series of popular books featuring the adventures of a rabbit; illustrated by Lansing Campbell and published by Fenno; the author's other work includes *The King*

1912 *continued*

of Unadilla, Ogilvie, 1903; *Isle of Black Fire,* Lippincott, 1904; *The White Crystals*, Little, 1904; *From Office Boy to Reporter*, Chatterton, 1907; *Larry Dexter, Reporter,* Grosset, 1907; *Larry Dexter's Great Search*, Grosset, 1909; *Dick Hamilton's Cadet Days*, Grosset, 1910; *Dick Hamilton's Fortune,* Grosset, 1910; *Johnny and Billie Bushytail,* Fenno, 1910; *Those Smith Boys,* Fenno, 1910; *Dick Hamilton's Steam Yacht,* Goldsmith, 1911; *Dick Hamilton's Football Team,* Goldsmith, 1912; *The Island Boys,* Fenno, 1912; *Jackie and Peetie Bow Wow,* Fenno, 1912; *Larry Dexter and the Bank Mystery,* Grosset, 1912; *Larry Dexter and the Stolen Boy,* Grosset, 1912; *Lulu, Alice, and Jimmie Wibblewobble,* Fenno, 1912; *Those Smith Boys on the Diamond,* Fenno, 1912; *Three Little Trippertots,* Graham, 1912; *Three Little Trippertots on Their Travels,* Graham, 1912; *Buddy and Brighteyes Pigg,* Burt, 1913; *Camp Fire Girls on the Ice,* Fenno, 1913; *Camp Fire Girls,* Fenno, 1913; *Uncle Wiggly's Fortune,* Burt, 1913; *Uncle Wiggly Longears,* Fenno, 1915; *Buddy and Bawly No-Tail,* Fenno, 1915; *Daddy Takes Us Hunting Birds,* Fenno, 1916; *Uncle Wiggly and Mother Goose,* Fenno, 1916; *Jacko and Jumpo Kinky-tail,* Burt, 1917; *Uncle Wiggly in the Woods,* Burt, 1917; *The Venture Boys Afloat,* Harper, 1917; *The Curlytops at Uncle Frank's Ranch,* Cupples, 1918; *The Curlytops on Star Island,* Cupples, 1918; *The Curlytops Snowed In,* Cupples, 1928; *Uncle Wiggly and Alice in Wonderland,* Fenno, 1918; *Uncle Wiggly on the Farm,* Burt, 1918; *The Venture Boys in Camp,* Harper, 1918; *Toodle and Voodle Flat-Tale,* Burt, 1919; *Rick and Ruddy; the Story of a Boy and His Dog,* Milton Bradley, 1920; *Uncle Wiggly and Baby Bunty,* Burt, 1920; *Uncle Wiggly's Rheumatism,* Burt, 1920; *Rick and Ruddy in Camp,* Milton Bradley, 1921; *The Curlytops and Their Playmates,* Cupples, 1922; *Rick and Ruddy Afloat,* Milton Bradley, 1922; *Uncle Wiggly, Indian Hunter,* Graham, 1922; *Uncle Wiggly's Ice Cream Party,* Graham, 1922; *Uncle Wiggly's June Bug Friends,* Graham, 1922; *Uncle Wiggly's Silk Hat,* Graham, 1922; *Uncle Wiggly's Woodland Games,* Graham, 1922; *The Curlytops in the Woods,* Cupples, 1923; *Rick and Ruddy Out West,* Milton Bradley, 1923; *The Adventures of Uncle Wiggly, the Bunny Rabbit Gentleman with the Twinkling Pink Nose,* illustrated by Lansing Campbell, Newark, N.J., Graham, 1924; *The Curlytops at Sunset Beach,* Cupples, 1924; *Rick and Ruddy on the Trail,* Milton Bradley, 1924; *Two Wild Cherries in the Woods,* Milton Bradley, 1924; *Uncle Wiggly and the Pirates,* Graham, 1924; *Uncle Wiggly at the Beach,* Graham, 1924; *Uncle Wiggly Goes Swimming,* Graham, 1924; *Uncle Wiggly on Roller Skates,* Graham, 1924; *Uncle Wiggly on the Flying Rug,* Graham, 1924; *Uncle Wiggly's Funny Auto*, Graham, 1924; *The Curlytops Touring Around*, Cupples, 1925; *Tom Cardiff's Circus,* Milton Bradley, 1926; *Tom Cardiff in the Big Top,* Milton Bradley, 1927; *The Uncle Wiggly Book,* Appleton,

1927; *Uncle Wiggly's Water-Spout,* Graham, 1927; *The Curlytops Growing Up,* Cupples, 1928; *Tuftoo the Clown,* illustrated by James Daugherty, Appleton, 1928; *Buddy and His Winter Fun,* Cupples, 1929; *Buddy on the Farm,* Cupples, 1929; *Buddy in School,* Cupples, 1929; *Chad of Knob Hill,* Little, 1929; *Uncle Wiggly and the Alligator,* Graham, 1929; *Uncle Wiggly's Ice Boat,* Graham, 1929; *Uncle Wiggly's Make Believe Tarts,* Graham, 1929; *Uncle Wiggly's Rolling Hoop,* Graham, 1929; *Uncle Wiggly's Squirt Gun,* Graham, 1929; *Uncle Wiggly's Wash Tub Ship,* Graham, 1929; *The Bear Hunt,* McLoughlin, 1930; *Buddy and His Chum,* Cupples, 1930; *Buddy at Rainbow Lake,* Cupples, 1930; *The Face in the Dismal Cavern,* McLoughlin, 1930; *The Gypsy Camp,* McLoughlin, 1930; *Mystery Boys in Ghost Canyon,* Milton Bradley, 1930; *The Mystery of the Brass Bound Box,* McLoughlin, 1930; *On the Showman's Trail,* McLoughlin, 1930; *Uncle Wiggly's Bungalow,* Burt, 1930; *Buddy and His Flying Balloon,* Cupples, 1931; *Buddy at Pine Beach*, Cupples, 1931; *The Curlytops at Happy House,* Cupples, 1931; *Mystery Boys at Round Lake,* Milton Bradley, 1931; *Uncle Wiggly's Airship,* Platt, 1931; *Uncle Wiggly's Icicle Spear,* Graham, 1931; *Uncle Wiggly's Jumping Boots,* Graham, 1931; *Uncle Wiggly's Travels,* Burt, 1931; *Buddy on Mystery Mountain,* Cupples, 1932; *The Curlytops at the Circus,* Cupples, 1932; *Buddy on Floating Island,* Cupples, 1933; *Rocket Riders Across the Ice,* Burt, 1933; *Rocket Riders in Stormy Seas,* Burt, 1933; *Uncle Wiggly's Picnic Party,* Burt, 1933; *Buddy and the Secret Cave,* Cupples, 1934; *Rocket Riders in the Air,* Burt, 1934; *Buddy and His Cowboy Pal,* Cupples, 1935; *Buddy and the Indian Chief,* Cupples, 1936; *Teddy and the Mystery Dog,* Cupples, 1936; *Teddy and the Mystery Monkey,* Cupples, 1936; *Uncle Wiggly's Auto Sled,* Whitman, 1936; *Uncle Wiggly's Holidays,* Whitman, 1936; *Uncle Wiggly's Visit to the Farm,* Whitman, 1936; *Buddy and the Arrow Club,* Cupples, 1937; *Teddy and the Mystery Cat,* Cupples, 1937; *Uncle Wiggly's Surprises,* Blue Ribbon, 1937; *Buddy At Lost River,* Cupples, 1938; *Teddy and the Mystery Parrot,* Cupples, 1938; *Buddy on the Trail,* Cupples, 1939; *Teddy and the Mystery Pony,* Cupples, 1939; *Uncle Wiggly's Automobile,* Platt, 1939; *Buddy in Deep Valley,* Cupples, 1940; *Teddy and the Mystery Deer,* Cupples, 1940; *Uncle Wiggly in the Country,* Platt, 1940; *Uncle Wiggly's Picture Book,* illustrated by Lansing Campbell, Platt, 1940; *Buddy At Red Gate,* Cupples, 1941; *Teddy and the Mystery Goat,* Cupples, 1941; *Buddy in Dragon Swamp,* Cupples, 1942; *Uncle Wiggly and the Little Tails,* Platt, 1942; *Buddy's Victory Club,* 1943; *Buddy and the G-Man Mystery,* Cupples, 1944; *Buddy and His Fresh-Air Camp,* Cupples, 1947; *Uncle Wiggly's Happy Days,* Platt, 1947; *Uncle Wiggly & Jackie and Peetie Bow Wow,* Platt, 1952; *Uncle Wiggly and His Friends,* Platt, 1955; the author's wife, Lilian Garis, also wrote many popular "girls" books, published by Grosset except as noted: *The Girl Scout Pioneers,* Cupples, 1920; *The Girl Scouts At Sea*

1912 *continued*

Crest, Cupples, 1920; *The Girl Scouts at Rocky Ledge,* Cupples, 1922; *Gloria: A Girl and Her Dad,* 1923; *Joan,* 1924; *Joan's Garden of Adventure,* 1924; *Nancy Brandon: Enthusiast,* Milton Bradley, 1924; *Connie Loring's Ambition,* 1925; *Connie Loring's Dilemma,* 1925; *Nancy Brandon: Idealist,* Milton Bradley, 1925; *Nancy Brandon's Mystery,* Milton Bradley, 1925; *A Girl Called Ted,* 1929; *Ted and Tony: Two Girls of Today,* 1929; *Sally for Short,* 1930; *Sally Found Out,* 1930; *Judy Jordan,* 1931; *Judy Jordan's Discovery,* 1931; *The Forbidden Trail,* 1933; *The Ghost of Melody Lane,* 1933; *The Tower Secret,* 1933; *The Wild Warning,* 1934; *Terror at Moaning Cliff,* 1935; *Dragon of the Hills,* 1936; *The Mystery of Stingyman's Alley,* 1938; *The Secret of the Kashmir Shawl,* 1939; *The Hermit of Proud Hill*, 1940; authors wrote many Stratemeyer Syndicate books). UMi

William Heath Robinson's *Bill the Minder* (story written and illustrated by well-known British artist; published by Constable; author has illustrated Andersen's *Fairy Tales* with brothers, T. H. Robinson and Charles Robinson and de la Mare's *Peacock Pie;* author-illustrator's other work includes *Uncle Lubin,* Dutton, n.d.).

James Stephens's *The Crock of Gold* (a poetic prose fantasy by an Irish author and poet, published by Small; the author's other work includes *The Charwoman's Daughter [Mary, Mary],* Macmillan, 1912; *The Adventures of Seumas Beg,* Macmillan, 1915; *Green Branches,* 1916; *Deirdre,* 1923; *The Collected Poems of James Stephens,* Macmillan, 1926; *The Outcast,* Faber, 1929; *Kings and the Moon,* Macmillan, 1938).

Jean Webster's *Daddy-Long-Legs* (a popular story of an orphan girl which appeared originally as a serial in the *Ladies' Home Journal,* April to September 1912; published in New York by Grosset; the author's other work includes *When Patty Went to College,* Century, 1903; *The Wheat Princess,* Century, 1905; *Jerry Junior,* Grosset, 1907; *Much Ado About Peter,* Doubleday, 1909; *Just Patty,* Century, 1911).

Dikken Zwilgmeyer's *Johnny Blossom* (translated from the Norwegian by Emile Poulsson; published in Boston by Pilgrim Press; a warm family story set in Norway; the author's other work includes *What Happened to Inger Johanne,* Lothrop, 1919, one of a series of books about small-town life in Norway).

1913

Eleanor H. Porter's *Pollyana* (a popular story of an orphan who learns to live with two spinster aunts; published in Boston by Page; illustrated by

Stockton Mulford; the author's other work includes *Cross Currents,* Wilde, 1907; *Miss Billy,* Page, 1911; *The Story of Marco,* Burt, 1911; *Miss Billy-Married,* Page, 1914; *Pollyana Grows Up,* Page, 1915; *Just David,* Grosset, 1916; *Across the Years,* Houghton, 1919; *Dawn,* Houghton, 1919; *Mary Marie,* Houghton, 1920).

Arthur Rackham's *Mother Goose. The Old Nursery Rhymes* (a collection of traditional rhymes with ninety-eight illustrations by Rackham, published by Heinemann; the illustrator's other work includes *Some British Ballads,* Constable, 1919, and *The Allies' Fairy Book,* Heinemann, 1916; illustrations for Martineau's *Feats on the Fjord,* 1899; the Lambs' *Tales from Shakespeare,* 1899; Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* 1900; the Grimms' *Fairy Tales,* 1900; Dana's *Two Years Before the Mast,* 1904; Irving's *Rip Van Winkle,* 1905; Barrie's *Peter Pan,* 1906; Kipling's *Puck of Pook's Hill,* 1906; Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,* 1907; *Aesop's Fables,* 1912; Dickens's *A Christmas Carol,* 1915; Malory's *The Romance of King Arthur and His Knights,* 1917; Steel's *English Fairy Tales,* 1918; Evans's *Cinderella,* 1919; Milton's Comus, 1921; Hawthorne's *The Wonder Book,* 1922; Bianco's *Poor Cecco,* 1925; Irving's *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow,* 1928; Moore's *The Night Before Christmas,* 1931; Ruskin's *The King of the Golden River,* 1932; Andersen's *Fairy Tales,* 1932; Rossetti's *Goblin Market,* 1933; Browning's *The Pied Piper of Hamelin,* 1934; Ibsen's *Peer Gynt,* 1936; Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows,* 1940). PFL

James Willard Schultz's *Sinopah, the Indian Boy* (a story based on the traditions and customs of the Pikuni tribe of the Blackfeet with whom the author lived for a time; illustrated by E. Boyd Smith; published in New York by Houghton; the author's other work, published by Houghton except as noted, includes *My Life As An Indian: The Story of a Red Woman and a White Man in the Lodges of the Blackfeet,* illustrated with photos by George Bird Grinnell, Doubleday, 1907; *With the Indians in the Rockies,* illustrated by George Varian, 1912; *The Quest of the Fish-Dog Skin,* illustrated by George Varian, 1913; *On the Warpath,* illustrated by George Varian, 1914; *Apauk, Caller of Buffalo,* 1916; *Blackfeet Tales of Glacier National Park,* 1916; *The Gold Cache,* illustrated by George Varian, 1917; *Bird Woman (Sacajawea), the Guide of Lewis and Clark,* 1918; *Lone Bull's Mistake: A Lodge Pole Chief Story,* illustrated by George Varian, 1918; *Rising Wolf, the White Blackfoot: Hugh Monroe's Story of His First Year on the Plains,* illustrated by Frank E. Schoonover, 1919; *Running Eagle, the Warrior Girl,* 1919; *The Dreadful River Cave: Chief Black Elk's Story,* illustrated by Harold Cue, 1920; *In the Great Apache Forest: The Story of a Lone Boy Scout,* 1920; *The War-Trail Fort: Further*

1913 *continued*

Adventures of Thomas Fox and Pitamakan, illustrated by George Varian, 1921; *Siezer of Eagles,* illustrated by F. E. Schoonover, 1922; *The Trail of the Spanish Horse,* illustrated by George Varian, 1922; *Friends of My Life as an Indian,* 1923; *Plumed Snake Medicine,* illustrated by Frank E. Schoonover, 1924; *Sahtaki and I,* 1924; *Questers of the Desert,* illustrated by Frank E. Schoonover, 1925; *William Jackson, Indian Scout: His True Story Told by His Friend,* 1926; *Signposts of Adventure: Glacier National Park As the Indians Know It,* 1926; *Sun Woman: A Novel,* 1926; *Red Crow's Brother: Hugh Monroe's Story of His Second Year on the Plains,* illustrated by F. E. Schoonover, 1927; *A Son of the Navahos,* 1927; *In Enemy Country,* 1928; *Skull Head the Terrible,* illustrated by F. E. Schoonover, 1929; *The Sun God's Children,* with Jessie Louise Donaldson, illustrated by Winold Reiss, 1930; *The White Beaver,* illustrated by Rodney Thompson, 1930; *Alder Gulch Gold,* illustrated by Albin Henning, 1931; *Friends and Foes in the Rockies,* illustrated by Stockton Mulford, 1933; *Gold Dust,* illustrated by Stockton Mulford, 1934; *The White Buffalo Robe,* illustrated by F. E. Schoonover, 1936; *Stained Gold,* illustrated by F. E. Schoonover, 1937; *Short Bow's Big Medicine,* illustrated by Stockton Mulford, 1940).

1914

George Bird Grinnell's *Wolf Hunters* (the story of three soldiers who spend a winter on the plains, hunting wolves; published in New York by Charles Scribner; the author's work includes records of certain Native American histories and collections of folk tales; the author was one of three of the first white men to explore Glacier National Park; the author's other work includes *Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales,* Forest, 1889; *Blackfoot Lodge Tales,* Scribner, 1892; *The Story of the Indians,* Appleton, 1895; the *Jack* series, seven volumes, published by Stokes: *Jack the Young Ranchman,* 1899, *Jack Among the Indians,* 1900, *Jack in the Rockies,* 1904, *Jack the Young Canoeman,* 1906, *Jack the Young Trapper,* 1907, *Jack the Young Explorer,* 1908, *Jack the Young Cowboy,* 1913, *The Punishment of the Stingy and Other Indian Tales,* Harper, 1901; *Trails of the Pathfinders,* Scribner, 1911; *Beyond the Old Frontier,* Scribner, 1913; *Blackfeet Indian Stories,* Scribner, 1913; *By Cheyenne Campfires,* Yale, 1926; the author was the editor of *Forest and Stream* from 1876 to 1911).

Jessie Willcox Smith's *Little Mother Goose* (a popular American edition of the traditional Mother Goose rhymes; published in New York by Dodd; the illustrator's other work includes illustrations for well-known editions of Stevenson's *A Child's Garden of Verses,* 1905; Moore's *'Twas the Night Before Christmas,* 1912; Alcott's *Little Women,* 1915; Kingsley's *Water Babies,* 1916; Spyri's *Heidi,* 1922).

Booth Tarkington's *Penrod* (a popular, humorous story about a boy's adventures; illustrated by Gordon Grant; first appeared in short story form in *Everybody's, Saturday Evening Post,* and *Cosmopolitan;* a sequel was *Penrod and Sam,* 1916; author's other work, published by Doubleday except where noted, includes *Seventeen,* Harper, 1916; the author received two Pulitzer prizes for his adult novels, *The Magnificent Ambersons,* Grosset, 1918, and *Alice Adams,* 1921; the author also wrote many plays and illustrated James Whitcomb Riley's *The Boss Girl,* 1886). CoU, PU

1916

Padraic Colum's *The King of Ireland's Son* (the first of this Irish author's poetic stories; published in New York by Holt; illustrated by Willy Pogany; the author's other work, published by Macmillan except as noted, includes *The Boy Who Knew What the Birds Said,* 1918; *The Children of Odin,* 1920; *The Golden Fleece and the Heroes Who Lived Before Achilles,* 1921; *The Children Who Followed the Piper,* 1922; *Island of the Mighty,* 1924; *Forge in the Forest,* 1925; *Voyagers,* 1925; *The Children's Homer,* 1925; *Myths of the World,* Universal, 1930; *Big Tree of Bunlahy,* 1933; *The Arabian Nights: Tales of Wonder & Magnificence,* 1935; *The Legend of Saint Columba,* 1935; *A Treasury of Irish Folklore,* Crown, 1954; *Roofs of Gold, Poems to Read Aloud,* 1964; *The Stone Victory and Other Tales,* McGraw, 1966; *The Girl Who Sat by the Ashes,* 1968; *The Six Who Were Left in a Shoe,* 1968).

Edmund Dulac's *Edmund Dulac's Fairy-Book* (a collection of fairy tales of the allied nations, illustrated by Edmund Dulac; published by Hodder; this illustrator's other work includes illustrations for Arthur Quiller-Couch's *The Sleeping Beauty,* Hodder, 1910; Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Tanglewood Tales,* Hodder, 1919; *The Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe,* Doran, 1921; Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre,* Dent, 1922; Charlotte Bronte's *Villette,* Dent, 1922; Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights,* Dent, 1922; *Stories from Hans Christian Andersen,* Doran, 1923; *A Fairy Garland,* Scribner, 1930; Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island,* Garden City, 1930).

Blanche Fisher Wright's *The Real Mother Goose* (a popular "classic" American illustrated edition of the traditional nursery rhymes; published in Chicago by Rand).

1917

Cecil Aldin's *The White Puppy Book* (a collection of the illustrator's pictures of dogs which are full of life and reflect each dog's basic nature;

1917 *continued*

published in London by Milford; the illustrator's other work includes *The Mongrel Puppy Book,* Frowde, 1912).

Dorothy Canfield's *Understood Betsy* (a story in which a sickly city girl becomes healthy and happy after living for a while on a Vermont farm with relatives; illustrated by Ada C. Williamson; published in New York by Holt after appearing serially in *St. Nicholas* from November 1916 to July 1917; the author's other work includes contributions to *What Shall We Do Now? Five Hundred Games and Pastimes,* Stokes, 1907; with Sarah Scott, *On a Rainy Day,* Barnes, 1938; *Tell Me A Story: A Book of Stories to Tell Children,* University, 1940; *Something Old, Something New: Stories of People Who Are America,* Scott, 1949; *Paul Revere and the Minute Men,* Random, 1950; *Our Independence and the Constitution,* Random, 1950; *A Fair World for All: The Meaning of the Declaration of Human Rights,* with a foreword by Eleanor Roosevelt, Whittlesey, 1952; *And Long Remember: Some Great Americans Who Have Helped Me,* Whittlesey, 1959; the author's married name was Dorothy Canfield Fisher).

Johnny Gruelle's *Raggedy Ann Stories* (a popular collection of episodic tales about the house adventures of a rag doll; published in Chicago by Donahue; written in memory of the author's daughter, Marcella, who died at age fourteen [the original Raggedy Ann doll belonged to the author's sister before being passed on to Marcella]; the author's other work, published by Volland except as noted, includes *The Travels of Timmy Toodles,* Martin, 1916; *My Very Own Fairy Stories,* 1917; *The Funny Little Book,* Donahue, 1917; *Friendly Fairies,* 1919; *Little Sunny Stories,* 1919; *The Little Brown Bear,* 1920; *Raggedy Andy Stories; Introducing the Brother of Raggedy Ann,* 1920; *Eddie Elephant,* 1921; *Orphant Annie Story Book,* Merrill, 1921; *Johnny Mouse and the Wishing Stick,* Bobbs-Merrill, 1922; *The Magic Land of Noom,* 1922; *Raggedy Ann and Andy and the Camel with the Wrinkled Knees,* 1924; *Raggedy Ann's Alphabet Book,* 1925; *Raggedy Ann's Wishing Pebble,* 1925; *Beloved Belindy,* 1926; *The Paper Dragon; A Raggedy Ann Adventure,* 1926; *Raggedy Ann's Magical Wishes,* 1927; *Wooden Willie,* 1927; *The Cheery Scarecrow,* Donahue, 1929; *Marcella Stories,* Donahue, 1929; *Raggedy Ann in the Deep, Deep Woods,* 1930; *Raggedy Ann's Sunny Songs, Words, and Drawings,* Miller, 1930; *Raggedy Ann in Cookieland,* New York, 1931; *Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy's Lucky Pennies,* 1932; *Raggedy Ann in the Golden Meadow,* Whitman, 1935; *Raggedy Ann and the Lefthanded Safety Pin,* Whitman, 1935; *Raggedy Ann and the Magic Book,* Gruelle, 1939; *Raggedy Ann and the Golden Butterfly,* Gruelle, 1940; *Raggedy Ann and the Hoppy Toad,* McLaughlin, 1940; *Raggedy Ann Helps Grandpa Hoppergrass,* McLaughlin,

1940; *Raggedy Ann Goes Sailing,* McLaughlin, 1941; *Raggedy Ann and the Nice Fat Policeman,* Gruelle, 1942; *Raggedy Ann and Andy,* Saalfield, 1944; *Raggedy Ann in the Snow White Castle,* Gruelle, 1946; *Raggedy Ann's Adventures,* Saalfield, 1947; *Raggedy Ann and the Slippery Slide,* Saalfield, 1947; *Raggedy Ann's Mystery,* Saalfield, 1947; *Raggedy Ann and Marcella's First Day At School,* Wonder, 1952; *Raggedy Ann's Merriest Christmas,* Wonder, 1952; *Raggedy Andy's Surprise,* Wonder, 1953; *Raggedy Ann's Tea Party,* Wonder, 1954; *Raggedy Ann and the Golden Ring,* Bobbs, 1961; *Raggedy Ann and the Happy Meadow,* Bobbs, 1962; *Raggedy Ann and the Hobby Horse,* Bobbs, 1961; *Raggedy Ann and the Wonderful Witch,* Bobbs, 1961; the earliest books were illustrated by the author; after the author-illustrator's death, his brother Justin Gruelle, and his son Worth Gruelle, along with others, wrote and illustrated the series). UMI

Henriette Willebeek Le Mair's *Old Dutch Nursery Rhymes* (a collection of Dutch rhymes which include "Our Baby Prince" and "The Little Sailor"; published by McKay; illustrated in the de Monvel manner; the artist's other work includes illustrations for R. H. Elkins's verses in *The Children's Corner,* McKay, 1915, and *Little People,* McKay, 1916; A. E. Moffat's books of songs, *Little Songs of Long Ago,* McKay, 1912, *Our Old Nursery Rhymes,* McKay, 1913? and *What Children Sing,* Augener, 1915; Robert Louis Stevenson's *A Child's Garden of Verses,* McKay, 1926).

1918

O. Henry's *The Ransome of Red Chief, and Other O. Henry Stories for Boys* (a collection of popular short stories edited by Franklin K. Mathiews and illustrated by Gordon Grant; the author's other work includes many short story collections: *Cabbages and Kings,* McClure, 1904; *Four Million,* which contains "The Gift of the Magi," New York, 1906; *Heart of the West,* McClure, 1907; *The Trimmed Lamp, and Other Stories of the Four Million,* which contains "The Last Leaf," Doubleday, 1907; *The Gentle Grafter,* New York, 1908; *The Voice of the City: Further Stories of the Four Million,* Doubleday, 1908; *Options,* Doubleday, 1909; *Roads of Destiny,* Doubleday, 1909; *Whirligigs,* Hodder, 1910; *Sixes and Sevens,* Doubleday, 1911; *Rolling Stones,* Doubleday, 1912; *Waifs and Strays: Twelve Stories,* Doubleday, 1917; O. Henry was the pseudonym of William Sydney Porter).

Norman Lindsay's *The Magic Pudding* (Australian author's fantasy about a pudding that is able to turn into a variety of substances and is pursued by professional pudding thieves; published by Angus and Robertson).

1919

Daisy Ashford's *The Young Visitors* (a novel about Victorian high society which was written while author was a child, but published in her adulthood; with an introduction by James Barrie; published in England by George Doran).

Olaf Baker's *Shasta of the Wolves* (the story of an Indian boy who was adopted by a wolf; published in New York by Dodd; the author's other work includes *Dusty Star,* Dodd, 1922, in which a wolf is adopted by a boy).

Parker Fillmore's *Czechoslovak Fairy Tales* (a retelling of tales which the author first heard in a Czech settlement in New York City; published in New York by Harcourt; the author's other work includes *The Hickory Limb,* Lane, 1910; *The Rosie World,* Holt, 1914; *The Shoemaker's Apron,* Harcourt, 1920; *The Laughing Prince,* Harcourt, 1921; *Mighty Mikko,* Harcourt, 1922; *The Wizard of the North,* Harcourt, 1923; *The Stuffed Parrot,* Harcourt, 1931; *The Shepard's Nosegay,* Harcourt, 1958, a collection of eighteen tales selected by Catherine Love from the author's three folktale collections).

Albert Payson Terhune's *Lad: A Dog* (a popular heroic animal story; published in New York by E. P. Dutton; the author's other work includes *The Fighter,* Lovell, 1909; *Bruce,* Dutton, 1920; *Buff: a Collie,* Doran, 1921; *Black Gold,* Doran, 1921; *Wolf,* Doran, 1924; *Treve,* Doran, 1924; *The Way of a Dog,* Harper, 1934; *A Book of Famous Dogs,* Doran, 1937).

1920

Hilda Conkling's *Poems by a Little Girl* (sensitive nature poems written by a ten-year-old child; published in New York by F. A. Stokes; the author's other work, *Shoes of the Wind,* Stokes, 1922, was written when author was twelve; the child's mother was the poet Grace Conkling).

Thomas W. Rolleston's *The High Deeds of Finn, and Other Bardic Romances* (a collection of Gaelic romances retold in poetic prose; published in New York by Crowell; the author's other work includes *Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race,* Crowell, 1911).

1921

William Alvin Bowen's *The Old Tobacco Shop* (the story of a young boy who hears wonderful and astounding stories from the owners of a tobacco shop; published in New York by Macmillan; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other work includes *The Enchanted Forest,* Macmillan, 1920; *Solario the Tailor, His Tales of the Magic Doublet,* Macmillan, 1922; *Merrimeg,* Macmillan, 1923; *Philip and the Faun,* Little, 1926).

Bernard G. Marshall's *Cedric the Forester* (a thirteenth-century story of the brave deeds of a lowly forester's son; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other work, published by Appleton, includes *The Torch Bearer,* 1923; *Walter of Tinerton,* 1923; *Redcoat and Minuteman,* 1924; *Old Hickory's Prisoner; A Tale of the Second War for Independence,* 1925).

Lucy Sprague Mitchell's *Here and Now Storybook* (a collection of "awareness" stories for very young children, published in New York by E. P. Dutton, which were designed to stimulate sensory motor responses; although the stories were formulistic, the "awareness" idea influenced many authors and illustrators; the author's other work includes *Horses Now and Long Ago,* Harcourt, 1926; *North America,* Macmillan, 1931; *Stories for Children Under Seven,* Day, 1933; *Boats and Bridges,* Day, 1933; *Manhattan Now and Long Ago,* Macmillan, 1934; *Another Here and Now Storybook,* Dutton, 1937; *The Red, White and Blue Auto,* Scott, 1943; *Farm and City,* Heath, 1944; *Guess What's In the Grass,* Scott, 1945; *The Taxi That Hurried,* Simon, 1946; *The New House in the Forest,* Simon, 1946; *Fix It, Please!,* Simon, 1947; *A Year in the City,* Simon, 1948).

Hendrik Willem Van Loon's *The Story of Mankind* (an informational book which traces the origin and evolution of civilization; one of the first books of nonfiction to attempt to make learning inherently exciting; published by Boni and Liveright, awarded first Newbery Medal in 1922 for the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children written and published in America in the preceding year by an American resident or citizen; illustrated by the author; the author's other work includes *The Story of the Bible,* 1923; *Thomas Jefferson,* Dodd, 1932; *Van Loon's Geography,* Simon, 1932; *Ships and How They Sailed the Seven Seas,* Somerset, 1935; *The Arts*, Garden City, 1937; *Van Loon's Lives*, Simon, 1938; *The Story of the Pacific,* Harcourt, 1940; *Van Loon's Lives,* Simon, 1942; *Life and Times of Simon Bolivar,* Dodd, 1943; and a series of song books with Grace Castagnetta: *The Songs We Sing,* Simon, 1936; *Folk Songs of Many Lands,* Simon, 1939; *The Songs America Sings,* Simon, 1939).

1922

Margery Williams Bianco's *The Velveteen Rabbit* (a picture-book fantasy which explores the universal question, "What is real?"; illustrated by William Nicholson; published in New York by Doran; the author's other work includes *The Little Wooden Doll,* illustrated by Pamela Bianco, Macmillan, 1925; *Poor Cecco: The Wonderful Story of a Wonderful Wooden Dog Who Was the Jolliest Toy in the House Until He Went Out to Explore the World,* illustrated by Arthur Rackham, Doran, 1925; *The Apple Tree,* illustrated by Boris Artzybasheff, Doran, 1926; *The Adventures of Andy,* Doran, 1926; *The Skin Horse,* illustrated by Pamela Bianco,

1922 *continued*

Doran, 1927; *The Candlestick,* Doubleday, 1929; *Other People's Houses,* Viking, 1930; *The House that Grew Smaller,* illustrated by Rachel Field, Macmillan, 1931; *A Street of Little Shops,* Doubleday, 1932; *The Hurdy-Gurdy Man,* illustrated by Robert Lawson, Oxford, 1933; *The Good Friends,* Viking, 1934; *Winterbound,* illustrated by Kate Seredy, Viking, 1936; *Green Grows the Garden,* Macmillan, 1936; *Franzi and Gizi,* Messner, *1941; Penny and the White Horse*, Platt and Munk, 1949).

Richmal Crompton's *Just William* (the first of a series of popular British books about a middle-class English boy who is tough, scruffy, irreverent, and often the bane of his family's existence; the author's other work, published by Newnes and illustrated by Thomas Henry Ford except as noted, includes *More William,* 1923; *William Again,* 1923; *William the Fourth,* 1924; *Still William,* 1925; *William the Conqueror,* 1926; *William the Outlaw,* 1927; *William in Trouble,* 1927; *William the Good,* 1928; *William,* 1929; *William the Bad,* 1930; *William's Happy Days,* 1930; *William's Crowded Hours,* 1931; *William the Pirate,* 1932; *William the Rebel,* 1933; *William the Gangster,* 1934; *William the Detective,* 1935; *Sweet William,* 1936; *William the Showman,* 1937; *William the Dictator,* 1938; *William and A.R.P.,* 1939, reprinted as *William's Bad Resolution,* 1956; *William and the Evacuees,* 1940, reprinted as *William the Film Star,* 1956; *William Does His Bit,* 1941; *William Carries On,* 1942; *William and the Brain Trust,* 1945; *Just William's Luck,* 1948; *Jimmy,* 1949; *William the Bold,* 1950; *Jimmy Again,* illustrated by Lunt Roberts, 1951; *William and the Tramp,* 1952; *William and the Moon Rocket,* 1954; *William and the Space Animal,* 1956; *William's Television Show,* 1958; Richmal Crompton is the pseudonym of Richmal Crompton Lamburn).

Hugh Lofting's *The Voyages of Doctor Dolittle* (one of a series of humorous fantasies about an eccentric M.D., his unusual pets, and their adventures together; published in New York by F. A. Stokes; illustrated by the author; awarded Newbery Medal in 1923; the author's other work, published by Stokes except as noted, includes *The Story of Doctor Dolittle,* 1920; *Dr. Dolittle's Post Office,* 1924; *Dr. Dolittle's Circus,* 1925; *Dr. Dolittle's Zoo,* 1926; *Dr. Dolittle's Caravan,* 1927; *Dr. Dolittle's Garden,* Lippincott, 1928, *Dr. Dolittle in the Moon,* 1929; *Dr. Dolittle's Return,* 1933; *Dr. Dolittle and the Secret Lake,* Lippincott, 1949; *Dr. Dolittle and the Green Canary,* Lippincott, 1951; and *Dr. Dolittle's Puddleby Adventures,* Lippincott, 1953; non-Dolittle books include *The Story of Mrs. Tubbs,* 1923; *Noisy Nora,* 1929; *The Twilight of Magic,* 1931; *Gug-Gub's Book,* 1933; *Tommy, Tilly, and Mrs. Tubbs,* 1936; *Porridge Poetry,* 1924).

Carl Sandburg's *The Rootabaga Stories* (poetic "Midwestern" prose fantasies filled with beauty as well as the grotesque; illustrated by Maude and Miska Petersham; published in New York by Harcourt; followed by *Rootabaga Pigeons,* Harcourt, 1923; the author's books of poems for children include *Early Moon,* Harcourt, 1930; *Wind Song,* Harcourt, 1960; the author's biography for children is *Abe Lincoln Grows Up,* Harcourt, 1928, which is based on his five-volume adult biography of Lincoln). UI

Stewart Edward White's *Daniel Boone: Wilderness Scout* (a story about Boone's exploits; illustrated by Remington Schuyler; published in Garden City, N.Y., by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *The Westerners,* McClure, 1901; *The Claim Jumpers,* Appleton, 1902; *The Blazed Trail,* McClure, 1902; *The Forest,* Outlook, 1903; *The Mountains,* McClure, 1904; *Camp and Trail,* Outing, 1907; *The Riverman,* McClure, 1908; *The Grey Dawn,* Doubleday, Page, 1915; *Simba,* Doubleday, 1918; *The Long Rifle,* Doubleday, 1932; *Wild Geese Calling,* Doubleday, 1940).

1923

Enid Blyton's *Real Fairies: Poems* (one of the Irish author's numerous popular books for children, published by Saville; the author's other work includes *Child Whispers,* Saville, 1922; *The Enid Blyton Book of Fairies,* Newnes, 1924; *The Zoo Book,* Newnes, 1924; *Songs of Gladness,* Saville, 1924; *The Enid Blyton Book of Bunnies,* Newnes, 1925; *Silver and Gold,* Nelson, 1925; *The Book of Brownies,* Newnes, 1926; *Tales Half Told,* Nelson, 1926; *The Animal Book,* Newnes, 1927; *Let's Pretend,* Nelson, 1928; *Tarrydiddle Town*, Nelson, 1929; *Cheerio! A Book for Boys and Girls,* Birn, 1933; *Five Minute Tales: Sixty Short Stories for Children,* Methuen, 1933; *Letters from Bobs,* privately printed, 1933; *The Old Thatch,* Johnston, 16 vols., 1934-1935, 1938-1939; *The Red Pixie Book,* Newnes, 1934; *Ten Minutes Tales: Twenty-Nine Varied Stories for Children,* Methuen, 1934; *The Children's Garden,* Newnes, 1935; *The Green Goblin Book,* Newnes, 1935; shortened version, as *Feefo, Tuppenny, and Jinks,* Staples Press, 1951; *Hedgerow Tales,* Newnes, 1935; *The Famous Jimmy,* Muller, 1936; *Fifteen Minute Tales: Nineteen Stories for Children,* Methuen, 1936; *The Yellow Fairy* Book, Newnes, 1936; *Adventures of the Wishing Chair,* Newnes, 1937; *The Adventures of Binkle and Flip,* Newnes, 1938; *Billy-Bob Tales,* Methuen, 1938; *Mr. Galliano's Circus,* Newnes, 1938; *The Secret Island,* Blackwell, 1938; *Boys' and Girls' Circus Book,* News Chronicle, 1939; *The Enchanted Wood,* Newnes, 1939; *Hurrah for the Circus! Being Further Adventures of Mr. Galliano and His Famous Circus,* Newnes, 1939; *Naughty Amelia Jane!, Boys' and Girls' Story Book,* Newnes, 1940; *The Children of Cherry Tree Farm,* Country Life, 1940; *Children of Kidillin* (as Mary Pollock), Newnes, 1940; *The Little Tree House, Being the Adventures of Josie, Click, and Bun,* Newnes, 1940; as *Josie, Click, and Bun and*

1923 *continued*

the Little Tree House, 1951; *Mr. Meddle's Mischief,* Newnes, 1940; *Naughtiest Girl in the School,* Newnes, 1940; *The Secret of Spiggy Holes,* Blackwell, 1940; *Tales of Betsy-May,* Methuen, 1940; *Three Boys and a Circus* (as Mary Pollock), Newnes, 1940; *The Treasure Hunters,* Newnes, 1940; *Twenty Minute Tales,* Methuen, 1940; *The Adventures of Mr. Pink-Whistle,* Newnes, 1941; *The Adventurous Four,* Newnes, 1941; *Five O'Clock Tales,* 1941; *The Further Adventures of Josie, Click, and Bun,* Newnes, 1941; *The Secret Mountain,* Blackwell, 1941; *The Twins at St. Clare's,* Methuen, 1941; *The Children of Willow Farm,* Country Life, 1942; *Circus Days Again,* Newnes, 1942; *Happy Story Book,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1942; *Enid Blyton's Little Books,* Evans, 6 vols., 1942; *Five on a Treasure Island,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1942; *Hello, Mr. Twiddle,* Newnes, 1942; *I'll Tell You a Story,* Macmillan 1942; *I'll Tell You Another Story,* Macmillan, 1942; *Jolly John at Christmas Time,* Evans, 1942; *Mary Mouse and the Doll's House,* Brockhampton Press, 1942; *More Adventures on Willow Farm,* Country Life, 1942; *The Naughtiest Girl Again,* Newnes, 1942; *The O'Sullivan Twins,* Methuen, 1942; *Shadow the Sheep Dog,* Newnes, 1942; *Six O'Clock Tales: Thirty-Three Short Stories for Children,* Methuen, 1942; *Mischief at St. Rollo's* (as Mary Pollock), Newnes, 1943; *The Secret of Cliff Castle* (as Mary Pollock), Newnes, 1943; *Bimbo and Topsy,* Newnes, 1943; *The Adventures of Scamp* (as Mary Pollock), Newnes, 1943; *Dame Slap and Her School,* Newnes, 1943; *Five Go Adventuring Again,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1943; *Jolly John by the Sea,* Evans, 1943; *Jolly John on the Farm,* Evans, 1943; *The Magic Faraway Tree,* Newnes, 1943; *Merry Story Book,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1943; *More Adventures of Mary Mouse,* Brockhampton Press, 1943; *The Mystery of the Burnt Cottage,* Methuen, 1943; *The Secret of Killimooin,* Blackwell, 1943; *Polly Piglet,* Brockhampton Press, 1943; *Seven O'Clock Tales: Thirty Short Stories for Children,* Methuen, 1943; *Smuggler Ben* (as Mary Pollock), Werner Laurie, 1943; *Smuggler Term at St. Clare's,* Methuen, 1943; *The Toys Come to Life,* Brockhampton Press, 1943; *At Appletree Farm,* Brockhampton Press, 1944; *Billy and Betty at the Seaside,* Valentine and Sons, 1944; *A Book of Naughty Children,* Methuen, 1944; *The Boy Next Door,* Newnes, 1944; *The Dog That Went to Fairyland,* Brockhampton Press, 1944; *Claudine at St. Clare's,* Methuen, 1944; *Come to the Circus,* Brockhampton Press, 1944; *Eight O'Clock Tales,* Methuen, 1944; *Five Run Away Together,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1944; *The Island of Adventure,* Macmillan, 1944; *Jolly Little Jumbo,* Brockhampton Press, 1944; *Jolly Story Book,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1944; *Little Mary Mouse Again*, Brockhampton Press, 1944; *The Mystery of the Disappearing Cat,* Methuen, 1944; *Rainy Day Stories,* Evans, 1944; *The Second Form at St. Clare's,* Methuen, 1944; *Tales of Toyland,* Newnes, 1944; *The Three Golliwogs,* Newnes, 1944; *The Blue*

Story Book, Methuen, 1945; *The Brown Family,* News Chronicle, 1945; *The Caravan Family,* Lutterworth Press, 1945; *The Conjuring Wizard and Other Stories,* Macmillan, 1945; *The Family at Red Roofs,* Lutterworth Press, 1945; *Fifth Formers at St. Clare's,* Methuen, 1945; *Five Go to Smuggler's Top*, Hodder and Stoughton, 1945; *Hallo, Little Mary Mouse*, Brockhampton Press, 1945; *Hollow Tree House,* Lutterworth Press, 1945; *Jolly John at the Circus,* Evans, 1945; *The Mystery of the Secret Room,* Methuen, 1945; *The Naughtiest Girl Is a Monitor,* Newnes, 1945; *Round the Clock Stories,* National Magazine Company, 1945; *The Runaway Kitten,* Brockhampton Press, 1945; *Sunny Story Book,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1945; *The Teddy Bear's Party,* Brockhampton Press, 1945; *The Twins Go to Nursery-Rhyme Land,* Brockhampton Press, 1945; *Amelia Jane Again,* Newnes, 1946; *The Bad Little Monkey,* Brockhampton Press, 1946; *The Castle of Adventure,* Macmillan, 1946; *The Children at Happy House,* Blackwell, 1946; *Chimney Corner Stories,* National Magazine Company, 1946; *First Term at Malory Towers,* Methuen, 1946; *Five Go Off in a Caravan,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1946; *The Folk of the Faraway Tree,* Newnes, 1946; *Gay Story Book,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1946; *Josie, Click, and Bun Again,* Newnes, 1946; *The Little White Duck and Other Stories,* Macmillan, 1946; *Mary Mouse and Her Family,* Brockhampton Press, 1946; *The Mystery of the Spiteful Letters,* Methuen, 1946; *The Put-em-Rights,* Lutterworth Press, 1946; *The Red Story Book,* Methuen, 1946; *The Surprising Caravan,* Brockhampton Press, 1946; *Tales of Green Hedges,* National Magazine Company, 1946; *The Train That Lost Its Way,* Brockhampton Press, 1946; *The Adventurous Four Again,* Newnes, 1947; *At Seaside Cottage,* Brockhampton Press, 1947; *Five on Kirrin Island Again,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1947; *The Green Story Book,* Methuen, 1947; *The Happy House Children Again,* Blackwell, 1947; *Here Comes Mary Mouse Again,* Brockhampton Press, 1947; *The House at the Corner,* Lutterworth Press, 1947; *Little Green Duck and Other Stories,* Brockhampton Press, 1947; *Lucky Story Book,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1947; *More about Josie, Click, and Bun,* Newnes, 1947; *The Mystery of the Missing Necklace,* Methuen, 1947; *Rambles with Uncle Nat,* National Magazine Company, 1947; *The Saucy Jane Family,* Lutterworth Press, 1947; *A Second Book of Naughty Children: Twenty-Four Short Stories,* Methuen, 1947; *The Valley of Adventure,* Macmillan, 1947; *The Very Clever Rabbit,* Brockhampton Press, 1947; *The Adventures of Pip,* Sampson Low, 1948; *The Boy with the Loaves and Fishes,* Lutterworth Press, 1948; *Come to the Circus,* Newnes, 1948; *Bedtime Series,* Brockhampton Press, 2 vols., 1948; *Five Go Off to Camp,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1948; *How Do You Do, Mary Mouse,* Brockhampton Press, 1948; *Just Time for a Story,* Macmillan, 1948; *Jolly Tales,* Johnston, 1948; *Let's Have a Story,* Pitkin, 1948; *The Little Girl at Capernaum,* Lutterworth Press, 1948; *Mister Icy-*

1923 *continued*

Cold, Blackwell, 1948; *More Adventures of Pip,* Sampson Low, 1948; *The Mystery of the Hidden House,* Methuen, 1948; *Nature Tales,* Johnston, 1948; *Now for a Story,* Harold Hill, 1948; *The Red-Spotted Handkerchief and Other Stories,* Brockhampton Press, 1948; *The Sea of Adventure,* Macmillan, 1948; *The Secret of the Old Mill,* Brockhampton Press, 1948; *Six Cousins at Mistletoe Farm,* Evans, 1948; *Tales after Tea,* Werner Laurie, 1948; *Tales of the Twins,* Brockhampton Press, 1948; *Three Ran Away Together,* Brockhampton Press, 1948; *Third Year at Malory Towers,* Methuen, 1948; *We Want a Story,* Pitkin, 1948; *The Bluebell Story Book,* Gifford, 1949; *Bumpy and His Bus,* Newnes, 1949; *A Cat in Fairyland and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1949; *The Circus Book,* Latimer House, 1949; *The Dear Old Snow Man,* Brockhampton Press, 1949; *Don't Be Silly, Mr. Twiddle,* Newnes, 1949; *The Enchanted Sea and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1949; *Daffodil Story Book,* Gifford, 1949; *Good Morning Book,* National Magazine Company, 1949; *Five Get into Trouble,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1949; *Humpty Dumpty and Belinda,* Collins, 1949; *Jinky's Joke and Other Stories,* Brockhampton Press, 1949; *Little Noddy Goes to Toyland,* Sampson Low, 1949; *Mr. Tumpy and His Caravan,* Sidgwick and Jackson, 1949; *The Mountain of Adventure,* Macmillan, 1949; *The Mystery of the Pantomime Cat,* Methuen, 1949; *Oh, What a Lovely Time,* Brockhampton Press, 1949; *The Rockingdown Mystery,* Collins, 1949; *The Secret Seven,* Brockhampton Press, 1949; *A Story Party at Green Hedges,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1949; *The Strange Umbrella and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1949; *Tales after Supper,* Werner Laurie, 1949; *Those Dreadful Children,* Lutterworth Press, 1949; *Tiny Tales,* Littlebury, 1949; *The Upper Fourth at Malory Towers,* Methuen, 1949; *Chuff the Chimney Sweep and Other Stories,* Macmillan, 1950; *The Astonishing Ladder and Other Stories,* Macmillan, 1950; *Enid Blyton's Little Book,* 6 vols., Brockhampton Press, 1950; *Five Fall into Adventure,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1950; *Hurrah for Little Nobody,* Sampson Low, 1950; *In the Fifth at Malory Towers,* Methuen, 1950; *The Magic Knitting Needles and Other Stories,* Macmillan, 1950; *Mister Meddle's Muddles,* Newnes, 1950; *Mr. Pink-Whistle Interferes,* Newnes, 1950; *The Mystery of the Invisible Thief,* Methuen, 1950; *The Pole Star Family,* Lutterworth Press, 1950; *The Poppy Story Book,* Gifford, 1950; *The Rilloby Fair Mystery,* Collins, 1950; *Round the Year Stories,* Coker, 1950; *Rubbalong Tales,* Macmillan, 1950; *The Seaside Family,* Lutterworth Press, 1950; *Secret Seven Adventure,* Brockhampton Press, 1950; *The Ship of Adventure,* Macmillan, 1950; *Six Cousins Again,* Evans, 1950; *Tales about Toys,* Brockhampton Press, 1950; *The Three Naughty Children and Other Stories,* Macmillan, 1950; *Tricky the Goblin and Other Stories,* Macmillan, 1950; *We Do Love Mary Mouse,* Brockhampton Press, 1950; *Welcome Mary Mouse,* Brockhampton Press, 1950; *What an Adventure,* Brockhampton

Press, 1950; *The Wishing Chair Again,* Newnes, 1950; *The Yellow Story Book,* Methuen, 1950; *Benny and the Princess and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1951; *The Big Noddy Book,* Sampson Low, 1951; *The Buttercup Farm Family,* Lutterworth Press, 1951; *Buttercup Story Book,* Gifford, 1951; *Down at the Farm,* Sampson Low, 1951; *Father Christmas and Belinda,* Collins, 1951; *Five on a Hike Together,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1951; *The Flying Goat and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1951; *Gay Street Book,* Latimer House, 1951; *Hello Twins,* Brockhampton Press, 1951; *Here Comes Noddy Again,* Sampson Low, 1951; *Hurrah for Mary Mouse,* Brockhampton Press, 1951; *Last Term at Malory Towers,* Methuen, 1951; *Let's Go to the Circus,* Odhams, 1951; *The Little Spinning Mouse and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1951; *The Magic Snow-Bird and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1951; *The Mystery of the Vanished Prince,* Methuen, 1951; *Noddy and Big Ears Have a Picnic,* Sampson Low, 1951; *Noddy and His Car,* Sampson Low, 1951; *Noddy Has a Shock,* Sampson Low, 1951; *Noddy Has More Adventures,* Sampson Low, 1951; *Noddy Goes to the Seaside,* Sampson Low, 1951; *Noddy Off to Rocking Horse Land,* Sampson Low, 1951; *Noddy Painting Book,* Sampson Low, 8 vols., 1951-1957; Noddy's House of Books, *Sampson Low,* 6 vols., 1951; *A Picnic Party with Enid Blyton,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1951; *Pippy and the Gnome and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1951; *A Prize for Mary Mouse,* Brockhampton Press, 1951; *The Proud Golliwog,* Brockhampton Press, 1951; *The Runaway Teddy Bear and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1951; *The Six Bad Boys,* Lutterworth Press, 1951; *A Tale of Little Noddy,* Sampson Low, 1951; *"Two-Wise" the Wonderful Wizard and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1951; *Up the Faraway Tree,* Newnes, 1951; *Well Done, Secret Seven,* Brockhampton Press, 1951; *Bright Story Book,* Brockhampton Press, 1952; *The Circus of Adventure,* Macmillan, 1952; *Come Along Twins,* Brockhampton Press, 1952; *Five Have a Wonderful Time,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1952; *The Mad Teapot,* Brockhampton Press, 1952; *Mandy, Mops, and Cubby Find a House,* Sampson Low, 1952; *Mary Mouse and Her Bicycle,* Brockhampton Press, 1952; *Mr. Tumpy Plays a Trick on Saucepan,* Sampson Low, 1952; *The Mystery of the Strange Bundle,* Methuen, 1952; *Noddy and Big Ears,* Sampson Low, 1952; *Noddy and the Witch's Wand,* Sampson Low, 1952; *Noddy's Colour Strip Book,* Sampson Low, 1952; *Noddy Goes to School,* Sampson Low, 1952; *Noddy's Ark of Books,* Sampson Low, 5 vols., 1952; *Noddy's Car Gets a Squeak,* Sampson Low, 1952; *Noddy's Penny Wheel Car,* Sampson Low, 1952; *The Queer Mystery,* Staples Press, 1952; *The Rubadub Mystery,* Collins, 1952; *Secret Seven on the Trail,* Brockhampton Press, 1952; *Snowdrop Story Book,* Gifford, 1952; *The Very Big Secret,* Lutterworth Press, 1952; *Welcome Josie, Click, and Bun,* Newnes, 1952; *Well Done, Noddy,* Sampson Low, 1952; *Clicky the Clockwork Clown,* Brockhampton Press, 1953; *Five Go Down to the Sea,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1953; *Go Ahead Secret*

1923 *continued*

Seven, Brockhampton Press, 1953; *Gobo and Mr. Fierce,* Sampson Low, 1953; *Here Come the Twins,* Brockhampton Press, 1953; *Mandy Makes Cubby a Hat,* Sampson Low, 1953; *Mary Mouse and the Noah's Ark,* Brockhampton Press, 1953; *Mr. Tumpy in the Land of Wishes,* Sampson Low, 1953; *My Enid Blyton Story Book,* Juvenile Productions, 1953; *The Mystery of Holly Lane,* Methuen, 1953; *The New Big Noddy Book,* Sampson Low, 1953; *New Noddy Colour Strip Book,* Sampson Low, 1953; *Noddy and the Cuckoo's Nest,* Sampson Low, 1953; *Noddy at the Seaside,* Sampson Low, 1953; *Noddy's Cut-out Model Book,* Sampson Low, 1953; *Noddy Gets Captured,* Sampson Low, 1953; *Noddy Is Very Silly,* Sampson Low, 1953; *Noddy's Garage of Books,* Sampson Low, 5 vols., 1953; *The Secret of Moon Castle,* Blackwell, 1953; *Snowball the Pony,* Lutterworth Press, 1953; *Visitors in the Night,* Brockhampton Press, 1953; *Well Really Mr. Twiddle!,* Newnes, 1953; *The Adventure of the Secret Necklace,* Lutterworth Press, 1954; *The Castle Without a Door and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1954; *The Children at Green Meadows,* Lutterworth Press, 1954; *Friendly Story Book,* Brockhampton Press, 1954; *Marigold Story Book,* Gifford, 1954; *Noddy Pop-Up Book,* Sampson Low, 1954; *Noddy Giant Painting Book,* Sampson Low, 1954; *Good Work, Secret Seven!,* Brockhampton Press, 1954; *Five Go to Mystery Moor,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1954; *How Funny You Are, Noddy,* Sampson Low, 1954; *Little Strip Picture Books,* Sampson Low, 1954; *The Little Toy Farm and Other Stories,* Pitkin, 1954; *Mary Mouse to the Rescue,* Brockhampton Press, 1954; *Merry Mister Meddle,* Newnes, 1954; *The Mystery of Tally-Ho Cottage,* Methuen, 1954; *Noddy and the Magic Rubber,* Sampson Low, 1954; *Noddy's Castle of Books,* Sampson Low, 5 vols., 1954; *Away Goes Sooty,* Collins, 1955; *Benjy and the Others,* Latimer House, 1955; *Bimbo and Blackie Go Camping,* Collins, 1955; *Bobs,* Collins, 1955; *Christmas with Scamp and Bimbo,* Collins, 1955; *Little Bedtime Books,* Sampson Low, 8 vols., 1955; *Neddy the Little Donkey,* Collins, 1955; *Sooty,* Collins, 1955; *Five Have Plenty of Fun,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1955; *Foxglove Story Book,* Gifford, 1955; *Gobo in the Land of Dreams,* Sampson Low, 1955; *Golliwog Grumbled,* Brockhampton Press, 1955; *Holiday House,* Evans, 1955; *The Laughing Kitten,* Harvill Press, 1955; *Mandy, Mops, and Cubby and the Whitewash,* Sampson Low, 1955; *Mary Mouse in Nursery Rhyme Land,* Brockhampton Press, 1955; *Mischief Again,* Harvill Press, 1955; *Mr. Pink-Whistle's Party,* Newnes, 1955; *Mr. Tumpy in the Land of Boys and Girls,* Sampson Low, 1955; *More Chimney Corner Stories,* Latimer House, 1955; *Noddy in Toyland,* Sampson Low, 1955; *Noddy Meets Father Christmas,* Sampson Low, 1955; *Ring o' Bells Mystery,* Collins, 1955; *The River of Adventure,* Macmillan, 1955; *Run-about Holidays,* Lutterworth Press, 1955; *Secret Seven Win Through,* Brockhampton Press, 1955; *The Troublesome Three,* Samp-

son Low, 1955; *You Funny Little Noddy!,* Sampson Low, 1955; *Be Brave, Little Noddy!,* Sampson Low, 1956; *Bom the Little Toy Drummer,* Brockhampton Press, 1956; *The Clever Little Donkey,* Collins, 1956; *Colin the Cow-Boy,* Collins, 1956; *A Day with Mary Mouse,* Brockhampton Press, 1956; *Animal Tales,* Collins, 1956; *Noddy Play Day Painting Book,* Sampson Low, 1956; *Five on a Secret Trail,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1956; *Four in a Family,* Lutterworth Press, 1956; *The Mystery of the Missing Man,* Methuen, 1956; *Noddy and His Friends,* Sampson Low, 1956; *Noddy's Nursery Rhymes,* Sampson Low, 1956; *Noddy and Tessie Bear,* Sampson Low, 1956; *The Noddy Toy Station Books,* Sampson Low, 5 vols., 1956; *The Rat-a-Tat Mystery,* Collins, 1956; *Three Cheers Secret Seven,* Brockhampton Press, 1956; *Bom and His Magic Drumstick,* Brockhampton Press, 1957; *Do Look Out, Noddy!,* Sampson Low, 1957; *Bom Painting Book,* Dean, 1957; *Five Go to Billycock Hill,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1957; *Mary Mouse and the Garden Party,* Brockhampton Press, 1957; *Mystery of the Strange Messages,* Methuen, 1957; *Noddy and Bumpy Dog,* Sampson Low, 1957; *Noddy's New Big Book,* Sampson Low, 1957; *Secret Seven Mystery,* Brockhampton Press, 1957; *The Birthday Kitten,* Lutterworth Press, 1958; *Bom Goes Adventuring,* Brockhampton Press, 1958; *Clicky Gets into Trouble,* Brockhampton Press, 1958; *Five Get into a Fix,* Hodder and Stoughton, 1958; *Mary Mouse Goes to the Fair,* Brockhampton Press, 1958; *Mr. Pink-Whistle's Big Book,* Evans, 1958; *My Big-Ears Picture Book,* Sampson Low, 1958; *My Noddy Picture Book,* Sampson Low, 1958; *Noddy Has an Adventure,* Sampson Low, 1958; *Puzzles for the Secret Seven,* Brockhampton Press, 1958; *Rumble and Chuff,* Juvenile Productions, 2 vols., 1958; *You're a Good Friend, Noddy!,* Sampson Low, 1958; *The Noddy Shop Book,* Sampson Low, 5 vols., 1958; *Noddy's Own Nursery Rhymes,* Sampson Low, 1958; *Bom and the Clown,* Brockhampton Press, 1959; *Bom and the Rainbow,* Brockhampton Press, 1959; *Hullo Bom and Wuffy Dog,* Brockhampton Press, 1959; *Mary Mouse Has a Wonderful Idea,* Brockhampton Press, 1959; *Noddy and Bunkey,* Sampson Low, 1959; *Noddy Goes to Sea,* Sampson Low, 1959; *Noddy's Car Picture Book,* Sampson Low, 1959; *Ragamuffin Mystery,* Collins, 1959; *Secret Seven Fireworks,* Brockhampton Press, 1959).

C. B. Falls's *C. B. Falls' ABC Book* (a popular American alphabet book with colored woodcuts of animals from zoo and farm; published in Garden City, N.Y., by Doubleday; the author-illustrator's other work includes *The First 3000 Years: Ancient Civilizations of the Tigris, Euphrates, and Nile River Valleys and the Mediterranean Sea,* Viking, 1960).

Charles Hawes's *Dark Frigate* (an exciting adventure novel with authentic history and seamanship; published in Boston by Little; the author was

1923 *continued*

awarded the Newbery Medal posthumously in 1924; the author's other work includes *Mutineers,* Atlantic, 1920; and *Great Quest,* Atlantic, 1921).

Grenville MacDonald's *Billy Barnicoat* (a fantasy set in Cornwall; published in London by Allen; the author is son of George MacDonald; the author's other work includes *The Magic Crook, or The Stolen Baby,* Vineyard; *Trystie's Quest or Kit King of the Pigwidgeons,* Vinyard, 1912; *Jack and Jill, a Fairy Story,* Dent, 1913; *Count Billy,* Dutton, 1928).

1924

Margery Clark's *The Poppy Seed Cakes* (realistic picture stories with Russian atmosphere for young children; published in Garden City, N.Y., by Doubleday; illustrated by Maude and Miska Petersham; Margery Clark is the pseudonym for Mary E. Clark and Margery C. Quigley).

Charles Finger's *Tales from Silver Lands* (a collection based on folktales gathered on the author's journeys through South America; published in New York by Doubleday; illustrated by Paul Honoré; awarded Newbery Medal in 1925; the author's other work includes *Courgeous Companions,* Longmans, 1929; *Our Navy,* Houghton, 1936; *A Dog at His Heel,* Harrap, 1936; *Cape Horn Snorter,* Houghton, 1939).

A. A. Milne's *When We Were Very Young* (the first of this British writer's collections of poems for children; published in London by E. P. Dutton; the author's other work includes a second book of poems, *Now We Are Six,* Dutton, 1927; two books of stories, *Winnie-the-Pooh,* Dutton, 1926; and *The House at Pooh Corner,* Dutton, 1928; all four books were illustrated by E. H. Shepard; the author's plays include *Make-Believe,* French, 1925; *Toad of Toad Hall,* French, 1929; and *The Ugly Duckling, A Play,* French, 1941; other works are: *Prince Rabbit* [and] *The Princess Who Could Not Laugh,* Dutton, 1926; *Once On a Time,* "a fairy tale for grown-ups," Hodder, 1917; *The Hums of Pooh*, Methuen, 1929; *The Christopher Robin Story Book,* Dutton, 1929; *The Tales of Pooh,* Dutton, 1930; *The Christopher Robin Birthday Book,* Methuen, 1930; *The Christopher Robin Verses,* Dutton, 1932, also published in 1958 as *The World of Christopher Robin; The Magic Hill and Other Stories,* Grosset, 1927; *The Princess and the Apple Tree,* Grosset, 1927; *The World of Pooh,* Dutton, 1957; *The Pooh Song Book,* Dutton, 1961; *Pooh's Birthday Book,* Dutton, 1962; *The Pooh Story Book,* Dutton, 1965; *The Christopher Robin Book of Verse,* Methuen, 1967).

Anne Carroll Moore's *Nicholas: A Manhattan Christmas Story* (a fantasy which gives the reader a picture of Clement Moore and his "Night Before

Christmas'' country; published in New York by Putnam; the author's other work includes his editing of *Knickerbocker's History of New York,* Doubleday, 1928; *The Bold Dragoon and Other Ghostly Tales By Washington Irving,* Knopf, 1930; and *The Golden Goose,* Putnam, 1932; the author was children's book critic for *The Bookman*, 1918-1927; the *New York Herald Tribune Books,* 1924-1930; and *The Atlantic Monthly,* 1930-1958). PI

Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Violet Irwin's *Kak, the Copper Eskimo* (a story of an Eskimo boy's daily adventures by two Canadian authors; published in Toronto by Macmillan).

Gertrude Chandler Warner's *The Boxcar Children* (a popular adventure story published by Rand McNally; the author's other work, published by Whitman except as noted, includes *Surprise Island,* Scott, 1949; *The Yellow House Mystery,* 1953; *Mystery Ranch,* 1958; *Mike's Mystery,* 1960; *Blue Bay Mystery,* 1961; *The Woodshed Mystery,* 1962; *The Lighthouse Mystery,* 1963; *Mountain Top Mystery,* 1964; *Schoolhouse Mystery,* 1965; *Caboose Mystery,* 1966; *Houseboat Mystery,* 1967; *Snowbound Mystery,* 1968; *Tree House Mystery,* 1969; *Bicycle Mystery,* 1970; *Mystery in the Sand,* 1971; *Mystery Behind the Wall,* 1973; *Bus Station Mystery,* 1974; *Benny Uncovers a Mystery,* 1976).

1925

Dorothy Aldis's *Everything and Anything* (a collection of insightful verses about the everyday life of young children; published in New York by Minton; the author's other work includes *Here, There, and Everywhere,* Minton, 1927; *Jane's Father,* Minton, 1928; *Squiggles,* Minton, 1929; *Murder in a Hay Stack,* Farrar and Rinehart, 1930; *7 to 7,* Minton, 1931; *Any Spring,* Putnam, 1933; *Magic City,* Minton, 1933; *Hop, Skip and Jump,* Minton, 1934; *Their Own Apartment,* Putnam, 1935; *Time at Her Heels,* Houghton, 1937; *All the Year Round,* Houghton, 1938; *Poor Susan,* Putnam, 1942; *Cindy,* Putnam, 1942; *Dark Summers,* Putnam, 1947; *Miss Quinn's Secret,* Putnam, 1949; *We're Going to Town,* Bobbs, 1950; *Lucky Year,* Rand, 1952; *All Together: A Child's Treasury of Verses,* Putnam, 1952; *The Boy Who Cared,* Putnam, 1956; *Ride the Wild Waves,* Putnam, 1958; *Hello Day,* Putnam, 1959; *Quick as a Wink,* Putnam, 1960; *The Secret Place,* Scholastic, 1962; *Is Anybody Hungry?,* Putnam, 1964; *Dumb Stupid David,* Putnam, 1965; *Nothing Is Impossible: The Story of Beatrix Potter,* Atheneum, 1969).

Arthur Bowie Chrisman's *Shen of the Sea: Chinese Stories for Children* (a collection of stories about China based on the lore and wisdom of the old Chinese culture; published in New York by E. P. Dutton; illustrated

1925 *continued*

by Else Hasselriss; awarded Newbery Medal in 1926; the author's other work includes *The Wind that Wouldn't Blow: Stories of the Merry Middle Kingdom for Children and Myself,* Dutton, 1927; *Treasures Long Hidden, Old Tales and New Tales of the East,* Dutton, 1941).

Forrestine Hooker's *Cricket, A Little Girl of the Old West* (a historical novel based on family records and childhood memories; published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *Just George,* Doubleday, 1926; *The Garden of the Lost King,* Doubleday, 1929).

Grace Moon's *Chi-Wee* (the first of several stories of the everyday, realistic experiences of a Pueblo Indian girl; illustrated by author's husband, Carl Moon; published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *Indian Legends in Rhyme,* Stokes, 1916; *Lost Indian Magic,* Stokes, 1918; *Wongo and the Wise Old Crow,* Reilly, 1923; *Nadita,* Doubleday, 1927; *Runaway Papoose,* Doubleday, 1928; *The Magic Trail,* Doubleday, 1929; *The Missing Katchina,* Doubleday, 1930; *The Arrow of Teemay,* Doubleday, 1930; *Book of Nah-Wee,* with Carl Moon, Doubleday, 1932; *Tita of Mexico,* Stokes, 1934; *Shanty Ann,* Stokes, 1935; *Singing Sands,* Doubleday, 1936; *White Indian,* Doubleday, 1937; *Solita,* Doubleday, 1938; *Daughter of Thunder,* Macmillan, 1942; *One Little Indian,* Whitman, 1950).

Blanche Jennings Thompson's *All the Silver Pennies* (a popular collection of poems, including those published in earlier *Silver Pennies* volumes; illustrated by Winifred Bromhall; designed especially for use with elementary school children by their teachers; published in New York by Macmillan).

1926

Will James's *Smoky, the Cow Horse* (a realistic novel about the relationship between a man and a horse; written in the vernacular of the Western cowboy; illustrated by the author; published in New York by Scribner; awarded Newbery Medal in 1927; the author's other work, published by Scribner except as noted, includes *Cowboys North and South,* 1924; *The Drifting Cowboy,* 1925; *Cow Country,* 1927; *Sand,* 1929; *Lone Cowboy; My Life Story,* 1930; *Big Enough,* 1931; *Sun Up,* 1931; *Uncle Bill, A Tale of Two Kids and a Cowboy,* 1932; *All in the Day's Riding,* World, 1933; *The Three Mustangers,* 1933; *Young Cowboy,* 1935; *Home Ranch,* 1935; *In the Saddle with Uncle Bill,* 1935; *Scorpion, A Good Bad Horse,* 1936; *Cowboy in the Making,* 1937; *Look-See with Uncle Bill,* 1938; *Flint Spears; Cowboy Rodeo Contestant,* 1938; *The Dark Horse,* Grosset, 1939; *My First Horse,* 1940; *Horses I've Known,* 1940; *The American Cowboy,* 1942; *Book of Cowboy Stories,* 1951).

Arthur C. Parker's *Skunny Wundy and Other Indian Tales* (Seneca tales and other Indian stories retold by an Iroquois; illustrated by Will Crawford; published in New York by Doran; one of the earliest "authentic" books about Indians for children; the author's other work includes *Indian How Book,* Doran, 1927).

Howard Pease's *The Tattooed Man* (first of the popular "Tod Moran" mystery series, illustrated by Mahlon Blaine; published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *The Gypsy Caravan,* 1930; *Secret Cargo,* 1931; *Wind in the Rigging,* 1935; *Hurricane Weather,* Doubleday, 1936; *Captain Binnacle,* Dodd, 1938; *Jungle River,* Doubleday, 1938; *The Long Wharf,* Doubleday, 1938; *High Road to Adventure,* Doubleday, 1939; *Black Tanker,* Doubleday, 1941; *Thunderbolt House,* Doubleday, 1944; *Bound for "Singapore,"* Doubleday, 1948; *The Dark Adventure,* Doubleday, 1950; *Shipwreck,* Doubleday, 1957; *Mystery on Telegraph Hill,* Doubleday, 1961).

1927

Peggy Bacon's *The Lion-Hearted Kitten and Other Stories* (a collection of animal stories written and illustrated by the author; published by Macmillan; the author-illustrator's work includes *The True Philosopher and Other Cat Tales,* Four Seas, 1919; *Mercy and the Mouse and Other Stories,* Macmillan, 1928; *The Ballad of Tangle Street,* Macmillan, 1929; *The Terrible Nuisance and Other Tales,* Harcourt, 1931; *Mischief in Mayfield, A Sequel to the Terrible Nuisance,* Harcourt, 1933; *Off With Their Heads!,* McBride, 1934; *Cat-Calls,* McBride, 1935; *The Mystery at East Hatchett; or Eric the Pink,* Viking, 1939).

Dhan Gopal Mukerji's *Gay-Neck, The Story of a Pigeon* (a somewhat mystical story of a carrier pigeon's adventures in World War I with Indian soldiers in France, told from three viewpoints; illustrated by Boris Artzybasheff; published in New York by E. P. Dutton; awarded Newbery Medal in 1928; the author's other work, published by Dutton, includes *Kari, the Elephant,* 1922; *Caste and Outcaste,* 1923; *Jungle Beasts and Men,* Dutton, 1923; *Hari, the Jungle Lad,* 1924; *Ghoud the Hunter,* 1928; *Hindu Fables for Little Children,* 1929; *The Chief of the Herd,* 1929; *Bunny, Hound and Clown,* 1931; *The Master Monkey,* 1932; *Fierce-Face, the Story of a Tiger,* 1936).

Watty Piper's *The Little Engine That Could* (a popular picture-story of a little steam engine which determinedly climbs mountains saying, "I think I can, I think I can"; illustrated by George and Doris Hauman; published in New York by Platt and Munk; based on a story titled "The Pony Engine," by Mabel C. Bragg; the author's other work includes the retelling of *The*

1927 *continued*

Gingerbread Boy and Other Stories, 1927; Watty Piper is the pseudonym of Arnold Munk).

James Tippett's *I Live in a City* (poems about everyday urban life; the first of a series of this author's pocket-sized editions; illustrated by Elizabeth T. Wolcott; published in New York by Harper; the author's other work includes *I Go A-Traveling,* Harper, 1929; *I Spend the Summer,* Harper, 1930; *Henry and the Garden,* World, 1936; *Stories About Henry,* World, 1936; *Sniff,* Heath, 1937; *I Know Some Little Animals,* Harper, 1941).

1928

Mary Austin's *The Children Sing in the Far West* (a collection of poems about nature and Indians of the Southwest, which reveals the universality of childhood; illustrated by Gerald Cassidy; published in Boston by Houghton.

Wanda Gág's *Millions of Cats* (one of America's first outstanding picture books which completely integrates pictures and story; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Coward, includes *The Funny Thing,* 1929; *Snippy and Snappy,* 1931; *Wanda Gág's Story Book,* 1932; *ABC Bunny,* 1933; *Gone Is Gone,* 1935; *Growing Pains,* 1940; *Nothing At All,* 1941; illustrator and translator of *Tales from Grimm,* 1936; *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs,* 1938; *Three Gay Tales from Grimm,* 1943; *More Tales from Grimm,* 1947; illustrator of Michael Wigglesworth's *Day of Doom,* first published by American News Company in 1857, published by Coward, 1929). UTA-L, UMi

Grace Hallock's *The Boy Who Was* (the story of Nino, the goatherd, who is given the gift of eternal youth and is able to tell about the part he has played in the exciting events of some changing civilizations; published in New York by Dutton; runner-up for the Newbery Award; the author's other work includes *The Riddle: A Play, Dramatizing Children's Health,* 1925; *May Day Festival Book,* American Child Health, 1926; *Petersham's Hill,* Dutton, 1927; *Hob o' the Mill,* Quaker Oats, 1929; *After the Rain; Cleanliness Customs of Children in Many Lands,* School Cleanliness Institute, 1930; *Birds in the Bush,* Dutton, 1930).

Eric Kelly's *The Trumpeter of Krakow* (a mystery novel set in fifteenth-century Poland; illustrated by Angela Pruszynska; published in New York by Macmillan; awarded Newbery Medal in 1929; the author's other work, published by Macmillan except as noted, includes *The Blacksmith of Vilno: A Tale of Poland in the Year 1832,* 1930; *The Golden Star of Halich: A Tale of the Red Land in 1362,* 1931; *The Christmas Nightingale: Three Christmas Stories from Poland,* illustrated by Marguerite De Angeli, 1932;

Three Sides of Agiochook: A Tale of the New England Frontier in 1775, 1935; *Treasure Mountain,* 1937; *At the Sign of the Golden Compass: A Tale of the Printing House of Christopher Plantin in Antwerp, 1576,* 1938; with Clara Hoffmanowa, *A Girl Who Would Be Queen: the Story and Diary of the Young Countess Krasinska,* illustrated by Vera Brock, McClurg, 1939; *On the Staked Plain,* 1940; *The Land of the Polish People,* Stokes, 1943; *From Star to Star,* n.p., 1944; *The Hand in the Picture,* Lippincott, 1947; *The Amazing Journey of David Ingram,* Lippincott, 1949; *In Clean Hay,* 1953; the author edited *Best Short Stories for Children,* 1939).

Vachel Lindsay's *Johnny Appleseed and Other Poems* (rhythmical poems which are distinctly American in theme and feeling; illustrated by George Richards; published in New York by Macmillan).

Chiyono Sugimoto's *Picture Tales from the Japanese* (stories which reflect Japanese customs and values; published in New York by F. A. Stokes; the author's other work includes *Japanese Holiday Picture Tales,* Stokes, 1933).

Elinor Whitney's *Tod of the Fens* (a historical novel set in England before Henry V came to the throne; published in New York by Macmillan; a runner-up for the Newbery Award; the author's other work includes *Tyke-y His Book and His Mark,* Macmillan, 1925; *Timothy and the Blue Cart,* Stokes, 1930; *Try All Ports,* Longmans, 1931; *The Mystery Club,* Stokes, 1933).

1929

Elsa Beskow's *Pelle's New Suit* (from the Swedish, a harmonious informational picture-story book describing the process of making clothes, from the wool on Pelle's pet sheep to the suit on his back; illustrated by the author; published in New York by Harper; the author's other work includes *Olle's Ski Trip,* Harper, 1928).

Rachel Field's *Hitty, Her First Hundred Years* (a fantasy recounting the adventures of a doll; illustrated by Dorothy Lathrop; published in New York by Macmillan; awarded the Newbery Medal in 1930; the author's other work includes *Taxis and Toadstools,* Doubleday, 1926; *Polly Patchwork,* Doubleday, 1928; *Calico Bush,* Macmillan, 1931; *Hepatica Hawks,* Macmillan, 1932; *The Pointed People,* Macmillan, 1933; *Branches Green,* Macmillan, 1934; *Christmas Time,* Macmillan, 1941; *Prayer for a Child,* Macmillan, 1944; *Poems,* Macmillan, 1957; *The Rachel Field Story Book,* Doubleday, 1958; author edited *The White Cat and Other Old French Fairy Tales,* illustrated by Elizabeth MacKinstry, Macmillan, 1928).

Marian Hurd McNeeley's *Jumping-Off Place* (the story of a family of children headed by a seventeen-year-old girl and how they make a home

1929 *continued*

for themselves on the Dakota prairie; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published by Longmans; the author's other work, published by Longmans, includes, with Edith Stokely, *Miss Billy,* 1905; *Rusty Ruston,* 1928; *Winning Out,* 1931; *The Way To Glory,* 1932).

Elizabeth Miller's *Pran of Albania* (the story of an Albanian mountain girl who helps to save her country; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *Children of the Mountain Eagle,* Doubleday, 1927; *Young Trojan,* Doubleday, 1931).

Felix Salten's *Bambi* (translated from the German by Whittaker Chambers; a poignant adult animal story appropriated by children; illustrated by Kurt Wiese; published in New York by Grosset; the author's other work includes *Bambi's Children,* Bobbs, 1938; *Perri,* Bobbs, 1938; *Renni, The Rescuer,* Bobbs, 1940; Felix Salten is the pseudonym of Siegmund Salzman).

Ella Young's *The Tangle-Coated Horse and Other Tales* (the stories of the Irish hero Fionn MacCumhal's childhood and youth as told by an Irish storyteller and scholar; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published in New York by Longmans; the author's other work includes *Celtic Wonder Tales,* Longmans, 1923; *The Wonder Smith and His Son,* illustrated by Boris Artzybasheff, Longmans, 1927, runner-up for the 1928 Newbery Medal; *The Unicorn with Silver Shoes,* a tale of humans and the Pooka of fairyland, illustrated by Robert Lawson, Longmans, 1932).

1930

Herbert Best's *Garram the Hunter* (the story of the son of a West African hill tribe chieftan and his dog; published in New York by Doubleday; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other work includes *Son of the Whiteman,* Doubleday, 1931; *Garram the Chief,* Harper, 1932; *Flag of the Desert,* Viking, 1936; *Tal of the Four Tribes,* Doubleday, 1938; *Twenty-Fifth Hour,* Random, 1940; *Gunsmith's Boy,* Winston, 1942; *Young'un,* Macmillan, 1944; *Border Iron,* Viking, 1945; *Whistle, Daughter, Whistle,* Macmillan, 1947; *The Long Portage,* Viking, 1948; *Not Without Danger,* Viking, 1951; *Watergate, a Story of the Irish on the Erie Canal,* Winston, 1951; *Ranger's Ransom, A Story of Ticonderoga,* Aladdin, 1953; *Diane,* Morrow, 1954; *Desmond, the Dog Detective,* Viking, 1962; *Desmond and Dog Friday,* Viking, 1968). UOr

Elizabeth Coatsworth's *The Cat Who Went To Heaven* (a fanciful story about a cat, a poor Chinese artist, and a miracle; awarded Newbery Medal in 1931; illustrated by Lynd Ward; published in New York by Macmillan; the author's other work, published by Macmillan except as noted, includes

The Cat & the Captain, 1927; *Toutou in Bondage,* 1929; *The Sun's Diary,* 1929; *The Boy With the Parrot,* 1930; *Knock at the Door,* 1931; *Cricket & the Emperor's Son,* 1932; *Away Goes Sally,* 1934; *The Golden Horseshoe,* 1935; *Sword of the Wilderness,* 1936; *Alice-All-by-Herself,* 1937; *Dancing Tom,* 1938; *Five Bushel Farm,* 1939; *The Fair American,* 1940; *Tonio and the Stranger: A Mexican Adventure,* Grosset, 1941; *You Shall Have a Carriage,* 1941; *Forgotten Island,* Grosset, 1942; *Houseboat Summer,* 1942; *The White Horse,* 1942; *Thief Island,* 1943; *The Big Green Umbrella,* Grosset, 1944; *Trudy, the Treehouse,* 1944; *The Kitten Stand,* Grosset, 1945; *The Wonderful Day,* 1946; *Plum Daffy Adventure,* 1947; *Up Hill and Down,* Knopf, 1947; *The House of the Swan,* 1948; *Summer Green,* 1948; *The Little Haymakers,* 1949; *The Captain's Daughter,* 1950; *First Adventure,* 1950; *Door to the North,* Winston, 1950; *Dollar for Luck,* 1951; *The Wishing Pear,* 1951; *The Last Fort,* Winston, 1952; *Boston Bells,* 1952; *The Giant Golden Book of Cat Stories,* Simon, 1953; *The Giant Golden Book of Dog Stories,* Simon, 1953; *Old Whirlwind: A Story of Davy Crockett,* 1953; *Aunt Flora,* 1953; *Horse Stories,* Simon, 1954; *The Sod House,* 1954; *Mouse Chorus,* Pantheon, 1955; *Cherry Ann & the Dragon Horse,* 1955; *Hide & Seek,* Pantheon, 1956; *The Peddler's Cart,* 1956; *The Dog From Nowhere,* Row, 1958).

Ralph Hubbard's *Queer Person* (the story of an Indian grandmother who adopts a deaf and dumb child; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *The Wolf Song,* Doubleday, 1935).

Eric Kästner's *Emil and the Detectives* (translated from the German by May Masse; a popular, well-written, realistic mystery; published in New York by Doubleday; the German author received the Hans Christian Andersen Award in 1960; the author's other work includes *Annaluise and Anton,* Cape, 1932; *The 35th of May,* Cape, 1933; *The Flying Classroom,* Cape, 1934; *Emil and the Three Twins,* Cape, 1935; *Lottie and Lisa,* Cape, 1950; *The Animals' Conference,* McKay, 1955).

Alice Lide and Margaret Johnson's *Ood-Le-Uk the Wanderer* (a story of the adventures of an Eskimo boy as he goes from Alaska to Siberia; published in Boston by Little; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; other work of these authors, who were sisters, includes *Pearls of Fortune,* Little, 1931; *Dark Possession,* Appleton, 1934; *Secret of the Circle,* Longmans, 1937; *Thord of Firetooth,* Lothrop, 1937; *Mystery of the Mahteb,* Longmans, 1942; *Wooden Locket,* Viking, 1953; *Lapland Drum,* Abingdon, 1955).

Alida Malkus's *The Dark Star of Itza* (a romantic story of Princess Nicti and her life in one of the Yucatan's lost cities; published by Harcourt;

1930 *continued*

runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other work includes *Raquel of the Ranch Country,* Harcourt, 1927; *The Dragon Fly of Zuni,* Harcourt, 1928; *Pirate's Port, A Tale of Old New York,* Harper, 1929; *Timber Line,* Harcourt, 1929; *A Fight for the King: A Story of the Conquest of Yucatan and the Discovery of the Amazon,* Harper, 1931; *The Spindle Imp, and Other Tales of Maya Myth and Folklore,* Harcourt, 1931; *The Stone Knife Boy,* Harcourt, 1933; *Eastward Sweeps the Current,* Winston, 1937; *The Silver Llama,* Winston, 1939; *Along the Inca Highway,* Heath, 1941; *The Citadel of a Hundred Stairways,* Winston, 1941; *Constancia Lona,* Doubleday, 1947; *Chula of the Magic Islands,* Saalfield, 1948; *Colt of Destiny,* Winston, 1950; *Little Giant of the North, The Boy Who Won a Fur Empire,* Winston, 1952; *The Story of Louis Pasteur,* Grosset, 1952; *The Story of Good Queen Bess,* Grosset, 1952; *We Were There At the Battle of Gettysburg,* Grosset, 1955).

Stephen Meader's *Red Horse Hill* (a realistic story based on the author's own New Hampshire boyhood; published by Harcourt; the author's other work, all by Harcourt, includes *The Black Buccaneer,* 1920; *Down the Big River,* 1924; *Longshanks,* 1925; *Away To Sea,* 1931; *Lumberjack,* 1934; *Who Rides in the Dark?* 1935; *T-Model Tommy,* 1936; *Trap Lines North,* 1936; *Boy With a Pack,* 1937; *Bat, the Story of a Bull Terrier,* 1939; *Clear for Action,* 1940; *Blueberry Mountain,* 1941; *Shadow in the Pines,* 1942; *The Sea Snake,* 1943; *The Long Trains Roll,* 1944; *Skippy's Family,* 1945; *Jonathan Goes West,* 1946; *Behind the Ranges,* 1947; *River of the Wolves,* 1948; *Cedar's Boy,* 1949; *Whaler 'Round the Horn,* 1950; *Bulldozer,* 1951; *The Fish Hawk's Nest,* 1952; *Sparkplug of the Hornets,* 1953; *The Buckboard Stranger,* 1954; *Guns for the Saratoga,* 1955; *Sabre Pilot,* 1956; *Everglades Adventure,* 1957; *The Commodore's Cup,* 1958; *The Voyage of the Javelin,* 1959; *Wild Pony Island,* 1959; *Buffalo, Beaver,* 1960; *Snow on Blueberry Mountain,* 1961; *Phantom of the Blockade,* 1962; *The Muddy Road to Glory,* 1963; *Stranger on Big Hickory,* 1964; *A Blow for Liberty,* 1965; *Topsail Island Treasure,* 1966; *Keep 'Em Rolling,* 1967; *Lonesome End,* 1968; *The Cape May Packet,* 1969).

Elizabeth Morrow's *The Painted Pig* (story of a Mexican boy who wants a painted pig with a rosebud on its tail; illustrated by Rene d'Harnoncourt; published in New York by Knopf; the author's other work includes *Quatrains for My Daughter,* Knopf, 1931; *Beast, Bird and Fish, An Animal Alphabet,* Knopf, 1933; *A Pint of Judgement,* Knopf, 1939; *The Rabbit's Nest,* Macmillan, 1940; *Shannon,* Macmillan, 1940).

Anne Parrish's *Floating Island* (a story from a doll's point of view; illustrated by the author; published in New York by Harper; the author's other work includes *The Story of Appleby Capple,* Harper, 1950).

Arthur Ransome's *Swallows and Amazons* (a popular adventure story featuring a group of English children; published in London by Cape; the author was awarded the first Carnegie Medal in 1936 for *Pigeon Post,* Cape, 1935; the British Library Association awards the medal yearly to a children's book of outstanding merit published in the United Kingdom and written in English; the author's other work includes *The Thugs in Our Garden,* Treherne, ca. 1910; *Old Peter's Russian Tales,* Jack, 1916; *Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp in Rhyme,* Nisbet, 1919; *The Soldier and Death,* Wilson, 1920; *Swallowdale,* Cape, 1931; *Peter Duck,* Cape, 1932; *Winter Holiday,* Cape, 1933; *Coot Club,* Cape, 1934; *We Didn't Mean to Go to Sea,* Cape, 1937; *Secret Water,* Cape, 1939; *The Big Six,* Cape, 1940; *Misee Lee*, Cape, 1941; *The Picts and the Martyrs*, Cape, 1943; *Great Northern,* Cape, 1947; *The Fool of the World and His Flying Ship,* Farrar, 1968, a tale taken from *Old Peter's Russian Tales,* illustrated by Uri Shulevitz, was awarded the Caldecott Medal, 1969).

Elizabeth Madox Roberts's *Under the Tree* (a collection of lyrical poems which reflect the author's childhood in Kentucky; illustrated by F. D. Bedford; published in New York by Viking, originally published by Huebsch in 1922; the author's other work includes *In the Great Steep's Garden,* Gowdy-Simmons, 1915; *The Time of Man,* Viking, 1926; *My Heart and My Flesh,* Grosset, 1927; *Jingling in the Wind,* Viking, 1928; *The Great Meadow,* Viking, 1930; *A Buried Treasure,* Doubleday, 1931; *The Haunted Mirror,* Viking, 1932; *He Sent Forth a Raven,* Viking, 1935; *Black Is My True Love's Hair,* Viking, 1938; *Song in the Meadow,* Viking, 1940; *Not By Strange Gods,* Viking, 1941).

Merriam Sherwood's *The Tale of the Warrior Lord* (translated from the Spanish edition of *El Cid,* retold by Ramon Menenday Pidal; published in London by Longmans).

Emma Gelders Sterne's *Loud Sing Cuckoo* (a story of life in England during Chaucer's time; published in New York by Duffield; the author's other work includes *No Surrender,* Duffield, 1932; *Amarantha Gay, M.D.,* Duffield, 1933; *The Calico Ball,* Dodd, 1934).

Sara Teasdale's *Stars Tonight* (a collection of lyrical nature poems; illustrated by Dorothy Lathrop; published in New York by Macmillan).

1931

Julia Davis Adams's *Mountains Are Free* (the story of William Tell in a new setting; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published by Dutton; the author's other work, published by Dutton except as noted, includes *Swords of the Vikings*, 1927; *Vaino*, 1929; Stonewall, 1931; *Remember and Forget*,

1931 *continued*

1932; *No Other White Men,* 1937; *Peter Hale,* 1939; *The Sun Climbs Slowly,* 1942; *The Shenandoah,* Farrar, 1945).

Marjorie Allee's *Jane's Island* (the story of a girl's summer research efforts collecting laboratory specimens for her father; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published by Houghton; the author's other work, all published by Houghton, includes *Susanna and Tristan,* 1929; *Judith Lankester,* 1930; *The Road to Carolina,* 1932; *Ann's Surprising Summer,* 1933; *A House of Her Own,* 1934; *Off to Philadelphia!* 1936; *The Great Tradition,* 1937; *The Little American Girl,* 1938; *Runaway Linda,* 1939; *The Camp at Westlands,* 1941; *Winter's Mischief,* 1942; *The House,* 1945; *Smoke Jumper,* 1945).

Laura Armer's *Waterless Mountain* (a novel which reveals the mystical side of Navaho life; illustrated by Sidney Armer; published by Longmans; the author was awarded the Newbery Medal, 1932; the author's other work includes *Dark Circle of Branches,* Longmans, 1933; *The Forest Pool,* Longmans, 1938).

Mary Gould Davis's *Truce of the Wolf and Other Tales of Old Italy* (one of the first collections of Italian folktales for American children; published in New York by Harcourt; the author's other work includes *The Three Golden Oranges and Other Spanish Folk Tales,* with Ralph Steele Boggs, Longmans, 1936).

Eleanor Farjeon's *Poems for Children* (a collection of fairy poems, portraits of children, poems about country life and city life, seasons; the 1951 edition included twenty additional poems; this British author's other work includes *Nursery Rhymes of London Town,* Duckworth, 1916; *All the Way to Alfriston,* Greenleaf, 1918; *Singing Games for Children,* Dent, 1918; *Gypsy and Ginger,* Dutton, 1920; *Martin Pippin in the Apple Orchard,* Collins, 1921; *Young Folk and Old,* High House, 1925; *Faithful Jenny Dove and Other Tales,* Collins, 1925; *Mighty Men,* Appleton, 1926; *Joan's Door,* Stokes, 1926; *Nuts and May, a Medley for Children,* Collins, 1926; *Come Christmas,* Collins, 1927; *Kaleidoscope,* Collins, 1928; *The Perfect Zoo,* McKay, 1929; *Collection of Poems,* Collins, 1929; *The King's Daughter Cries for the Moon,* Blackwell, 1929; *The Tale of Tom Tiddler,* Collins, 1929; five Martin Pippin books, Collins, 1930: *Mill of Dreams, Open Winkins, Proud Rosalind and the Hart's Royal, Young Gerald, King's Barn; Tales from Chaucer, the Canterbury Tales Done in Prose,* Hale, 1930; *Ladybrook,* Stokes, 1931; *The Old Nurse's Stocking Basket,* University of London, 1931; *Tom Cobble,* Blackwell, 1932; *Perkin the Peddler,* Faber,

1932; *The Fair of St. James,* Stokes, 1932; *Ameliaranne and the Magic Ring,* McKay, 1933; *Over the Garden Wall,* Stokes, 1933; *Ameliaranne's Prize Packet,* Harrap, 1933; *Jim at the Corner,* Blackwell, 1934; *The Old Sailor's Yarn Box,* Stokes, 1934; *Ameliaranne's Wash Day,* McKay, 1934; *Clumber Pup,* Blackwell, 1934; *The Children's Bells, a Selection of Poems,* Blackwell, 1934; *Ten Saints,* Oxford, 1936; *Jim and the Pirates,* Blackwell, 1936; *The Wonders of Herodotus,* Nelson, 1937; *Martin Pippin in the Daisy-field,* Joseph, 1937; *Sing for Your Supper,* Stokes, 1937; *One Foot in Fairyland,* Stokes, 1938; *Grannie Gray,* Dent, 1939; *Sussex Alphabet,* Pear Tree, 1939; *Miss Granby's Secret,* Joseph, 1940; *Brave Old Woman,* Joseph, 1941; *Magic Casements,* Allen and Unwin, 1941; *The New Book of Days,* Oxford, 1941; *Cherrystones,* Joseph, 1942; *The Fair Venetian,* Joseph, 1943; *Golden Coney,* Joseph, 1943; *Dark World of Animals,* Sylvan, 1945; *A Prayer for Little Things,* Houghton, 1945; *Ariadne and the Bull,* Joseph, 1945; *The Mulberry Bush,* Joseph, 1945; *The Starry Floor,* Joseph, 1949; *Mrs. Malone,* Joseph, 1950; *Poems for Children,* Lippincott, 1951; *Silver Sand and Snow,* Joseph, 1951; *The Silver Curlew,* Oxford, 1953; *The Little Bookroom,* Oxford, 1955; *Then There Were Three: Being Cherrystones,* Lippincott, 1958; *The Hamis Hamilton Book of Kings,* Hamish, 1964; *A Cavalcade of Kings,* Walk, 1965; *The Hamis Hamilton Book of Queens,* Walck, 1965; *Mr. Garden*, Walck, 1966; *The Wonderful Knight*, Kaye, 1967; *Around the Seasons*, Walck, 1969; with her brother Herbert Farjeon, *Kings and Queens,* Gollancz, 1932; *Heroes and Heroines,* Dutton, 1933; the author received the first Hans Christian Andersen Award, a medal given biennially since 1956 by the International Board on Books for Young People to an author and, since 1966, to one illustrator, in recognition of his or her entire body of work). LBC

Berta and Elmer Hader's *Farmer in the Dell* (a concept picture book about farm life with bold black and white illustrations; published in New York by Macmillan; the authors-illustrators' *The Big Snow,* Macmillan, 1948, was awarded the Caldecott Medal in 1949; the authors-illustrators' other work, published by Macmillan except as noted, includes *Wee Willie Winkie and Some Other Boys and Girls from Mother Goose,* 1927; *The Little Red Hen,* 1928; *The Old Woman and the Crooked Sixpence,* 1928; *The Story of the Three Bears,* 1928; *Picture Book of Travel,* 1928; *Two Funny Clowns,* Coward, 1929; *What'll You Do When You Grow Up?*, Longmans, 1929; *Berta and Elmer Hader's Picture Book of Mother Goose,* Coward, 1930; *Lions and Tigers and Elephants Too,* Longmans, 1930; *Under the Pig-Nut Tree: Spring,* Knopf, 1930; *Tookey,* Longmans, 1931; *Under the Pig-Nut Tree: Summer,* Knopf, 1931; *Picture Book of the States,* Harper, 1932; *Chuck-a-Luck and His Reindeer,* Houghton, 1933; *Spunky,* 1933; *Whiffy McMann,* Oxford, 1933; *Midget and Bridget,* 1934; *Jamaica Johnny,* 1935;

1931 *continued*

Billy Butter, 1936; *Green and Gold,* 1936; *Stop, Look and Listen,* Longmans, 1936; *The Inside Story of the Hader Books,* 1937; *Tommy Thatcher Goes to Sea,* 1937; *Cricket,* 1938; *Cock-A-Doodle-Do,* 1939; *Cat and the Kitten,* 1940; *Little Town,* 1941; *Story of Pancho and the Bull With the Crooked Tail,* 1942; *Mighty Hunter,* 1943; *Little Stone House,* 1944; *Rainbow's End,* 1945; *Skyrocket,* 1946; *Squirrely of Willow Hill,* 1950; *Lost in the Zoo,* 1951; *Little White Foot,* 1951; *The Friendly Phoebe,* Macmillan, 1953; *Wish on the Moon,* 1954; *Home on the Range: Jeremiah Jones and His Friend Little Bear in the Far West,* 1955; *Ding, Dong, Bell, Pussy's in the Well,* 1957; *Little Chip of Willow Hill,* 1958; *Mister Billy's Gun,* 1960; *Quack, Quack,* 1961; *Little Antelope: An Indian for a Day,* 1962; *Show in the City*, 1963; *Two Is Company, Three's A Crowd*, 1965). UOr

Eleanor Lattimore's *Little Pear* (one of a series of books about Chinese children for young readers; illustrated by the author; published in New York by Harcourt; the author's other work, published by Morrow except as noted, includes *Jerry and the Pusa,* Harcourt, 1932; *The Seven Crowns,* Harcourt, 1933; *Little Pear and His Friends,* Harcourt, 1934; *Turkestan Reunion,* Harcourt, 1934; *The Lost Leopard,* Harcourt, 1935; *The Clever Cat,* Harcourt, 1936; *Junior, A Colored Boy of Charleston,* Harcourt, 1938; *Jonny,* Harcourt, 1939; *The Story of Lee Ling,* Harcourt, 1940; *The Questions of Lifu: A Story of China,* Harcourt, 1942; *Storm on the Island,* 1942; *Peachblossom,* 1943; *First Grade,* 1944; *Bayou Boy,* 1946; *Jeremy's Isle,* 1947; *Three Little Chinese Girls,* 1948; *Davy of the Everglades,* 1949; *Deborah's White Winter,* 1949; *Christopher and His Turtle,* 1950; *Indigo Hill,* 1950; *Bells for a Chinese Donkey,* 1951; *The Fig Tree,* 1951; *Lively Victoria,* 1952; *Jasper,* 1953; *Wu, the Gatekeeper's Son,* 1953; *Holly in the Snow,* 1954; *Diana in the China Shop,* 1955; *Willow Tree Village,* 1955; *Molly in the Middle,* 1956; *Little Pear and the Rabbits,* 1956; *The Journey of Ching Lai,* 1957; *The Monkey of Crofton,* 1957; *Fair Bay,* 1958; *Happiness for Kimi,* 1958; *The Fisherman's Son,* 1959; *The Youngest Artist,* 1959; *Beachcomber Boy,* 1960; *The Chinese Daughter,* 1960; *Cousin Melinda,* 1961; *The Wonderful Glass House,* 1961; *The Bittern's Nest,* 1962; *Laurie and Company,* 1962; *Janetta's Magnet,* 1963; *The Little Tumbler,* 1963; *Felicia,* 1964; *The Mexican Bird,* 1965; *The Bus Trip,* 1965; *The Search for Christina,* 1966; *The Two Helens,* 1967; *Bird Song,* 1968; *The Girl on the Deer,* 1969).

Ethel Parton's *Melissa Ann* (first of six books set in Newburyport, Massachusetts, between 1800 and 1870, based on actual records as well as childhood memories; published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other

work includes *The Mule of the Parthenon,* Doubleday, 1932; *Tabitha Mary,* Viking, 1933; *Penelope Ellen,* Viking, 1936; *Vinny Applegay,* Viking, 1937; *The Runaway Prentice,* Viking, 1939; *The Lost Locket,* Viking, 1940; *The House Between,* Viking, 1943; *The Year Without a Summer,* Viking, 1945).

Winifred Welles's *Skipping Along Alone* (a collection of imaginative lyrical poems combining realism and fantasy; illustrated by Marguerite Davis; published in New York by Macmillan).

1932

Nora Burglon's *Children of the Soil* (the story of a poor Scandinavian peasant family which delights in telling stories and believes in the importance of the "little people"; published in New York by Doubleday; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other work includes *The Keeper of the Herd,* reprinted from *Junior Life Magazine,* 1935; *Ghost Ship,* Little, 1936; *The Gate Swings,* Little, 1937; *Deep Silver,* Houghton, 1938; *Sticks Across the Chimney,* Holiday, 1938; *Lost Island,* Winston, 1939; *The Cuckoo Calls,* Winston, 1940; *Around the Caribbean,* Heath, 1941; *Diego Wins,* Random, 1941; *Shark Hole,* Holiday, 1943; *Slave Girls,* Stephen Paul, 1947).

Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew's *Wagtail* (one of a series of informational books in narrative form about animals and their natural habitats; illustrated by Kurt Wiese; published in New York by Oxford; the author's other work includes *Ringtail,* Oxford, 1933; *Flat Tail,* Oxford, 1935; *Little Black Ant,* Oxford, 1936; *Each in His Way,* Oxford, 1937; *Splasher,* Oxford, 1945; *Winter Flight,* Oxford, 1949).

Langston Hughes's *The Dream Keeper* (a collection of poems about the black experience as well as universal life experience; published in New York by Knopf; a collection of author's poems for children selected by Lee Bennett Hopkins and illustrated by Ann Grifalconi with woodcuts is entitled *Don't You Turn Back,* Knopf, 1969; the author's other work includes, with Arna Bontemps, *Popo and Fifina,* Macmillan, 1932; *The Ways of White Folks,* Knopf, 1934; *Simple Speaks His Mind,* Simon, 1950; *The First Book of Negroes,* Watts, 1952; *The First Book of Rhythms,* Watts, 1954; *Famous American Negroes,* Dodd, 1954; *Famous American Music Makers,* Dodd, 1955; *The First Book of Jazz,* Watts, 1955; *Famous Negro Music Makers,* Dodd, 1955; *The First Book of the West Indies,* Watts, 1956 [republished as *The First Book of the Caribbean,* 1965]; *Famous*

1932 *continued*

Negro Heroes of America, Dodd, 1958; *The First Book of Africa,* Watts, 1950, revised edition 1964). YU

Dorothy Lathrop's *The Fairy Circus* (a book of verse, illustrated by the author, which features fairies as circus performers; published in New York by Macmillan; the author-illustrator was awarded the first Caldecott Medal in 1938 for her illustrations for Helen Dean Fish's *Animals of the Bible,* Lippincott; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Macmillan, includes *The Little White Goat,* 1933; *The Lost Merry-go-round,* 1934; *The Snail Who Ran,* Stokes, 1934; *Who Goes There?,* 1935; *Bouncing Betsy,* 1936; *Hide and Go Seek,* 1938; *Presents for Lupe,* 1940; *Puppies for Keeps,* 1943; *The Skittle-Skattle Monkey,* 1945; *Angel in the Woods,* 1947; *Let Them Live,* 1951; *Puffy and the Seven Leaf Clover,* 1954; *Littlest Mouse,* 1955; *Follow the Brook,* 1960). LC

Elizabeth Foreman Lewis's *Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze* (the story of a young country boy who goes to Chungking to become a coppersmith's apprentice; published by Winston; awarded the Newbery Medal; the author's other work, published by Winston, includes *Ho-Ming, Girl of New China,* 1934; *China Quest,* 1937; *Portraits from a Chinese Scroll,* 1938; *When the Typhoon Blows,* 1942; *To Beat a Tiger, One Needs a Brother's Help,* 1956).

Maj Lindman's *Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Red Shoes* (from the Swedish; illustrated by the author; the first of a popular series of picture-story adventures of three brothers; all published in Chicago by Whitman, includes *Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Magic Horse,* 1933; *Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Buttered Bread,* 1934; *Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Gingerbread,* 1936; *Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Yellow Sled,* 1936; *Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Big Surprise,* 1937; *Flicka, Ricka, Dicka and the New Dotted Dresses,* 1939; *Flicka, Ricka, Dicka and the Three Kittens,* 1941; *Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Big Farm,* 1946; *Dear Little Deer,* 1953; *Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Reindeer,* 1957; *Flicka, Ricka, Dicka and the Big Red Hen,* 1960).

Eloise Lownsberry's *Out of the Flame* (a story of life at the Court of François as experienced by a young boy; published in New York by Longmans; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other work includes *Boy Knight of Reims,* Houghton, 1927; *Lighting the Torch,* Longmans, 1934; *A Camel for a Throne,* Houghton, 1941; *Gift of the Forest,* with Reginald Lal Singh, Longmans, 1942).

Laura E. Richards's *Tirra Lirra: Rhymes Old and New* (one of the earliest major collections of nonsense verse for children by an American writer; published by Little, Brown; illustrated by Marguerite Davis; the author's other work includes *The Little Tyrant,* Estes, 1880; *Five Mice in a Mousetrap, By the Man in the Moon, Done in the Vernacular, from the Lunacular,* Estes, 1880; *Our Baby's Favorite,* Estes, 1881; *Sketches and Scraps,* illustrated by Henry Richards, Estes, 1881; *The Joyous Story of Toto,* illustrated by E. H. Garrett, Roberts, 1885; the author was the editor of *Four Feet, Two Feet, and No Feet,* Estes, 1886; the author was the reteller of *Beauty and the Beast,* illustrated by Gordon Browne, Roberts, 1886, and of *Hop O' My Thumb,* illustrated by Gordon Browne, Roberts, 1886; with H. Baldwin, *Kasper Kroak's Kaleidoscope,* Nimo, 1886; *Tell-Tale from Hill and Dale,* Nims, 1886; *Toto's Merry Winter,* Roberts, 1887; *Queen Hildegarde: A Story for Girls,* Estes, 1889; *In My Nursery,* Roberts, 1890; *Captain January,* Estes, 1891; *Hildegarde's Holiday: A Sequel to Queen Hildegarde,* Estes, 1881; *Hildegarde's Home,* Estes, 1892; *Glimpses of the French Court: Sketches from French History,* Estes, 1892; *Melody: The Story of a Child,* Estes, 1892; *Narcissa; or, The Road to Rome [and] in Verona,* Estes, 1894; *Marie,* Estes, 1894; *When I Was Your Age,* Estes, 1894; *Five Minute Stories,* Estes, 1895; *Hildegarde's Neighbors,* Estes, 1895; *Jim of Hellas; or, In Durance Vele [and] Bethesda Pool,* Estes, 1895; *Nautilus, Estes, 1895; Some Say [and] Neighbors in Cyprus,* Estes, 1896; *Isla Heron,* Estes, 1896; *Hildegarde's Harvest,* Estes, 1897; *Three Margarets,* illustrated by E. B. Barry, Estes, 1897; *Love and Rocks,* Estes, 1898; *Margaret Montfort,* illustrated by E. B. Barry, Estes, 1898; *Rosin the Beau: A Sequel to "Melody" and "Marie,"* Estes, 1898; *Chop-Chin and the Golden Dragon,* Little, 1899; *The Golden Breasted Kootoo,* Little, 1899; *Peggy,* illustrated by E. B. Barry, Estes, 1899; *Quicksilver Sue,* illustrated by W. D. Stevens, Century, 1899; *Sun Down Songs,* Little, 1899; *For Tommy and Other Stories,* Estes, 1900; reteller of *Snow-White or the House in the Wood,* Estes, 1900; *Rita,* Estes, 1900; *Fernley House,* Estes, 1901; *Geoffrey Strong,* Estes, 1901; *The Hurdy-Gurdy,* Estes, 1902; *Mrs. Tree,* Estes, 1902; *The Golden Windows: A Book of Fables for Young and Old,* Little, 1903; *The Green Satin Gown,* Estes, 1903; *More Five Minute Stories,* illustrated by Wallace Goldsmith, Estes, 1903; *The Merryweathers,* illustrated by Julia Ward Richards, Estes, 1904; *The Armstrongs,* illustrated by Julia Ward Richards, Estes, 1905; *Mrs. Tree's Will,* Estes, 1905; *The Piccolo,* Estes, 1906; *The Silver Crown,* Little, 1906; *Grandmother: The Story of a Life that Never Was Lived,* Estes, 1907; *The Pig Brothers,* Little, 1908; *The Wooing of Calvin Parks,* Estes, 1908; *Florence Nightingale,* Appleton, 1909; *A Happy Little Times,* Estes, 1910; *Up to Calvin's,* illustrated by Frank T. Merrill, Estes, 1910; *On Board the Merry Sands,* illustrated by

1932 *continued*

Frank T. Merrill, Estes, 1911; *The Little Master,* Estes, 1913; *Miss Jimmy,* Estes, 1913; *Three Minute Stories,* illustrated by Josephine Bruce, Page, 1914; *The Pig-Brother Play-Book,* Little, 1915; *Elizabeth Fry,* Appleton, 1916; *Fairy Operettas,* Little, 1916; *Abigail Adams,* Appleton, 1917; *Pippin: A Wandering Flame,* Appleton, 1917; *A Daughter of Jehu,* Appleton, 1918; *Joan of Arc,* Appleton, 1919; *Honor Bright,* illustrated by Frank T. Merrill, Page, 1920; *In Blessed Cyprus,* Appleton, 1921; *The Squire,* Appleton, 1923; *Honor Bright's New Adventure,* illustrated by Elizabeth Withington, Page, 1925; *Star Bright: A Sequel to "Captain January,"* illustrated by Frank T. Merrill, Page, 1927; *Laura Bridgeman,* Appleton, 1928; *Merry-Go-Round: New Rhymes and Old,* Appleton, 1935; *Harry in England,* illustrated by Reginald Birch, Appleton, 1937; *I Have A Song To Sing To You: Still More Rhymes,* illustrated by Reginald Birch, Appleton, 1938).

Hildegarde Swift's *Railroad to Freedom* (a fictionalized biographical account of Harriet Tubman, a runaway black slave, who led other slaves to freedom before the Civil War; published in New York by Harcourt; illustrated by James Daugherty; the author's other work includes *Little Black Nose,* Harcourt, 1930; *Little Red Lighthouse and the Great Gray Bridge,* Harcourt, 1942; *Edge of April,* Morrow, 1957; *From the Eagle's Wing,* Morrow, 1962).

Eunice Tietjens's *Boy of the South Seas* (a story which captures the mystery and enchantment of life on a South Sea island as well as the daily life, customs, and ideals of the Polynesian inhabitants; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published in New York by Coward; author's other work includes *Boy of the Desert,* Coward, 1928; *Romance of Antar,* Coward, 1929; *The Jawbreaker's Alphabet,* Boni, 1930; reteller, *The Gingerbread Boy,* Whitman, 1932).

Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House in the Big Woods* (the first of a series of semiautobiographical novels set on the American frontier; subsequent books trace Laura's growing up; illustrated by Helen Sewell; published by Harper; the author was the first recipient of the award named in her honor, the Laura Ingalls Wilder Award, 1954, given every five years, since 1960, in recognition of an author or illustrator whose books, published in the United States, have over a period of years have made a lasting and substantial contribution to literature for children; administered by American Library Association, Children's Services Division; the author's other work, published by Harper, and illustrated by Helen Sewell and Mildred Boyle except as noted, includes *Farmer Boy,* illustrated by Helen Sewell, 1933; *Little House on the Prairie,* illustrated by Helen Sewell, 1935; *On the Banks*

of Plum Creek, 1937; *By the Shores of Silver Lake,* 1939; *The Long Winter,* 1940; *Little Town on the Prairie,* 1941; *These Happy Golden Years,* 1943; *The First Four Years,* illustrated by Garth Williams, 1971; with Rose Wilder Lane, *On the Way Home: The Diary of a Trip from South Dakota to Mansfield, Missouri in 1894,* 1962; edited by Roger Lea MacBride, *West from Home: Letters from Laura Ingalls Wilder, San Francisco 1915,* 1974; current editions of the "Little House" books are illustrated by Garth Williams). DPL, PPL

1933

Boris Artzybasheff's *Aesop's Fables* (an important illustrated edition of a "classic" done in dramatic woodcuts; published in New York by Viking; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Poor Shaydullah,* Macmillan, 1931; *Seven Simeons,* Viking, 1937).

Rosemary and Stephen Benét's *A Book of Americans* (sometimes satirical, occasionally poignant observations in verse about some important Americans; illustrated by Charles Child; published in New York by Farrar and Rinehart; Stephen Benét's other work includes [poetry] *The Ballad of William Sycamore, 1790-1880,* Hackett, 1923; *John Brown's Body,* Doubleday, 1941; *Ballads and Poems, 1915-1930,* Doubleday, 1931; [prose] *The Beginning of Wisdom,* Holt, 1921; *James Shore's Daughter,* Doubleday, 1934; [short stories] *Thirteen O'Clock: Stories of Several Worlds,* Farrar, 1937; *The Devil and Daniel Webster,* Countryman's Press, 1937; *Johnny Pye and the Fool-Killer,* Farrar, 1938; *Tales Before Midnight,* Farrar, 1939; [letters] *Stephen Vincent Benét on Writing: A Great Writer's Letters of Advice to a Young Beginner,* Green, 1964).

Erick Berry's *Winged Girl of Knossos* (a story about the exciting adventures of Inas, daughter of Daidalos, set in Crete during the time of Ariadne and Theseus; published by Appleton; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other work includes *Black Folk Tales,* retold from the Hausa, Harper, 1928; *Girls in Africa,* Macmillan, 1928; *Chang of the Siamese Jungle,* Dutton, 1930; *Penny Whistle,* Macmillan, 1930; *Mom Du Jos, The Story of a Little Black Doll,* Doubleday, 1931; *Humbro the Hippo and Little-Boy-Bumbo,* Harper, 1932; *Juma of the Hills, A Story of West Africa,* Harcourt, 1932; *Sojo, The Story of Little Lazybones,* Harper, 1934; *Strings to Adventure,* Lothrop, 1935; *Illustrations of Cynthia,* Harcourt, 1936; *Sunhelmet Sue,* Lothrop, 1936; *Cynthia Steps Out,* Goldsmith, 1937; *Homespun,* Lothrop, 1937; *Nancy Herself,* Goldsmith, 1937; *Honey of the Nile,* Oxford, 1938; *Humbo the Hippo,* Grosset, 1938; *Your Cup and Saucer,* Nelson, 1938; *Go and Find Wind,* Oxford, 1939; *One-String*

1933 *continued*

Fiddle, Winston, 1939; *Lock Her Through,* Oxford, 1940; *The Tinmaker of New Amsterdam,* Winston, 1941; *Whistle Round the Bend,* Oxford, 1941; *Hudson Frontier,* Oxford, 1942; *This Is the Land,* Oxford, 1943; *Hearthstone in the Wilderness,* Macmillan, 1944; *Harvest of the Hudson,* Macmillan, 1945; *The Little Farm in the Big City,* Viking, 1947; *Seven Beaver Skins*, Winston, 1948; *Forty-Seven Keys*, Macmillan, 1949; *The Road Runs Both Ways,* Macmillan, 1950; *Sybil Ludington's Ride,* Viking, 1952; *Hay-foot, Straw-foot,* Viking, 1954; *Green Door to the Sea,* Viking, 1955; Erick Berry is the pseudonym of Mrs. Evangel Allena Champlin Best). UOr

Jean de Brunhoff's *The Story of Babar* (translated from the French by Merle Haas; the first of a series of popular picture-story books about an elephant; published in Racine, Wisconsin, by Whitman; continued after author-illustrator's death by son, Laurent; the author-illustrator's other work includes *The Travels of Babar,* Methuen, 1934; *Babar the King,* Smith, 1935; *Babar's Friend Zephir,* Methuen, 1937; *Zephir's Holidays,* Random, 1937; *Babar at Home,* Methuen, 1938; *Babar and Father Christmas,* Random, 1940; *Babar's ABC,* Random, 1949; [Laurent] *Babar's Cousin, That Rascal Arthur,* illustrated by Merle Haas, Random, 1948; *Babar and the Professor,* Random, 1957; *Babar's French Lessons,* Random, 1965; *Serafina the Giraffe,* World, 1965; *Serafina's Lucky Find,* World, 1967; *Captain Serafina,* World, 1968).

Roger Duvoisin's *Donkey-Donkey* (an amusing picture story illustrated by the author, who is probably best known for his Petunia books; published in Racine, Wisconsin, by Whitman; reissued in 1976; the author-illustrator's other work includes *A Little Boy Was Drawing,* Scribner, 1932; *And There Was America,* Knopf, 1938; *The Christmas Cake in Search of Its Owner,* American Artists Group, 1941; *The Three Sneezes and Other Swiss Tales,* Knopf, 1941; *They Put Out to Sea; The Story of the Map,* Knopf, 1943, new edition, 1959; *The Christmas Whale,* Knopf, 1945; *Chanticleer, the Real Story of the Famous Rooster,* Grosset, 1947; *The Four Corners of the World,* Knopf, 1948; *Petunia,* Knopf, 1950; *A for Ark,* Lee and Shepard, 1952; *Petunia's Christmas,* Knopf, 1952; *Petunia Takes a Trip,* Knopf, 1942; *Petunia and the Song,* Knopf, 1953; *Easter Treat,* Knopf, 1954; *Two Lonely Ducks,* Knopf, 1955; *One Thousand Christmas Beards,* Knopf, 1955; *The House of Four Seasons,* Lothrop, 1956; *Petunia Beware,* Knopf, 1958; *Day and Night,* Knopf, 1960; *Veronica,* Knopf, 1961; *The Happy Hunter,* Lothrop, 1961; *Our Veronica Goes to Petunia's Farm,* Knopf, 1962; *Spring Snow,* Knopf, 1963; *Lonely Veronica,* Knopf, 1963; *Veronica's Smile,* Knopf, 1964; *Petunia, I Love You,* Knopf, 1965; *The Missing Milkman,* Knopf, 1967; *What Is Right for Tulip?,* Knopf, 1969).

Marjorie Flack's *The Story About Ping* (an animal picture-story book that incidentially introduces young children to the old Chinese culture; illustrated by Kurt Wiese; published in New York by Viking; the author's other work includes *Tartuk, an Arctic Boy,* Doubleday, 1928, with Helen Loman; *All Around the Town: The Story of a Boy in New York,* Doubleday, 1929; *Angus and the Ducks,* Viking, 1930; *Angus and the Cat,* Viking, 1931; *Angus Lost,* Viking, 1932; *Ask Mr. Bear,* Viking, *Wag-Tail Bess,* Doubleday, 1933; *Humphrey,* Doubleday, 1934; *Tim Tadpole and the Great Bullfrog,* Doubleday, 1934; *Christopher,* Doubleday, 1935; *Wait for William,* Houghton, 1935; *Topsy and Angus and the Cat,* Doubleday, 1935; *Up in the Air,* illustrated by Karl Larsson, Macmillan, 1935; *Topsy,* Doubleday, 1935; *What To Do About Molly,* illustrated by Larsson, *Macmillan,* 1936; *Willy Nilly,* Doubleday, 1936; *Walter, the Lazy Mouse,* Doubleday, 1937; *The Restless Robin,* Houghton, 1937; *Lucky Little Lena,* Macmillan, 1937; with Karl Larsson, *Pedro,* Macmillan, 1940; *Adolphus,* Houghton, 1941; *I See a Kitty,* illustrated by Karl's daughter, Hilma Larsson, Garden City, 1943; *The New Pet,* Doubleday, 1943; *Away Goes Jonathan Wheeler,* illustrated by Hilma Larsson, Garden City, 1944; *Boats on the River,* Viking, 1946; *Happy Birthday Letter,* Houghton, 1947).

Anne Kyle's *Apprentice of Florence* (a story of a young boy's romantic adventures in Florence during the time of the fall of Constantinople; published in Boston by Houghton; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other work includes *Crusader's Gold,* Houghton, 1928; *Prince of the Pale Mountains,* Houghton, 1929; *Red Sky Over Rome,* Houghton, 1938).

Louise Lamprey's *All the Ways of Building* (one of the author's many informational books that respect the child's intelligence and wide variety of interests; published in New York by Macmillan; the author's other work includes *In the Days of the Guild,* 1918; *Masters of the Guild,* Stokes, 1920; *Wonder Tales of Architecture,* Stokes, 1927; *The Treasure Valley,* Morrow, 1928; *The Tomahawk Trail,* Stokes, 1934; *The Story of Weaving,* Stokes, 1929; *The Story of Cookery,* Stokes, 1940; *Building an Empire,* Stokes, 1941; *Building a Republic,* Stokes, 1942; Great Days in America series, 1921-1926; Children of the World series, 1921-1928, published by Macmillan, includes books about children in the Congo, ancient Britain, Rome, Greece, Egypt, Gaul, and Russia).

Cornelia Meigs's *Invincible Louisa* (a biography of Louisa May Alcott; published by Little, Brown; awarded Newbery Medal in 1934; illustrated with photographs; the author's other work includes *The Kingdom of the Winding Road,* Macmillan, 1915; *Master Simon's Garden,* Macmillan,

1933 *continued*

1916; *The Steadfast Princess: A Play,* Macmillan, 1916; *The Windy Hill,* Macmillan, 1921; *Helga, the White Peacock: A Play,* Macmillan, 1922; *The New Moon: The Story of Dick Martin's Courage, His Silver Sixpence, His Friends in the New World,* Macmillan, 1924; *Rain on the Roof,* Macmillan, 1925; *As the Crow Flies,* Macmillan, 1927; *The Trade Wind,* Little, 1927; *Clearing Weather,* Little, 1928; *The Wonderful Locomotive,* Macmillan, 1928; *The Crooked Apple Tree,* Little, 1929; *The Willow Whistle,* Macmillan, 1931; *Swift Rivers,* Little, 1932; *Wind in the Chimney,* Macmillan, 1934; *The Covered Bridge,* Macmillan, 1936; *Young Americans: How History Looked to Them While It Was in the Making,* Ginn, 1936; *Railroad West*, Little, 1937; *The Scarlet Oak*, Macmillan, 1938; *Call of the Mountain,* Little, 1940; *Mother Makes Christmas,* Grosset, 1940; *Vanished Island,* Macmillan, 1941; *Mounted Messenger,* Macmillan, 1943; *The Two Arrows,* Macmillan, 1949; *The Violent Men: A Study of Human Relations in the First American Congress,* Macmillan, 1949; *The Dutch Colt,* Macmillan, 1952; *Fair Wind To Virginia,* Macmillan, 1955; *Wild Geese Flying,* Macmillan, 1957; *Mystery At the Red House,* Macmillan, 1961; *The Great Design: Men and Events in the United Nations from 1945-1963*, Little, 1964; *Glimpses of Louisa,* editor Little, 1968; *Jane Addams: Pioneer for Social Justice,* Little, 1970; *Louisa M. Alcott and the American Family Story,* Walck, 1971; books written under the pseudonym Adair Alton include: *The Island of Appledore,* Macmillan, 1917; *The Pirate of Jasper Peak,* Macmillan, 1918; *The Pool of Stars,* Macmillan, 1919; *At the Sign of the Heroes,* Century, 1920; *The Hill of Adventure,* Century, 1922).

Stafford Riggs's *The Story of Beowulf* (first important retelling of Beowulf for American children; illustrated by Henry C. Pitz; published in New York by Appleton-Century).

Sarah Schmidt's *New Land* (the story of a twin brother and sister who make a home for themselves in Wyoming; published in New York by McBride; the author's other work includes *The Secret of Silver Peak,* Random, 1938; *Shadow Over Winding Ranch,* Random, 1940; *The Hurricane Mystery,* Random, 1943; *Ranching on Eagle Eye,* McBride, 1943).

Elsie Singmaster's *Swords of Steel* (the story of a young boy who grows into manhood as he takes part in the Civil War and the Battle of Gettysburg; published in New York by Houghton; the author's other work, published by Houghton except as noted, includes *When Sarah Saved the Day,* 1909; *When Sarah Went to School,* 1910; *Katy Gaumer,* 1913; *Emmeline,* 1916; *Gettysburg,* 1916; *The Long Journey,* 1917; *Martin Luther,* 1917; *Basil*

Everman, 1920; *John Baring's House,* 1920; *Ellen Levis,* 1921; *Bennett Malin,* 1922; *The Hidden Road,* 1923; *A Boy at Gettysburg,* 1924; *Bred in the Bone and Other Stories,* illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green, 1925; *The Book of the Constitution,* Doran, 1926; *The Book of the United States,* Doran, 1927; *"Sewing Susie,"* 1927; *What Everybody Wanted,* 1928; *Virginia's Bandit,* 1929; *You Make Your Own Luck,* Longmans, 1929; *The Young Ravenals,* 1932; *The Magic Mirror,* 1934; *The Loving Heart,* 1937; *Stories of Pennsylvania,* Pennsylvania Book Service, 1937; *Rifles for Washington,* 1938; *Stories to Read at Christmas,* 1940; *A High Wind Rising,* 1942; *I Speak for Thaddeus Stevens,* 1947; *I Heard of a River,* illustrated by Henry C. Pitz, Winston, 1948; *The Isle of Que,* illustrated by Elmer Hader, Longmans, 1948).

1934

Ellis Credle's *Down, Down the Mountain* (a picture-story book about poor but industrious Appalachian children; published in New York by Nelson; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Nelson except as noted, includes *Pig-O-Wee,* Rand, 1935; *Across the Cotton Patch,* 1935; *Little Jeemes Henry*, 1936; *Pepe and the Parrot*, 1937; *The Flop-Eared Hound*, Oxford, 1938; *The Goat That Went to School,* Grosset, 1940; *Here Comes the Show Boat,* 1940; *Janie's Shoes,* Grosset, 1941; *Johnny and His Mule,* Oxford, 1948; *My Pet Peepolo,* Oxford, 1948; *Adventures of Tittletom,* Oxford, 1949; *Big Doin's on Razor Back Ridge,* 1956; *Tall Tales from the High Hills,* 1957; *Little Fraid, Big Fraid,* 1964; *Monkey See Monkey Do,* 1968; *Mexico, Land of Hidden Treasure,* 1967; *Little Pest Pico,* 1969).

Frank Dalby Davison's *Red Heifer* (an Australian writer's account of the encroachment of civilization on the Australian bush; published in New York by Coward-McCann).

Roderick Haig-Brown's *Ki-Yu: A Story of Panthers* (a Canadian author's account of the life-cycle of a panther on Vancouver Island; illustrated by Theyre Lee-Elliott; published in Boston by Houghton, also published in London by Collins under the title *Panther;* the author's other work includes *Starbuck Valley Winter,* Morrow, 1943; *Saltwater Summer,* Morrow, 1948; *Mounted Police Patrol,* Collins, 1954; *Captain of the Discovery: The Story of Captain George Vancouver,* Macmillan, 1956; *The Farthest Shores,* Longmans, 1960).

Margaret Thomsen Raymond's *A Bend in the Road* (the story of a young girl who rebels against her parents and runs away from home to make her own living; published in London by Longmans, Green).

1934 *continued*

Constance Rourke's *Davy Crockett* (a tale of the legendary hunter and hero of the Western frontier, illustrated by Walter Seaton; published in New York by Doubleday; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other Newbery runner-up book is *Audubon,* Harcourt, 1936).

Elizabeth Seeger's *Pageant of Chinese History* (the story of China's past, providing a sympathetic description of the people's lives; published in New York by Longmans; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; the author's other work includes *The Five Brothers of Mahabharta,* adapted from the English translation by Kisari Mohan, Day, 1948).

Monica Shannon's *Dobry* (a novel revealing Bulgarian farm life, customs, and costumes in a tender story; illustrated by Atanas Katchamakoff; published in New York by Viking; awarded Newbery Medal in 1935; the author's other work includes *California Fairy Tales,* Doubleday, 1926).

Pamela Travers's *Mary Poppins* (the first of a series of imaginative episodes centering on the antics of an extraordinary British nanny; published by Reynal and Hitchcock; illustrated by Mary Shepard; the author's other work includes *Mary Poppins Comes Back,* Reynal, 1935; *Moscow Excursion,* Reynal, 1935; *Happy Ever After,* Reynal, 1940; *I Go By Sea, I Go By Land,* Harper, 1941; *Mary Poppins Opens the Door,* Reynal, 1943; *Mary Poppins in the Park,* Harcourt, 1952; *The Fox at the Manger,* Norton, 1962; *Mary Poppins from A to Z,* Harcourt, 1962).

1935

Enid Bagnold's *National Velvet* (a popular horse story by a British author; published in London by Heineman; illustrated by Laurian Jones, the author's daughter; the author's other work includes *Alice and Thomas and Jane,* Heineman, 1930).

Carol Ryrie Brink's *Caddie Woodlawn* (the story of a young girl's growing up in Wisconsin in the 1860s; illustrated by Kate Seredy; awarded Newbery Medal in 1936; published in New York by Macmillan; the author's other work includes *Anything Can Happen on the River,* Macmillan, 1934; *Mademoiselle Misfortune,* Macmillan, 1936; *Baby Island,* Macmillan, 1937; *All Over Town,* Macmillan, 1939; *Lad With A Whistle,* Macmillan, 1941; *Magic Melons,* Macmillan, 1944; *Caddie Woodlawn, A Play,* Macmillan, 1945; *Narcissa Whitman,* Row, 1946; *Lafayette,* Row, Peterson, 1946; *Minty et Compagnie,* Easterman, 1948; *Family Grandstand,* Viking, 1952; *The Highly Trained Dogs of Professor Petit,* Macmillan, 1953;

Family Sabbatical, Viking, 1956; *The Pink Motel,* Macmillan, 1959; *Andy Buckram's Tin Men,* Viking, 1966; *Winter Cottage,* Macmillan, 1968; *Two Are Better Than One*, Macmillan, 1968). MPL, UMi

Eva Knox Evans's *Araminta* (the first of three books about a young black child; published in New York by Minton; the author's other work includes *Jerome Anthony,* Putnam, 1936; *Araminta's Goat,* Putnam, 1938; *Key Corner,* Putnam, 1938; *Emma Belle and Her Kinfolks,* Putnam, 1940; *The Lost Handkerchiefs,* Putnam, 1941; *Mr. Jones and Mr. Finnigan,* Oxford, 1941; *Something Different,* Heath, 1942; *A Surprise for Araminta,* Grosset, 1942; *Skookum,* Putnam, 1946; *Tim's Place,* Putnam, 1950; *The Story of Su-Su,* McKay, 1953; *Why We Live Where We Live,* Little, 1953).

Grey Owl's *The Adventures of Sajo and Her Beaver People* (one of the first books sympathetic to Indians, has an Indian female as a main character; published in Toronto by Macmillan; Grey Owl is the pseudonym of "Archie" George Stansfeld Belaney, an Englishman who lived with the Ojibways most of his adult life; his Indian name was Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin; this Canadian author's other work includes *Pilgrims of the Wild,* Dickson, 1935; *Tales of an Empty Cabin,* Dickson, 1936; *Tree,* Macmillan, 1937).

Inez Hogan's *Bear Twins* (one of a series of picture-story books about twin animals; illustrated by the author; published in New York by E. P. Dutton; the author's other work, published by Dutton except as noted, includes *The Black and White Lamb,* Macrae, 1927; *Sandy, Skip and the Man in the Moon,* Macrae, 1928; *The Little Toy Airplane,* Macrae, 1930; *The White Kitten and the Blue Plate,* Macmillan, 1930; *Nicodemus and His Little Sister,* 1932; *Nicodemus and the Houn' Dog,* 1933; *Nicodemus and the Little Black Pig,* 1934; *Elephant Twins,* 1936; *Nicodemus and His Gran'pappy,* 1936; *Twin Kids,* 1937; *Nicodemus and Petunia,* 1937; *Animal Tales from the Old North State,* 1938; *Nicodemus and His New Shoes,* 1938; *Kangaroo Twins,* 1938; *Four Funny Men,* 1939; *Mule Twins,* 1939; *Nicodemus and the Gang,* 1939; *Nicodemus and the New Born Baby,* 1940; edited with Mary Ellen Vorse, *Skinny Gets Fat,* Scott, 1940; *Twin Seals,* 1940; *Wakey Goes to Bed,* Scott, 1941; *Nicodemus Laughs,* 1941; *Twin Deer,* 1941; *Nappy Wanted a Dog,* 1942; *Nicodemus Runs Away,* 1942; *Bigger and Bigger,* Heath, 1942; *Monkey Twins,* 1943; *Listen Hitler! The Gremlins Are Coming,* 1943; *Nicodemus Helps Uncle Sam,* 1943; *Nappy Planted a Garden,* 1944; *Twin Colts,* 1944; *Nicodemus and the Goose,* 1945; *Nappy Chooses a Pet,* 1946; *Raccoon Twins,* 1946; *Nappy Has a New Friend,* 1947; *Read to Me About Nona, the Baby Elephant,* 1947; *Read to Me About Peter Platypus,* 1948; *Giraffe Twins,* 1948; *Nappy Is a*

1935 *continued*

Cowboy, 1949; *World Round,* 1949; *Runaway Toys,* 1950; *Read to Me About Charlie,* 1950; *Read to Me About the Littlest Cowboy,* 1951; *Twin Lambs,* 1951; *A Party for Poodles,* 1952; *We Are a Family,* 1952; *A Bear Is a Bear,* 1953; *Me* [poems], 1954; *Upside Down Book: A Story for Little Girls,* 1955; *Upside Down Book: A Story for Little Boys,* 1955; *Koala Bear Twins,* 1955; *The Little Ones,* 1956; *The Big Ones,* 1957; *The Littlest Satellite,* 1958; *Twin Kittens,* 1958; *The Littlest Bear,* 1959; *Twin Puppies,* 1959; *Little Lost Bear,* 1960; *Monkey See, Monkey Do;* 1960; *The Lone Wolf*, 1961; *Cubby Bear and the Book*, 1961; *Fraidy Cat*, 1962; *Twin Otters and the Indians,* 1962). ChPL

Philip D. Stong's *Honk: the Moose* (a humorous realistic animal story set in Minnesota; illustrated by Kurt Wiese; published in New York by Dodd, Mead; the author's other work includes *Farm Boy,* Doubleday, 1934; *Young Settler,* Dodd, 1938; *Cowhand Goes to Town,* Dodd, 1939; *Censored, the Goat,* Dodd, 1945; *A Beast Called an Elephant,* Dodd, 1955).

Louis Untermeyer's *Rainbow in the Sky* (the editor's first poetry collection for young people; published in New York by Harcourt; poet-editor's other work includes *Stars to Steer By,* Harcourt, 1941; *French Fairy Tales Retold,* Didier, 1945; *The Wonderful Adventures of Paul Bunyan,* Heritage, 1945; *All the French Fairy Tales,* Didier, 1946; *The Golden Treasury of Poetry,* illustrated by Joan Walsh Anglund, Golden, 1959; *Big and Little Creatures*, Golden, 1961; *Beloved Tales,* Golden, 1962; *Fun and Fancy,* Golden, 1962; *One and One and One,* Crowell, 1962; *Creatures Wild and Tame,* Golden, 1963; *Legendary Animals,* Golden, 1963; *Golden Treasury of Children's Literature,* Golden, 1966; *Merry Christmas: Legends and Traditions in Many Lands,* Golden, 1968; *Friend Indeed,* Golden, 1968).

1936

C. W. Anderson's *Billy and Blaze* (one of a series of popular realistic animal stories for young readers, published in New York by Macmillan; illustrated by author; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Macmillan except as noted, includes *And So to Bed,* Loring, 1935; *Blaze and the Gypsies,* 1937; *Blaze and the Forest Fire,* 1938; *Black Bay and Chestnut,* 1939; *Deep Through the Heart,* 1940; *Salute!,* 1940; *High Courage,* 1941; *Thoroughbreds,* 1942; *Big Red,* 1943; *Heads Up, Heels Down,* 1944; *A Touch of Greatness,* 1945; *All Thoroughbreds,* Harper, 1948; *Bobcat,* 1949; *Post Parade,* Harper, 1949; *Blaze Finds the Trail,* 1950; *Horses Are Folks,* Harper, 1950; *A Pony for Linda,* 1951; *Horse Show,* Harper, 1951; *Linda and the Indians,* 1952; *Turf and Bluegrass,* Harper, 1952; *The Crooked*

Colt, 1954; *The Smashers,* Harper, 1954; *Grey, Bay, and Chestnut,* Harper, 1955; *Blaze and the Thunderbolt,* 1955; *Colts and Champions,* Harper, 1956; *The Horse of Hurricane Hill,* 1956; *Afraid to Ride,* 1957; *Pony for Three,* 1958; *Blaze and the Mountain Lion,* 1959; *A Filly for Joan,* 1960; *Lonesome Little Colt,* 1961; *Complete Book of Horses,* 1963; *Blaze and the Indian Cave,* 1964; *The World of Horses,* 1965; *Before the Bugle,* 1965; *Great Heart,* 1965; *Twenty Gallant Horses,* 1965; *Blaze and the Lost Quarry,* 1966; *Another Man o' War*, 1966; *C. W. Anderson's Favorite Horse Stories*, 1967; *The Outlaw,* 1967; *Blaze and the Gray Spotted Pony,* 1968; *Blaze Shows the Way,* 1969).

Edward Ardizzone's *Little Tim and the Brave Sea Captain* (the first of the picture stories in Little Tim sea series; published in London by Oxford; this British author-illustrator was awarded the Kate Greenaway Medal for *Tim All Alone*, Walck, 1956; the medal has been given annually since 1957 by the British Library Association to the most distinguished work in the illustration of children's books published in the United Kingdom during the preceding year; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Lucy Brown and Mr. Grimes,* Oxford, 1937; *Tim and Lucy Go to Sea,* Oxford, 1938; *Nicholas and the Fast-Moving Diesel,* Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1947; *Paul, the Hero of the Fire,* Penguin, 1948; *Tim to the Rescue,* Oxford, 1949; *Tim and Charlotte,* Oxford, 1951; *Tim in Danger,* Oxford, 1953; *Johnny the Clockmaker,* Walck, 1960; *Tim's Friend Towser,* Walck, 1962; *Peter the Wanderer,* Oxford, 1963; *Diana and Her Rhinoceros,* Walck, 1964; *Tim and Ginger,* Walck, 1965; *Sarah and Simon and No Red Paint,* Constable, 1965; with Aingelda Ardizzone, *The Little Girl and the Tiny Doll,* Constable, 1966; *Tim to the Lighthouse,* Walck, 1968).

Helen D. Boylston's *Sue Barton, Student Nurse* (the first of a popular series of fictional accounts featuring various types of nursing; published in Boston by Little, Brown and Company; the author's other work, published by Little, Brown except as noted, includes *Sue Barton, Senior Nurse,* 1937; *Sue Barton, Visiting Nurse,* 1938; *Sue Barton, Rural Nurse,* 1939; *Sue Barton, Superintendent of Nurses,* 1940; *Carol Goes Backstage,* 1941; *Carol Plays Summer Stock,* 1942; *Carol Goes on Stage,* Lane, 1943; *Carol on Broadway,* 1944; *Carol on Tour,* 1946; *Sue Barton, Neighborhood Nurse,* 1949; *Sue Barton, Staff Nurse,* 1952; *Clara Barton, Founder of the American Red Cross,* Random, 1955).

Ralph Steele Boggs's *Three Golden Oranges* (romantic tales of Spain retold and collected by author with the assistance of Mary Gould Davis; illustrated by Emma Brock; published in New York by Longmans).

1936 *continued*

James Cloyd Bowman's with Margery Bianco's *Tales from a Finnish Tupa* (stories collected from one of the earliest printed sources of Finnish folk-tales; illustrated by Laura Bannon; published in Chicago by Whitman; the author was one of the first to give American children the tall tales of *Pecos Bill, the Greatest Cowboy of All Time,* Whitman, 1937; the author's other work includes *Mike Fink: The Snapping Turtle of the O-hi-oo and the Snag of the Mas-sas-sip,* Little, 1957).

Marguerite de Angeli's *Henner's Lydia* (the first of author-illustrator's several historical stories for middle-grade children; published in New York by Doubleday; the author-illustrator's popular *The Door in the Wall,* Doubleday, 1949, was awarded the Newbery Medal in 1950; the author's other work, published by Doubleday except as noted, includes *Ted and Nina Go to the Grocery Story,* 1935; *Ted and Nina Have a Happy Rainy Day,* 1936; *Petite Suzanne,* 1937; *Skippack School,* 1938; *A Summer Day with Ted and Nina,* 1940; *Thee, Hannah!,* 1940; *Elin's Amerika,* 1941; *Copper-Toed Boots,* 1943; *Yonie Wondernose,* 1944; *Turkey for Christmas,* 1944; *Bright April,* 1946; *Jared's Island,* 1947; *Just Like David,* 1951; *Marguerite de Angeli's Book of Nursery and Mother Goose Rhymes,* 1954; *Black Fox of Lorne,* 1956; *The Old Testament,* 1960; with Arthur de Angeli, *The Empty Barn,* Westminster, 1961; *Pocket Full of Posies,* 1961; *Marguerite de Angeli's Book of Favorite Hymns,* 1963; *The Ted and Nina Story Book,* 1965). PFL

Muriel Denison's *Susannah, a Little Girl with the Mounties* (the story of a little girl who helps the Canadian mounties bring in a "wanted" man; published in New York by Dodd, Mead).

Agnes Danforth Hewes's *Codfish Market* (the book reveals the part that trade played in the history of America; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *Glory of the Seas,* a Newbery Medal runner-up, Knopf, 1933; *A Boy of the Lost Crusade,* Houghton, 1923; *Swords on the Sea,* Knopf, 1928; *Spice and the Devil's Cave,* Knopf, 1930; *The Golden Sleeve,* Doubleday, 1937; *The Sword of Roland Arnot,* Houghton, 1939; *The Iron Doctor,* Houghton, 1940; *Spice Ho!,* Knopf, 1941; *Jackhammer: Drill Runners of the Mountain Highways,* Knopf, 1942).

Idwal Jones's *Whistler's Van* (the story of a child's wonderful adventures with the gypsies in Wales, based on the author's childhood experiences; published in New York by Viking; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; illus-

trated by Zhenya Gay; the author's other work includes *The Splendid Shilling,* Doubleday, 1926; *China Boy,* Primavera, 1936; . . . *Black Bayou,* Duell, 1941; *High Bonnet,* Prentice-Hall, 1945).

Munro Leaf's *The Story of Ferdinand* (a "classic" animal picture-story book for young children; illustrated by Robert Lawson; published by Viking; the author's other work includes *Lo, the Poor Indian,* Mahoney, 1934; *Grammar Can Be Fun,* Stokes, 1934; *Manners Can Be Fun,* Stokes, 1936; *The Watchbirds,* Stokes, 1936; *Robert Francis Weatherbee,* Stokes, 1936; *Noodle,* Stokes, 1937; *Safety Can Be Fun,* Stokes, 1938; *Wee Gillis,* Viking, 1937; *Fair Play,* Lippincott, 1939; *John Henry Davis,* Stokes, 1940; *Let's Do Better,* Lippincott, 1945; *Sam and the Superdroop,* Viking, 1948; *Arithmetic Can Be Fun,* Lippincott, 1949; *History Can Be Fun,* Lippincott, 1950; *Geography Can Be Fun,* Lippincott, 1950; *Lucky You,* Lippincott, 1955; *Science Can Be Fun,* Lippincott, 1958; *Being an American Can Be Fun,* Lippincott, 1964).

Ruth Sawyer's *Roller Skates* (a child's adventures on the sidewalks of New York City in the 1890s; illustrated by Valenti Angelo; awarded Newbery Medal in 1937; published in New York by Viking; the author received the Laura Ingalls Wilder Award in 1965; the author's other work, published by Viking except as noted, includes *This Way to Christmas,* Harper, 1916; *Tale of the Enchanted Bunnies,* Harper, 1923; *Tono Antonio,* 1934; *Picture Tales from Spain,* Stokes, 1934; *The Year of Jublio,* 1940; *The Least One,* 1941; *The Long Christmas,* 1941; *The Christmas Anna Angel,* 1944; *Old Con and Patrick,* 1946; *The Little Red Horse,* 1950; *Maggie Rose, Her Birthday Christmas,* illustrated by Maurice Sendak, 1952; *Journey Cake, Ho!,* 1953; *A Cottage for Betsy,* Harper, 1954; *The Enchanted Schoolhouse,* 1956; *The Year of the Christmas Dragon,* 1960; with Emmy Molles, *Dietrich of Berne and the Dwarf-King Laurin: Hero Tales of the Austrian Tirol,* 1963; *Daddles: The Story of a Plain Hound-Dog,* Little, 1964; *Joy to the World: Christmas Legends,* Little, 1966).

1937

Esther Averill's *The Voyages of Jacques Cartier* (the title was revised to *Cartier Sails the St. Lawrence,* Harper, 1956; a distinguished biographical account of Cartier's historic journey; illustrated by Feodor Rojankovsky; the author's other work, published by Harper except as noted, includes, with Lila Stanley, *Powder: The Story of a Colt, a Dutchess, and the Circus,* Faber, 1933; *Flash: The Story of a Horse, a Coach-Dog, and the Gypsies,* Faber, 1934; *The Cat Club,* 1944; with Lila Stanley, *The Adventures of Jack Ninepins,* 1944; *Daniel Boone,* 1946; *The School for Cats,* 1947;

1937 *continued*

Jenny's First Party, 1948; *Jenny's Moonlight Adventure,* 1949; *King Philip: The Indian Chief,* 1950; *When Jenny Lost Her Scarf,* 1951; *Jenny's Adopted Brothers,* 1952; *How the Brothers Joined the Cat Club,* 1953; *Jenny's Birthday Book,* 1954; *Jenny Goes to Sea,* 1957; *Jenny's Bedside Book,* 1959; *The Fire Cat,* 1960; *The Hotel Cat,* 1969; *Eyes on the World,* Funk, 1969).

Arna Bontemps's *Sad-Faced Boy* (the story of the adventures of three black boys who travel from Alabama to New York; published in Boston by Houghton Mifflin; the author's other work includes, with Langston Hughes, *Popo and Fifina,* Macmillan, 1932; *You Can't Pet a Possum,* Morrow, 1934; *Black Thunder,* Macmillan, 1936; with W. C. Handy, *Father of the Blues,* Macmillan, 1941; *Golden Slippers,* Harper, 1941; with Jack Conroy, *The Fast Sooner Hound,* Houghton, 1942; *The Story of the Negro,* a Newbery Honor Book, Knopf, 1942; with Jack Conroy, *Slappy Hooper,* Houghton, 1946; with Jack Conroy, *Sam Patch, the High Wide and Handsome,* Houghton, 1951; *The Story of George Washington Carver,* Row, 1954; *Lonesome Boy,* Houghton, 1955; *Frederick Douglass: Slave, Fighter, Freeman,* Knopf, 1958; editor, *American Negro Poetry,* Hill, 1963; editor, *Great Slave Narratives,* Beacon, 1969).

John Brewton's *Under the Tent of the Sky* (the first of many collections of poems on a specific topic; published in New York by Macmillan; the editor also compiled, with Sara Brewton, *Talks to Young Adventurers,* Revell, 1938; *Gaily We Parade,* Macmillan, 1940; with Sara Brewton, *Bridled with Rainbows,* Macmillan, 1949; with Babette Lemon, Blanch Wellons, and Louise Abney, *Excursions in Fact and Fancy,* Laidlaw, 1949; with Lemon, Wellons, and Abney, *Your World in Prose and Verse,* Laidlaw, 1949; with Sara Brewton, *Christmas Bells Are Ringing,* Macmillan, 1951; *Poetry Time,* Upper Room, 1953; with Sara Brewton, *Sing a Song of Seasons,* Macmillan, 1955; *Birthday Candles Burning Bright,* Macmillan, 1960; *Laughable Limericks,* Crowell, 1965; with Sara Brewton, *America Forever New*, Crowell, 1967; *Shrieks at Midnight*, Crowell, 1969).

Frances Carpenter's *Tales of a Chinese Grandmother* (one of a series of "Grandmother" folktale collections from several countries; published in Garden City, New York, by Doubleday; illustrated by Malthe Hasselriis; the author's other work, published by Doubleday except as noted, includes *Sing a Song of Seasons,* illustrated by Flavia Gág, 1930; *Tales of a Basque Grandmother,* illustrated by Pedro Garmendia, 1930; *Tales of a Russian Grandmother,* illustrated by I. Bilbins, 1933; *Tales of a Swiss Grandmother,*

illustrated by Ernest Biéler, 1940; *Tales of a Korean Grandmother,* 1947; *Wonder Tales of Dogs and Cats,* illustrated by Ezra Jack Keats, Doubleday, 1955; *Holiday in Washington,* Knopf, 1958; *The Elephant's Bathtub: Wonder Tales from the Far East,* 1962; *African Wonder Tales,* 1963; *The Mouse Palace,* McGraw-Hill, 1964).

Helen Dean Fish's *Animals of the Bible* (an informational book which presents an authentic picture of animals and plants found in biblical lands; illustrated by Dorothy Lathrop; awarded the first Caldecott Medal in 1938, for the most distinguished picture book for children by an American resident or citizen and published in America during the preceding year; published in New York by Stokes; the author's other work includes *Boy's Book of Verse* [editor], Stokes, 1923; *When the Root Children Wake Up,* Stokes, 1941; *Four and Twenty Blackbirds,* McClelland, 1947).

Eve Garnett's *The Family from One End Street* (a story about a family of modest means; awarded the Carnegie Medal; published in London by Muller; the author's other work includes a compilation of poems, *A Book of Seasons,* Oxford, 1952).

Mabel Robinson's *Bright Island* (the story of a young girl's devotion to the rugged life of the Maine seacoast and the friends she makes on and off Bright Island; published in New York by Random; the author's other work, published by Dutton, except as noted, includes *Dr. Tam O'Shanter,* 1921; *Little Lucia,* 1922; *Little Lucia and Her Puppy,* 1923; *All By Ourselves,* 1924; *Little Lucia's Island Camp,* 1924; *Little Lucia's School,* 1926; *Sarah's Dakin,* 1927; *Blue Ribbon Stories,* Macmillan, 1929; *Robin and Tito,* Macmillan, 1930; *Robin and Angus,* Macmillan, *Robin and Heather,* Macmillan, 1932; *Runner of the Mountain Tops,* Random, 1939; *Island Noon,* Random, 1942; *Bitter Forfeit,* Bobbs, 1947; *Back Seat Driver,* Random, 1949; *Strong Wings,* Random, 1951; *King Arthur and His Knights,* Random, 1953; *Skipper Riley, The Terrier Sea Dog,* Random, 1955).

Dr. Seuss's *And To Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street* (the first of a series of nonsense picture-story books by a popular cartoonist who has been called the "Lear of the Twentieth Century"; published by Vanguard; Dr. Seuss is the pseudonym of Theodor Seuss Geisel; the author-iullustrator's other works, published by Random except as noted, many of which are controlled-vocabulary books, include *The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins,* Vanguard, 1938; *The King's Stilts,* 1939; *Horton Hatches the Egg,* 1940; *McElligot's Pool,* 1947; *Thidwick, the Big-Hearted Moose,* 1949; *Bartholomew and the Oobleck*, 1949; *If I Ran the Zoo*, 1950; *Scrambled*

1937 *continued*

Eggs Super!, 1953; *Horton Hears a Who,* 1954; *On Beyond Zebra,* 1955; *If I Ran the Circus,* 1956; *The Cat in the Hat,* Houghton, 1957; *How the Grinch Stole Christmas,* 1957; *The Cat in the Hat Comes Back,* 1958; *Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories,* 1958; *Happy Birthday to You!,* 1959; *One Fish, Two Fish, Three Fish,* 1960; *Green Eggs and Ham,* 1960; *The Sneetches and Other Stories,* 1961; *Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book,* 1962; *Hop on Pop,* 1963; *Dr. Seuss's ABC,* 1963; with P. D. Eastman, *The Cat in the Hat Dictionary, by the Cat Himself,* 1964; *Fox in Socks Knox in Box,* 1965; *I Had Trouble in Getting to Solla Sollew,* 1965; *The Cat in the Hat Songbook,* 1967; *The Eye Book,* 1968; *The Foot Book,* 1968; *I Can Lick 30 Tigers Today! and Other Stories,* 1969; *My Book About Me,* 1969; *I Can Draw It Myself,* 1970; *Mr. Brown Can Moo! Can You?,* 1970; *I Can Write,* 1971; *The Lorax*, 1971; under pseudonym Theo. LeSieg, *Ten Apples Up on Top*, 1961; *I Wish I Had Duck Feet*, 1965; *Come Over to My House*, 1966). UCLA

Kate Seredy's *The White Stag* (a story based on an Hungarian legend; illustrated by the author; awarded Newbery Medal in 1938; published in New York by Viking; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Viking, includes *The Good Master,* 1935; *The Singing Tree,* 1939; *A Tree for Peter,* 1940; *The Open Gate,* 1943; *The Chestry Oak,* 1948; *Gypsy,* 1952; *Philomena,* 1955; *The Tenement Tree,* 1959; *A Brand New Uncle,* 1960; *Lazy Tinka,* 1962).

Noel Streatfeild's *Ballet Shoes* (the first of a series of adventure stories giving accurate information about careers; published in London by Dent; the author was awarded the Carnegie Medal for *The Circus Is Coming,* Dent, 1937; the author's other work includes *Tennis Shoes,* Random House, 1937; *Circus Shoes,* Random, 1939; *The Painted Garden,* Collins, 1949; *White Boots,* Random, 1951; *The Bell Family,* Collins, 1951; *New Town,* Collins, 1960; *Traveling Shoes,* Random, 1962; *Liz Goes to Russia,* Collins, 1963; *The Children on the Top Floor,* Random, 1964; *Let's Go Coaching,* Panther, 1965; *The Growing Summer,* Collins, 1965; *The First Book of Opera,* Watts, 1967; *The Family at Caldicott Place,* Random, 1968).

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien's *The Hobbit: or There and Back Again* (a high adventure fantasy by a British writer, based on the author's knowledge of Welsh legends and ancient Germanic languages; illustrated by the author; published in London by Allen and Unwin; a forerunner of the author's adult trilogy, *The Lord of the Rings,* Allen, which includes *The Fellowship*

of the Ring, 1954, *The Two Towers,* 1954, and *The Return of the King,* 1955; the author's other work includes *The Adventures of Tom Bombadil,* Allen, 1962; *Smith of Wooton Major,* Houghton, 1967).

1938

Valenti Angelo's *Nino* (a story of the author-illustrator's childhood in Italy; illustrated by the author; published in New York by Viking; the author-illustrator's other work, all published by Viking, includes *Golden Gate,* 1939; *Paradise Valley,* 1940; *Hills of Little Miracles,* 1942; *The Bells of Bleecker Street,* 1949; *Marble Fountain,* 1951; *Acorn Tree,* 1958; *Angelino and the Barefoot Saint,* 1961; *The Tale of a Donkey,* 1966).

Florence and Richard Atwater's *Mr. Popper's Penguins* (a popular humorous story about penguins kept in a refrigerator; illustrated by Robert Lawson; published in Boston by Little, Brown; Richard Atwater wrote *Doris and the Trolls,* illustrated by John Gee, and published by Random in 1931).

Claire Huchet Bishop's *The Five Chinese Brothers* (a popular picture-story in folktale style in which each brother has a magical gift; illustrated by Kurt Wiese; published in New York by Coward-McCann; the author's other work includes *Pancakes-Paris,* Viking, 1947; *Blue Spring Farm,* Viking, 1948; *Twenty and Ten,* Viking, 1952; *All-Alone,* Viking, 1953; *Martin de Pores, Hero,* Houghton, 1954; *Twenty-Two Bears,* Viking, 1964; *Yeshu, Called Jesus,* Farrar, 1966).

Louise Crane's *The Magic Spear* (a collection of legendary stories of China's heroes, many of which have been adapted for theater and as such were favorites with Chinese children; illustrated by Yench 'i Tiao T'u; published in New York by Random House).

Phyllis Crawford's *Hello the Boat* (a story of the Ohio River life set in the early 1800s; published in New York by Holt; the author's other work includes *The Blot: Little City Cat,* Cape, 1930; *Elsie Dinsmore on the Loose,* Cape, 1930; *In England Still,* Arrowsmith, 1938; *Walking on Gold* Messner, 1940; *The Secret Brother,* Holt, 1941; *Last Semester,* Holt, 1942; *Second Shift,* Holt, 1943; *Let's Go!,* Holt, 1949).

Eleanor Doorly's *Radium Woman* (a biography for children based on Eve Curie's *Madame Curie;* illustrated with woodcuts by Robert Gibbings; awarded the Carnegie Medal; published in London by Heinemann; the author's other work includes *The Insect Man,* Appleton, 1937; *The Microbe Man,* Appleton, 1939; *The Story of France,* Cape, 1944).

1938 *continued*

Jeanette Eaton's *Leader By Destiny: George Washington, Man and Patriot* (one of a series of popular biographies for young people; illustrated by Jack M. Rose; published in New York by Harcourt; the author's other work includes *Story of Transportation,* Harper, 1927; *Story of Light,* Harper, 1928; *Daughter of the Seine,* Harper, 1929; *Young Lafayette,* Houghton, 1932; *Betsy's Napoleon,* Morrow, 1936; *Narcissa Whitman: Pioneer of Oregon,* Harcourt, 1941; *Lone Journey: The Life of Roger Williams,* Harcourt, 1944; *That Lively Man, Ben Franklin,* Morrow, 1948, illustrated by Henry C. Pitz; *Gandhi: Fighter Without a Sword,* Morrow, 1950; *Leaders in Other Lands,* Heath, 1950; *Washington, the Nation's First Hero,* Morrow, 1951; *Lee, the Gallant General,* Morrow, 1953; *Trumpeter's Tale: The Story of Louis Armstrong,* Morrow, 1955; *The Story of Eleanor Roosevelt,* Morrow, 1956).

Elizabeth Enright's *Thimble Summer* (an entertaining family story set on a Midwest farm; illustrated by the author; awarded Newbery Medal in 1939; published in New York by Farrar; the author's other work includes *Kintu,* Farrar, 1935; *The Sea Is All Around,* Farrar, 1940; *The Saturdays,* Farrar, 1941; *The Four-Story Mistake,* Farrar, 1942; *The Melendy Family,* Rinehart, 1944; *Then There Were Five,* Farrar, 1944; *Christmas Tree for Ludia,* Rinehart, 1951; *Spiderweb for Two,* Rinehart, 1951; *Gone-Away Lake,* Harcourt, 1957, *Return to Gone-Away Lake,* Harcourt, 1957; *Tatsinda,* Harcourt, 1963; *Zeeee,* Harcourt, 1965).

Thomas Handforth's *Mei Li* (a picture-story about a little girl in old China; the author-illustrator was awarded the Caldecott Medal in 1939; published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *Faraway Meadow,* Doubleday, 1939).

Florence Crannel Means's *Shuttered Windows* (a realistic novel about a northern black girl's adjustment when she goes to live with her grandmother on an island off South Carolina; published by Houghton; the author's other work, all published by Houghton except as noted, includes, with Harriet Culler, *Rafael and Consuelo,* Friendship, 1929; *A Candle in the Mist,* 1931; with Frances Riggs, *Children of the Great Spirit,* Friendship, 1932; *Ranch and Ring,* 1932; *Dusky Day,* 1933; *A Bowlful of Stars,* 1934; *Rainbow Bridge,* Friendship, 1934; *Penny for Luck,* 1935; *Tangled Waters,* 1936; *The Singing Wood,* 1937; *Adella May in Old Mexico,* 1939; *Across the Fruited Plains,* Friendship, 1940; *At the End of Nowhere,* 1940; *Children of Promise,* Friendship, 1941; *Whispering Girl,* 1941; *Shadow Over Wide Ruin,* 1942; *Teresita of the Valley,* 1943; *Peter of the Mesa,* Friendship, 1944; *The Moved-Outers,* 1945; *Great Day in the Morning,* 1946; *Assorted*

Sisters, 1947; *The House Under the Hill,* 1949; with Carl Means, *The Silver Fleece,* Winston, 1950; *Hetty of the Grande Deluxe,* 1951; *Carver's George,* 1952; *Alicia,* 1953; *The Rains Will Come,* 1954; *Sagebrush Surgeon,* Friendship, 1956; *Knock at the Door, Emmy,* 1956; *Reach for a Star,* 1957; *Borrowed Brother,* 1958; *Emmy and the Blue Door,* Judson, 1959; *Sunlight on the Hopi Mesas,* 1960; *But I Am Sara,* 1961; *That Girl Andy,* 1962; *Tolliver,* 1963; *It Takes All Kinds,* 1964; *Us Maltbys,* 1966; *Our Cup Is Broken,* 1969).

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings's *The Yearling* (an adult realistic novel which presents the tender relationship between a boy and a deer; appropriated by children; illustrated by N. C. Wyeth; published in New York by Scribner; the author's other work, published by Viking except as noted, includes *The Secret River,* Scribner, 1955; *In and Out,* illustrated by Marguerite de Angeli, 1943; with Kurt Wiese, *Mr. Red Squirrel,* 1943; *Greylock and the Robins,* 1946; *Lost Dog Jerry,* illustrated by Morgan Dennis, 1952). UF

Tom Robinson's *Buttons* (a realistic picture-story about an alley cat; illustrated by Peggy Bacon; published in New York by Viking; the author's other work includes *Pete,* Viking, 1941; *Trigger John's Son,* Viking, 1949).

Hilda Van Stockum's *The Cottage at Bantry Bay* (the first of a series of popular family stories; presents life in Ireland; illustrated by the author; published in New York by Viking; the author's other work, published by Viking except as noted, includes *A Day on Skates,* Harper, 1934; *Francie on the Run,* 1939; *Kersti and St. Nicholas,* 1940; *Pegeen,* 1941; *Andries,* 1942; *Gerrit and the Organ,* 1943; *The Mitchells,* 1945; *Canadian Summer,* 1948; *The Angels' Alphabet,* 1950; *Patsy and the Pup,* 1951; *King Oberon's Forest,* 1957; *Friendly Gables,* 1958; *Little Old Bear,* 1962; *Winged Watchman,* Farrar, 1962; *Mogo's Flute,* 1966).

1939

Kitty Barne's *Visitors from London* (the story of a group of London cockney children who are evacuated to a Sussex farm; the author was awarded Carnegie Medal in 1940; published in New York by Dodd; the author's other work, published by Dodd except as noted, includes *The Easter Holidays,* 1935; *She Shall Have Music,* 1938; *Musical Honors,* 1939; *Family Footlights,* 1939; *We'll Meet in England,* Hamilton, 1942; *In the Same Boat,* 1945; *Dusty's Windmill,* 1949; *Secret of the Sand Hills,* Dodd, 1949; *Rosina Copper,* Evans, 1954; *Rosina and Son,* 1956).

Ludwig Bemelmans's *Madeline* (a popular picture-story written in rhyme and illustrated by the author, about a little Parisian girl who stands out from her eleven convent schoolmates because of her rambunctious person-

1939 *continued*

ality; published in New York by Simon and Schuster; the sequel, *Madeline's Rescue,* 1953, was the Caldecott Medal winner in 1954; published by Viking; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Viking except as noted, includes *Hansi,* 1934; *The Golden Basket,* 1936; *The Castle Number Nine,* 1937; *Quito Express,* 1938; *Fifi,* Simon, 1940; *Rosebud,* Random, 1942; *The Tale of Two Glimps,* Columbia Broadcasting System, 1947; *Sunshine,* Simon, 1950; *The Happy Place,* Little, 1952; *The Huge World,* Harper, 1954; *Christmas in Texas,* Nieman Marcus, 1955; *Madeline and the Bad Hat,* 1957; *Madeline and the Gypsies,* 1959; *Welcome Home!* Harper, 1960; *Madeline in London,* 1961; *Marina,* Harper, 1962).

Wilfred S. Bronson's *Chisel-Tooth Tribe* (one of the author's many books emphasizing animals' adaptations to their environment; published in New York by Harcourt, Brace; the author's other work, published by Harcourt except as noted, includes *Paddle Wings,* Macmillan, 1931; *Pollwiggle's Progress,* Macmillan, 1932; *Wonder World of Ants,* 1937; *Children of the Sea,* 1940; *Horns and Antlers,* 1942; *Turtles,* 1945; *Coyotes,* 1946; *Pinto's Journey,* Messner, 1948; *Cats,* 1950; *Freedom and Plenty: Ours to Save,* 1953; *Goats,* 1959; *Beetles,* 1963).

Margaret Wise Brown's *The Noisy Book* (one of a series of "awareness" picture books designed to stimulate sensory-motor responses in the young child; illustrated by Leonard Weisgard; published in New York by Scott; under the pseudonym of Golden MacDonald, the author wrote *The Little Island,* Doubleday, 1946, for which Leonard Weisgard, illustrator, was awarded the Caldecott Medal in 1947; the author's other work includes *Children's Year,* adapted from Y. Lacote's *Calendrier des Enfants,* illustrated by Feodor Rojankovsky, Harper, 1937; *When the Wind Blew,* illustrated by Rosalie Slocum, Harper, 1937; *Bumble Bugs and Elephants,* illustrated by Clement Hurd, Scott, 1938; *Fish with the Deep Sea Smile,* illustrated by Roberta Rauch, Dutton, 1938; *Little Fireman,* illustrated by Esphyr Slobodkina, Scott, 1938; *Streamlined Pig,* illustrated by Kurt Wiese, Harper, 1938; *Little Pig's Picnic and Other Stories,* illustrated by Walt Disney Studios, Heath, 1939; *The City Noisy Book,* illustrated by Leonard Weisgard, Scott, 1939; *Country Noisy Book,* illustrated by Leonard Weisgard, Scott, 1940; *Baby Animals,* Random, 1941; reteller, *Br'er Rabbit,* illustrated by A. B. Frost, Harper, 1941; *The Polite Penguin,* Harper, 1941; *The Poodle and the Sheep,* Dutton, 1941; *Seashore Noisy Book,* Scott, 1941; *Don't Frighten the Lion,* Harper, 1942; *Indoor Noisy Book,* Scott, 1942; *Night and Day,* Harper, 1942; *Runaway Bunny,* illustrated by Clement Hurd, Harper, 1942; under pseudonym of Golden MacDonald, *Big Dog, Little Dog,* Doubleday, 1942; *Child's Good Night Book,* illustrated by Jean Charlot, Scott, 1943; *The Little Chicken,* Harper, 1943; *The Noisy*

Bird Book, Scott, 1943; *SHHHhhh . . . . Bang,* Harper, 1944; *Red Light, Green Light,* Doubleday, 1944; *Little Lost Lamb,* Scott, 1945; *Whistle for the Train,* Doubleday, 1956; under pseudonym of Timothy Hay, *Horses,* Harper, 1944; with Rockbridge Campbell, *Willie's Walk to Grandmama,* Scott, 1944; *House of a Hundred Windows,* Harper, 1945; *The Little Fisherman,* illustrated by Dahlov Ipcar, Scott, 1945; *The Little Fur Family,* illustrated by Garth Williams, Harper, 1946; with Edith Hurd, *Man in the Manhole and the Fix-It Men,* Scott, 1946; *Bad Little Duckhunter,* Scott, 1947; *The First Story,* Harper, 1947; *Golden Egg Book,* illustrated by Leonard Weisgard, Simon, 1947; *Goodnight Moon,* illustrated by Clement Hurd, Harper, 1947; *The Winter Noisy Book,* Scott, 1947; *The Little Cowboy,* Scott, 1948; *Little Farmer,* Scott, 1948; *Wait Till the Moon Is Full, illustrated* by Garth Williams, Harper, 1948; *Five Little Firemen,* Simon, 1948; *Wonderful Story Book,* Simon, 1948; *The Golden Sleepy Book,* Simon, 1948; *The Important Book,* illustrated by Leonard Weisgard, Harper, 1949; *My World,* Harper, 1949; *A Pussycat's Christmas,* Crowell, 1949; *Two Little Trains,* illustrated by Jean Charlot, Scott, 1949; *Two Little Miners,* Simon, 1949; *The Color Kittens,* Simon, 1949; *Dark Wood of the Golden Birds,* Harper, 1950; *The Dream Book,* Random, 1950; *The Peppermint Family,* Harper, 1950; *The Wonderful House,* Simon, 1950; *Fox Eyes,* Pantheon, 1951; *The Quiet Noisy Book,* Harper, 1951; *The Summer Noisy Book,* Harper, 1951; *A Child's Good Morning,* Scott, 1952; *Christmas in the Barn,* Crowell, 1952; *The Duck,* Harvill, 1952; *Pussy Willow,* Simon, 1952; *Little Firemen,* 1952; *The Noon Balloon,* Harper, 1952; *Where Have You Been?,* illustrated by Barbara Cooney, Crowell, 1952; *Golden Bunny and 17 Other Stories and Poems,* Simon, 1953; *The Hidden House,* Holt, 1955; *The Friendly Book,* Simon, 1954; *The Little Fir Tree,* Crowell, 1954; *Little Indian,* Simon, 1954; *Wheel on the Chimney,* illustrated by Tibor Gergely, Lippincott, 1954; *Willie's Adventures,* Scott, 1954; *The Little Brass Band,* Harper, 1955; *Seven Stories About a Cat Named Sneakers,* Scott, 1955; *Young Kangaroo,* Scott, 1955; *Big Red Barn,* Scott, 1956; *David's Little Indian,* Scott, 1956; *Home for a Bunny,* Simon, 1956; *Three Little Animals,* Harper, 1956; *The Dead Bird,* illustrated by Remy Charlip, Scott, 1958; *The Train to Timbuctoo,* Simon, 1958; *Nibble, Nibble,* illustrated by Leonard Weisgard, Scott, 1959; *The Diggers,* Harper, 1960; *Four Fur Feet,* Scott, 1961; *On Christmas Eve,* Scott, 1961; *The Whispering Rabbit and Other Stories,* Golden, 1966; *Five Little Firemen,* 1967). WPL

James Daugherty's *Daniel Boone* (one of a series of illustrated biographies for older children; awarded the Newbery Medal; published in New York by Viking; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Andy and the Lion,* Viking, 1938; *Poor Richard,* Viking, 1941; *Abraham Lincoln,* Viking, 1943; *Landing of the Pilgrims,* Random, 1950; *Of Courage Undaunted: Across the Continent with Lewis and Clark,* Viking, 1951; *Marcus and Narcissa*

1939 *continued*

Whitman, Pioneers of Oregon, Viking, 1953; *Magna Charta,* Random, 1956; *Picnic,* Viking, 1958).

Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire's *Abraham Lincoln* (one of a series of distinguished picture-story biographies; awarded the Caldecott Medal in 1940; published in New York by Doubleday, Doran; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Doubleday except as noted, includes *The Magic Rug,* 1931; *Ola,* 1932; *Ola and Blakken and Line, Sine, Trine,* 1933; *The Conquest of the Atlantic,* Viking, 1933; *The Lord's Prayer,* 1934; *Children of the Northern Lights,* Viking, 1935; *George Washington,* 1936; *Animals Everywhere,* 1940; *Leif the Lucky,* 1941; *Star Spangled Banner,* 1942; *Don't Count Your Chickens,* 1943; *Wings for Per,* 1944; *Too Big,* 1945; *Pocahontas,* 1946; *Nils,* 1948; *Foxie,* 1949; *Benjamin Franklin,* 1950; *Buffalo Bill,* 1952; *The Two Cars,* 1955; *Columbus,* 1955; *The Magic Meadow,* 1958; *Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire's Book of Greek Myths,* 1962; *Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire's Norse Gods and Giants,* 1967).

Robert Davis's *Padre Porko* (the tales of the gentlemanly Spanish pig, collected from Spanish storytellers; illustrated by Fritz Eichenberg; published in New York by Holiday House; the author's other work, published by Holiday House, includes *Pepperfoot of Thursday Market,* 1941; *Hudson Bay Express,* 1942; *Gid Granger,* 1945; *France,* 1947; *Partners of Powder Lake,* 1947; *That Girl of Pierre's,* 1948).

Hardie Gramatky's *Little Toot* (the first of a series of popular picture stories for the very young about a personified tug boat; published by Putnam; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Putnam, includes *Hercules,* 1940; *Loopy,* 1941; *Creeper's Jeep,* 1948; *Sparky,* 1952; *Homer and the Circus Train,* 1957; *Bolivar,* 1961; *Nikos and the Sea God,* 1963; *Little Toot on the Thames,* 1964; *Little Toot on the Grand Canal,* 1968).

Carolyn Haywood's *"B" Is for Betsy* (one of a series of popular easy-reading books about life in a middle-class white neighborhood; illustrated by the author; published in New York by Harcourt; the author's other work, published by Morrow except as noted, includes *Two and Two Are Four,* Harcourt, 1940; *Betsy and Billy,* Harcourt, 1941; *Primrose Day,* Harcourt, 1942; *Back to School with Betsy,* Harcourt, 1943; *Here's A Penny,* Harcourt, 1944; *Betsy and the Boys,* Harcourt, 1945; *Penny and Peter,* Harcourt, 1946; *Little Eddie,* 1947; *Penny Goes to Camp,* 1948; *Eddie and the Fire Engine,* 1949; *Betsy's Little Star,* 1950; *Eddie and Gardenia,* 1951; *Mixed-Up Twins,* 1952; *Eddie's Pay Dirt,* 1953; *Eddie and His Big Deals,* 1955; *Betsy and the Circus,* 1956; *Betsy's Busy Summer,* 1956; *Eddie Makes*

Music, 1957; *Betsy's Winterhouse,* 1958; *Eddie and Lovella,* 1959; *Annie Pat and Eddie,* 1960; *Snowbound with Betsy,* 1962; *Here Comes the Bus,* 1963; *Eddie's Green Thumb,* 1964; *Robert Rows the River,* 1965; *Eddie, the Dog Holder,* 1966; *Betsy and Mr. Kilpatrick,* 1967; *Ever-Ready Eddie,* 1968; *Taffy and Melissa Molasses,* 1969).

Hubert Skidmore's *River Rising* (the story of a young man who teaches school in a Blue Ridge Mountains lumber camp in order to earn money for medical school; published in New York by Doubleday, Doran).

Gertrude Stein's *The World Is Round or A Rose Is a Rose* (the story of a child's adventures written in Stein's unique poetic style; British edition illustrated by Sir Francis Rose and published in London by Batsford; American edition illustrated by Clement Hurd and published by Scott).

Opal Wheeler and Sybil Deucher's *Franz Schubert and His Merry Friends* (one of a series of simplified biographies of famous musicians designed for young readers, published by Dutton, illustrated by Mary Greenwalt; the author's other work includes *Mozart, the Wonder Boy,* 1934; *Sebastian Bach, the Boy from Thuringia,* 1937; *Joseph Haydn, the Merry Little Peasant,* 1939; *Edward MacDowell and His Cabin in the Pines,* 1940; *Stephen Foster and His Little Dog Tray,* 1941; [Wheeler] *Ludwig Beethoven and the Chiming Tower Bells,* 1942; *Sing Mother Goose,* 1945; [Deucher] *Edward Grieg, Boy of the Northland,* 1946).

1940

Mary Jane Carr's *Young Mac of Fort Vancouver* (the story of a young boy's adventures at the Hudson's Bay Trading Post in the 1830s; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published in New York by Crowell; the author's other work includes *The Magic of May,* Catholic Dramatic Co., 1928; *Children of the Covered Wagon,* Crowell, 1934; *Peggy and Paul and Laddy,* Crowell, 1936; *Top of the Morning,* Crowell, 1941). UOr

Babette Deutsch's *Heroes of the Kalevala* (translated from the Finnish by the author; illustrated by Fritz Eichenberg; published in New York by Messner; the author's other work includes *Walt Whitman, Builder for America,* Messner, 1941; *It's A Secret,* Harper, 1941; *The Welcome,* Harper, 1942; *Tales of Faraway Folk,* Harper, 1952; with Yarmolinsky, *More Tales of Faraway Folk,* Harper, 1963; *I Often Wish,* Funk, 1966).

Doris Gates's *Blue Willow* (a realistic story of a girl and her migrant-laborer family who eventually find security and a home of their own; illustrated by Paul Lantz; published in New York by Viking; the author's other work,

1940 *continued*

published by Viking, except as noted, includes *Sarah's Idea,* 1938; *Sensible Kate,* 1943; *Trouble for Jerry,* 1944; *North Fork,* 1945; *My Brother Mike,* 1948; *River Ranch,* 1949; *Little Vic,* 1951; *Becky and the Bandit,* Ginn, 1955; *The Cat and Mrs. Cary,* 1962; *The Elderberry Bush,* 1967).

Anna Gertrude Hall's *Nansen* (a biography of a famous scientist, explorer, and humanitarian; published in New York by Viking).

William Pene Du Bois's *The Great Geppy* (the story of an intelligent horse who solves the mystery of the Bott circus; illustrated by the author and published by Viking; the author-illustrator's other work includes his Newbery Medal book, *Twenty-one Balloons,* Viking, 1947, and other books published by Viking: *The Three Policemen or, Young Bottsford of Farbe Island,* 1938; *Peter Graves,* 1950; *Bear Party,* 1951; *The Giant,* 1954).

Clara Ingram Judson's *Boat Builder: The Story of Robert Fulton* (one of a series of well-researched fictionalized biographies of American heroes; illustrated by Armstrong Speery; published in New York by Scribner; the author has been called the "interpreter of America" for young people; recipient of the Laura Ingalls Wilder Award in 1960; the author's other work includes *Flower Fairies,* Rand, 1915; *Good-Night Stories,* McClurg, 1916; *Billy Robin and His Neighbors,* Rand, 1917; *Mary Jane, Her Book,* Grosset, 1918; *Mary Jane's Kindergarten,* Barse, 1918; *Mary Jane, Her Visit,* Barse, 1918; *Mary Jane Down South,* Barse, 1919; *Camp at Gravel Point,* Houghton, 1921; *Foxy Squirrel in the Garden,* Rand, 1921; *Garden Adventures in Winter,* Rand, 1921; *Garden Adventures of Tommy Tittlemouse,* Rand, 1922; *Jerry and Jean, Detectors,* 1923; *Virginia Lee,* Barse, 1926; *Alice Ann,* Barse, 1928; *Mary Jane in England,* Barse, 1928; *Mary Jane in Scotland,* Barse, 1929; *Mary Jane in France,* Grosset, 1930; *Mary Jane in Switzerland,* Barse, 1931; *Mary Jane in Italy,* Grosset, 1933; *Mary Jane in Spain,* Grosset, 1937; *Play Days,* Grosset, 1937; *Mary Jane's Friends in Holland,* Grosset, 1939; *Pioneer Girl,* Rand, 1939; *Virginia Lee's Bicycle Club,* Grosset, 1939; *People Who Came to Our House,* Rand, 1940; *Railway Engineer: The Story of George Stephenson,* Scribner, 1941; *Soldier Doctor: The Story of William Gorgas,* Scribner, 1941; *People Who Work Near Our House,* Rand, 1942; *They Came From Sweden,* Houghton, 1942; *Donald McKay, Designer of Clipper Ships,* Scribner, 1943; *People Who Work in the Country and the City,* Rand, 1943; *They Came from France,* Houghton, 1943; *They Came from Scotland,* Houghton, 1944; *Petar's Treasure: They Came from Dalmatia,* Houghton, 1945; *Michael's Victory: They Came from Ireland,* Houghton, 1946; *Lost Violin: They Came from Bohemia,* Houghton, 1947; *Reaper Man,* Houghton, 1948; *Summer Time,*

Broadman, 1948; *Green Ginger Jar: The Story of the Chinese in Chicago,* Houghton, 1949; *Abraham Lincoln, Friend of the People,* Follett, 1950; *City Neighbor,* Scribner, 1951; *George Washington, Leader of the People,* Follett, 1951; *Thomas Jefferson, Champion of the People,* Follett, 1952; *Theodore Roosevelt, Fighting Patriot,* Follett, 1953; *Andrew Jackson, Frontier Statesman,* Follett, 1954; *Mighty Soo,* Follett, 1955; *Mr. Justice Holmes,* Follett, 1956; *Benjamin Franklin,* Follett, 1957; *Pierre's Lucky Pouch,* Follett, 1957; *St. Lawrence Seaway,* Follett, 1959; *Andrew Carnegie,* Follett, 1964; *Admiral Christopher Columbus,* Follett, 1965).

Eric Knight's *Lassie Come Home* (a popular realistic animal story of a collie's return to home; set in Scotland and Yorkshire, England; illustrated by Cyrus Leroy Baldridge; published by Winston; appropriated by children).

Dorothy Kunhardt's *Pat the Bunny* (a popular cardboard participation book which invites the very young child to respond to tactile and other sensory stimuli; reminiscent of some nineteenth-century toy books; published by Simon; author's other work includes *Little Ones,* Viking, 1935; *David's Birthday Party,* Rand, 1940; *Billy the Barber,* Harper, 1961).

Robert Lawson's *They Were Strong and Good* (a picture book tracing the author's ancestors' journey to America; awarded the Caldecott Medal in 1941; illustrated by author; published in New York by Viking; the author-illustrator was awarded the Newbery Medal for the animal fantasy, *Rabbit Hill,* Viking, 1943; its sequel is *The Tough Winter,* 1954; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Ben and Me,* Little, 1939; *I Discover Columbus,* Little, 1941; *Watchwords of Liberty,* Little, 1943; *Country Colic,* Little, 1944; *Mr. Wilmer,* Little, 1945; *At That Time,* Viking, 1947; *Mr. Twigg's Mistake,* Little, 1947; *Robbut,* Viking, 1948; *Fabulous Flight,* Little, 1949; *Dick Whittington and His Cat,* Limited Editions, 1949; *Smeller Martin,* Viking, 1950; *McWhinney's Jaunt,* Little, 1951; *Edward, Hoppy and Joe,* Knopf, 1952; *Mr. Revere and I,* Little, 1953; *The Tough Winter,* Viking, 1954; *Captain Kidd's Cat,* Little, 1956; *Great Wheel,* Viking, 1957; the author-illustrator also illustrated Munro Leaf's *Story of Ferdinand,* 1936; Fish's *Four and Twenty Blackbirds,* 1937; Margery Bianco's *Hurdy-Gurdy Man,* 1937; Samuel Clemens's *The Prince and the Pauper,* 1937; Richard and Florence Atwater's *Mr. Popper's Penguins,* 1938; Eleanor Farjeon's *One Foot in Fairyland,* 1938; Leaf's *Gillis,* 1938; John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* 1939; John Brewton's *Gaily We Parade,* 1940; Leaf's *Just for Fun,* 1940; Leaf's *Aesop's Fables,* 1941; Elizabeth Janet Gray's *Adam of the Road,* 1942; James Stephen's *Crock of Gold,* 1942; Andrew Lang's *Prince Prigio,* 1942; Patricia Teal's *Little Woman Who Wanted Noise,* 1943). PFL

1940 *continued*

Maud Hart Lovelace's *Betsy-Tacy* (the first of a series of books set in Minnesota at the turn of the century which traces the friendship of two girls through elementary school and high school and into adulthood; illustrated by Lois Lenski and published by Crowell except as noted; the author's other work includes *Betsy, Tacy and Tib,* 1941; *Betsy and Tacy Go Over the Big Hill,* 1942; *Betsy and Tacy Go Downtown,* 1943; *Heaven To Betsy,* illustrated by Vera Neville, 1945; *Betsy in Spite of Herself,* illustrated by Vera Neville, 1946; *Betsy Was a Junior,* illustrated by Vera Neville, 1947; *Betsy and Joe,* illustrated by Vera Neville, 1948; *Betsy and the Great World,* illustrated by Vera Neville, 1952; *Betsy's Wedding,* illustrated by Vera Neville, 1955).

Robert McCloskey's *Lentil* (the author's first book which is about a harmonica-playing, Hamilton, Ohio boy who "saves the day," illustrated by the author; the author's other work, published by Viking, includes Caldecott Medal winner *Make Way for Ducklings,* 1941; *Homer Price,* 1943; *Blueberries for Sal,* 1948; *Centerburg Tales,* 1951; *One Morning in Maine,* 1952; Caldecott Medal winner *Time of Wonder,* 1957; *Burt Dow, Deep-Water Man,* 1963; books illustrated by the author include Malcolmson's *Yankee Doodle's Cousin's,* 1941; Davis' *Tree Toad,* 1942; Bishop's *The Man Who Lost His Head,* 1942; Robinson's *Trigger John's Son,* 1949; Sawyer's *Journey Cake, Ho!,* 1953; White's *Junket,* 1955; and Robertson's *Henry Reed's Journey,* 1963; *Henry Reed's Baby Sitting Service,* 1966).

Clare Turley Newberry's *April's Kittens* (typical of the author-illustrator's many picture books which feature cats as the subject; author's other work, published by Harper, includes *Herbert and the Lion,* 1931; *Mittens,* 1936; *Babette,* 1937; *Barkis,* 1938; *Cousin Toby,* 1939; *Lambert's Bargain,* 1941; *Marshmallow,* 1942; *Pandora,* 1944; *What's That?,* 1946; *The Kittens' ABC,* 1946; *Smudge,* 1948; *T-Bone the Babysitter,* 1950; *Percey, Polly and Pete,* 1952; *Ice Cream for Two,* 1953; *Widget,* 1958; *Frosty,* 1961).

Esphyr Slobodkina's *Caps for Sale* (a popular picture story of a peddler's encounter with some clever monkeys; published by Scott; revised edition, 1947; illustrated by the author; the author-illustrator's other work includes *The Wonderful Feast,* Lothrop, 1955; *Little Dog Lost, Little Dog Found,* Abelard, 1956; *Behind the Dark Window Shade,* Lothrop, 1958; *Billie,* Lothrop, 1959; *Jack and Jim,* Abelard, 1961; *Pezzo, the Peddler and the Circus Elephant,* Abelard, 1968; *Flame, the Breeze and the Shadow,* Rand, 1969).

Armstrong Speery's *Call It Courage* a realistic, exciting account of how a Polynesian boy discovers his courage; illustrated by the author; awarded

the Newbery Medal in 1941; published in New York by Macmillan; the author's other work includes *One Day with Manu,* Winston, 1932; *One Day with Jambi,* Winston, 1933; *One Day with Tuktu,* Winston, 1934; *All Sail Set,* Winston, 1935; *Wagons Westward,* Winston, 1936; *Little Eagle,* Winston, 1937; *Lost Lagoon,* Doubleday, 1939; *Storm Canvas,* Winston, 1944; *Hull Down for Action,* Doubleday, 1945; *Bamboo, the Grass Tree,* Macmillan, 1946; *The Rain Forest,* Macmillan, 1947; *Black Falcon,* Winston, 1949; *The Voyages of Christopher Columbus,* Random, 1950; *John Paul Jones, Fighting Sailor,* Random, 1952; *Thunder Country,* Macmillan, 1952; *Captain Cook Explores the South Seas,* Random, 1953; *All About the Arctic,* Random, 1957; *Pacific Islands Speaking,* Macmillan, 1957; *South of Cape Horn,* Winston, 1958; *All About the Jungle,* Random, 1959; *The Amazon,* Garrard, 1961; *Great River, Wide Land,* Macmillan, 1967).

Howard Spring's *Tumbledown Dick: All People and No Plot* (the story of a boy's adventures in Manchester with his uncles; published in New York by Viking; the author's other work includes *Heaven Lies About Us; A Fragment of Infancy,* illustrated by Fritz Kredel, Viking, 1939; *Fame is the Spur,* Collins, 1940; *Hard Facts,* Collins, 1944; *Dunkerley's,* Collins, 1946).

Mary Treadgold's *We Couldn't Leave Dinah* (the story of two children who become separated from their family during Nazi occupation of one of England's Channel Islands; awarded the Carnegie Medal; published in London by Cape; the American edition titled *Left Till Called For* was published in New York by Doubleday; the author's other work includes *Mystery of the Polly Harris,* Cape, 1949; *Running Child,* Cape, 1951).

1941

John Buchan's *Lake of Gold* (a time fantasy written by Canadian author and set in Canada's past; published in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin; author's other work includes *The Magic Walking Stick,* Houghton, Mifflin, 1932).

Ann Nolan Clark's *In My Mother's House* (a picture-story book in which a Navajo child explains what life is like in her house and village; published in New York by Viking; the author's other work includes *Who Wants to be a Prairie Dog?,* Phoenix, Ariz., Printing Dept., 1940; *Little Herder in Spring,* Phoenix Printing, 1940; *Little Boy With Three Names,* Chilocco, Okla., Printing Dept., 1940; *The Pine Ridge Porcupine,* Haskell Int. Printing Dept., 1941; *A Child's Story of New Mexico,* with Frances Carey, University, 1941; *The Slim Butte Raccoon,* United States Office of Indian Affairs, 1942; *Little Herder in Winter,* Phoenix Printing, 1942;

1941 *continued*

Little Herder in Summer, Phoenix Printing, 1942; *Buffalo Caller,* Row, Peterson, 1942; *Young Hunter of Picuris,* Chilocco Printing, 1943; *Little Navajo Bluebird,* Viking, 1943; *Bringer of the Mystery Dog,* Haskell Institute, 1943; *Singing Sioux Cowboy Reader,* United States Indian Service, 1947; *Magic Money,* Viking, 1950; *Little Herder in Spring, in Summer,* United States Indian Service, 1950; *Little Herder in Autumn, in Winter,* United States Indian Service, 1950; *Little Navajo Herder,* Haskell Institute, 1951; *The Secret of the Andes,* Viking, 1951; *Looking-for-Something,* Viking, 1952; *Blue Canyon Horse,* Viking, 1954; *Santiago,* Viking, 1955; *The Little Indian Pottery Maker,* Melmont, 1955; *Tia Maria's Garden,* Viking, 1963; *Medicine Man's Daughter,* Farrar, 1963; *Father Kino,* Farrar, 1963; *Bear Club,* Viking, 1965; *This for That,* Golden Gate, 1965; *Brother Andre,* Vision, 1965; *Summer Is for Growing,* Farrar, 1967; *Along Sandy Trails,* Viking, 1969).

Wesley Dennis's *Flip* (a popular horse story for beginning readers; illustrated by the author; published in New York by Viking; the author is best known as an illustrator of horses, especially for Marguerite Henry's *King of the Wind,* 1948; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Flip and the Cows,* Viking, 1942; Holiday, Viking, 1946; *Little-or-Nothing from Nottingham, Palomino and Other Horses,* World, 1950; *Flip and the Morning,* Viking, 1951; *Portfolio of Horses*, Rand, 1952).

Walter D. Edmonds's *The Matchlock Gun* (a historical thriller about a boy's defense of his family; presently controversial because it depicts Indians as savages; awarded the Newbery Medal in 1942; published in New York by Dodd, Mead; the author's other work, published by Dodd, Mead, includes *Tom Whipple,* 1942; *Two Logs Crossing,* 1943; *Wilderness Clearing,* 1944; *Cadmus Henry,* 1949; *Mr. Benedict's Lion,* 1950; *Corporal Bess,* 1952; *Hound Dog Moses and the Promised Land,* 1954; *Uncle Ben's Whale,* 1955; *They Had a Horse,* 1962).

Eleanor Estes's *The Moffats* (the first of a series of humorous, episodic accounts of family life around the turn of the century; the series, published in New York by Harcourt, is continued in *The Middle Moffat,* 1942, *Rufus M.,* 1943, and *Ginger Pye,* 1951, which was awarded the Newbery Medal in 1952; the author's other work includes *The Hundred Dresses,* 1944; *The Echoing Green,* Macmillan, 1947; *The Sleeping Giant,* 1948; *A Little Oven,* 1955; *Pinky Pye,* 1958; *The Witch Family,* 1960; *The Alley,* 1964; *Miranda the Great,* 1967).

Walter Farley's *The Black Stallion* (one of a series of realistic animal stories about a famous horse and his descendants; published by Random House;

the author's other work includes *Black Stallion Returns,* 1945; *Son of the Black Stallion,* 1947; *Island Stallion,* 1948; *Black Stallion and Satan,* 1949; *Blood Bay Colt,* 1950; *Island Stallion's Fury,* 1951; *Black Stallion's Filly,* 1952; *Black Stallion Revolts,* 1953; *Black Stallion's Sulky Colt,* 1954; *Island Stallion Races,* 1955; *Black Stallion's Courage,* 1956; *Black Stallion's Mystery,* 1957; *Black Stallion and Flame,* 1960; *Man o' War,* 1962; *The Black Stallion Challenged,* 1964; *The Horse That Swam Away,* 1965; *Black Stallion's Ghost,* 1969).

Genevieve Foster's *George Washington's World* (the first of a series of "world" biographies of famous Americans; published in New York by Scribner; the author's other work, published by Scribner except as noted, includes *Abraham Lincoln's World,* 1943; *Augustus Caesar's World,* 1947; *George Washington,* 1949; *Abraham Lincoln,* 1950; *Andrew Jackson,* 1951; *Birthdays of Freedom, Volume I,* 1952, and *Volume II,* 1957; *Theodore Roosevelt,* 1954; *When and Where in Italy,* Rand, 1955; *The World of Captain John Smith,* 1960; *World of Columbus and Sons,* 1965; *Year of Columbus, 1492,* 1969; *Year of the Pilgrims, 1620,* 1969).

Eva Roe Gaggin's *Down Ryton Water* (an action-filled story of the adventures of a Pilgrim family; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published in New York by Viking; the author's other work includes *Jolly Animals,* Rand McNally, 1930; *An Ear for Uncle Emil,* Viking, 1939; *All Those Buckles,* Viking, 1945).

Holling C. Holling's *Paddle-to-the-Sea* (an informational narrative in picture-story book format that tells of Paddle's adventures as he floats from the Great Lakes to the sea; published in Boston by Houghton; illustrated by the author; the author's other work includes *Little Big Bye-and-Bye,* Vollard, 1926; *Claws of the Thunderbird,* Vollard, 1928; *Rocky Billy,* Macmillan, 1928; *Choo-Me-Shoo,* Buzza, 1928; *Twins Who Flew Around the World,* Platt, 1930; *Book of Cowboys,* Platt, 1932; *Book of Indians,* Platt, 1935; *Little Buffalo Boy,* Garden City, 1939; *Tree in the Trail,* Houghton, 1942; *Seabird,* Houghton, 1948; *Minn of the Mississippi,* Houghton, 1951; *Pagoo,* Houghton, 1957; author's wife, Lucille, helped research, write and illustrate the books).

H. A. Rey's *Curious George* (the first of a series of popular picture-story books about the antics of a monkey; published by Houghton; the author's other work, published by Houghton except as noted, includes *Zebrology,* 1937; *How the Flying Fishes Came Into Being,* 1938; *Raffy and the Nine Monkeys,* 1939; *Au Clair de la Lune, and Other French Nursery Songs,* Greystone, 1941; *How Do You Get There?,* 1941; *Uncle Gus's Farm,* 1942; *Uncle Gus's Circus,* 1942; *Tit for Tat,* Harper, 1942; *Elizabite: The Adven-*

1941 *continued*

tures of a Carnivorous Plant, Harper, 1942; *Christmas Manger,* 1942; *Cecily G. and the Nine Monkeys,* 1942; *Anybody At Home?,* 1942; *Where's My Baby?,* 1943; *Humpty Dumpty, and Other Mother Goose Songs,* Harper, 1943; *Feed the Animals,* 1944; with Margaret Rey, *Pretzel,* Harper, 1944; with Margaret Rey, *Spotty,* Harper, 1945; *Look for Letters,* Harper, 1945; with Margaret Rey, *Pretzel and the Puppies,* Harper, 1946; with Margaret Rey, *Billy's Picture,* Harper, 1948; *Mary Had A Little Lamb,* Penguin, 1951; *Katy No Pocket,* 1953; *Find the Constellations,* 1954; *See The Circus,* 1956; the Curious George series: *Curious George Takes A Job,* 1947; *Curious George Rides a Bike,* 1952; *Curious George Gets A Medal,* 1957; *Curious George Learns the Alphabet,* 1963; *Curious George Goes to the Hospital,* 1966).

Glen Rounds's *The Blind Colt* (a realistic story of a boy's devotion to a young colt who has been marked for death; illustrated by the author; published in New York by Holiday House; the author's other work, published by Holiday except as noted, includes *Ol' Paul, the Mighty Logger,* 1936; *Lumbercamp,* 1937, reissued as *Whistle Punk* in 1959; *Paydirt,* 1938; *Whitey's Sunday Horse,* 1943; *Whitey's First Roundup,* Grosset, 1943; *Whitey Looks for a Job,* Grosset, 1944; *Whitey and Jinglebob,* Grosset, 1946; *Stolen Pony,* 1948; *Rodeo,* 1949; *Whitey and the Rustlers,* 1951; *Hunted Horses,* 1951; *Whitey and the Blizzard,* 1952; *Buffalo Harvest,* 1952; *Lone Muskrat,* 1953; *Whitey Takes A Trip,* 1954; *Whitey Ropes and Rides,* 1956; *Swamp Life: An Almanac,* Prentice-Hall, 1957; *Whitey and the Wild Horse,* 1958; *Whitey's New Saddle,* 1960; *Beaver Business,* Prentice-Hall, 1960; *Wild Orphan,* 1961; *Whitey and the Colt Killer,* 1962; *Rain in the Woods,* World, 1964; *The Snake Tree,* World, 1967; compiler, *Boll Weevil,* Golden Gate, 1967; *The Treeless Plains,* 1967; *The Prairie Schooners,* 1968; compiler, *Casey Jones,* Golden Gate, 1968; *Wild Horses of the Red Desert,* 1969). UMi

Frances Clark Sayers's *Tag-Along Tooloo* (the story of a small girl's struggles to keep up with her sister; published in New York by Viking; the author is a noted librarian, storyteller, and critic).

Geoffrey Trease's *Cue for Treason* (one of this British author's many historical novels for young people; set in Tudor England; published by Blackwell; the author's other work includes *Bows Against the Barons,* International, 1934; *Comrades for the Charter,* Laurence, 1934; *Call To Arms,* International, 1935; *Walking in England,* Fenland, 1935; *Missing from Home,* Laurence, 1936; *The Christmas Holiday Mystery,* Black, 1937; *Mystery on the Moors,* Black, 1937; *Red Comet,* Laurence, 1937; *Detectives of the Dales,* Black, 1938; *The Dragon Who Was Different,*

Muller, 1938; *In the Land of Mogul,* Blackwell, 1938; *Such Divinity,*Chapman, 1939; *Only Natural,* Chapman, 1940; *Running Deer,* Harrap, 1941; *The Grey Adventurer,* Blackwell, 1942; *Black Night, Red Morning,* Blackwell, 1944; *Trumpets in the West,* Harcourt, 1947; *The Hills of Varna,* Macmillan, 1948; *Silver Guard,* Blackwell, 1948; *Fortune, My Foe—W. Raleigh,* Methuen, 1949; *The Mystery of Moorside Farm,* Blackwell, 1949; *No Boats on Bannermore,* Heineman, 1949; *The Secret Fiord,* Macmillan, 1949; *Tales Out of School,* Heinemann, 1949; *The Young Traveller in India and Pakistan,* Phoenix, 1949; *Under Black Banner,* Heinemann, 1950; *Enjoying Books,* Phoenix, 1951; *The Baron's Hostage,* Phoenix, 1952; *Web of Traitors,* Vanguard, 1952; *New House at Hardale,* Lutterworth, 1953; *The Seven Queens of England,* Vanguard, 1953; *The Silken Secret,* Blackwell, 1953; *Black Banner Abroad,* Warne, 1955; *Seven Kings of England,* Vanguard, 1955; *The Gates of Bannerdale,* Heinemann, 1956; *The Young Traveller in Greece,* Dutton, 1956; *Snared Nightingale,* Macmillan, 1957; *Escape To King Alfred,* Vanguard, 1958; *The Young Traveller in England and Wales,* Dutton, 1958; *So Wild the Heart,* Vanguard, 1959; *The Maythorn Story,* Heinemann, 1960; *Victory at Valmy,* Vanguard, 1960; *The Young Writer,* Nelson, 1961; *Follow My Black Plume,* Macmillan, 1963; *The Italian Story,* Macmillan, 1963; *Seven Stages,* Heinemann, 1964; *A Thousand for Sicily,* Macmillan, 1964; *Bent Is the Bow,* Nelson, 1965; *The Dutch Are Coming,* Hamish, 1965; *This Is Your Century,* Harcourt, 1965; *The Red Towers of Granada,* Macmillan, 1966; *The Grand Tour,* Holt, 1967; *The White Nights of St. Petersburg,* Macmillan, 1967; *The Runaway Serf,* Hamish, 1968; *Seven Sovereign Queens,* Heinemann, 1968; *Byron: A Poet Dangerous to Know,* Holt, 1969).

Virginia Watson's *Flags Over Quebec: A Story of the Conquest of Canada* (a historical novel set in Canada but written by an American author; illustrated by Harve Stein; published in New York by Coward; the author's other work includes under the pseudonym of Roger West, *Midshipman Days,* Houghton, 1913; *The Princess Pocahontas,* Penn, 1916; *With Cortez the Conqueror,* Penn, 1917; *With LaSalle, the Explorer,* illustrated by Henry C. Pitz, Holt, 1922; under the pseudonym of Roger West, *Through Many Waters,* Harper, 1944; *Trial of Courage,* illustrated by Marcia Brown, Coward, 1948).

1942

B. B.'s *The Little Grey Men* (the tale of the adventures of the last gnomes of Britain; illustrated by the author; awarded the Carnegie Medal in 1942; published by Scribner; the sequel was *Down the Bright Stream,* Eyre, 1948; the author's other work includes the fairy tale collections, *Meeting Hill,* Hollis, 1948, and *The Wind in the Wood,* Hollis, 1952; other stories include *Brendon Chase,* Hollis, 1944; *The Forest of Boland Light Railway,* Eyre,

1942 *continued*

1955; *The Wizard of Boland,* Ward, 1959; *The Whopper,* Benn, 1967; *At the Back o' Ben Dee,* Benn, 1968; *Ben the Bullfinch,* Hamilton, 1968; B. B. is the pseudonym of Denys James Watkins-Pitchford).

Conrad and Mary Buff's *Dash and Dart* (an animal picture book which presents the first year in the life of two fawns; published in New York by Viking; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Viking except as noted, includes The *Big Tree,* 1946; *Peter's Pinto,* 1949; *The Apple and the Arrow,* Houghton, 1951; *Magic Maize,* Houghton, 1953; *Hurry, Skurry, and Flurry,* 1954; *Hah-Nee of the Cliff Dwellers,* Houghton, 1956; *Dancing Cloud,* 1957; *Elf Owl,* 1958; *Forest Folk,* 1962; *The Colorado: River of Mystery,* Ritchie, 1968).

Virginia Lee Burton's *The Little House* (a poetic, informative picture-story account of the changes that come to a country house as the city grows up around it; awarded the Caldecott Medal in 1943; published in Boston by Houghton Mifflin; the author-illustrator's other work, published by Houghton, includes *Choo Choo,* 1935; *Mike Mulligan and His Steamshovel,* 1939; *Calico, the Wonder Horse,* 1941; *Katy and the Big Snow,* 1943; *Song of Robin Hood,* 1947; *Maybelle, the Cable Car,* 1952; *Life Story,* 1962).

Carl Carmer's *America Sings: Stories and Songs of Our Country's Growing* (a distinguished collection of stories and songs about some American legendary heroes; published in New York by Knopf).

Maureen Daly's *Seventeenth Summer* (a romance in which Angie Morrow grows emotionally during her summer holiday as she experiences her first love; published by Dodd).

Elizabeth Janet Gray's *Adam of the Road* (an adventure story set in thirteenth-century England; illustrated by Robert Lawson; awarded the Newbery Medal in 1943; published in New York by Viking; the author's other work includes *Meredith's Ann,* Doubleday, 1929; *Tilly-Tod,* Doubleday, 1929; *Meggy MacIntosh,* Doubleday, 1930; *Tangle Garden,* Doubleday, 1932; *Jane Hope,* Viking, 1933; *Young Walter Scott,* Viking, 1935; *Beppy Marlowe of Charles Town,* Viking, 1936; *Penn,* Viking, 1938; *Contributions of the Quakers,* Davis, 1939; *The Fair Adventure,* Viking, 1940; *Anthology with Comments,* Pendel, 1942; *Sandy,* Viking, 1945; under her married name of Elizabeth Gray Vining: *Windows for the Crown Prince,* Lippincott, 1952; *The World in Tune,* Harper, 1954; *The Virginia Exiles,* Lippincott, 1955; *Friend of Life: The Biography of Rufus M. Jones,* Lippincott, 1958; *The Cheerful Heart,* Viking, 1959; *Return to Japan,* Lippincott, 1960; *I Will Adventure,* Viking, 1962; *Take Heed of Loving*

Me, Lippincott, 1963; *Flora: A Biography,* Lippincott, 1966; *I, Roberta,* Lippincott, 1967).

Mabel Leigh Hunt's *Have You Seen Tom Thumb?* (a lively biography of the Barnum Circus's midget, Tom Thumb; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published by Lippincott; the author's other work, published by Lippincott, except as noted, includes *Lucinda; A Little Girl of 1860,* 1934; *The Boy Who Had No Birthday,* 1935; *Little Girl With Seven Names,* 1936; *Susan Beware,* 1937; *Benjie's Hat,* 1938; *Little Grey Gown,* 1939; *Michel's Island,* 1940; *Billy Button's Butter'd Biscuit,* 1941; *John of Pudding Lane,* 1941; *Corn-belt Billy,* Grosset, 1942; *Peter Piper's Pickled Peppers,* 1942; *The Peddlar's Clock,* Grosset, 1943; *Young Man of the House,* 1944; *Sibby Botherbox,* 1945; *The Double Birthday Present,* 1947; *Such a Kind World,* Grosset, 1947; *Matilda's Buttons,* 1948; *The Wonderful Baker,* 1950; *The 69th Grandchild,* 1951; *Ladycake Farm,* 1952; *Singing Among Strangers,* 1954; *Miss Jellytot's Visit,* 1955; *Johnny-Up and Johnny-Down,* 1962).

Hope Newell's *Steppin and Family* (the story of a black child and his family; published by Hale; the author's other work includes *The Little Old Woman Who Used Her Head,* Nelson, 1938; *Cinder Ike,* Nelson, 1942; *The Story of Christina,* Harper, 1947; *The Little Old Woman Carries On,* Nelson, 1947; *A Cap for Mary Ellis,* Harper, 1953; *Penny's Best Summer,* Harper, 1954).

John R. Tunis's *All-American* (a sports story which deals with racial prejudice; one of a number of popular sports stories; published by Harcourt, Brace; the author's other work includes *American Girl,* Brewer, 1928; *Iron Duke,* Harcourt, 1938; *Duke Decides,* Harcourt, 1939; *Champion's Choice,* Harcourt, 1940; *Kid From Tomkinsville,* Harcourt, 1940; *Sport for the Fun of It,* Barnes, 1940; *Democracy and Sport,* Barnes, 1941; *The Writing Game,* Barnes, 1941; *World Series,* Harcourt, 1941; *Million-Miler,* Messner, 1942; *Keystone Kids,* Harcourt, 1943; *Lawn Games,* Barnes, 1943; *Rookie of the Year,* Harcourt, 1944; *Yea! Wildcats!,* Harcourt, 1944; *City for Lincoln,* Harcourt, 1945; *Kid Comes Back,* Morrow, 1946; *High Pockets,* Morrow, 1948; *Young Razzle,* Morrow, 1949; *The Other Side of the Fence,* Morrow, 1953; *Go, Team, Go!,* Morrow, 1954; *Buddy and the Old Pro,* Morrow, 1955; *American Way in Sport,* Duell, 1958; *Schoolboy Johnson,* Morrow, 1958; *Silence Over Dunkerque,* Morrow, 1962; *A Measure of Independence,* Atheneum, 1964).

1943

Pearl Buck's *The Water-Buffalo Children* (one of the author's realistic fiction books set in old China; published in New York by Day; the author's other work for children includes *The Dragon Fish,* Day, 1944; *The Big*

1943 *continued*

Wave, Day, 1948; *The Beech Tree,* Day, 1955; *Christmas Miniature,* Day, 1957; *Christmas Ghost,* Day, 1960; *Fairy Tales of the Orient,* Simon, 1965; *Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,* Day, 1967).

Rebecca Caudill's *Barry and Daughter* (an historical novel with strong characterizations; published in New York by Viking; the author's other work includes *Happy Little Family,* Holt, 1947; *Schoolhouse in the Woods,* Winston, 1949; *Tree of Freedom,* Viking, 1949; *Up and Down the River,* Winston, 1951; *Saturday Cousins,* Winston, 1953; *House of the Fifers,* Longmans, 1954; *Susan Cornish,* Viking, 1955; *Time for Lissa,* Nelson, 1959; *Schoolroom in the Parlor,* Holt, 1959; *Higgins and the Big Scare,* Holt, 1960; *The Best-Loved Doll,* Holt, 1962; *A Pocketful of Cricket,* Holt, 1964; *A Certain Small Shepherd,* Holt, 1965; *Did You Carry the Flag Today, Charley?,* Holt, 1966; *My Appalachia,* Holt, 1966; with James Ayers, *Contrary Jenkins,* Holt, 1969; *Come Along!,* Holt, 1969).

Chih-Yi Chan's *The Good Luck Horse* (a Chinese legend retold by Chan and illustrated by Plato Chan; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published by Whittlesey House; the author's other work includes *Magic Monkey,* written under the name of Christina Chan and illustrated by Plato Chan, Whittlesey, 1944).

Richard Chase's *The Jack Tales* (a collection of Appalachian tales derived from British folklore; published by Houghton; the author's other work includes *The Grandfather Tales,* Houghton, 1948; *Jack and the Three Sillies,* Houghton, 1950; *Wicked John and the Devil,* Houghton, 1951; *Billy Boy,* Golden Gate, 1966).

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's *The Little Prince* (translated from the French; a literary fairy tale which reveals what a special child learns during his travels from planet to planet; published in New York by Harcourt).

David Ewen's *The Story of George Gershwin* (one of several fictionalized biographies of famous musicians for young people; published by Holt; the author's other work, published by Holt except as noted, includes *Haydn: A Good Life,* 1946; *The Story of Irving Berlin,* 1950; *The Story of Jerome Kern,* 1953; *Leonard Bernstein,* Chilton, 1960; *With a Song in His Heart: The Story of Richard Rogers,* 1963; *The Cole Porter Story,* 1965).

Esther Forbes's *Johnny Tremain* (a robust, realistic adventure story of a young man's development during the American Revolution; published by Houghton Mifflin; based on the author's research for her adult biography

Paul Revere and the World He Lived In, Houghton, 1942, which won the Pulitzer Prize for history).

Genevieve Fox's *Sir Wilfred Grenfell* (a convincing account by a Canadian author of Grenfell's childhood, his work in the London slums, and his great achievements in Labrador; published by Crowell; the author's other work includes *Border Girl,* Little, 1939).

Alice Kelsey's *Once the Hodja* (a collection of folktales about a Turkish Hodja; published by Longmans; the author's other work includes *Once the Mullah,* Longmans, 1954).

Lee Kingman's *Pierre Pigeon* (a story about Newfoundland home life, set in the rugged country of the lower St. Lawrence; published by Houghton; the author's other work includes *Ilenka,* Houghton, 1945; *The Rocky Summer,* Houghton, 1948; *The Best Christmas,* Doubleday, 1949; *Philippe's Hill,* Doubleday, 1950; *The Quarry Adventure,* Doubleday, 1951; *Kathy and the Mysterious Statue,* Doubleday, 1963; *Peter's Long Walk,* Doubleday, 1953; *Mikko's Fortune,* Ariel, 1955; *Magic Christmas Tree,* Ariel, 1956; *Secret Journey of the Silver Reindeer,* Doubleday, 1968).

Olive E. Knox's *By Paddle and Saddle* (the story of a sixteen-year-old Scottish boy who accompanies Sir George Simpson on his adventure-filled trip around the world in 1841; published in Toronto by Macmillan; the author's other work includes *Black Falcon,* Bouregy, 1955; *The Young Surveyor,* Ryerson, 1956).

Eric Linklater's *The Wind on the Moon* (a Scottish author's notable fantasy about two little English girls who embark on a career of naughtiness; awarded the Carnegie Medal in 1944; published in London by Macmillan; the author's other work includes *White Man's Saga,* Cape, 1929; *The Crusader's Key,* White Owl, 1933; *God Likes Them Plain,* Cape, 1935; *Ripeness Is All,* Farrar, 1935; *The Faithful Ally,* Cape, 1954).

Julia Sauer's *Fog Magic* (a fantasy about a Nova Scotian girl who through magic discovers an old fishing village; published by Viking; the author's other work includes *The Light at Tern Rock,* Viking, 1951; *Mike's House,* Viking, 1954).

Edwin Way Teale's *Dune Boy* (the autobiography of the early years of a well-known American naturalist, published by Dodd; the author's other work includes *The Boy's Book of Insects,* Dutton, 1939; *The Boy's Book of Photography,* Dutton, 1939).

1943 *continued*

James Thurber's *Many Moons* (a picture-story fantasy about a petulant princess who demands the moon; Louis Slobodkin, illustrator, awarded Caldecott Medal in 1944; published in New York by Harcourt; the author's other work includes *The Thirteen Clocks,* 1950; *The Wonderful O,* Simon, 1957).

1944

Alice Dalgleish's *The Silver Pencil* (the story of a young girl who wants to grow up to be a writer and teacher; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published by Scribner; the author's other work, published by Scribner except as noted, includes *The Little Wooden Farmer and the Story of the Jungle Pool,* Macmillan, 1930; *The Blue Teapot, Sandy Cove Stories,* Macmillan, 1931; *The Choosing Book,* illustrated by Eloise Wilkin, Macmillan, 1932; *Relief's Rocker; A Story of Sandy Cove and the Sea,* Macmillan, 1932; *Christmas: A Book of Stories Old and New,* 1934; *Sailor Sam,* 1935; *The Smiths and Rusty,* illustrated by Berta and Elmer Hader, 1936; *Long Live the King!,* 1937; *Wings for the Smiths,* illustrated by Berta and Elmer Hader, 1937; *America Begins,* 1938; *The Gay Mother Goose,* illustrated by Francoise, 1938; compiler, *Once On A Time,* 1938; editor, *The Will James Cowboy Book,* 1938; *Happily Ever After,* 1939; *The Hollyberrys,* 1939; *The Young Aunts,* 1939; *A Book for Jennifer,* 1940; *Three from Greenaways, A Story of Children from England,* 1941; *Wings Around South America,* 1942; *Gulliver Joins the Army,* 1942; *They Live in South America,* 1942; with Margaret Suckley, *The True Story of Fala,* 1942; *The Little Angel, A Story of Old Rio,* 1943; joint compiler, *Childcraft,* Quarrie, 1945; *Along Janet's Road,* 1946; *Reuben and His Red Wheelbarrow,* Grosset, 1946; *The Enchanted Book,* 1947; *The Davenports Are at Dinner,* illustrated by Flavia Gág, 1948; *The Davenports and Cherry Pie,* 1949; *The Bears on Hemlock Mountain,* 1952; *The Courage of Sarah Noble,* 1954; *The Thanksgiving Story,* 1954; *The Columbus Story,* 1955; *The Fourth of July Story,* 1956; *Ride on the Wind,* 1956; *Adam and the Golden Cock,* 1959).

Florence Mary Fitch's *One God: The Ways We Worship Him* (an informational book describing the beliefs and rituals of the Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant faiths; with photographs chosen by Beatrice Creighton; published by Lothrop, Lee and Shepard; the author's other work, published by Lothrop, includes *Their Search for God,* 1947; *Allah, the God of Islam,* 1950; *A Book About God,* illustrated by Leonard Weisgard, 1953; *Child Jesus,* 1955).

Helen Garrett's *Angelo, the Naughty One* (a popular picture-story book about a Mexican boy; illustrated by Leo Politi; presently controversial because of negative stereotyping; published by Viking; the author's other work includes *Rufus Redtail,* Viking, 1947; *Brothers from North Bay,* Westminster, 1966).

May McNeer's *The Gold Rush* (one of the author's many well-researched informational books; illustrated by Lynd Ward; published by Grosset; the author's other work includes *Prince Bantam,* Macmillan, 1929; *Waif Maid,* Macmillan, 1930; *Stop Tim,* Farrar, 1930; with Charlotte Lederer, *Tales from the Crescent Moon,* Farrar, 1931; *Tinka, Minka, Linka,* Farrar, 1931; *The Story of the Great Plains,* Harper, 1943; *The Story of California,* Harper, 1944; *The Covered Wagon,* Grosset, 1944; *The Story of the Southern Highlands,* Harper, 1945; *The Golden Flash,* Viking, 1947; *The Story of Florida,* Harper, 1947; *The Story of the Southwest,* Harper, 1945; *California Gold Rush,* Random, 1950; *John Wesley,* Abingdon, 1951; *Up a Crooked River,* Viking, 1952; *Martin Luther,* Abingdon, 1953; *The Mexican Story,* Farrar, 1953; *War Chief of the Seminoles,* Random, 1954; *Little Baptiste,* Houghton, 1954; *America's Abraham Lincoln,* Houghton, 1957; *The Canadian Story,* Farrar, 1958; *Armed With Courage,* Abingdon, 1958; *My Friend Mac,* Houghton, 1960; *The Alaska Gold Rush,* Random, 1960; *America's Mark Twain,* Houghton, 1962; *The Hudson: River of History,* Garrard, 1962; with Lynd Ward, *Nic of the Woods,* Houghton, 1962; *The American Indian Story,* Farrar, 1963; *Profile of American History,* Hammond, 1964; *Give Me Freedom,* Abingdon, 1964; *The Wolf of Lamb's Lane,* Houghton, 1967; *Go, Tim, Go,* Random, 1968).

Lim Sian-Tek's *Folk Tales from China* (a collection of Chinese myths, legends, fairy and folk tales, romances, and historical legends designed to introduce Western children to Chinese literature; published by Daly; this Chinese writer's other work includes *More Folk Tales from China,* Daly, 1948).

Louise Hall Tharp's *Champlain, Northwest Voyager* (Canadian history is presented in exciting story form; published by Little, Brown; the author's other work includes *Company of Adventurers: The Story of the Hudson's Bay Company,* Little, 1946).

Tasha Tudor's *Mother Goose: Seventy-Seven Verses* (favorite nursery rhymes illustrated in watercolor; published by Oxford; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Pumpkin Moonshine,* Oxford, 1938; *Alexander the Gander,* Oxford, 1939; *A Is for Annabelle,* Oxford, 1954; *First Graces,*

1944 *continued*

Oxford, 1955; *1 is One,* Oxford, 1956; *Around the Year,* Oxford, 1957; *Becky's Birthday,* Viking, 1960; *Wings From the Wind,* Lippincott, 1964; *First Delights,* Platt and Munk, 1966; *Take Joy,* World, 1966; *More Prayers,* Walck, 1967).

Arthur Waley's *The Adventures of Monkey* (from the first seven chapters of the Chinese children's classic, *Monkey,* written by Wu Ch'eng-en in the seventeenth century; published in New York by Knopf).

Hugh Weatherby's *Tales the Totems Tell* (a collection of simplified versions of British Columbian Indian tales; illustrated by the author; published in Toronto by Macmillan).

1945

Carolyn Sherwin Bailey's *The Little Rabbit Who Wanted Red Wings* (a picture-book story which reaffirms a mother rabbit's love; illustrated by Dorothy Grider; published by Platt and Munk; the author's *Miss Hickory,* awarded the Newbery Medal in 1947, was illustrated by Ruth Chrisman Gannett and published by Viking in 1946; the author's other work includes *Stories for Sunday Telling,* Pilgrim, 1916; *Stories for Any Day,* Pilgrim, 1917; *Stories for Every Holiday,* Abingdon, 1918; *Once Upon a Time Animal Stories,* Bradley, 1918; *The Outdoor Story Book,* Pilgrim, 1918; *Everyday Stories,* Bradley, 1919; *Hero Stories,* Bradley, 1919; *The Enchanted Bugle and Other Stories,* Owen, 1920; *The Torch of Courage and Other Stories,* Bradley, 1921; *Flint,* Bradley, 1922; *Surprise Stories,* Whitman, 1923; *When Grandfather Was A Boy Stories,* Pilgrim, 1923; *The Wonderful Days,* Whitman, 1929; *Read Aloud Stories,* Bradley, 1929; *Li'l Hannibal,* Platt, 1938; *Country-Shop,* Viking, 1942; *Pioneer Art in America,* Viking, 1944; *Merry Christmas Book,* Whitman, 1948; *Old Man Rabbit's Dinner Party,* Platt and Munk, 1949; *Enchanted Village,* Viking, 1950; *Finnegan II, His Nine Lives,* Viking, 1953; *The Little Red Schoolhouse*, Viking, 1957; *Flickertail*, Walck, 1962). SCSC

Lorraine and Jerrold Beim's *Two Is a Team* (one of the first picture-story books advocating cooperation between blacks and whites on an equal basis; illustrated by Ernest Crichlow; published by Harcourt, Brace; the authors also wrote *Burrow That Had a Name,* Harcourt, 1939; Jerrold Beim's work includes *The Smallest Boy in the Class,* Morrow, 1949; *The Swimming Hole,* Morrow, 1951; *The Boy on Lincoln's Lap,* Morrow, 1955; *Trouble After School,* Harcourt, 1957).

Jean Bothwell's *Little Boat Boy* (the story of one child's life, set in India; published by Harcourt, Brace; the author's other work includes *River Boy of Kashmir,* Morrow, 1946; *Little Flute Player,* Morrow, 1949).

Betty Cavanna's *Going on Sixteen* (one of the author's many romances for young people; published by Westminster; the author's other work includes *Date For Diane,* Macrae Smith, 1945; *The Clue in the Blue,* Grosset, 1948; *Pick of the Litter,* Westminster, 1952; *First Book of Wild Flowers,* Watts, 1961; Betty Cavanna also writes under the pseudonyms Betsy Allen and Elizabeth Headley).

Georgene Faulkner and John Becker's *Melindy's Medal* (a popular realistic fiction account of a black child's daily adventures; published by Messner; Faulkner's other work includes *White Elephant, and Other Tales from Old India,* Wise, 1929; *Melindy's Happy Summer,* Messner, 1949; Becker's other work includes *New Feathers for the Old Goose,* Putnam, 1956).

Marguerite Henry's *Justin Morgan Had a Horse* (published by Wilcox and Follett, one of a popular series of horse stories illustrated by Wesley Dennis, who also illustrated the author's *King of the Wind,* Rand, 1948, which was awarded the Newbery Medal in 1949; the author's other work includes *Auno and Tauno,* Whitman, 1940; *Dilly Dally Sally,* Saalfield, 1940; *Alaska in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1941; *Argentina in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1941; *Brazil in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1941; *Canada in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1941; *Chile in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1941; *Mexico in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1941; *Panama in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1941; *West Indies in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1941; *Birds at Home,* Donohue, 1942; *Geraldine Belinda,* Platt, 1942; *Their First Igloo on Baffin Island,* Whitman, 1943; *A Boy and a Dog,* Follett, 1944; *Little Fellow,* Winston, 1945; *Robert Fulton, Boy Craftsman,* Bobbs-Merrill, 1945; *Australia in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1946; *Bahamas in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1946; *Bermuda in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1946; *British Honduras in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1946; *Dominican Republic in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1946; *New Zealand in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1946; *Virgin Islands in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1946; *Hawaii in Story and Pictures,* Whitman, 1946; *Benjamin West and His Cat, Grimalkin,* Bobbs, 1947; *Always Reddy,* McGraw, 1947; *Misty of Chincoteague,* Rand, 1947; *Little-or-Nothing from Nottingham,* McGraw, 1949; *Sea Star, Orphan of Chincoteague,* Rand, 1949; *Born to Trot,* Rand, 1950; *Album of Horses,* Rand, 1951; *Portfolio of Horses,* Rand, 1952; *Brighty of the Grand Canyon,* Rand, 1953; *Justin Morgan Had a Horse,* rev. ed., Rand, 1954; *Wagging Tails,* Rand,

1945 *continued*

1955; *Cinnabar,* Rand, 1956; *Black Gold,* Rand, 1957; *Muley-Ears, Nobody's Dog,* Rand, 1959; *Gaudenzia,* Rand, 1960; *Misty, the Wonder Pony,* Rand, 1961; *All About Horses,* Rand, 1962; *Five O'Clock Charlie,* Rand, 1962; *Stormy, Misty's Foal,* Rand, 1963; *White Stallion of Lipizza,* Rand, 1964; *Mustang,* Rand, 1966; *Dear Marguerite Henry,* Rand, 1969; *Dear Readers and Riders,* Rand, 1969).

Jesse Jackson's *Call Me Charley* (one of the first popular, realistic fiction books by a black writer; published by Harper; the author's other work includes *Anchor Man,* Harper, 1947; *Room for Randy,* Friendship, 1957; *Charley Starts From Scratch,* Harper, 1958).

James Kjelgaard's *Big Red* (one of a popular series of realistic dog stories; published by Holiday; the author's other work, published by Holiday except as noted, includes *Forest Patrol,* 1941; *Snow Dog,* 1948; *Wild Trek,* 1950; *Fire Hunter,* 1951; *Irish Red, Son of Big Red,* 1951; *Outlaw Red,* 1953; *Haunt Fox,* 1954; *Desert Dog,* 1956; *Wolf Brother,* 1956; *Swamp Cat,* Dodd, 1957; *Wildlife Cameraman,* 1957; *Double Challenge,* Dodd, 1957; *Boomerang Hunter,* 1960).

Ruth Krauss's *The Carrot Seed* (a popular concept book for young children which captures the young child's way of thinking; author's other work, published by Harper except as noted, includes *Good Man and His Wife,* 1944; *Great Duffy,* 1946; *Growing Story,* 1947; *Bears,* 1948; *Big World and Little House,* 1949; *Happy Day,* 1949; *Backward Day,* 1950; *Bundle Book,* 1951; *A Hole Is to Dig,* 1952; *A Very Special House,* 1953; *How to Make an Earthquake,* 1954; *I'll Be You and You Be Me,* 1954; *Charlotte and the White Horse,* 1955; with Crockett Johnson, *Is This You?* Scott, 1955; *I Want to Paint My Bathroom Blue,* 1956; *Birthday Party,* 1957; *Monkey Day,* 1957; *I Can Fly,* Golden, 1958; *Somebody Else's Nut Tree,* 1958; *Moon or a Button,* 1959; *Open House for Butterflies,* 1960; *Mama, I Wish I Was Snow,* Atheneum, 1962; *A Bouquet of Littles,* 1963; *Eyes, Nose, Fingers, Toes,* 1964; *The Cantilever Rainbow,* 1965; *The Little King, The Little Queen, The Littler Monster, and Other Stories You Can Make Up Yourself,* 1966; *This Thumbprint,* 1967; *What a Fine Day For . . . ,* Parents, 1967). YES

Lois Lenski's *Strawberry Girl* (one of a series of authentic regional realistic stories; awarded the Newbery Medal in 1946; published by Lippincott; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Shipping Village,* Stokes, 1927; *Jack Horner's Pie,* Harper, 1927; *A Little Girl of Nineteen Hundred,* Stokes, 1928; *Alphabet People,* Harper, 1928; *The Wonder City, A Picture Book of New York,* Coward, 1929; *Two Brothers and Their Animals Friends,* Stokes,

1929; *Two Brothers and Their Baby Sister,* Stokes, 1930; *The Washington Picture-Book,* Coward, 1930; *Spinach Boy,* Stokes, 1930; *Grandmother Tippytoe,* Stokes, 1931; *Benny and His Penny,* Knopf, 1931; *Arabella and Her Aunts,* Stokes, 1932; *The Little Family,* Doubleday, 1932; *Johnny Goes to the Fair, A Picture Book,* Minton, 1932; *The Little Auto,* Oxford, 1934; *Surprise for Mother,* Stokes, 1934; *Gooseberry Garden,* Harper, 1934; *Sugarplum House,* Harper, 1935; *Little Baby Ann,* Oxford, 1935; *The Easter Rabbit's Parade*, Stokes, 1936; *Phoebe Fairchild, Her Book*, Stokes, 1936; *A-Going to the Westward,* Stokes, 1937; *Baby Car,* Oxford, 1937; *The Little Sail Boat,* Oxford, 1937; *The Little Airplane*, Oxford, 1938; *Bound Girl of Cobble Hill,* Lippincott, 1938; *Oceanborn Mary,* Stokes, 1938; *Susie Mariar,* Oxford, 1939; *The Little Train,* Oxford, 1940; *Blueberry Corners,* Stokes, 1940; *Indian Captive: The Story of Mary Jemison,* Stokes, 1941; *Animals for Me,* Oxford, 1941; *The Little Farm,* Oxford, 1942; *Davy's Day,* Oxford, 1943; *Bayou Suzette,* Stokes, 1943; *Puritan Adventure,* Lippincott, 1944; *Let's Play House,* Oxford, 1944; *Spring Is Here,* Oxford, 1945; *Blue Ridge Billy,* Lippincott, 1946; *The Little Fire Engine,* Oxford, 1946; *Judy's Journey,* Lippincott, 1947; *Surprise for Davy,* Oxford, 1947; *Boom Town Boy,* Lippincott, 1948; *Mr. and Mrs. Noah,* Crowell, 1948; *Now It's Fall,* Oxford, 1948; *Cowboy Small,* Oxford, 1949; *Cotton In My Sack,* Lippincott, 1949; *Texas Tomboy,* Lippincott, 1950; *I Like Winter,* Oxford, 1950; *Papa Small,* Oxford, 1951; *Prairie School,* Lippincott, 1951; *We Live in the South,* Lippincott, 1952; *Peanuts for Billy Ben,* Lippincott, 1952; *Mama Hattie's Girl,* Lippincott, 1953; *On A Summer Day,* Oxford, 1953; *Corn-Farm Boy,* Lippincott, 1954; *We Live in the City,* Lippincott, 1954; with C. R. Bulla, *Songs of Mr. Small,* Oxford, 1954; *Project Boy,* Lippincott, 1954; with C. R. Bulla, *A Dog Came to School,* Oxford, 1955; *San Francisco Boy,* Lippincott, 1955; *Flood Friday,* Lippincott, 1956; *Big Little Davy,* Oxford, 1956; *Berries in the Scoop,* Lippincott, 1956; *We Live By the River,* Lippincott, 1956; with C. R. Bulla, *Songs of the City,* Marks, 1956; *Davy and His Dog,* Oxford, 1957; *Houseboat Girl,* Lippincott, 1957; with C. R. Bulla, *Little Sioux Girl,* Lippincott, 1958; with C. R. Bulla, *I Went for a Walk*[read-and-sing-book], Walck, 1958; *At Our House* [read-and-sing book] with C. R. Bulla, Walck, 1959; *Coal Camp Girl,* Lippincott, 1959; *We Live in the Country,* Lippincott, 1960; with C. R. Bulla, *When I Grow Up,* Walck, 1960; *Davy Goes Places,* Walck, 1961; *We Live in the Southwest,* Lippincott, 1962; *Policeman Small,* Walck, 1962; *Shoo-Fly Girl,* Lippincott, 1963; *The Life I Live,* Walck, 1965; *We Live in the North,* Lippincott, 1965; *High-Rise Secret,* Lippincott, 1966; *Debbie and Her Grandma,* Walck, 1967; *To Be a Logger,* Lippincott, 1967; *Lois Lenski's Christmas Stories,* Lippincott, 1968; *Deer Valley Girl,* Lippincott, 1968; *Debbie Herself,* Walck, 1969; *Debbie and Her Family,* Walck, 1969). IlSU, UCB, UNCG, UO

1945 *continued*

Maud and Miska Petersham's *The Rooster Crows* (a collection of largely American nursery rhymes; awarded the Caldecott Medal in 1946; published by Macmillan, reissued in 1964 without sterotypic illustrations of blacks; the author-illustrator's other work includes *Miki,* Doubleday, Doran, 1929; *The Christ Child,* Doubleday, 1941; *The Box With Red Wheels,* Macmillan, 1949).

Becky Reyher's *My Mother Is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World* (a retelling of a popular Russian folktale; illustrated by Ruth Gannett; published by Hale).

Christine Weston's *Bhimsa, The Dancing Bear* (the story of an English boy who runs away with an Indian child and his trained bear; runner-up for the Newbery Medal; published by Scribner).

Appendix A.

American Periodicals for Children: A Chronological Checklist

"P" signifies periodicals still in print around 1979, the publication date of *Ulrich's International Periodicals Dictionary,* Eighteenth Edition. The earliest and latest dates of publication found in the *Union List of Serials,* Third Edition (1965), are recorded. Often the information sought was non-existent or conflicting, hence the numerous question marks. Lapses in publication are not noted and title changes and mergers are not given. Newspapers are sometimes included as well as magazines, but an attempt was made to exclude annuals. No distinction has been made between story papers, propaganda for special causes, weeklies vs. monthlies, secular magazines, and magazines designed for adults to use with children. The authors appreciate Harriett Christy's addition of over ninety American periodicals to their original list of over three hundred periodicals culled mainly from the third edition of the *Union List of Serials.*

1789	*Children*
1789	*Children's Magazine*
1797	*Youth's News Paper*
1802-1803?	*The Juvenile Magazine; or, Miscellaneous Repository of Useful Information*
1802	*Juvenile Olio*
1805	*The Fly; or Juvenile Miscellany*
1805-1867	*Youth's Magazine; or, Evangelical Miscellany*
1810-1812?	*Juvenile Mirror, or Educational Magazine*
1811-1813?	*Juvenile Magazine*
1811	*Juvenile Monitor*

1811-?	*Juvenile Repository*
1812-1816	*Juvenile Port-Folio and Literary Miscellany*
1813	*Youth's Repository of Christian Knowledge*
1819-1820?	*Juvenile Gazette*
1819?	*Juvenile Miscellany; or Friend of Youth*
1821	*Sunday Scholars' Magazine; or, Monthly Reward Book*
1822-1823	*Juvenile Museum*
1822-1823	*Youth's Monthly Visitor, or Instructive and Entertaining Miscellany of Useful Knowledge*
1823-1864	*The Teacher's Offering*
1823-1864	*Youth's Friend and Scholar's Magazine*
1823-1830	*Youth's Instructer [sic] and Guardian*
1824-1826	*Youth's Musical Companion*
1826-1834	*The Juvenile Miscellany*
1827-1846?	*Child's Magazine*
1827-1828	*Juvenile Gazette; Being An Amusing Repository for Youth*
1827-1828	*Juvenile Magazine*
1827-1929	*The Youth's Companion*
1828-1830	*Hive*
1828-1829?	*Juvenile Repertory*
1828-1895	*Youth's Journal*
1829-1874	*Children's Magazine*
1829-?	*Juvenile Monthly*
1829-1830	*Youth's Herald and Sabbath School Magazine*
1830-1833	*Infant's Magazine*
1830-?	*Juvenile Key*
1830-?	*Juvenile Reformer*
1830-?	*Juvenile Repository*
1830-?	*Mentor and Youth's Instructive Companion*
1830-1834	*Monthly Repository and Library of Entertaining Knowledge*
1831-1836?	*Family Pioneer and Juvenile Key*
1831-1832?	*Juvenile Magazine; and Youth's Monthly Visitor*
1831-?	*Scholar's Gazette*
1832	*Child's Cabinet*
1832-1833	*Juvenile Rambler*

1832-1834?	*The Rose Bud*
1832-1834	*Youth's Companion and Weekly Family Visitor*
1833-1844	*Parley's Magazine*
1833-1834?	*Juvenile Repository*
1834-?	*Child's Universalist Gazette and Monthly Visitor*
1834-1837	*Youth's Magazine*
1835-?	*Child's Gazette*
1835-1838?	*Juvenile Missionary Intelligencer*
1835-1836	*Youth's Lyceum and Literary Gazette*
1836-1838	*The Slave's Friend*
1836	*Youth's Guide*
1836	*Youth's Monitor and Monthly Magazine*
1837-1841?	*Youth's Cabinet*
1837	*Youth's Lyceum*
1837-1839	*Youth's Literary Messenger*
1838-1839	*Child's Companion*
1838-1841	*Youth's Magazine; A Monthly Miscellany*
1839-?	*Family and School Visitor*
1839-1842	*Youth's Mental Casket and Literary Star*
1839-1860	*Youth's Temperance Advocate*
1840-1843?	*The Juvenile Minstrel; for Sunday and Common Schools*
1840-1842	*Youth's Monitor*
1841-1843	*Cold Water Army*
1841-1872?	*Merry's Museum for Boys and Girls*
1841-1842	*Youth's Medallion*
1841-1921	*Sunday School Advocate*
1841-?	*Tutor: Boys' and Girls' Weekly Album*
1842-1846	*Boys' and Girls' Literary Bouquets*
1842-1871	*The Children's Magazine of General Knowledge*
1842-1846	*Boys' and Girls' Monthly Bouquet*
1842-?	*Every Youth's Gazette*
1842-1845?	*Juvenile Repository; Containing Lessons and Stories for the Young*
1842-1844	*Youth's Temperance Enterprise*
1843	*Boys' and Girls' Magazine*

1843-1858	*Child's Friend and Family Magazine*
1843-1850?	*Juvenile Wesleyan*
1843-1863	*New Church Magazine for Children*
1843-1859	*Youth's Penny Gazette*
1843-1848	*Youth's Penny Magazine*
1844-1845	*Bee*
1844-1852	*Golden Rule and Odd Fellows' Family Companion*
1844-1931	*Well-Spring*
1846-1851	*Child's Companion and Youth's Friend*
1846-?	*Encourager*
1846-?	*Golden Rule*
1846-1847?	*Satchel*
1846-1855	*Student*
1846?-1858	*Youth's Cabinet*
1846?-1858?	*Youth's Friend*
1847-?	*Judy*
1847-1848	*Boys' and Girls' Weekly Catholic Magazine*
1847?	*Mt. Vernon Enterprise*
1847-1848?	*The Playmate*
1847-1850	*Sunday Scholars' Mirror*
1847-?	*Young American's Magazine of Self-Improvement*
1848-1853	*Boys' and Girls' Journal, A Magazine for the People and Their Children*
1848-1857	*Boys' and Girls' Magazine and Fireside Companion*
1848?-?	*Fithian's Miniature Magazine*
1848-?	*Juvenile Gazette*
1848-?	*Young People's Mirror*
1848-1850	*The Scholar's Penny Gazette*
1849?-?	*The Boys' and Girls' Journal*
1849	*Bubble*
1849-1857	*Schoolfellow*
1850-1851?	*Juvenile Weekly Gazette*
1850-1853	*Pleasant Pages for Young People*
1850-1855	*The Youth's Dayspring*
1850-1851	*Youth's Monthly Magazine*

1851-?	*Mentor*
1851-1855	*Sunday School Visitor*
1852-1897?	*The Child's Paper*
1852	*Favorite*
1852-1855	*Schoolmate*
1852-1857	*The Youth's Casket*
1852-?	*The Youth's Instructor*
1853-1854	*Forest Garland*
1853-1868	*Forrester's Playmate*
1853-1855	*Little Traveler; A Monthly Paper for the Youth*
1853-1857	*Southern Boys' and Girls' Monthly*
1853?-1857	*The Standard-Bearer: An Illustrated Magazine for the Young*
1853	*Youth's Western Banner*
1854-1855	*Little Forester*
1854-?	*Little Juvenile Temperance Watchman*
1854-1868	*Little Pilgrim: An Illustrated Journal for Boys and Girls*
1854-1875	*The Little Pilgrim: A Monthly Journal for Boys*
1854-?	*Little Wolverine*
1854-?	*Youth's Galaxy*
1855-1860	*Children's Book of Choice and Entertaining Reading for Little Folks At Home*
1855-1872	*The Student and Schoolmate*
1856-1908	*Children's Visitor*
1856-1860	*Message Bird; A Monthly Literary Periodical*
1856-1858	*Pioneer*
1857-1858	*Boys' Monthly Gazette*
1857-1861	*Catholic Youth's Magazine*
1857-1858?	*Child's Magazine*
1857-1871	*Clark's School Visitor*
1857-1875	*Schoolday Magazine*
1859-1881	*All the Year Round*
1859-1861?	*Boys' and Girls' Own Magazine*
1859-1879?	*The Child At Home*
1859-1873	*Children's Friend*
?-1859	*Sargent's School Monthly*

1859-1860	*What Not*
1860-1863?	*Children's Friend*
1860-1862?	*The Children's Guest*
1860-1861	*Youth's Magazine*
[1862-1864 1866-1915]	*Children's Friend*
1862-1871?	*Child's World*
1862-1864?	*Little American*
1863-1864	*Boy's Miscellany; An Illustrated Journal of Useful and Entertaining Literature for Youth*
1863-1865?	*Children's Guide*
1863-1891?	*Children's New Church Magazine*
1863-1870	*Youth's Temperance Visitor*
1864-1872	*Youth's Visitor*
1865-1884	*Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner*
1865-1870	*Good Words*
1865-1870	*Hours at Home*
1865-1915	*Junior Life*
1865?-1867	*Little Bouquet*
1865-1875	*Little Corporal*
1865-1866	*Little Joker*
1865-1871	*Merry and Wise*
1865-1873	*Our Young Folks*
1866-1875?	*The Children's Friend; A Monthly Magazine. Devoted to the Best Interests of the Young*
1866-1872	*The Children's Hour; A Magazine for the Little Ones*
1866-1869?	*Child's Delight*
1866-1876	*Demorest's Young America*
1866-?	*Juvenile Instructor*
1866-1904	*Little Christian, A Sunday-School Paper for Boys and Girls*
1866	*Spare Hours*
1866-1917?	*Youth's Temperance Banner*
1867-1871	*Burke's Weekly for Boys and Girls*
1867-1874	*Children's Hour*
1867-1883	*Frank Leslie's Boy's and Girl's Weekly. An Illustrated Journal of Amusement, Adventure and Instruction*

1867	*Little Gleaner*
1867-1880	*The Nursery; A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers*
1867-1868	*Old Merry's Monthly*
1867-1875	*Oliver Optic's Magazine. Our Boys and Girls*
1867-1870	*Riverside Magazine for Young People*
1868-?	*Boys' and Girls' New Monthly Magazine*
1868-?	*Little Chief*
1868-?	*Lyceum Banner*
1868-1870	*Packard's Monthly*
1868-1887	*Young People's Magazine*
1869-1880	*Golden Hours: A Magazine for Boys and Girls*
1869-1877	*Little Folks*
1869-1870	*Onward*
1869?-1875?	*Scattered Seeds*
1870-1872	*American Boy's Magazine*
1870-?	*Infant's Delight*
1870-?	*One/Two*
1870	*Our Leisure Moments*
1870-1872	*Work and Play*
1870-1883	*Young Folks Monthly*
1870-1881	*Young Folks Rural*
1871-1875	*Children's Paper*
1871-1904	*Kind Words*
1871	*Our Schoolday Visitor*
1871-1873	*Our Young Folks Illustrated Paper*
1871-1909	*Young Israel. An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Young People*
1872-?	*Boys' Ledger*
1872	*Schoolday Visitor Magazine*
1872-1931	*Story World*
1873-1874	*Boys' Own*
1873-1921	*Family Storypaper*
1873-1874	*Frank Leslie's Boys of America*
1873-?	*Girls and Boys of America*
1873-1939	*St. Nicholas*
1874?-1875?	*Scattered Seeds*

1874	*Pacific Youth*
1874-1896	*The Pansy*
1875-1885	*American Young Folks*
1875-1894	*Boys of New York; A Paper for Young Americans*
1875-1877	*Boys of the World. A Story Paper for the Rising Generation*
1875-1876	*Girls of Today*
1875-?	*Golden Rule*
1875-1886	*Little Folks*
1875	*Little People, An Illustrated Journal for Girls and Boys*
1875-1892	*Little Wide-Awake; An Illustrated Magazine for Children*
1875-1898	*Our Boys*
1875	*Schoolday Magazine, for All Homes and Schools*
1875-1930	*Sunbeam*
1875-1907	*Sunny South*
1875-1877	*Young Ireland; An Irish Magazine of Entertainment and Instruction*
1875-1893	*Wide Awake*
1876-1898	*Babyland*
1876-1893	*Children's Work for Children*
1876-P	*On the Line*
1877-1884	*Acanthus*
1877-1878	*Boys of Albany*
1877	*Boy's Own*
1877-?	*Child's Monthly*
1877-1885	*Good Times*
1877-1905	*Half-Dime Library*
1877-1900	*The Helper*
1877-1878	*New York Boys' Weekly*
1877	*Our Young People*
1877-1889	*Young Men of America*
1877-1893	*Treasure Trove*
1878-1879	*Boys' Leader; A Journal of Fact, Fiction, History and Instruction*
1878-1881	*Little Ones At Home*
1878-1893?	*Picture Gallery for Young Folks*
1878-?	*The Sunrise. A Magazine for Young Folks*

1879-1887	*Frank Leslie's Chatterbox*
1879-1899	*Harper's Young People*
1879-1959	*Our Own Magazine*
1879-1880	*Raindrops*
1880-1907	*Golden Days for Boys and Girls*
1880-1900	*Little Men and Women*
1880-?	*New York Boys*
1880-1881	*Our Boys' Paper . . . A Journal of Pure and Interesting Literature for Young People*
1880-1890	*Our Little Granger*
1880-1894	*Our Little Men and Women*
1880-1889	*Our Little Ones and the Nursery: Illustrated Stories and Poems for Little People*
1881-1883?	*Boys' Champion; An Instructive and Entertaining Journal for Young America*
1881-1882?	*Children's Museum, An Illustrated Monthly*
1882-1939	*Forward*
1882-1888	*Golden Argosy*
1882-1883?	*Juvenile Gleanings; or, Boys and Girls Bee Journal*
1882-?	*Young Folks Circle*
1884-1890	*Boys' Library of Sport, Story, and Adventure*
1884-1889	*Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal*
1884-1885	*Little . . . Bee, A Catholic Gatherer of Amusement and Instructive Reading*
1884-1900	*School and Home*
1885	*Good-time for Young People*
1885-1890	*Our Youth: A Paper for Young People and Their Teachers*
1885	*Youth's Treasury*
1886-1926	*Our Boys' Magazine*
1886-1907	*Sunshine for Youth: Also for All Those of All Ages Whose Hearts Are Not Withered*
1887	*Young People's Weekly*
1887-1890	*Young Idea*
1887-1914	*Young Idea*
1888-1911	*Golden Hours*
1888-1891	*Youth's Press*

1889-1898	*American Youth*
1889-1891	*Golden Weekly*
1889-1891	*The Look-Out. A Monthly Magazine for Young People*
1889	*The Sunny Hour*
1890-1904	*Baptist Union*
1890	*Boys' Holiday*
1890-1940	*Epworth Herald*
1890-1897	*Good News*
1890-?	*Our Little Friend*
1891-?	*Rosary*
1892-1903	*Child-Garden of Story, Song and Play*
1893-1948	*Current Events*
1893-1897	*Junior. A Juvenile Paper by Young Writers*
1893-1895	*The Lilliputian Magazine*
1893?-1895?	*Sunbeams; An Illustrated Monthly for Little Folks*
1893-P	*Wee Wisdom*
1894-1906	*Children's Missionary*
1894-1931	*Epworth Era*
1894-1906	*Gray Goose*
1894-1910	*Happy Days*
1894-1895	*Our Boys and Girls*
1894-1920	*Over Sea and Land*
1894-1908	*Star Monthly*
1895-1899	*Harper's Round Table: An Illustrated Journal of Amusement and Instruction*
1895-1897	*The Lark*
1896	*Little Chap: A Journal of Education and Literature*
1896-1912	*Tip Top Weekly; An Ideal Publication for the American Youth*
1897-1902	*Junior Munsey*
1897-1926	*Little Folks; An Illustrated Monthly for Youngest Readers*
1897-1899	*Our Boys and Girls*
1898-1916	*Junior Republic*
1898-1920	*Our Boys' and Girls' Own, An Illustrated Catholic Monthly*

1898-1908	*School Weekly*
1899-1929	*American Boy . . . Youth's Companion*
1899-1917	*Crittenton Magazine*
1899-1907	*Junior Naturalist Monthly*
1899-1901	*Our Boys and Girls*
1899-1907	*Pilgrim, A Magazine for the Home*
1899-?	*Up-To-Date Boys*
1900-1932	*Character Builder*
1900-1907	*Children of the United States*
1900-?	*Indian School Journal*
1900-1919	*Little Chronicle*
1900-P	*Round World*
1900-1902	*Story-teller. Tales True and Otherwise for Children of All Ages from 3-70*
1901-?	*Catholic School Journal*
1901-1904	*James Boys Weekly; Containing Stories*
1902-1911	*Association Boys; A Bi-Monthly Magazine*
1902-1935	*Boys' World*
1902-?	*Children's Friend*
1902-P	*Current Events*
1902-1949	*Girls' Companion*
1903-1907	*Boys and Girls; A Nature Study Magazine*
1903-1913	*Children's Magazine*
1903	*Fun Quarterly*
1903-1913	*Holiday Magazine*
1903-1903	*Just Fun, That's All*
1904-?	*Children's Magazine*
1905-P	*Story Friends*
1905-1913	*Youth's Outlook*
1906-1907	*Stories from Many Lands*
1907-1910?	*Children's Star Magazine*
1907-1939	*Youth's World*
1907-1913	*Uncle Remus; Home Magazine*
1908-1909	*Our Boy's Magazine*

1908-1921	*Visitor*
1909	*Wonderlands. The Young Folk's Magazine of the Baptist Missionary Society*
1909-1910	*Boy's Best Weekly*
1910-1924	*Boys' Magazine*
1911-P	*Boys' Life. The Boy Scouts Magazine*
1911-1916	*Child Life*
1912-1913	*Wee-Wee Winkie*
1914-1916?	*Childhood; A Monthly Magazine by, for and about Children*
1914-1932	*Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain Bulletin*
1914-?	*Our Boys*
1917-1920	*The Rally*
1918-P	*Four and Five*
1919-1925	*American Boy and Open Road*
1919-P	*Reach*
1919-1930	*Sunday School Friend*
1919-?	*Young Horizons*
1920-P	*American Girl*
1920-1925	*Boys of Today*
1920-1921	*The Brownie Book: A Monthly Magazine for Children of the Sun*
1920-P	*Senior Scholastic*
1921-1952	*Missionary Mail*
1921-P	*Child Life; Mystery and Science Fiction Magazine*
1922-P	*Voice of Youth*
1923-1928	*Child's Garden*
1925-1935	*Golden Book Magazine*
1925-1950	*Open Road for Boys*
1926-P	*Zoonooz*
1927-P	*American Newspaper Boy*
1927-?	*Boys' Monthly Magazine*
1927-?	*Children's Digest*
1927-P	*Current Science*
1927-?	*Juvenile World; A Newspaper Magazine for Young Folks*
1929-1935	*Children's Playmate*
1930-1976	*My Weekly Reader*

1930-1932	*Children's Playtime*
1930-P	*Jack and Jill*
1931-1935	*Sunrise. The Junior Quarterly Magazine of the Japan Evangelistic Band*
1932-P	*Children's Museum of Indianapolis Bulletin*
1932-1947	*Pilgrim Highroad*
1932-1940	*Young Israel; A Magazine for Jewish Boys and Girls of America*
1933-P	*Junior Astronomy News*
1933-P	*Picture Story Paper*
1934-?	*Junior State Report*
1935-1941	*Stories for the Little Child*
1936-P	*Junior Natural History Magazine*
1936-1954	*Story Parade*
1937	*Children's Digest*
1937-?	*The Child's Companion; A Weekly Magazine for Boys and Girls*
1937-P	*Junior Scholastic*
1938-P	*Jack & Jill*
1938-?	*Junior Naturalist, for the Preservation of Wildlife*
1938-1941	*Youth Today; the Month's Best Reading for Young People*
1939-P	*Junior Farmer and 4-H Enthusiast*
1939-1943?	*St. Nicholas: A Magazine for Boys and Girls*
1940-P	*World Over*
1941-P	*Children's Times*
1941-P	*News Citizen*
1941-P	*Plays*

Appendix B.

British Periodicals for Children: A Chronological Checklist

"P" signifies periodicals still in print around 1955, the publication date of the *British Union Catalogue of Periodicals,* and in some cases around 1963, the publication date of the *British Museum General Catalogue of Printed Books*, *Periodicals Index*, Vols. 183-186. Periodicals were culled from both of the above sources.

1757?	*The Young Misses' Magazine*
1788	*The Juvenile Magazine; or, An Entertaining and Instructive Miscellany for Youth of Both Sexes*
1792	*The Flagellant*
1799?	*The Minor's Pocketbook*
1799	*The Children's Magazine; or Monthly Repository of Instruction and Delight*
1799-1800	*The Young Gentleman's and Young Lady's Magazine*
1800-1801	*The Juvenile Library, The Monthly Preceptor or Juvenile Library*
1800-1801	*The Picture Magazine*
1801	*The Good Child's Cabinet of Natural History*
1802-1806	*Mrs Trimmer. The Guardian of Education*
1805-1867	*The Youth's Magazine or Evangelical Miscellany*
1809	*Juvenile Cabinet, or Magazine of Entertainment and Instruction*
1817-1855	*The Youth's Instructer [sic] and Guardian*
1819?	*The Juvenile Miscellany; or Friend of Youth*
1822-1823	*Youth's Monthly Visitor or Instructive and Entertaining Miscellany of Useful Knowledge*

1823	*The Youth's Miscellany of Knowledge and Entertainment*
1824-1831	*The Child's Companion; or Sunday Scholar's Reward*
1824-1922	*The Child's Companion, and Juvenile Instructor*
1824-1930	*The Children's Friend*
1824	*The New Youth's Magazine*
1825-1849	*The Sunday Scholar's Magazine and Juvenile Miscellany*
1826-1860	*The Children's Friend*
1827-1834	*Baptist Sabbath Scholar's Reward*
1827	*The Chimney Corner Companion*
1829-1834	*The Infant's Magazine*
1829-1838	*The Juvenile Forget Me Not*
1830	*Horae Juveniles*
1832-1845	*The Child's Magazine and Sunday Scholar's Companion*
1832	*Punchinello! or Sharps, Flats and Naturals: A Family Gazette of Fun*
1832	*The Boys' and Girls' Penny Magazine*
1833	*Juvenilia*
1833	*The Children's Weekly Visitor*
1833-1836	*The Protestant Dissenter's Juvenile Magazine*
1834-1844	*The Baptist Children's Magazine*
1834-1861	*The Children's Missionary Newspaper*
1836-1850	*Fisher's Juvenile Scrapbook*
1836	*Youth's Monitor and Monthly Magazine*
1838-1893	*The Children's Friend*
1838-1844	*The Children's Magazine of General Knowledge*
1838-1859	*The Children's Missionary Magazine of the United Presbyterian Church*
1839-1848	*The Children's Missionary Record*
1839	*The Juvenile Journal*
1839-1850	*The Missionary Repository for Youth*
1840	*Little—Go Monitor*
1840	*The Juvenile Gleaner: A Keepsake for the Young*
1840-1841	*The Little Magazine for Young Readers of Every Denomination*
1841-1847	*Child's Bethel Flag*
1841-1852	*Punch, or the London Charivari*
1842-1875	*Magazine for the Young*

1842-1843	*The Child At Home: An Illustrated Magazine for the Young*
1842-1851	*The Child's Own Book*
1842-1844	*The Children's Magazine of General Knowledge*
1842	*Every Youth's Gazette: A Semi-Monthly Journal*
1842	*Juvenile Magazine*
1842-1844	*Picture Magazine*
1843-1845?	*Children's Missionary and Sabbath School Record*
1843-1890	*Children's Missionary Juvenile Instructor*
1843-1844	*Youth's Biblical Cabinet*
1844?-1845	*Boys' and Girls' Monthly Bouquet*
1844-1845	*The Juvenile Miscellany of Facts and Fictions with Stray Leaves from Fairy Land*
1844	*The New Parley Magazine*
1844-1877	*News from Afar. Juvenile Missionary Magazine*
1844-1878	*The Wesleyan Juvenile Offering*
1845	*The Juvenile Christian's Remembrances*
1845-1846?	*The Juvenile Magazine Designed for the Use of Day and Sunday Schools*
1845-1908	*The Juvenile Missionary Herald*
1846-1916	*Early Days; or The Wesleyan Scholar's Guide*
1846-1854	*The Jewish Advocate, for the Young*
1847-1863	*The Children's Missionary Record of the Free Church of Scotland*
1847	*The Children's Monthly Garden of True Wisdom and Sound Knowledge*
1847-1848	*The Illustrated Juvenile Miscellany*
1847-1853	*The Snow Drop*
1848	*The Children's Guide and Garden of Wisdom and Knowledge*
1848	*The Juvenile Offering*
1848-1849	*The Playmate*
1849-1859	*The Juvenile Missionary Record*
1850-1893	*The Juvenile Instructor and Companion*
1851-1853	*Little Henry's Records of His Life-Time*
1851	*Primitive Methodist Children's Magazine*
1851-1893	*The Monthly Packet of Evening Readings for Younger Members of the English Church*

1851-1852	*The Scholar's Friend*
1851	*Young Churchman; A Literary Magazine Designed Chiefly for the Youth of the Church of England in the Province of Canada*
1852-1897	*Child's Paper*
1852	*Leaves of Learning*
1852	*The Child's Cabinet*
1852-1872	*The Child's Own Magazine*
1852-1859	*The Friend of Youth, and Child's Magazine*
1852-1853	*The Wesleyan Juvenile Magazine*
1853-1894	*Erin's Hope*
1853?	*The Boys' and Girls' Journal*
1853-1855	*The Charm*
1853-1854	*The Juvenile: An Illustrated Penny Magazine for Children*
1854	*The Children's Bible and Missionary Box*
1854	*The Child's Visitor and Pleasing Instructor*
1854	*The Halfpenny Picture Magazine for Little Children*
1854-1894	*The Little Gleaner*
1854	*The Little Standard Bearer*
1854-1940	*Sunday At Home*
1855-1857	*Crumbs for the Lord's Little Ones*
1855-1874	*Boy's Own Magazine, An Illustrated Journal of Fact, Fiction, History and Adventure*
1855-1864	*The Children's Jewish Advocate*
1855-1925	*The Children's Paper*
1855	*The Pictorial Juvenile Penny Magazine*
1855-1870	*The Primitive Methodist Juvenile Magazine*
1855-1882	*The Sunday Scholar's Companion*
1856-1857	*Little England's Illustrated Newspaper*
1856-1857	*The Boy's Own Journal and Youth's Miscellany*
1856-1862	*The Young People's Pocket Book*
1857-1858	*The Boys' and Girls' Companion for Leisure Hours*
1857	*The Halfpenny Magazine*
1857-1858	*The Little Pilgrim*
1858	*The Child's Horn Book*
1858-1861	*The Companion for Youth*

1858-1861	*The Sunbeam. A Little Luminary To Guide the Young to Glory*
1858	*The Youth's Instructor*
1858-1859	*Tracts for the Young*
1858-1861	*Young England's Illustrated Newspaper*
1859-1861	*Good News for the Little Ones*
1859-1863	*Kingston's Magazine for Boys*
1859	*The Boy's Own Times: Or, News of the World*
1859-1862	*The Little Child's Picture Magazine, in Easy Words*
1860-1894	*The Coral Missionary Magazine*
1860-1869	*The Sabbath Scholar's Treasury and Juvenile Missionary Record*
1860-1862	*Young Canada*
1860-1906	*Good Words*
1861-1901	*Juvenile Magazine and Young People's Record*
1862-1864	*Every Boy's Magazine*
1862	*Good News for Young People*
1862-1865	*Young England*
1863?-1886	*Ballantyne's Miscellany*
1863-1871	*Boy's Journal: A Magazine of Literature, Science, Adventure and Amusement*
1863	*The Boy's Penny Magazine*
1863-1868	*The Boy's Own Volume*
1863	*The Children's Journal*
1863-1875	*The Children's Prize*
1863-1865	*The Picture Magazine*
1864-1867	*The Boy's Friend*
1864-1868	*The Boy's Yearly Book. The Boy's Monthly Magazine*
1864-1890	*The Children's Record of the Free Church of Scotland*
1865-1871	*Merry and Wise. A Magazine for Young People*
1865-1866	*Monthly Readings for Young People*
1865-1866	*Routledge's Magazine for Boys*
1865-1866	*The Boy's Companion and British Traveller*
1865-1868	*The Boys' Own Pocket Book*
1865-1871	*The Children's Hour*
1866-1885	*Aunt Judy's Magazine*

1866	*Boy's Telegram. A Journal Devoted to the Instruction and Amusement of Youth in All Parts of the World*
1866-1867	*Father William's Stories*
1866-1879	*Kind Words for Boys and Girls*
1866	*Little Christian*
1866-1906	*Boys of England*
1866-1879	*The British Juvenile At Home, At Work, and At Play*
1866-1868	*The Children's Picture Magazine*
1866-1869	*The Infant's Magazine*
1866-1946	*The Chatterbox*
1866-1881	*Our Darlings; The Children's Treasury*
1867	*Sunday Reading*
1867-1903	*The Young Pilgrim*
1868-1872	*Good Words for the Young*
1868-1880	*The Children's Treasury*
1868-1876	*Young Men of Great Britain; A Journal of Amusing and Instructive Literature*
1869-1870	*Boys of the World; A Journal for Prince and Peasant*
1869-1888	*Gleanings for the Young*
1869-1883	*Good News for Young and Old*
1869	*The Glasgow Infant School Magazine*
1869-1871	*The Picture Magazine*
1869-1873	*The Young Gentleman's Magazine*
1869-1870	*The Youth's Gazette and Advertiser*
1870	*Every Child's Friend*
1870-1884	*My Sunday Friend*
1870-1874	*The Boy's Own Magazine*
1870-1873	*The Children's Treasure*
1870-1871	*The Chimney Corner*
1870-1873	*The Infant's Delight*
1870-1887	*The Little Missionary*
1870-1877	*The Monthly Rosebud*
1870-1871	*The Youth's Pictorial Treasure*
1870-1872	*The Youth's Play-Hour*
1871-1932?	*Little Folks; A Magazine for the Young*

1871-1876	*Our Young Folks Weekly Budget*
1871-1872	*The Juvenile and Bible Class Magazine*
1871-1872	*Young Ladies of Great Britain*
1872	*Boys' Own Picture Gallery*
1872-1877	*Good Things for the Young of All Ages*
1872	*Old Merry's Monthly*
1872	*Sunday Reading for the Young*
1872	*The Child's Own Magazine*
1872-1873	*The Young Scholar*
1873-1883	*Little Messengers for the Young*
1873-1900	*Primitive Methodist Children's Magazine*
1873	*The Boys' Serial*
1873-1900	*The Juvenile Magazine*
1873	*The Schoolboy's Journal*
1873-1876	*The Young Templar*
1874	*A Feast of Good Things*
1874-1889	*Every Boy's Magazine*
1874-1928	*Sabbath School Messenger*
1874-1877	*The Little Boy's Friend*
1874-1879	*The Peep-Show*
[1875-? 1877-1880]	*Golden Childhood*
1875-1892	*Little Wide-Awake: An Illustrated Magazine for Children*
1875	*The Boy's Athenaeum*
1875-1876	*The Boy's Standard*
1875	*The Little Girl's Treasure*
1876	*Merry Sunbeams*
1876-1877	*Our Boys' Journal*
1876-1921	*The Children's Messenger of the Presbyterian Church in England*
1876	*The Juvenile Temple*
1876-1917	*Young Days*
1876-1879	*Young Folks' Weekly Budget*
1877-1900	*Boys of London*
1877	*Little Ones At Home*
1877	*My Little Friend*

1877-1910	*Our Boys and Girls*
1877	*"Our Own"*
1877	*The Children's Visitor*
1878-1881	*Catholic Children's Magazine*
1878-1888	*Every Girl's Magazine*
1878	*The Children's Journal. For Schools and Bands of Hope*
1878	*The Daisy Picture Book*
1878	*The Keepsake Picture Book*
1879-1967	*The Boy's Own Paper*
1879-1882	*Boy's World*
1879	*Young Folks Budget*
1879-1884	*Young Folks*
1879-1887	*Missionary Pages for the Young*
1879-1884	*Winsome Words, the Help-One-Another Magazine for Boys and Girls*
1879-1890	*Young Naturalist*
1879-1959	*Our Own Magazine*
1880-1882	*Boys' Newspaper*
1880-1884	*The Children's Sunbeam*
1880-1908	*The Girl's Own Paper*
1880-1895	*The Jewish Advocate: A Quarterly Paper for the Young*
1880-1883	*The Missionary Juvenile and Illustrated Missionary News for Young People*
1880	*The Nursery. A Magazine for the Little Ones. Written Chiefly in Words of One or Two Syllables*
1880-1883	*The Union Jack. Tales for British Boys*
1880-1910	*Young Standard Bearer*
1881-1883	*Boys' Illustrated News*
1881-1883	*The Boys' Weekly Reader Novelette*
1881-1883	*Our Little Ones*
1881-1891	*The Little Papers and the MPS*
1881-1914	*The Rosebud. A Monthly Magazine of Nursery Nurture and Amusement*
1881-P	*Young Soldier*
1882-1891	*Juvenile Companion and Sunday School Hive*
1882	*Little Hearts and Little Hands*

1882	*The Boy Amateur*
1882-1886	*The Children's Own Paper*
1882-1883	*The Little Learner*
1882-1885	*The Scholar*
1882-1891	*Sunday School Hive and Juvenile Companion*
1882-1888	*Youth*
1883-1884	*After School Hours*
1883-1898	*Boys' Comic Journal. Stories of Fun, Adventure, and Romance*
1883-1884	*Pleasant Words*
1883-1903	*The Boys' & Girls' Companion*
1884	*Every Boy's Journal*
1884-1891	*The Boy's Leisure Hour*
1884-1891	*Young Folk's Paper*
1885-1891	*Harper's Young People*
1885-1890	*The Bairns' Annual*
1885	*The Boy's Champion Paper*
1885-1896	*The Child's Pictorial*
1885-1892	*The Children's Tidings*
1885-1892	*The Little One's Own Coloured Picture Paper*
1885	*Our Young People's Treasury*
1885-1891	*Young People*
1886-P	*Boy's Brigade Gazette*
1886-P	*Boys and Girls*
1886-1896?	*Children's Record*
1886-1889	*Little Star*
1886-1887	*Merry and Wise. A Magazine for Children*
1886-1926	*Our Boys Magazine*
1886	*Our Boys' Paper*
1886-1887	*The Ensign*
1886	*The Little Christian*
1887-1898	*Atalanta*
1887-1888	*Boys of the United Kingdom*
1887-1889	*Home and Fatherland: A Magazine for Boys and Girls*
1887-1923	*Our Little Dots*

1887	*The Sunrise. A Magazine for Young Folks*
1887	*The Young Scientist*
1887-1915	*Young Man*
1887-1919	*Young Man and Woman. An Illustrated Monthly Magazine*
1888	*The Young Man's Monthly Magazine*
1888-1890	*Beeton's Boy's Own Magazine*
1888-1901	*Boys of the Empire and Young Men of Great Britain*
1888-1889	*Boys' Guide, Philosopher and Friend*
1888-1889	*Boys' Popular Weekly*
1888-1889	*The Children's Illustrated Magazine*
1888-1894	*The Juvenile. A Magazine for the Young*
1888-1889	*Young Briton's Journal*
1889	*Golden Cords*
1889-1922	*The Bible Society Gleanings for the Young*
1889-1892	*The Boy's Champion Journal*
1889	*The Children's Hour*
1890-1893	*Children's Corner*
1890	*Children's Message*
1890	*Springtide. An Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys*
1890-1928	*The Boy's Graphic*
1890	*The Children's Guide*
1890	*The Juvenile Rechabite*
1890-1895	*Young People's Illustrated Weekly*
1890-1914	*Young People's Magazine*
1891-1900	*Children's World and Church*
1891-1896	*Old and Young*
1891-1893	*Our Children's Friend*
1891	*The Boy*
1891-1893	*The School of Authors. A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Young*
1892-P	*Adventurer*
1892-1895	*African Tidings*
1892-1894	*Boys*
1892-1909	*Boys' Mail Bag*

1892-1895	*The Boys' Weekly Novelette*
1892-1900	*Childhood. A Monthly Magazine for Little Folks*
1892-1893	*The Children's Corner and the Young Crusader*
1892	*The Chimney Corner; or, At Home*
1892-1934	*Chums. A Paper for Boys*
1892	*Every Boy's Favourite Journal*
1892-1893	*Little One's Own*
1892	*Halfpenny Wonder*
1892	*Our Boys*
1892	*Sunny Hours for Children*
1892-1893	*The Girls' School Magazine*
1893	*Bits for Boys*
1893	*Jack Harkaway's Journal for Boys*
1893-1900	*Bright Eyes*
1893	*Catholic Girls' Magazine and Children's Corner*
1893-1894	*The Children's Corner and Catholic Girls' Magazine*
1893-1894	*Dean's Magazine*
1893-1898	*"Golden Nails"*
1893-1898	*The "Halfpenny Marvel"*
1893-1914	*Scholar's Own*
1893	*The Sunbeam. A Monthly Periodical for the Young Folks*
1893-1897	*Wee Willie Winkie*
1894-1895	*Aldine Garfield Boys' Journal*
1894	*The Golden Link*
1894	*The Junior-A Monthly Civil Service Paper for Boy Clerks*
1894-1904	*Our Bubble. A Colored Magazine for Boys and Girls*
1894	*Pluck*
1895-1900	*The B.B.*
1895-1931	*Boys' Friend*
1895	*The Boys of the Nation*
1895-1900	*Boy's Leader*
1895-1899	*The Children's Study*
1895	*Girl's Own Messenger*
1895-1896	*The Juvenile Outfitter*

1895-1897	*Our Boys*
1895-1937	*News from Afar*
1896-1897	*Children*
1896-1916	*Golden Sunbeams*
1896-1904	*Little Messenger*
1896	*The Children of the Hour. A Paper for the Few*
1896-1897	*Sunday Hours for Boys & Girls*
1897	*The Boy's Story-Teller*
1897	*The Boy's Welcome*
1897-1898	*Favourite Illustrated Penny Stories*
1897	*The Home Blessing. A Monthly Magazine for the Young*
1897-1905	*The Sunchildren's Budget. A Botanical Quarterly*
1897-1898	*Young Israel. A Magazine for Jewish Youth*
1898-1903	*The Children's Sunday*
1898	*The Girls' Favourite*
1898-1915	*Girl's Realm*
1898-1922	*The Marvel*
1899	*Boys of London and New York*
1899-1900	*Boys' Monster Weekly*
1899	*Boys' War News*
1899	*Children. Pictures and Stories for Little Ones*
1899-1900	*The Gem*
1899-1948	*Tiny Tots*
1899-1907	*Young People*
1900-1925	*Boys' Champion Story Paper*
1900-1905	*The Children's Garden*
1900-1901	*Playtime*
1900	*The Young Stamp Collector*
1901-1903	*Boys of Our Empire*
1901	*Girls' Sphere*
1901	*King's Own*
1901-1932	*Morning: A Magazine for Our Young Folk*
1902	*Baby's Pictorial*
1902-1929	*Boys' Realm*

1903	*Boys' Coloured Pictorial*
1903-1912	*Boys' Herald*
1903-1912	*Lotus Journal*
1903-1905	*The Young Scot*
1904	*Young Journalist and Author*
1905	*Every Boy's Monthly*
1905-1950	*Glad Tidings for the Young*
1905	*The Children's Gospel Magazine*
1906-1925	*"The Boy's Friend"*
1906-1911	*Good Words and Sunday School Magazine*
1906-1914	*The Children's Realm*
1906	*The Jabberwock*
1907	*Boys' Life*
1907-1910	*The Children's Pearl*
1907-1909	*The Gem*
1907-1920	*The Girls' Friend*
1907-P	*New Zealand School Journal*
1907	*Our Circle. A Magazine for Young People*
1907-1922	*Young Folks' Tales*
1908-1927	*Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine*
1908-1915	*The Girls' Reader*
1908-1929	*The Magnet*
1909-1915	*Babyland*
1909-P	*Scouting*
1910-1919	*Our Little Paper*
1910-1911	*The Children's Encyclopedia Magazine*
1910-1915	*The Girls' Home*
1911-1922	*Boys' Best Story Paper*
1911-1914	*Children's Magazine*
1911	*Our Boys*
1911-1919	*The Children's Pulpit. A Comprehensive Library of Religious and Moral Instruction*
1911-1914	*The Wee Nipper*
1911-1916	*Words of Welcome*

1912-1913	*Cheer, Boys, Cheer*
1912	*The Children's Favourite*
1912-1922	*The Girls' Weekly*
1912-1920	*The Penny Popular*
1914-1915	*My Children's Magazine*
1914-P	*Our Boys*
1914	*Silver Wolf*
1915-1916	*Boys' and Girls' Own*
1915-1933	*My Magazine*
1916-1922	*Lloyd's Children's Story-Teller*
1917-1927	*The Kiddies' Magazine*
1919-1922	*Betty's Paper. Girls' Own Stories*
1919-1940?	*Boys' Cinema*
1919	*Boy's Weekly*
1919-P	*Children's Newspaper and Children's Pictorial*
1919-1920	*"Little Darkies" Budget*
1919-1922	*Girls' Own Stories*
1919-1940?	*Peg's Paper*
1919-1924	*Polly's Paper*
1919-1923	*Playtime*
1919	*The Sunday Fairy*
1919-1924	*Young Britain*
1920-1921	*The Greyfriars Boy's Herald*
1920-1931	*The Popular*
1921-1922	*The Boys' Herald*
1921-P	*Guide*
1922-1924	*Blue Bird*
1922	*The Boys' Magazine*
1922-1923	*Juvenile Life*
1922-1923	*Schoolgirl*
1922-1939	*The Schoolgirl's Weekly*
1922-1925	*The Young Quaker*
1922	*Youth*
1923-1925	*Boys' and Girls' Picture Newspaper*

1923	*The Children's Companion*
1923-1939	*Merry-Go-Round*
1923-1928	*Panpipes*
1923-1926	*Vanguard*
1924-1930	*Children's Pictorial*
1924-1942	*The Boys' Budget*
1924-1925	*The Mechanical Boy*
1924-1940	*Triumph. The Adventure Story Paper*
1924-P	*YSL Magazine*
1925-1928	*Bairns' Budget*
1925-1926	*The Children's Radio Magazine*
1925-1931	*Young Briton*
1926-1940	*The Quest*
1926-1930	*Young Folks' Evangel*
1927	*Young Folks' Reciter*
1928-1939	*Children's Weekly*
1928-P	*Council Fire*
1928-P	*Crusader*
1928-1929	*Live Girl Stories*
1928-1948	*The Children's Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus*
1928-1930	*Woman's Magazine and Girl's Own Paper*
1929-1930	*Boys' Favourite*
1929-1930	*Girl Stories*
1930-1933	*Our Girls*
1932-P	*Canadian Guider*
1932-1939	*The Children's Greater World*
1933-1936	*Morning and Springtime*
1933-1938	*Sunshine Story Book*
1934-1935	*Boys' Broadcast*
1934-1950	*The Horizon*
1934-P	*Students' Digest*
1935	*Our Boys and Girls Weekly*
1938-1944	*The Children's Digest*
1935	*The Crystal*

1938-P	*Girl Crusader*
1938	*Horse and Heifer*
1938-1939	*Young Reekie*
1938-1944	*The Children's Digest*
1940-P	*Miracle Library*
1940	*Worldwide Evangelization Crusade*
1940-P	*Today's Generation*
1940-?	*World Wide Evangelization Crusade*
1940-P	*Young Warrior*
1941-1950	*Girl's Own Paper*

Appendix C.

Facsimiles and Reprints of Books Included in the Chronology

(with Key to Facsimile and Reprint Publishers)

[see Key to Facsimile and Reprint Publishers following]

Facsimiles and reprints were selected from publisher or museum catalogs published between 1968 and 1978.

Adams, Andy. *The Log of a Cowboy.* UM

The Adventures of A, Apple Pie. D

Aelfric. *Colloquy.* M

Alcott, Louisa May. "Will's Book" in *Louisa's Wonder Book.* CMU

Alger, Horatio. *From Canal Boy To President.* UM

Alger, Horatio. *Making His Way.* AN

Allingham, W. *Poems, Songs, Ballads and Stories.* AMS

Asbjörnsen, Peter Christian and Jörgen Moe. *Popular Tales of the North.* Translated by George Webbe Dasent

Asbjörnsen, Peter Christian. *Tales from the Fjeld.* AN

Aulnoy, Marie C., Comtesse d'. *"Tales of the Fairies in Three Parts, Compleat." As Extracted from the Second Edition in English of her "Diverting Works."* GAR

Austin, Mary. *The Basket Woman.* UM

Austin, Mary. *The Flock.* UM

Austin, Mary. *The Land of Little Rain.* UM

The Babee's Book: Medieval Manners for the Young; Done Into Modern English from Dr. Furnivall's Texts. CS

B. J. *The Merchants Avizo, verie necessarie for their Sons and Servants when they first send them beyond the Seas.* Da

Bailey, Carolyn Sherwin. *Stories for Every Holiday.* Gr

Baldwin, James. *The Story of Siegfried.* NE

Ballantyne, R. M. *Black Ivory; A Tale of Adventure Among the Slavers of East Africa.* MBI

Ballantyne, R. M. *Coral Island.* GAR

Ballantyne, R. M. *Hudson Bay, or Everyday Life in The Wilds of North America.* K

Barbauld, Anna L. A. *Hymns in Prose for Children;* 1781, bound with Hannah More's *Cheap Repository Tracts: The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain* (in 2 pts.), *The Two Wealthy Farmers* (in 7 pts.), *History of Tom White the Postillion* (in 2 pts.), *Black Gioles the Poacher and the History of Tawny Rachel the Fortuneteller* (3 pts.). GAR

Barrie, James M. *The Little White Bird, or Adventures in Kensington Gardens.* LIP

Bartholomaeus Anglicus. *De Rerum Proprietatibus.* J

Battledores. H

Battledores. St

Baum, L. Frank. *American Fairy Tales.* D

Baum, L. Frank. *John Dough and the Cherub.* S

Baum, L. Frank. *The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus.* D/s

Baum, L. Frank. *The Magical Monarch of Mo.* S

Baum,. L. Frank. *The Master Key.* HYP/S

Baum, L. Frank. *Queen Zixi of Ixor, The Story of the Magic Cloak.* S

Baum, L. Frank. *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.* D/S

Belloc, Hilaire. *The Bad Child's Book of Beasts.* S

Belloc, Hilaire. *The Bad Child's Book of Beasts, More Beasts for Worse Children, A Moral Alphabet.* ID

Beowulf. CS

Berquin, Arnaud. *The Looking Glass for the Mind.* J

Blake, William. *Songs of Innocence.* D

Blake, William. *Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience.* NE

Blake, William. *Songs of Innocence and Experience. Shewing the Two Contrary States of the Human Soul.* PY

Boethius, Anicus. *Consolacione Philosophie.* Translated by Geoffrey Chaucer. TO

Boethius, Anicus Manlius Severinus. *The Consolation of Philosophy.* UM

Boethius. *Philosophiae Consolationis.* J

Boreman, Thomas. *Description of Three Hundred Animals.* J

Boreman, Thomas. *Gigantick Histories of the Two Famous Giants of Guildhall.* GAR

Brooks, Noah. *Henry Knox, A Soldier of the Revolution.* Da

Bullokar, William. *Bullokar's Booke of Orthographie.* TO

Bunyan, John. *A Book for Boys and Girls or Country Rhymes for Children;* 1686, bound with Isaac Watts's *Divine Songs Attempted in Easy Language for the Use of Children;* 1715, bound with Thomas Foxton's *Moral Songs Composed for the Use of Children.* GAR

Bunyan, John. *Pilgrim's Progress from This World, To That Which Is To Come.* BRB

Burgess, Gelett. *Goops and How To Be Them.* D

Burgess, Gelett. *More Goops and How To Be Them.* D

Burgess, Gelett. *The Purple Cow and Other Nonsense.* D

Burnett, Frances H. *Little Lord Fauntleroy.* GAR

Burroughs, Edgar Rice. *At the Earth's Core; Pellucidar; Tanar of Pellucidar: Three Science Fiction Novels.* D

Burroughs, Edgar Rice. *The Land That Time Forgot; The Moon Maid.* D
Burroughs, Edgar Rice. *Pirates of Venus; Lost on Venus.* D
Burroughs, Edgar Rice. *Three Martian Novels: Thuvis, Maid of Mars; The Chessmen of Mars; The Master Mind of Mars.* D
Carroll, Lewis. *Alice's Adventures Underground.* D
Carroll, Lewis. *The Nursery Alice.* D
Caxton, William. *The Book of Curtesye.* K
Caxton, William. *The Historye of Reynart the Foxe.* PAR
Chaucer, Geoffrey. *Boethius's "De Consolatione Philosophiae."* OXP
Chaucer, Geoffrey. *Workes.* BRP
Child, F. J. *The English and Scottish Popular Ballads.* S
Cirker, Blanche. Five Great Dog Novels: *The Call of the Wild,* Jack London; *Rob and His Friends,* John Brown; *Bob, Son of Battle,* Alfred Ollivant; *Beautiful Joe,* Marshall Saunders; *A Dog of Flanders.* D
Clemens, Samuel L. *The American Claimant.* AMS
Coffin, Charles C. *Caleb Krinkle.* AN
Coffin, Charles C. *Four Years of Fighting.* AN
Comenius, John Amos. *Orbis Pictus.* OZ/DM
Comenius, John Amos. *Orbis Sensualium Pictus.* PSU
Comenius, John Amos. *Orbis, Sensualium Pictus . . . Or, A Picture and Nomenclature of All the Chief Things That Are in the World.* BRB
The Comic Adventures of Old Mother Hubbard and Her Dog. St
Cooper, James Fenimore. *The Borderers.* AMS
Cooper, James Fenimore. *The Chain Bearer.* AMS
Cooper, James Fenimore. *The Crater.* AMS
Cooper, James Fenimore. *Precaution.* AMS
Cooper, James Fenimore. *The Sea Lion.* S
Cooper, James Fenimore. *The Spy.* SB
Cooper, James Fenimore. *Tales for Fifteen.* SF
Cooper, James Fenimore. *The Water Witch.* AMS
Cooper, James Fenimore. *The Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish.* AMS
The Coverdale Bible. DAW
Cox, Palmer. *Another Brownie Book.* D
Cox, Palmer. *The Brownies: Their Book.* D
Cries of London As they Are Daily Exhibited in the Streets; 1775, bound with *Cries of New York;* 1808. GAR
Day, Mahlon. *New York Street Cries in Rhyme.* D
Day, Thomas. *The History of Little Jack;* 1788, bound with Mary Wollstonecraft's *Original Stories from Real Life.* GAR
Day, Thomas. *The History of Sanford and Merton.* GAR
Death and Burial of Cock Robin. St
DeFoe, Daniel. *The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.* ESV
DeMorgan, Mary. *On a Pincushion;* 1877, bound with Mary DeMorgan's *The Necklace of Princess Fiorimonde, and Other Stories,* 1880. GAR
Dickens, Charles. *A Christmas Carol.* UM
Dickens, Charles. *Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby.* BRB
Dickens, Charles. *The Mystery of Edwin Drood.* HA

Dickens, Charles. *The Personal History, Adventures, Experience and Observation of David Copperfield.* AMS
Dodgson, C. L. *Lewis Carroll's Rhyme? and Reason?* GAR
Dodgson, C. L. *Lewis Carroll's Sylvie and Bruno.* GAR
Doyle, Arthur Conan. *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.* SB
Doyle, Arthur Conan. *The Hound of the Baskervilles.* SB
Doyle, Arthur Conan. *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes.* SB
Doyle, Arthur Conan. *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes.* GAR
Doyle, Arthur Conan. *The Return of Sherlock Holmes.* SB
Eastman, Charles. *Indian Boyhood.* D
Eastman, Charles. *Indian Scout Craft and Lore. D*
Edgeworth, Maria. *Moral Tales for Young People.* GAR
Edgeworth, Maria. *Ormond.* IU
Edgeworth, Maria. *The Parent's Assistant.* GAR
Edgeworth, Maria. *Tales and Novels.* GO
Edgeworth, Maria, and Richard Lovell. *Practical Education.* GAR
Eggleston, Edward. *The Hoosier School-Boy.* S
Eggleston, Edward. *The Hoosier Schoolmaster.* S
The English Bible, 1611. AMS
Ewing, Julianna H. *Lob-Lie-By-the-Fire;* 1874, bound with Julianna Ewing's *Jackanapes;* 1884, bound with *Daddy Darwin's Dovecot.* GAR
Ewing, Juliana H. *Mrs. Overtheway's Remembrances.* GAR
Ewing, Juliana H. *Six to Sixteen.* GAR
Exeter Book. *Old English Riddles.* AMS
Exeter Book. *Codex Exoniensis.* AMS
Fenn, Eleanor. *Fables in Monosyllables.* J
Fielding, Sarah. *Adventures of David Smple.* GAR
Finley, Martha. *Elsie Dinsmore.* AN/GAR
Foxe, John. *Acts and Monuments.* AMS
Franklin, Benjamin. *The Writings of Benjamin Franklin.* HA
"The Galloping Guide to the ABC" in *The Chapbook ABC's* selected by Peter Stockham. D
Gammer Gurton's Needle. AMS
Garland, Hamlin. *Boy Life on the Prairie.* UN
Gatty, Margaret. *Parables from Nature.* GAR
Gay, John. *Fables.* AMS
Gay, John. *Fables, and Fables Volume the Second.* BRB
Geoffrey of Monmouth. *Galfredi Monumentensis Historia Britonum.* F
Geoffrey of Monmouth. *A History of the Kings of Britain.* S
Godwin, William. *Fables Ancient and Modern.* GAR
"The Golden Pippin" in *The Chapbook ABC's* selected by Peter Stockham. D
Goodrich, Samuel G. *Tales of Peter Parley About America;* 1827, bound with William Snelling's *Tales of Travels West of the Mississippi.* By Solomon Bell, 1830. GAR
Goody Two Shoes; A Facsimile Reproduction of the Edition of 1766. M
Grahame, Kenneth. *Dream Days.* GAR
Grahame, Kenneth. *The Golden Age.* GAR

Grimm Brothers. *German Popular Stories Translated from the Kinder Und Haus Marchen.* BRB

Grimm Brothers. *Household Stories by the Brothers Grimm with Pictures by Walter Crane.* S

Grinnell, George Bird. *Blackfoot Lodge Tales: The Story of a Prairie People.* UN

Grinnell, George Bird. *By Cheyenne Campfires.* UN

Grinnell, George Bird. *The Cheyenne Indians.* CS

Grinnell, George Bird. *The Indians of Today.* AMS

Grinnell, George Bird. *The Last of the Buffalo.* AN

Grinnell, George Bird. *Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk-Tales.* S

Grinnell, George Bird. *When Buffalo Ran.* UO

Gutenberg Bible. CS

Haggard, H. Rider. *She; Allen Quatermain; King Solomon's Mines: Three Adventure Novels.* D

Hale, Lucretia. *The Last of the Peterkins, with Others of Their Kin and The Queen of the Red Chessmen.* D

Hale, Lucretia. *The Peterkin Papers.* D

Halliwell-Phillips, James O. *The Nursery Rhymes of England.* GR

Halliwell-Phillips, James O. *Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales.* GR

Harris, Benjamin. *The Protestant Tutor, Instructing Youth and Others in the Compleat Method of Spelling, Reading, and Writing True English;* 1679, bound with *The New-England Primer, Enlarged;* 1737. GAR

Harris, Joel Chandler. *Daddy Jake, The Runaway.* AN

Harris, Joel Chandler. *Nights With Uncle Remus.* GR

Harris, Joel Chandler. *Uncle Remus.* SB

Hart, John. *Orthographic Conteyning the Due Order and Reason, Howe To Write or Paint Thimage of Mannes Voice, Most Like to the Life or Nature.* BRB

Henryson, Robert. *The Moral Fables of Robert Henryson.* AMS

The History of the Celebrated Nanny Goose, 1813; and *The History of Prince Renardo and the Lady Goosiana,* 1833. OS

Hodgson, Francis. *Lady Jane Grey.* GAR

Hornbook. H

Hough, Emerson. *The Web.* AN

Howitt, Mary. *Sketches of Natural History.* J

H. S. "The Picture Alphabet, for the Instruction and Amusement of Boys and Girls" in *The Chapbook ABC's* selected by Peter Stockham. D

Ingelow, Jean. *Mopsa the Fairy.* GAR

Irving, Washington. *Bracebridge Hall.* SHR

Irving, Washington. *Old Christmas.* SHR

Jack Juggler. AMS

Jacobs, Joseph, ed. *The Fables of Aesop.* SB

Jacobs, Joseph, ed. *The Most Delectable History of Reynard the Fox.* SB

James, Will. *Cow Country.* UN

James, Will. *Scorpion: A Good Bad Horse.* UN

Janvier, Thomas A. *Aztec Treasure House.* GP

Jewett, Sarah Orne. *A Country Doctor.* GP

Jewett, Sarah Orne. *The Country of the Pointed Firs and Other Stories.* S

Kipling, Rudyard. *Just So Stories.* SB
Knox, Thomas W. *The Boy Travellers in Australasia.* TU
Lang, Andrew. *The Arabian Nights Entertainments.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *The Blue Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *The Brown Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *The Crimson Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *The Green Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, A. *The Grey Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *King Arthur: Tales of the Round Table.* D/S
Lang, A. *The Lilac Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, A. *The Olive Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *The Orange Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *The Pink Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *The Red Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *The Violet Fairy Book.* D/S
Lang, Andrew. *The Yellow Fairy Book.* D/S
Lily, William. *A Shorte Introduction of Grammar.* ScR
A Little Pretty Pocket-Book. Facsimile edition, with an introductory essay and bibliography by M. F. Thwaite. OXP
A Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode. Da
MacDonald, George. *At the Back of the North Wind.* GAR
MacDonald, George. *The Wise Woman or The Lost Princess.* GAR
Marryat, Frederick. *Masterman Ready.* GAR
Montgomery, Frances Trego. *Billy Whiskers: The Autobiography of a Goat.* D
Moore, Clement. *The Night Before Christmas.* D/UM
Mother Goose. *Mother Goose's Melodies.* D
Mure, Eleanor. *The Story of the Three Bears: A Manuscript.* OS
Newell, Peter. *The Hole Book.* TU
Newell, Peter. *The Rocket Book.* TU
The New England Primer; A History of Its Origin and Development. DM
New York Street Cries in Rhyme. D
Paget, Francis E. *The Hope of the Katzekopfs.* ScR
Parker, Arthur. *The Indian How Book.* D
Parley, Peter. *The Tales of Peter Parley About America.* D
Perrault, Charles. *Histories or Tales of Past Times.* GAR
Peter Piper's Practical Principles of Plain and Perfect Pronunciation Printed and Published with Pleasing Pretty Pictures According to Act of Parliament. D/St
"The Picture Alphabet" in *The Chapbook ABC's* selected by Peter Stockham. D/St
Power, Effie. *Bag O' Tales.* GR/S
Pyrnelle, Louise C. *Miss Lil' Tweetty.* AN
Raleigh, Sir Walter. *Works of Sir Walter Raleigh.* F
Richardson, Samuel. *Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded.* GAR
Ritson, Joseph, ed. *Gammer Gurton's Garland, or The Nursery Parnassus; A Choice Collection of Pretty Songs and Verses, for the Amusement of All Little Good Children Who Can Neither Read nor Run.* NE
Ritson, Joseph, ed. *Robin Hood.* RL

Rossetti, Christina. *Sing-Song,* 1872, bound with Christina Rossetti's *Speaking Likenesses,* 1874, and *Goblin Market,* 1893. GAR

Ruskin, John. *The King of the Golden River.* D

Ruskin, John. *The King of the Golden River,* 1851, bound with Charles Dickens's *"A Holiday Romance" in 4 parts,* 1868, and Tom Hood's *Petsetilla's Posy,* 1870. GAR

"The Silver Penny, for the Amusement and Instruction of Good Children" in *The Chapbook ABC's* selected by Peter Stockham. D

Skinner, Cornelia Otis. *Footlights and Spotlights.* GNP

Stretton, Hesba. *Little Meg's Children.* J

Swift, Jonathan. *Gulliver's Travels.* SF

Swift, Jonathan. *Tale of a Tub.* AMS/GAR

Taylor, Jane and Ann. *Original Poems for Infant Minds,* 2 volumes, 1804-1805, bound with *Rhymes for the Nursery,* 1806. GAR

Templetown, Lady Elizabeth. *The Birthday Gift, or the Joy of a Doll.* OS

Topsell, Edward. *The Historie of Four-Footed Beastes.* TO

Topsell, Edward. *The History of Four-Footed Beasts and Serpents and Insects.* DC

Topsell, Edward. *The History of Serpents.* TO

Tyndale, William. *The New Testament.* PAR

Valentine and Orson: Facsimile of an 1822 Edition. OS

Watts, Isaac. *Divine Songs.* OXP

Watts, Isaac. *Reliquiae Juveniles Miscellaneous Thoughts in Prose and Verse.* SF

Weems, Mason L. *The Life of Washington the Great,* 5th edition, revised 1806, bound with William McGuffey's *The Eclectic First Reader,* 1836. GAR

Wiggin, Kate D. *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.* GAR

Wilde, Oscar. *The Happy Prince and Other Tales,* 1888, bound with *A House of Pomegranates,* 1891. GAR

Wither, George. *Collection of Emblems, Ancient and Moderne.* BRB

Wollstonecraft, Mary. *Original Stories.* NE

Wollstonecraft, Mary. *Thoughts on the Education of Teachers.* NE

Yonge, Charlotte. *Abbeychurch.* GAR

Yonge, Charlotte. *The Daisy Chain.* GAR

Yonge, Charlotte. *The Heir of Redclyffe.* GAR

Yonge, Charlotte. *The Life of Sir Walter Scott.* NE

KEY TO FACSIMILE AND REPRINT PUBLISHERS

AMS	AMS Press, 56 East 16th Street, New York, NY 10003
AN	Arno Press, 3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016
BRB	British Book Center, c/o Pergamon Press, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523
CMU	Central Michigan University, Park Library, Lucile Clarke Collection, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858
CS	Cooper Square Publishers, Inc., 59 Fourth Avenue, New York, NY 10003
D	Dover Publications, Inc., 180 Varick Street, New York, NY 10014
Da	Da Capo Press, 227 W. 17th Street, New York, NY 10011
DAW	William Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Back Issues Department, Cannon House, Folkstone, Kent, CT19 5EE, England
DM	Dr. Martin Sandig, Gmb. H., Nelkenstrasse 2, D-6229 Wallauf Bei Wiesbaden, West Germany
ESV	Editio Simile Verlag Gmb. H., Postfach 1949, 45 Osnabruck, West Germany
F	Lenox Hill Publishing, Burt Franklin, Publisher, 235 East 44th Street, New York, NY 10017
GAR	Garland Publishing, Inc., 545 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022
GNP	Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881
GO	Georg Olms, Verlag Gmb. H., Hagentorwall 7, D-3200 Hildesheim, West Germany and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017
GR	Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226
H	The Horn Book, Inc., Dept. HB, Publications Division, 56 Main Street, Ashburnham, MA 01430
HA	Haskell House Publishers, Ltd., Box FF, Brooklyn, NY 11219
HYP	Hyperion Press, Inc., 45 Riverside Avenue, Westport, CT 06880
ID	Indiana University Press, 10th and Morton Streets, Bloomington, IN 47401
IU	Irish Academic Press, 3 Serpentine Avenue, Dublin 4, Ireland
J	Johnson Reprint Corporation, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003
M	Macmillan Publishers, 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022
NB	University of Nebraska Press, 901 North 17th Street, Lincoln, NE 68588
NE	Norwood Editions, Box 38, Norwood, PA 19074
OS	Friends of the Osborne Collection, Toronto Public Library, Boys and Girls House, 40 St. George Street, Toronto 5, Ontario M5S 2E4 Canada
OXP	Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016
OZ	Otto Zeller, Verlagsbuchhandlung Gmb H., Jahnstrasse 15, 40 Osnabruck, West Germany

PAR David Paradine, Suite I Audley House, 9 North Audley Street, London, WIY 1 WF, England

PSU Pennsylvania State University Press, 215 Wagner Building, University Park, PA 16802

PY Pyramid Publications, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022

RL Roman and Littlefield, 81 Adams Drive, Totowa, NJ 07512

S Peter Smith, Publisher, Inc., 6 Lexington Avenue, Magnolia, MA 01930

SB Schocken Books, Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016

ScR Scholarly Resources, 1508 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806

SF Scholars' Facsimiles and Reprints, P.O. Box 344, Delmar, NY 12054

SH Hafner Press, Division of Macmillan Publishers, 866 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022

SHR Sleepy Hollow Restorations, Tarrytown, NY 10591

St Anne and Peter Stockham, Images, 57 Barham Avenue, Elstree, Hertfordshire, England

TO Theatrum Orbis Terrarum Publishing Company, Keizersgracht 526, Amsterdam, Netherlands

TU Charles E. Tuttle, 28 South Main Street, Rutland, VT 05701

UM Books on Demand, University Microfilms International, Box 1467, Ann Arbor, MI 48106

UO University of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp Avenue, Norman, OK 73069

Bibliography of Secondary Sources

Adams, Bess Porter. *About Books and Children.* Holt, 1953.

Albert, Edward. *A History of English Literature.* Crowell, 1923.

Allen, Agnes. *The Story of the Book.* Faber, 1952.

Allibone, S. A. *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature.* 5 vols. Lippincott, 1858-1872; reprint ed., Gale, 1965

Anderson, George. *The Literature of the Anglo-Saxon,* rev. ed. Princeton University Press, 1966.

Andrews, Siri, ed. *The Hewins Lectures 1947-1962.* The Horn Book, 1963.

Arber, Edward. *The Term Catalogues, 1668-1709 A.D.; with a Number for Easter Term, 1711 A.D. A Contemporary Bibliography of English Literature in the reigns of Charles II, James II, William and Mary, and Anne.* 3 vols., Professor Edward Arber, 1903-1906; reprint ed., Johnson, 1965.

Arbuthnot, May Hill. *Children and Books.* Scott, Foresman, 1947.

_____. *Children and Books.* 2nd ed. Scott, Foresman, 1957.

_____. *Children and Books.* 3rd ed. Scott, Foresman, 1964.

_____ , and Zena Sutherland. *Children and Books,* 4th ed. Scott, Foresman, 1972.

Aries, Philippe. *Centuries of Childhood: A Social History of Family Life.* Knopf, 1962.

_____ , and Edward Blishen, Phyllis Hostler, Dan Jacobson, Marghanita Laski, Colin MacInnes, Alastair Reid, Anthony Storr, Elizabeth Taylor, and Anthony Thwaite. *The World of Children.* Hamlyn, 1966.

Arnold, Arnold. *Pictures and Stories from Forgotten Children's Books.* Dover, 1969.

Avery, Gillian. *Nineteenth Century Children, Heroes and Heroines in English Children's Stories, 1780-1900.* Hodder, 1965.

Bader, Barbara. *American Picture Books from Noah's Ark to the Beast Within.* Macmillan, 1976.

Bainton, Roland H. *Early and Medieval Christianity.* Beacon, 1962.

Barchilon, Jacques, and Henry Pettit, eds. *The Authentic Mother Goose: Fairy Tales and Nursery Rhymes.* Swallow, 1960.

Baring-Gould, William S. and Cecil. *The Annotated Mother Goose: Nursery Rhymes Old and New, Arranged and Explained.* World, 1967.

Barry, Florence V. *A Century of Children's Books.* Methuen, 1922; reprint ed., Singing Tree Press, 1968.

Bator, Robert. "Out of the Ordinary Road: Locke and English Juvenile Fiction in the Eighteenth Century." In *The Great Excluded: Critical Essays on Children's Literature,* edited by Francelia Butler. Storrs, Connecticut, 1972. I: 46-53.

Beck, Robert Holmes. *A Social History of Education.* Prentice-Hall, 1965.

Bennett, H. S. *English Books and Readers, 1475-1557.* Cambridge University Press, 1969.

_____. *English Books and Readers, 1558-1603.* Cambridge University Press, 1969.

_____. *English Books and Readers, 1603-1640.* Cambridge University Press, 1969.

Bergman, Peter M. *The Chronological History of the Negro in America.* Harper, 1969.

Bishop, William. *A Checklist of American Copies of "Short-Title Catalogue" Books.* 2nd ed. University of Michigan Press, 1950.

Blanck, Jacob. *Peter Parley to Penrod: A Bibliographical Description of the Best-Loved American Juvenile Books.* Bowker, 1956.

_____. *Bibliography of American Literature.* 6 vols. Yale University Press, 1959.

Bland, David. *A History of Book Illustration,* rev. ed. University of California Press, 1969.

Blum, John M. *Yesterday's Children.* Houghton, 1959.

Bobbitt, Mary R. *A Bibliography of Etiquette Books Published in America Before 1900.* New York Public Library Bulletin, 1947.

Bolton, Theodore. *American Book Illustration; Bibliographic Check Lists of 123 Artists.* Bowker, 1938.

Books Known to Anglo-Latin Writers from Aldhelm to Alcuin. Cambridge University Press, 1936.

Brentano, Robert, ed. *The Early Middle Ages 500-1000.* Free Press of Glencoe/ Collier-Macmillan Limited, 1964.

Briggs, Asa, ed. *Essays in the History of Publishing in Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the House of Longman, 1724-1974.* Longman, 1974.

British Museum General Catalogue of Printed Books. 263 vols. Balding & Mansell, London and Wisbech, The Trustees of the British Museum, 1963.

British Union Catalogue of Periodicals. 4 vols. Butterworth, 1955-on.

Brockman, Bennett A. "Medieval Songs of Innocence and Experience." *Children's Literature: The Great Excluded,* edited by Francelia Butler. Storrs, Connecticut, 1973, II: 40-49.

Broderick, Dorothy. *Image of the Black in Children's Fiction.* Bowker, 1973.

Bronfenbrenner, Urie. *Two Worlds of Childhood: U.S. and U.S.S.R.* Basic Books, 1970.

Brooke, Iris. *English Children's Costume Since 1775.* Black, 1930.

Brooke, Z. N. *A History of Europe 911 to 1198.* Methuen, 1938.

Brosse, Jacques, Paul Chaland, and Jacques Ostier. *100,000 Years of Daily Life: A Visual History.* Golden, 1961.

Bullock, Alan, ed., with Sir Gerald Barry, Dr. J. Brownowski, James Fisher, Sir Julian Huxley. *World History: Civilization from Its Beginnings.* Doubleday, 1962.

Burchell, S. C. *Age of Progress.* Time, 1966.

Burke, W. J., and Will D. Howe. *American Authors and Books; 1640 to the Present Day.* Augmented and revised by Irving R. Weiss. Crown, 1943.

Butler, Marilyn. *Maria Edgeworth: A Literary Biography.* Oxford, 1972.

Butterworth, Charles. *The English Primers (1529-1545).* Philadelphia, 1953.

Byrne, M. St. Clare. *Elizabethan Life in Town and Country.* Barnes, 1961.

Cable, Mary. *The Little Darlings: A History of Child Rearing in America.* Scribner's, 1975.

Cadogan, Mary, and Patricia Craig. *You're a Brick, Angela! A New Look at Girls' Fiction from 1839 to 1975.* Gollanez, 1976.

Cannon, William R. *History of Christianity in the Middle Ages.* Abingdon, 1960.

Carpenter, Charles. *History of American Schoolbooks.* University of Pennsylvania Press, 1963.

Chappell, Warren. *A Short History of the Printed Word.* Knopf, 1970.

Chrimes, S. B. *English Constitutional History.* Oxford, 1960.

A Chronicle of Boys' and Girls' House and a Selected List of Recent Additions to the Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, 1542-1910, and the Lillian H. Smith Collection, 1911-1963, Toronto Public Library, 1966.

Churchill, Winston S. *A History of the English Speaking Peoples.* 4 vols. Dodd, 1966.

Clair, Colin. *A Chronology of Printing.* Praeger, 1969.

Cleaver, James. *A History of Graphic Art.* Philosophical Library, 1963.

Colbert, Margaret, ed. *Children's Books: Awards & Prizes.* Children's Book Council, 1971.

Colton, Joel G. *Twentieth Century.* Time, 1968.

Commire, Anne, ed. *Something About the Author.* 12 vols. Gale, 1971.

_____, Adele Sarkissian, and Agnes Garrett, eds., *Something About Yesterday's Authors.* 2 vols. Gale, 1977.

Coulton, G. G. *Medieval Panorama: The English Scene from Conquest to Reformation.* Norton, 1938.

Crouch, Marcus, comp. *Chosen for Children.* The Library Association, 1967.

Cruse, Amy. *The Victorians and Their Books.* Allen and Unwin, 1935.

Cunnington, Phillis, and Anne Buck. *Children's Costume in England, from the Fourteenth Century to the End of the Nineteenth Century.* Black, 1965.

Cusenza, Joan, comp. *The Eloise Ramsey Collection of Literature for Young People, A Catalogue.* Wayne State University and Detroit Public Libraries, 1967.

Dahl, Svend. *History of the Book.* Scarecrow, 1958.

Daniel-Rops, H. *The Church in the Dark Ages.* Translated from the French by Audrey Butler. Dent, 1959.

Darling, Richard L. *The Rise of Children's Book Reviewing in America, 1865-1881.* Bowker, 1968.

Darton, F. H. Harvey. *Children's Books in England: Five Centuries of Social Life.* 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, 1958.

Davis, Dorothy R. *Carolyn Sherwin Bailey (1875-1961): Profile and Bibliography.* Eastern Press, 1967.

_____, comp. *The Carolyn Sherwin Bailey Historical Collection of Children's Books: A Catalog.* Southern Connecticut State College, The Columbia Printing Co., 1967.

Davison, Gustav. *First Editions in American Juvenilia and Problems in Their Identification.* Normandie House, 1939.

Dawson, Christopher. *The Formation of Christendom.* Sheed and Ward, 1967.

DeMause, Lloyd, ed. *The History of Childhood.* Harper, 1975.

Derby, James Cephas. *Fifty Years Among Authors, Books, and Publishers.* Carleton, 1884.

Diehl, Edith. *Bookbinding: Its Background and Technique,* Volume One. Kennikat, 1946.

Dodd, A. H. *Elizabethan England.* Putnam, 1974.

Downs, Robert B. *Famous Books: Ancient and Medieval.* Barnes and Noble, 1964.

Doyle, Brian, comp. and ed. *The Who's Who of Children's Literature.* Schocken, 1968.

Duggan, Alfred. *Growing Up in 13th Century England.* Pantheon, 1962.

Eames, Wilberforce. *Early New England Catechisms: A Bibliographical Account of Some Catechisms Published Before the Year 1800, for Use in New England.* Franklin, 1964.

Earle, Alice Morse. *Home and Child Life in Colonial Days.* Macmillan, 1969.

Early American Book Illustrators and Wood Engravers 1670-1870. A Catalog of a Collection of American Books Illustrated for the Most Part with Woodcuts and Wood Engravings in the Princeton University Library. Introduction by Sinclair Hamilton; foreword by Frank Weitenkampf. Princeton University Press, 1958.

Ede, Charles, ed. *The Art of the Book.* Studio Publications, 1951.

Egoff, Sheila. *The Republic of Childhood.* 2nd ed. Oxford, 1975.

_____. *Children's Periodicals of the Nineteenth Century: A Survey and Bibliography.* The Library Association, 1951.

Ellens, Richard Williamson. *Book Illustration: A Survey.* Kingsport Press, 1952.

Engen, Rodney K. *Kate Greenaway.* Crown, 1976.

_____. *Randolph Caldecott: "Lord of the Nursery."* Oresko Books, 1976.

_____. *Walter Crane As a Book Illustrator.* St. Martin's Press, 1975.

The English Catalogue of Books, Being a Continuation of the Original "London" and "British" Catalogues. 16 vols. The Publisher's Circular, 1801-1952.

Evans, Charles. *American Bibliography: A Chronological Dictionary of All Books and Pamphlets and Periodical Publications Printed in the U.S.* Volume 1 (1639, Volume 12 (Letter N.-1799; Volume 13 (1799-1800) completed by Clifford K. Shipton; Volume 14 (Index) compiled by Roger Patrell Bristol. American Antiquarian Society, 1955.

Eyre, Frank. *British Children's Books in the Twentieth Century.* Longmans, 1971.
Fairbank, Alfred. *The Story of Handwriting.* Watson-Guptill, 1970.
Farrar, Clarissa. *Bibliography of English Translations From Medieval Sources.* Columbia University Press, 1946.
Feaver, William. *When We Were Young: Two Centuries of Children's Book Illustration.* Thames and Hudson, 1977.
Fennelly, Catherine. *Town Schooling in Early New England, 1790-1840.* Old Sturbridge Village, 1962.
Field, Carolyn, et al., eds. *Subject Collections in Children's Literature.* Bowker, 1969.
Field, Mrs. E. M. *The Child and His Book.* 2nd ed. Wells Gardner, Darton, 1892; reprinted ed., Singing Tree Press, 1968.
Finley, Ruth E. *The Lady of Godey's, Sarah Josepha Hale.* Lippincott, 1931.
Fishel, Leslie H., Jr., and Benjamin Quarles. *The Negro American: A Documentary History.* Scott, Foresman, 1967.
Fisher, Dorothy Canfield. *Our Young Folks.* Harcourt, 1943.
Fisher, Margery. *Who's Who in Children's Books.* Holt, 1975.
Folmsbee, Beulah. *A Little History of the Horn-book.* Horn Book, 1942.
Fraser, James H., ed. *Society and Children's Literature.* Godine, with the American Library Association, 1978.
Freeman, Ruth S. *Children's Picture Books Yesterday and Today.* Century House, 1967.
Fryatt, Norma R., ed. *A Horn Book Sampler.* Horn Book, 1959.
Fuller, Muriel, comp. *More Junior Authors.* H. W. Wilson, 1963.
Gardner, Evelyn E., and Eloise Ramsey. *A Handbook of Children's Literature.* Scott, 1927.
Gardner, Ralph D. *Horatio Alger of the American Hero Era.* The Wayside Press, 1964.
Garnett, Richard, and Edmund Gosse. *English Literature: An Illustrated Record.* Vols. 1 and 2. Macmillan, 1935.
Gaskoin, C. J. B. *Alcuin: His Life and Work.* London, 1904.
Gillen, Molly. *The Wheel of Things: A Biography of L. M. Montgomery, Author of Anne of Green Gables.* Harrap, 1976.
Gillespie, Margaret C. *Literature for Children: History and Trends.* Brown, 1970.
Gillis, John R. *Youth and History, Tradition and Change in European Age Relations.* Academic Press, 1974.
Good, David, comp. *A Catalogue of the Spencer Collection of Early Children's Books and Chapbooks. Presented to the Harris Public Library.* Preston, 1947.
Good, H. G. *A History of Western Education.* Macmillan, 1960.
Gottlieb, Gerald, ed. *Early Children's Books and Their Illustration.* Godine, 1975.
Green, Roger L. *Tellers of Tales.* Rev. ed. Kaye and Ward, 1969.
_____. *Andrew Lang.* Ward, 1946.
Greene, David L., and Dick Martin. *The Oz Scrapbook.* Random, 1978.
Gruber, Frank. *Horatio Alger Jr., A Biography and Bibliography.* Grover James Press, 1961.
Halsey, Rosalie. *Forgotten Books of the American Nursery. A History of the Development of the American Story-Book.* Goodspeed, 1911; reprint ed., Singing Tree Press, 1969.

Hamilton, Ronald. *The Visitor's History of Britain.* Houghton, 1964.

Handlin, Oscar and Mary F. *Facing Life, Youth and the Family in American History.* Little, 1971.

Handover, P. M. *Printing in London from 1476 to Modern Times.* Harvard University Press, 1960.

Harnett, Cynthia. *Caxton's Challenge.* World, 1960.

Harrison, Frederick. *A Book About Books.* John Murray, 1948.

Harrison, Molly. *Children in History. Book Four. 19th Century.* Dufour Editions, 1962.

Hart, Roger. *English Life in the Seventeenth Century.* Putnam, 1970.

Harvey, Sir Paul, comp. and ed. *The Oxford Companion to English Literature.* 4th ed., rev. by Dorothy Eagle. Oxford, 1967.

Hassall, W. O., ed. *Holkham Bible Picture Book.* Dropmore, 1934.

_____. *How They Lived 55 B.C.-1485.* Blackwell, 1962.

Havighurst, Robert J., and Bernice L. Neugarten. *Society and Education.* 2nd ed. Allyn, 1962.

Haviland, Virginia. *The Travelogue Storybook of the Nineteenth Century.* Horn Book, 1950.

_____, comp. *Children's Literature: A Guide To Reference Sources.* Library of Congress, 1966.

_____, with Margaret Coughlan, comps. *Children's Literature: A Guide To Reference Sources.* First Supplement. Library of Congress, 1972.

_____ with Margaret Coughlan, comps. *Children's Literature: A Guide To Reference Sources.* Second Supplement. Library of Congress, 1977.

_____ with Margaret Coughlan, eds. *Yankee Doodle's Literary Sampler of Prose, Poetry, & Pictures.* Crowell, 1976.

Hazard, Paul. *Books, Children, and Men.* Translated from the French by Marguerite Mitchell. Horn Book, 1944.

Hearne, Michael Patrick. *The Annotated Wizard of Oz.* Potter, 1973.

Henry, Nelson B. *Social Forces Influencing American Education; The Sixtieth Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education.* Part II. The University of Chicago Press, 1961.

Herren, Dana T. *Early Children's Books.* S. R. Publishers Limited and Johnson reprint ed., Singing Tree Press, 1969.

Hewins, Caroline M. *A Mid-Century Child and Her Books.* Macmillan, 1926; reprint ed., Singing Tree Press, 1969.

Hewitt-Bates, J. S. *Bookbinding.* Dryad Press, 1967.

Horton, Rod W., and Herbert W. Edwards. *Backgrounds of American Literary Thought.* 3rd ed. Prentice-Hall, 1972.

Huck, Charlotte S. *Children's Literature in the Elementary School.* 3rd ed. Holt, 1976.

_____, and Doris Young Kuhn. *Children's Literature in the Elementary School.* 2nd ed. Holt, 1968.

Hunt, David. *Parents and Children in History: The Psychology of Family Life in Early Modern France.* Harper, 1972.

Hurlimann, Bettina. *Picture-Book World.* Translated and edited by Brian W. Alderson. Oxford, 1968.

_____. *Three Centuries of Children's Books in Europe.* World, 1968.

Jackson, W. T. H. *The Literature of the Middle Ages.* Columbia University Press, 1960.

Jacob, E. F. *The Fifteenth Century, 1399-1485.* Oxford, 1961.

Jacobus, Lee. "Milton's *Comus* as Children's Literature." *Children's Literature: The Great Excluded,* edited by Francelia Butler. Storrs, Connecticut, 1973. II: 67-72.

Jambeck, Thomas J. and Karen K. "Chaucer's Treatise on the Astrolabe: A Handbook for the Medieval Child." In *Children's Literature: The Great Excluded,* edited by Francelia Butler and Bennett A. Brockman. Storrs, Connecticut, 1974. III: 117-123.

James, Philip. *Children's Books of Yesterday.* Studio Publications, 1933.

Johannsen, Albert. *The House of Beadle and Adams and Its Dime and Nickel Novels; The Story of a Vanished Literature.* 3 vols. University of Oklahoma Press, 1970.

Jordan, Alice M. *From Rollo to Tom Sawyer and Other Papers.* Horn Book, 1948.

Keeman, Hugh T. "Children's Literature in Old English." In *The Great Excluded: Critical Essays on Children's Literature,* edited by Francelia Butler. Storrs, Connecticut, 1971. I: 16-20.

Kelly, R. Gordon. *Mother Was A Lady; Self and Society in Selected American Children's Periodicals 1865-1890.* Greenwood, 1974.

Kennedy, Charles. *The Earliest English Poetry: A Critical Survey of the Poetry Written before the Norman Conquest with Illustrative Translations.* London, 1943.

Kiefer, Monica. *American Children Through Their Books, 1700-1835.* University of Pennsylvania Press, 1948.

Kingman, Lee Joanna Foster, and Ruth Giles Lontoft, comps. *Illustrators of Children's Books, 1957-1966.* Horn Book, 1968.

Kujoth, Jean Spealman. *Best-Selling Children's Books.* Scarecrow Press, 1973.

Kunitz, Stanley J., and Howard Haycraft. *The Junior Book of Authors.* 2nd ed., rev. Wilson, 1951.

LaBeau, Dennis, ed. *Children's Authors and Illustrators: An Index to Biographical Dictionaries.* Gale, 1976.

Langer, William, ed. *An Encyclopedia of World History.* Houghton, 1948.

Lehmann-Haupt, Hellmut. *The Book in America.* 2nd ed. Bowker, 1951.

_____. *The Life of the Book.* Abelard-Schuman, 1957.

Levarie, Norma. *The Art and History of Books.* Heineman, 1968.

Linton, William J. *The History of Wood Engraving in America.* Estes, 1882.

A Little Pretty Pocket-Book, A facsimile with an introductory essay and bibliography by M. F. Thwaite. Oxford University Press, 1966.

Lofts, W. O. G., and D. J. Adley. *The Men Behind Boys' Fiction.* Baker, 1970.

Loomis, Roger. *Introduction to Medieval Literature Chiefly in England.* Columbia University Press, 1948.

Lownes, William Thomas. *The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature.* 8 vols. New edition revised, corrected, and enlarged with an appendix by Henry Bohn. Bohn, 1864; reprint ed., Gale, 1967.

Mackie, J. D. *The Earlier Tudors, 1485-1558.* Oxford, 1952.

MacLeod, Anne Scott. *A Moral Tale, Children's Fiction and American Culture, 1820-1860.* Archon, 1975.

Mahoney, Bertha E., Louise Payson Latimer, and Beulah Folmsbee, comps. *Illustrators of Children's Books 1744-1945.* Horn Book, 1947.

Marshall, H. E. *English Literature for Boys and Girls.* Nelson, 1959.

Matthews, William, comp. *Old and Middle English Literature.* Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1968.

Maxwell, Barbara, comp. *Checklist of Children's Books, 1837-1876. Special Collections, Central Children's Department.* Free Library of Philadelphia, 1975.

McCallum, James Dow, ed. *English Literature: The Beginnings to 1500.* Scribner's, 1932.

McClinton, Katharine Morrison. *Antiques of American Childhood.* Bramhall, 1970.

McKisack, May. *The Fourteenth Century, 1307-1399.* Oxford, 1959.

McLean, Ruari. *Modern Book Design.* Faber, 1958.

_____. *Victorian Book Design and Colour Printing.* 2nd ed. University of California Press, 1972.

McMunn, Meradith Tilbury, and William Robert McMunn. "Children's Literature in the Middle Ages." In *The Great Excluded: Critical Essays on Children's Literature,* edited by Francelia Butler. Storrs, Connecticut, 1972. I: 21-29.

McMurtrie, Douglas C. *The Book: The Story of Printing and Bookmaking.* Oxford University Press, 1943.

Meigs, Cornelia, Anne Thaxter Eaton, Elizabeth Nesbitt, and Ruth Hill Viguers. *A Critical History of Children's Literature: A Survey of Children's Books in English.* Rev. ed. Macmillan, 1969.

Meynell, Francis. *English Printed Books.* Collins, 1948.

Miller, Bertha Mahony, and Elinor Whitney Field, eds. *Caldecott Medal Books: 1938-1957; With the Artists' Acceptance Papers and Related Material Chiefly from the Horn Book Magazine.* Horn Book, 1957.

Miller, Daniel R., and Guy E. Swanson. *The Changing American Parent.* Wiley, 1958.

Miner, Robert G., Jr. "Aesop as Litmus: The Acid Test of Children's Literature." In *The Great Excluded: Critical Essays on Children's Literature,* edited by Francelia Butler. Storrs, Connecticut, 1972. I: 9-15.

Moore, Annie E. *Literature Old and New for Children: Materials for a College Course.* Houghton, 1934.

Morison, Samuel Eliot. *The Oxford History of the American People.* Volume 1, *Prehistory to 1789;* Volume 2, *1789 Through Reconstruction;* Volume 3, *1869-1963.* New American Library, 1972.

Moses, Montrose J. *Children's Books and Reading.* Kennerley, 1907.

Mott, Frank L. *A History of American Magazines, 1865-1885.* 5 vols. Harvard University Press, 1935.

Muir, Percy. *English Children's Books, 1600-1900.* Batsford, 1954.

_____. *Victorian Illustrated Books.* Praeger, 1971.

Myers, A. R. *England in the Late Middle Ages.* Penguin, 1971.

National Union Catalog—Pre-1956 Imprints. Library of Congress, 1973.

Neuburg, Victor E., ed. *The Penny Histories: A Study of Chapbooks for Young Readers Over Two Centuries.* Harcourt, 1969.

Nisenson, Samuel. *The Dictionary of 1001 Famous People.* Lion Press, 1966.

Nordenfalk, Carl. *Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Painting, Book Illumination in the British Isles, 600-800.* George Braziller, 1977.

Oates, J. C. T., comp. *A Catalogue of the Fifteenth-Century Printed Books in the University Library.* 4 vols. Cambridge University Press, 1954.

O'Callaghan, Edmund Bailey, ed. *A List of Editions of the Holy Scriptures and Parts Thereof Printed in America Previous to 1860.* With an introduction and bibliographical notes by Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan. Mansell and Rowland, 1861; reprint ed., Gale, 1966.

Ogilvy, Jack. *Books Known to the English, 597-1066.* The Mediaeval Academy of America, 1967.

Orcutt, William Dana. *In Quest of the Perfect Book.* Little, 1926.

Osborne, John. *Britain.* Time, 1963.

Patrick, David, ed. *Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature.* Revised by J. Liddell Geddie. Chambers, 1938.

Paule, R. *The Life of Alfred the Great,* London, 1853. Includes "Orosius."

Pennell, Joseph. *The Illustration of Books.* Unwin, 1896.

Pinchbeck, Ivy, and Margaret Hewitt. *Children in English Society, from Tudor Times to the Eighteenth Century.* Vol. 1. Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1969.

_____. *Children in English Society, from the Eighteenth Century to the Children Act 1948.* Vol. 2. Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1973.

Pitz, Henry C. *Illustrating Children's Books, History, Technique, Production.* Watson-Guptill, 1963.

Pollard, Alfred W. *Old Picture Books.* Lenox Hill, 1902; reprint ed., Gale, 1970.

_____, G. R. Redgrave, et al. *A Short Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of English Books Printed Abroad, 1475-1640.* The Bibliographical Society, 1926.

Powicke, Sir Maurice. *The Thirteenth Century, 1216-1307.* 2nd ed. Oxford, 1962.

Quayle, Eric. *The Collector's Book of Books.* Potter, 1971.

_____. *The Collector's Book of Children's Books.* Potter, 1972.

Quennell, Marjorie, and C. H. B. *Everyday Life in Roman and Anglo-Saxon Times, including Viking and Norman Times.* Putnam, 1959.

Quinnam, Barbara, comp. *Fables from Incunabula to Modern Picture Books.* The Library of Congress, 1966.

Ray, Gordon N. *The Illustrator and the Book in England from 1790 to 1914.* Pierpont Morgan Library, 1976.

Reid, Forrest. *Illustrators of the Eighteen Sixties.* Dover, 1975.

Reynolds, Quentin. *The Fiction Factory.* Street and Smith, 1955.

Rickert, Edith, comp. *Chaucer's World.* Columbia University Press, 1948.

Robertson, Ina, and Agnes Stahlschmidt. "Facsimiles of Historical Children's Books." *Library Trends,* 27/4: 531-527.

Roger-Marx, Claude. *Graphic Art: The 19th Century.* McGraw, 1962.

Rolfe, William J. *Shakespeare the Boy, with Sketches of the Home and School Life, The Games and Sports, The Manners, Customs and Folk-Lore of the Time.* Harper, 1896.

Roscoe, A. S. *John Newbery and His Successors.* Five Owls, 1973.

Rosenbach, A. S. W. *Early American Children's Books; with Bibliographical Descriptions of the Books in his Private Collection.* Southworth, 1933; reprint ed., Dover, 1971.

Ross, Eulalie Steinmetz. *The Spirited Life: Bertha Mahony Miller and Children's Books.* Horn Book, 1973.

Rowse, A. L. *The Elizabethan Renaissance.* Scribner's, 1971.

Sabin, Joseph. *Dictionary of Books Relating to America from its Discovery to the Present Time.* 2 vols. Bibliographical Society of America, 1928-1936.

Sadleir, M. *XIX Century Fiction.* 2 vols. Constable, 1953.

St. John, Judith. *The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books,* Vol. I, 1566-1910. Toronto Public LIbrary, 1958.

_____, with Dana Tenny and Hazel I. MacTaggart. *The Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books.* Vol. II, 1476-1910. Toronto Public LIbrary, 1975.

Salter, Stefan. *From Cover to Cover: The Occasional Papers of Book Design.* Prentice-Hall, 1969.

Sayle, C. E., ed. *Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge, 1475-1640,* 4 vols. Cambridge University Press, 1900.

Schick, Frank L. *The Paperbound Book in America.* Bowker, 1958.

Schiller, Justin G. "Artistic Awareness in Early Children's Books." In *Children's Literature: The Great Excluded,* edited by Francelia Butler and Bennett A. Brockman. Storrs, Connecticut, 1974. III: 177-185.

_____. "Magazines for Young America: The First Hundred Years, *Columbia Library Columns* (May 1974): 24-39.

Sédillot, René. *The History of the World.* Translated by Gerard Hopkins. Harcourt, 1951.

Simon, Irving B. *The Story of Printing.* Harvey House, 1965.

Skeat, W. W., ed. *The Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer.* 6 vols. plus supplement Vol. 7. Oxford, 1894-1897.

Sloane, William. *Children's Books in England and America in the Seventeenth Century.* King's Crown Press, 1955.

Smith, Dora V. *Fifty Years of Children's Books 1910-1960: Trends, Backgrounds, Influences.* National Council of Teachers of English, 1963.

Smith, Elva S. *The History of Children's Literature. A Syllabus with Selected Bibliographies.* American Library Association, 1937.

Speare, Elizabeth George. *Child Life in New England, 1790-1840.* Old Sturbridge Village, 1961.

Steinberg, S. H. *Five Hundred Years of Printing.* Criterion, 1959.

Stenton, Doris Mary. *English Society in the Early Middle Ages.* Penguin, 1976.

Stenton, Sir Frank. *Anglo-Saxon England.* 2nd ed. Oxford, 1962.

_____. *The Oxford History of England.* Oxford, 1947.

Stephen, Sir Leslie, and Sir Sidney Lee, eds. *The Dictionary of National Biography.* Oxford, 1882; reprint ed., Gale, 1968.

Stillwell, Margaret. *Incunabula in American Libraries.* Bibliographical Society of America, 1940.

Stuart, Dorothy Margaret. *The Girl Through the Ages.* Harrap, 1933; reprint ed., Singing Tree Press, 1969.

_____. *The Boy Through the Ages.* Harrap, 1926; reprint ed., Singing Tree Press, 1970.

Sutherland, Zena, and May Hill Arbuthnot. *Children and Books.* 5th ed. Scott, Foresman, 1977.

Targ, William, ed. *Bibliophile in the Nursery: A Bookman's Treasury of Collector's Lore on Old and Rare Children's Books.* World, 1957.

Temple, Nigel, ed. *Seen and Not Heard: A Garland of Fancies for Victorian Children.* Dial, 1970.

Thomas, Alan G. *Fine Books.* G. P. Putnam, 1976.

_____. *Great Books and Book Collectors.* Putnam, 1975.

Thomas, Isaiah. *The History of Printing in America.* Isaiah Thomas, 1810; reprint ed., Weathervane, 1970.

Thompson, James Westfall. *The Medieval Library.* Hafner, 1957.

_____. *The Medieval Library.* University of Chicago Press, 1959.

Thompson, Susan Otis. *American Book Design and William Morris.* Bowker, 1977.

Thompson, Susan Ruth. *Kate Greenaway.* Wayne State University Press, 1977.

Thorndike, Joseph T., Jr., and Joseph Kastner. *Life's Picture History of Western Man.* Time, 1951.

Thorndike, Lynn. *The History of Medieval Europe.* Houghton, 1949.

Thorne, J. O. *Chambers's Biographical Dictionary.* St. Martin's Press, 1962.

Three Centuries of Nursery Rhymes and Poetry for Children; an Exhibition held at the National Book League, May 1973. Presented by Iona and Peter Opie. Oxford University Press, 1973.

Thwaite, Mary F. *From Primer to Pleasure in Reading: An Introduction to the History of Children's Books in England from the Invention of Printing to 1914 with an Outline of Some Developments in Other Countries.* Horn Book, 1972.

Townsend, John Rowe. *Written for Children: An Outline of English-language Children's Literature.* Rev. ed. Lippincott, 1975.

Trevelyan, G. M. *History of England.* 3 vols. Doubleday, 1926.

_____. *Illustrated English Social History.* 4 vols. Longmans, 1951.

Tuer, Andrew W. *History of the Horn Book.* Blom, 1968.

_____. *Pages and Pictures from Forgotten Children's Books.* Blom, 1968.

Turner, Ernest S. *Boys Will Be Boys; The Story of Sweeny Todd, Deadwood Dick, Sexton Blake, Billy Bunter, Dick Barton, et al.* with an introduction by C. B. Fry. Michael Joseph, 1948.

Union List of Serials. 3rd ed. H. W. Wilson, 1965.

Viguers, Ruth Hill, Marcia Dalphin, and Bertha Mahony Miller, comps. *Illustrators of Children's Books, 1946-1956.* Horn Book, 1958.

Watson, George, ed. *The Concise Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature.* 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, 1965.

Watt, Robert. *Bibliotheca Britannica.* 4 vols. Constable, 1824.

Watts, Isaac. *Divine Songs.* With an introduction by J. H. Pafford. Oxford, 1971.

Weitenkampf, Frank. *American Graphic Art.* Macmillan, 1924.

_____. *The Illustrated Book.* Bulletin of the New York Public Library, 1919. Library, 1919.

Welch, d'Alté. *A Bibliography of American Children's Books Printed Prior to 1821.* American Antiquarian Society and Barre Publishers, 1972.

Whalley, Joyce Irene. *Cobwebs to Catch Flies; Illustrated Books for the Nursery and Schoolroom, 1700-1900.* University of California Press, 1975.

White, R. J. *The Horizon Concise History of England.* American Heritage, 1971.

Wilds, Elmer H., and Kenneth V. Lottich. *The Foundations of Modern Education.* 3rd ed. Holt, 1961.

Wing, Donald. *A Short-titled Catalogue of Books in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and British America and of English Books Printed in Other Countries 1641-1700.* 3 vols. Columbia University Press, 1945-1951.

Wishy, Bernard. *The Child and the Republic.* University of Pennsylvania Press, 1972.

Zengota, Eric, ed. *Children's Books in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress.* Volume 1, *Author.* Rowman and Little, 1975.

Index of Authors, Illustrators, Translators, and Early Publishers

Abbott, Jacob, 172-174
Abbot, John, 174
Abbot, Robert, 71
Aberdeen, Lady, 233
Abney, Louise, 338
Adams, Andy, 280
Adams, Harriet (Stratemeyer Syndicate), 236
Adams, Harrison (Stratemeyer), 239
Adams, Julia Davis, 319-320
Adams, William Taylor, 186-188, 205
Aelfric, 15
Aelfric, Banta, 15
Aesop, 105
Aikin, John, 128
Aikin, Lucy, 128
Akers, Floyd (L. Frank Baum), 277
Alciati, 102
Alcott, Louisa May, 205, 206, 214, 296, 329
Alcuin, 15
Alden, G. R., 212
Alden, Isabelle, 212
Aldhelm, 14
Aldin, Cecil, 297-298
Aldis, Dorothy, 311
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, 203, 208
Alfred the Great, 14
Alger, Horatio, 186, 197-199, 203, 249
Allde, John, 67
Allee, Marjorie, 320
Allen, Betsy (Betty Cavanna), 363
Allen, John, 101, 103
Alleyne, Leonora Blanche, 229
Allingham, Helen, 208
Allingham, William, 208, 219
Allman, 129
A. L. O. E. (Charotte Maria Tucker), 191
Alton, Adair (Cornelia Meigs), 330
Altsheler, Joseph, 287-289
Amman, Jost, 74
Andersen, Hans Christian, 179, 181, 203, 295
Anderson, Alexander, 74, 125, 129
Anderson, C. W., 334-335
Andrews, Jane, 195
Angelo, Valenti, 337, 341
Anglicus, Bartholomaeus (De Glanvilla), 33
Anglund, Joan Walsh, 334
Anselm, 16
Anstey, F. (Thomas Anstrey Guthrie), 222
Appleton, Victor II (Stratemeyer), 237
Archbishop of Cambrai, 107
Ardizzone, Aingelda, 335
Ardizzone, Edward, 335
Arey, Mrs. H. E. G., 185
Aristotle, 14
Armer, Laura, 320
Armer, Sidney, 320
Arturis, 38
Artzybasheff, Boris, 301, 313, 316, 327
Asbjörsen, Peter, 191
Ashford, Daisy, 300
Ashton, Warren T. (William Taylor Adams), 187
Atwater, Florence and Richard, 341, 349
Austin, Mary, 314
Averill, Esther, 337-338
Avery, Harold, 234

Avery, Mary, 71
Avianus, 105

Bacon, Peggy, 215, 313, 343
Bagnold, Enid, 332
Bailey, Carolyn Sherwin, 362
Baker, Olaf, 300
Baldridge, Cyrus Leroy, 349
Baldwin, Edward (William Godwin), 162
Baldwin, James, 222
Baldwin, R., 114, 115
Balestier, Wolcott, 234
Ball, 124
Ballantyne, Robert M., 189-190, 219
Bancroft, Laura (L. Frank Baum), 277
Bangs, John Kenrick, 232
Bannerman, Helen, 255
Bannon, Laura, 336
Barbauld, Laetitia, 128
Barbin, C., 110
Barbour, Ralph Henry, 255
Barker, C., 63
Barker, R., 68
Barleycorn, John, 16
Barlow, Francis, 72
Barne, Kitty, 343
Barret, W., 69
Barrie, J. M., 281, 295
Barry, Etheldred B., 251, 325
Basile, Giambattista, 101
Baskerville, John, 119
Batchelder, Pauline, 276
Bathurst and Cadell, 126
Battledores, 113
Baum, Frank J., 227
Baum, L. Frank, 276-278
Baumhauer, Hans, 179
Baxter, Richard, 100
Bayley, Frederic William Naufor, 178-179
B. B. (Denys James Watkins-Pitchford), 355-356
Beach, Charles A. (Stratemeyer), 249
Beadle, Eratus, 185
Beadle, Irwin, 191, 195
Beale, J., 69
Beard, Daniel Carter, 222-223
Beard, Lina and Adelina, 222
Becker, John, 363
Becker, May Lamberton, 214
Bede, The Venerable, 14
Bedford, Francis D., 254, 319
Beilby and Bewick, 122
Beim, Lorraine and Jerrold, 362
Belaney, "Archie" George Stansfeld, 333
Belch, W., 125
Belknap, B. H. (Sylvester Ellis), 194
Bell, A., 107
Belloc, Hilaire, 250
Bemelmans, Ludwig, 343-344
Benét, Rosemary and Stephen, 215, 327
Bennett, Charles, 190
Bennett, John, 253
Bensell, E. B., 212
Berquin, Arnaud, 122, 125
Berry, Erick (Evangel Allena Chapman Best), 327-328
Berthelet, Thomas, 64, 65
Beskow, Elsa, 315
Best, Evangel Allena C., 327-328
Best, Herbert, 316
Bethune, J. G. (Sylvester Ellis), 194
Bettsworth, Hitch and Davis, 128
Bewick, John, 125, 126
Bewick, Thomas, 109, 110, 122
Bianco, Margery Williams, 295, 301, 336, 349
Bianco, Pamela, 301-302
Biéler, Ernest, 339
Bilbins, I., 338
Billlinghurst, Percy J., 105
Birch, Reginald, 227, 326
Birdsall, Katherine, 227
Bishop, Claire Huchet, 341, 350
Blackmore, R. D., 207
Blackwell, Basil T., 250
Blaine, Mahlon, 313
Blake, Catharine, 128
Blake, William, 127, 128, 162, 196
Blount, Edward, 69
Blyton, Enid, 303-309
Boethius, Anicus Manlius, 13
Boggs, Ralph Steele, 320, 335
Bogue, D., 101
Bollifant, Edmund, 67
Bonehill, Captain Ralph (Stratemeyer), 239
Boner, Charles, 179
Bontemps, Arna, 323, 338
Boone, N., 101
Boreman, Thomas, 110, 111, 115
Bostocke, R., 70
Bothwell, Jean, 363
Bowen, Abel, 169
Bowen, William Alvin, 300
Bowie, Jim (Stratemeyer), 249
Bowman, James Cloyd, 336
Boyer, Mr., 107
Boyle, Mildred, 326
Boylston, Helen D., 335
Brabourne, Lord Edward, 207
Bradford, Andrew, 108
Bradford, William, 109
Bragg, Mabel C., 313
Brazil, Angela, 283-284
Bremer, Frederica, 181
Brett, E. J., 203
Brewton, John, 338, 349
Brewton, Sara, 338

Brink, Carol Ryrie, 332-333
Brinsley, John, 69-70
Brock, Emma, 335
Brock, Vera, 315
Brome, Henry, 103
Bromhall, Winifred, 312
Bronson, Wilfred S., 344
Bronte, Charlotte, 297
Bronte, Emily, 297
Brooke, L. Leslie, 229, 281
Brooks, Charles, 180
Brooks, Frances, 122
Brooks, Louise, 225
Brooks, Noah, 221
Brooks, Thomas, 73
Brown, C. P., 196
Brown, George L., 169
Brown, Marcia, 355
Brown, Margaret Wise, 344-345
Brown, Tom (Thomas Hughes), 190
Browne, Frances, 190
Browne, Gordon, 191, 325
Browne, John, 68
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, 223
Browning, Robert, 196, 219, 223, 295
Bruce, Josephine, 326
Bruce, Mary Grant, 291
Brundage, Frances, 282
Brynberg, Peter, 106
Buchan, John, 351
Buck, Pearl, 357-358
Budge, J., 69
Buff, Conard and Mary, 356
Bulfinch, Thomas, 186
Bulla, Clyde Robert, 365
Bull, Charles Livingston, 287
Bullokar, William, 67
Bunyan, John, 102, 349
Burgess, Frank Gelett, 278
Burgess, Thorton Waldo, 289
Burglon, Nora, 323
Burne-Jones, E., 184
Burnett, Cramer H., 214
Burnett, Frances Hodgson, 190, 227, 285
Burnett, Vivian, 227
Burnham, John, 278
Burroughs, Edgar Rice, 284
Burton, Richard, 103
Burton, Robert, 103
Burton, Virginia Lee, 356
Bushby, Anne S., 179
Bushell, J. and J. Green, 113
Butt, Martha Mary, 166
Butterworth, Hezekiah, 220
Buttolph, N., 100

Cadell and Elmsely, 125
Cadell, T., 122, 129
Cady, Harrison, 289
Caldecott, Alfred, 223
Caldecott, Randolph, 125, 203, 215, 218, 223
Cameron, Mrs. (Lucy Lyttelton Butt Cameron), 171-172
Camp, Walter, 285
Campbell, Lansing, 291
Campbell, Rockbridge, 345
Canceller, James, 67
Canfield, Dorothy (Dorothy Canfield Fisher), 298
Carey and Lea, 162
Carey, James, 102
Carey, Mathew, 102
Carleton, Captain L. C. (E. S. Ellis), 194
Carmer, Carl, 356
Carnan and Newbery, 114, 123
Carnan, T., 115
Carpenter, Frances, 338-339
Carr, Annie, Roe (Stratemeyer), 239
Carr, Mary Jane, 347
Carroll, Lewis (Charles Ludwig Dodgson), 108, 183, 200, 203, 285, 295
Carryl, Charles Edward, 227
Cassell, 128
Cassidy, Gerald, 314
Castagnetta, Grace, 301
Castlemon, Harry (Charles Austin Fosdick), 198
Catherwood, Mary H., 216
Cato, Dionysius, 36, 63
Caxton, William, 14, 35, 36, 37, 38
Caudill, Rebecca, 358
Cavanna, Betty, 363
Cerf, Bennett, 215
Cervantes, Miguel de Saavedra, 69
Cessolis, Jacques De, 37
Chadwick, Lester (Stratemeyer), 249
Chambers, Whittaker, 316
"Champ" (J. Wells Champney), 223
Champney, J. Wells, 224
Champney, Lizzie William, 223-224
Chan Chih-Yi, 358
Chan, Christina, 358
Chan, Plato, 358
Chapman, Allen (Stratemeyer), 240
Charles, Louis (Stratemeyer), 240
Charlip, Remy, 345
Charlot, Jean, 344, 345
Charteris, Henrie, 67
Chase, Richard, 358
Chattin, James, 115
Chaucer, Geoffrey, 14, 35
Chear, Alexander, 101
Chertsey, Alexander, 16
Chesterfield, Lord, 120
Child, Charles, 327
Child, Lydia Maria, 169, 177-178

Childs, Francis James, 224
Chrisman, Arthur Bowie, 311-312
Church, Frederic S., 221
Churchill, A. and J., 107
Chusne, William (Francis Edward Paget), 178
Clark, Ann Nolan, 351-352
Clark, Audrey, 166
Clark, Louise, 212
Clark, Margery (Mary E. Clark and Margery C. Quigley), 310
Clark, Mary Cowles, 276
Clark, Mary E., 310
Clarke, Rebecca, 202-203
Clarke, William Fayal, 214
Claus, M. A. and W. A. J., 286
Cleisbotham, Jebediah (Sir Walter Scott), 167
Clemens, Samuel Longhorn, 217, 349
Clinedinst, B. West, 255
Coatsworth, Elizabeth, 316-317
Cockerill, T., 105
Cockin, Francis, 73
Cody, William Frederick, 283
Coe, J., 71
Coffin, Charles Carleton, 217
Cole, Sir Henry, 176
Colet, John, 64
Collins, Benjamin, 106, 113, 115
Collodi, Carlo (Carlo Lorenzini), 232
Colum, Padric, 297
Comenius, Johann Amos, 74
Comus (Robert Michael Ballantyne), 189
Conkling, Grace, 300
Conkling, Hilda, 300
Connor, Ralph (Charles W. Gordon), 278-279
Conroy, Jack, 338
Conyers, George, 107
Coolidge, Susan (Sarah Chauncey Woolsey), 214
Cooney, Barbara, 345
Cooper, James Fenimore, 167-168
Cooper, James (Stratemeyer), 240
Cooper, John R. (Stratemeyer), 249
Cooper, Mrs. Mary, 112, 113
Cooper, Rev., W. D. (Richard Johnson), 125
Cooper, Susan Fenimore, 168
Copeland, William, 62, 63
Corkran, Alice, 227-228
Cory, Fanny Y., 276
Cosgrove, Rachel, 277
Cotes, T., 70
Cotton, John, 71, 106
Cotton, Joseph, 104
Coverdale, Miles, 64
Coverly, N., 111, 117
Cowper, William, 125, 218
Cox, Palmer, 214, 228
Craddock, Charles E., 216
Craik, Mrs. (Dinah Maria Mulock), 215
Crane, Louise, 341
Crane, Lucy, 168, 200
Crane, Walter, 118, 200-201, 218, 219
Cranford, Joseph, 100
Crashaw, William, 71
Crawford, Phyllis, 341
Crawford, Will, 313
Crayon, Geoffrey (Washington Irving), 166
Credle, Ellis, 331
Creighton, Beatrice, 360
Crew, Fleming, 323
Creyton, Paul (John Townsend Trowbridge), 200
Crichlow, Ernest, 362
Crompton, Frances E., 233
Crompton, Richmal (Richmal Crompton Lamburn), 302
Cromwell, Thomas, 64
Crook, Andrew, 72
Crossman, Samuel, 100
Crouch, Nathaniel, 102-103
Crowley, Robert, 66
Crowquill, Arthur (Alfred Forrester and Charles Forrester), 179
Croxall, Reverend Samuel, 109, 110, 119
Cruikshank, George, 101, 168, 185, 203
Cruikshank, Percy, 125
Cue, Harold, 295
Culler, Harriet, 342
Cummins, Susanna Maria, 185
Curie, Eve, 341
C. W., 73

Dalgleish, Alice, 360
Daly, Jim (Stratemeyer), 249
Daly, Maureen, 356
Dana, Richard Henry Jr., 176, 295
Darley, F. O. C., 201
Darton, William, 123, 124, 164
Dasent, George Webbe, 191
Daugherty, James, 291, 326, 345-346
d'Aulaire, Ingri and Edgar Parin, 346
d'Aulnoy, Comtesse Marie Catherine, 105-106, 219
Davis, Marguerite, 323, 325
Davis, Mary Gould, 320, 335
Davis, Robert, 346
Davison, Frank Dalby, 331
Dawson, Elmer A. (Stratemeyer), 249
Daye, Matthew, 71
Daye, Stephen, 71
Day, John, 66
Day, Mahlon, 163
Day, Thomas, 126
Dean and Co., 118, 124
de Angeli, Arthur, 336
de Angeli, Marguerite, 314, 336, 343
de Beaumont, Jeanne Marie Le Prince, 116

de Biblesworth, Walter, 34
de Brunhoff, Jean, 328
de Brunhoff, Laurent, 328
Defoe, Daniel, 108-109
de Garlande, John, 16
de la Mare, Walter, 280
Demetrius of Phalerum, 38
de Mille, James, 207-208
Democritus, 14
de Montchensi, Dionysia, 34
de Monvel, Louis Maurice Boutet, 285
De Morgan, Mary, 201, 217
De Morgan, William, 217
Denham, H., 67
Denison, Muriel, 336
Dennis, Morgan, 343
Dennis, Wesley, 352, 363
Denslow, W. W., 276
Despard, M., 180
Deucher, Sybil, 347
Deutsch, Babette, 215, 347
de Worde, Wynken, 33, 34, 35, 62, 63, 101
d'Harnoncourt, René, 318
Dickens, Charles, 177, 295
Dilly, 120
Dime novels, 191
Dirk (Dirk Gringhuis), 277
Dixon, Edith, 217
Dixon, Franklin W. (Stratemeyer), 240
Dodge, Mary Abigail, 203
Dodge, Mary Mapes, 201, 213, 214, 216
Dodgson, Charles Ludwig, 200
Dodsley, J., 119, 122
Dodsley, Robert, 119
Dog Towser (Robert L'Estrange), 105
Donaldson, Jessie Louise, 296
Donatus, Aelius, 15
Doorly, Eleanor, 341
Doré, Gustave, 138, 202, 211
Dorset, Mrs. (Catherine Ann Turner Dorset), 163
Doyle, Arthur Conan, 232-233
Doyle, Richard, 176-177, 182, 184, 208
Draper, 112
DuBois, William Péne, 348
DuChaillu, Paul Belloni, 207
Dulac, Edmund, 234, 297
Dulcken, H. W., 179
Dumas, Alexander, 178, 229
Duncan, Julia K. (Stratemeyer), 240
Duncan, Norman, 284
Dunlap, Hope, 223
Duvoisin, Roger, 223, 328

Ealhwine, 15
Eastman, P. D., 339
Eaton, Jeanette, 342
Eden, Mrs. Horatia, 203
Edes, Peter, 110
Edgar, J. C., 201
Edgeworth, Maria, 129-130
Edgeworth, Richard L., 130
Edmonds, Walter D., 352
Edwards, J., 112
Edwards, M. E., 233
Egbert of York, 15
Eggleston, Edward, 205, 224
Eichenberg, Fritz, 346, 347
Eliot, Benjamin, 101, 103
Eliot, B., 108
Eliot, George (Mary Anne Evans), 190
Eliot, John, 72
Elkins, R. H., 299
Elliott, Mary Belson, 168
Ellis, Edward S., 191-195
Elmsley, P., 125
Emerson, Alice B. (Stratemeyer), 240
Emerson, C. C., 212
Endter, Michael, 74
Enright, Elizabeth, 342
Enright, Maginel Wright, 276, 277
Enright, Walter J., 276
Epicurus, 14
Erasmus, Desiderius, 63, 65
Erodore (Jacob Abbott), 173
Estes, Eleanor, 352
Etheridge, 128
Evans, Charles, 295
Evans, Edmund, 200
Evans, Eva Knox, 333
Evans, Mary Anne, 190
Ewen, David, 358
Ewing, Juliana H., 183, 203, 215, 218

Fairstar, Mrs. (Richard Henry Horne), 179
Falls, C. B., 309
Farjeon, Eleanor, 320-321, 349
Farjeon, Herbert, 321
Farley, Walter, 352-353
Farquharson, Martha (Martha Finley), 204-205
Farrar, Frederic W., 191
Faulkner, Georgene, 363
Fawcett, Edgar, 216
Fénélon, Francois de Salignac de la Mothe, 107
Fenn, George Manville, 204
Fenn, Lady Eleanor, 124
Ferris, James Cody (Stratemeyer), 249
Feyeraband, Sigmund, 74
Field, Eugene, 250
Field, Rachel, 302, 315
Fielding, Henry, 114, 116
Fielding, Sarah, 114
Fillmore, Parker, 300
Finger, Charles, 310
Finley, Martha, 204-205
Firth, H., 166

Fish, Helen Dean, 324, 339
Fisher, Dorothy Canfield, 298
Fitch, Florence Mary, 360
Fitzgerald, Capt. Hugh (L. Frank Baum), 277
Flack, Marjorie, 329
Fleet, J., 121
Fleet, Pompey, 111
Fleet, T. J., 69
Fleet, Thomas, 109, 111, 121
Fleet and Crump, 113
Fleming, J., 114
Flesher, M., 70
Fletcher, C. R., 235
Folsom, J., 125
Foote, Samuel, 218
Forbes, Esther, 358-359
Forbes, Grahame (Stratemeyer), 249
Ford, Thomas Henry, 302
Forrester, Alfred, 179
Forrester, Charles, 179
Forshall, Rev. Josiah, 35
Fort, Paul (Frank R. Stockton), 213
Fosbery, Ernest, 212
Fosdick, Charles A., 199
Foster, Genevieve, 353
Foster, Theodosia Toll, 211
Fowle and Draper, 113
Fowle, D., 114
Fox, Genevieve, 359
Foxe, John, 66
Foxton, Thomas, 108
France, Anatole, 285
Françoise, 360
Frank, C. W., 282
Franklin, Benjamin, 106, 111, 123
Froelich, Lorenz, 179
Frost, A. B., 344
Fry, W. H., 281, 285
Fuller, S. and J., 118
Furniss, Henry, 208
Fust and Schoeffer, 36

Gág, Flavia, 338, 360
Gág, Wanda, 168, 314
Gaggin, Eva Roe, 353
Gaine, Hugh, 109, 121
Gall, Alice Crew, 323
Galland, Antoine, 107
Gannett, Ruth, 362, 366
Garis, Howard, 291-294
Garis, Lilian, 293
Garland, John, 36
Garlin, Hamlin, 255
Garmendia, Pedro, 338
Garnett, Eve, 339
Garretson, J., 108
Garrett, E. H., 325
Garrett, Helen, 361
Gates, Doris, 347-348
Gatty, Margaret, 183-184, 203, 215
Gay, John, 110
Gay, Zhenya, 337
Gee, John, 341
Geisel, Theodor Seuss, 339
Genlis, Comtesse de S. F. du Crest de Saint Aubin, 126
Geoffrey of Monmouth, 33
Gergely, Tibor, 345
Gibbings, Robert, 341
Girton, James, 130
Godwin, William, 127, 162, 163, 166
Goldsmith, Oliver, 119-120, 121, 218
Goldsmith, Wallace, 325
Goodrich, Samuel Griswold, 169-171
Goose, Elizabeth, 109
Gordon, A. C., 229
Gordon, Charles W., 279
Gordon, Colonel H. R. (Sylvester Ellis), 194
Gordon, Lady Marjorie, 233
Gough, John, 64
Gould, E. J., 201
Goulding, Francis Robert, 184
Grafton, R., 64
Graham, Ennis (Mary Louisa Molesworth), 219
Grahame, Kenneth, 285, 295
Gramatky, Hardie, 346
Grant, Gordon, 297
Graphius, Cornelius, 64
Gray, 113
Gray, Elizabeth Janet (Elizabeth Gray Vining), 349, 356-357
Green, Bartholomew, 71
Green, Benjamin, 104
Green, C., 182
Green, Elizabeth Shippen, 331
Green, Samuel, 71, 72, 74, 103
Green, Timothy, 100, 101, 104, 108, 110, 113
Green, W., 285
Greenaway, Kate, 184, 208, 218-219, 223
Greenwalt, Mary, 347
Gregory, Lady Isabella Augusta (Persse), 279
Grey Owl ("Archie" George Stansfeld Belaney), 333
Grey, Zane, 286-287
Grider, Dorothy, 362
Grifalconi, Ann, 323
Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm, 168, 281, 295
Gringhuis, Dirk, 277
Grinnell, George Bird, 295, 296
Griset, Ernest, 207
Gruelle, Johnny, 298-299
Gruelle, Justin, 299
Gruelle, Worth, 299
Gruger, F. R., 288
Guest, Lady Charlotte, 175

Guiney, Imogen, 216
Gutenberg, Johannes, 36
Guthrie, Thomas Anstey, 222

Haas, Merle, 328
Habberton, John, 216
Hacket, Thomas, 64
Hader, Berta, 321-322, 360
Hader, Elmer, 321-322, 331, 360
Haggard, H. Rider, 226
Haig-Brown, Roderick, 331
Hale, Edward Everett, 202, 216
Hale, Lucretia P., 202, 203, 214, 220
Hale, Sarah Josepha, 169
Hale, Susan, 202
Hall, 113
Hall, Anna G., 348
Hall, David, 106
Hall, H. Putnam, 277
Hall, N. P., 276
Halliwell-Phillipps, James, 164, 177
Hallock, Grace, 314
Hamilton, Arthur (Horatio Alger), 198
Hamilton, Gail (Mary Abigail Dodge), 200, 203
Hamilton, Robert W., 240
Hamman, J., 69
Hancock, John, 73
Handforth, Thomas, 342
Handy, W. C., 338
Hardy, Alice Dale (Stratemeyer), 241
Harkaway, Hal (Stratemeyer), 249
Harris, Benjamin, 66, 103, 121
Harris, Joel Chandler, 221
Harris, John, 105, 161, 162, 163
Harris, Joseph, 106
Hart, Elizabeth Anna, 207
Hart, John, 67
Harte, Bret, 219
Hasselriss, Else, 311
Hasselriss, Malthe, 338
Hauman, George and Doris, 313
Hawes, Charles, 309-310
Hawley, Mabel C. (Stratemeyer), 241
Hawthorne, Captain R. M. (Sylvester Ellis), 195
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 184, 201, 295
Hawthorne, Paul, 282
Hay, Timothy (Margaret Wise Brown), 345
Haywood, Carolyn, 346-347
H. C., 182
Headley, Elizabeth (Betty Cavanna), 363
Heath, Howard, 277
Hegan, Alice Caldwell, 279
Henning, Albin, 296
Henry, David, 115
Henry, Marguerite, 352, 363-364
Henry, O. (William Sydney Porter), 299
Henryson, Robert, 67
Henty, George Alfred, 184, 208-210, 219
Hersholt, Jean, 179
Hewes, Agnes, 336
Heydon, John, 73
Hill, Grace Livingston, 212
Hill, Grace Brooks (Stratemeyer), 242
Hodge, R., 117
Hodges, C. Walter, 223
Hodges, J., 115
Hodgkins, Thomas, 162
Hoffman, Ernest Theodor Amadeus, 233
Hoffman, Heinrich, 180
Hoffmanowa, Clara, 315
Hogan, Inez, 333-334
Holbein, 176
Holcroft, Thomas, 126
Hollar, Wenceslaus, 72
Holling, Holling C., 353
Holling, Lucille, 353
Honoré, Paul, 310
Hood, Tom, 210-211
Hooker, Forrestine, 312
Hoole, Charles, 74
Hope, Ascott R., 233
Hope, Laura Lee (Stratemeyer), 242
Hopkins, Lee Bennett, 323
Hopkins, Livingston, 223
Horne, Richard Henry, 179
Horner, J., Esq., 162
Horsley, J. C., 176
Hough, Emerson, 286
Housman, Laurence, 234
Howard, Velma S., 285
Howells, William Dean, 229
Howitt, Mary, 179, 180-182
Howitt, William, 181
Hubbard, Ralph, 317
Hudson and Goodwin, 126
Hughes, Arthur, 190, 196, 208, 213
Hughes, Langston, 323-324, 338
Hughes, Thomas, 190
Hull, Eleanor, 290
Hunt, H., 184
Hunt, Mabel Leigh, 357
Hunt, Margaret, 168
Huntington, Faye (Theodosia Toll Foster), 211
Hurd, Clement, 344, 345, 347
Hurd, Edith, 345
Hutchinson, D. C., 288
Hutchinson, G. A., 219

Ibsen, Henrik, 295
Ingelow, Jean, 207
Ingersoll, Helen, 282
Ingham, Capt. Frederic (Edward Everett Hale), 202

Ionicus, 280
Ipcar, Dahlov, 345
Irving, Washington, 166, 218, 285, 295
Irwin, Violet, 311

Jackson, H., 65
Jackson, Helen Hunt, 225
Jackson, Jesse, 364
Jacobs, Joseph, 229-230
Jacques, Robin, 179
Jaggard, W., 68
James, M. R., 179
James, Thomas, 180
James, T., 102
James, Will, 312
Jamison, Mrs. Cecilia, 230
Janeway, James, 100
Janvier, Thomas, 230
Jayne, Lieutenant R. H. (Sylvester Ellis), 195
Jefferies, Richard, 223
Jerrold, D., 285
Jessey, Henry, 101
Jewett, Sarah Orne, 216, 250-251
J. G., 105
Joceline, Mrs. Elizabeth, 69
Johnson, Benjamin, 117
Johnson, Clifton, 286
Johnson, Crockett, 364
Johnson, Jacob, 123, 129, 163
Johnson, Joseph, 125
Johnson, Margaret, 317
Johson, Marmaduke, 72
Johnson, Richard, 125
Johnson, Rossiter, 221
Johnson, Samuel, 119
Johnston, Annie Fellows, 251
Jones, Giles, 120
Jones, Griffith, 120
Jones, Harold, 223
Jones, Idwal, 336-337
Jones, Laurian, 332
Judd, Frances K. (Stratemeyer), 245
Judd, Mary C., 228
Judson, Clara Ingram, 348-349

Kaler, James Otis, 222
Kästner, Eric, 317
Katchamakoff, Atanas, 332
Keach, Benjamin, 103, 106
Keats, Ezra Jack, 339
Keats, John, 196
Keene, Carolyn (Stratemeyer), 245
Keigwin, R. P., 179
Keimer, S., 109
Kellogg, Elijah, 205
Kelly, Eric, 314-315
Kelsey, Alice, 359
Kendrew, James, 162
Kennedy, Harry, 276
Kerr, George, 276
Kilner, Dorothy, 123, 126
Kilner, Mary Ann, 124, 126
Kingman, Lee, 359
Kingsley, Charles, 196, 296
Kingston, J., 70
Kingston, W. H. G., 166, 184, 219
Kipling, Rudyard, 214, 233, 234-235, 295
Kirkman, Francis, 101
Kirton, J., 74
Kjelgaard, James, 364
Knatchbull-Hugessen, Edward, 207
Kneeland, S., 110
Kneeland, S. and T. Green, 110
Knight, Eric, 349
Knox, Olive E., 359
Knox, Thomas Wallace, 220-221
Kramer, Frank, 277
Krauss, Ruth, 364
Kredel, Fritz, 351
Kreutzberger, Paul, 74
Kronheim, 164
Kunhardt, Dorothy, 349
Kyle, Anne, 329

Lacote, Y., 344
Lacy, Alexander, 66
LaFontaine, Jean de, 105, 128
LaGallienne, Eva, 179
Lagerlöf, Selma, 285
Lamb, Charles, 163, 201, 229, 285, 295
Lamb, Mary, 163, 229, 285, 295
Lamburn, Richmal Crompton, 302
Lamprey, Louise, 329
Landry, Geoffrey de la Tour, 38
Lane, E. W., 107
Lane, Rose Wilder, 327
Lane, W., 122
Lang, Andrew, 107, 219, 229, 251, 349
Lanier, Albert, G., 214
Lanier, Sidney, 221
Lantz, Paul, 347
Larcom, Lucy, 200, 203, 215
Lardner, Ring, 215
Larsen, Svend, 179
Larsson, Hilma, 329
Larsson, Karl, 329
Lassalle, C. E. (Sylvester Ellis), 195
Lathrop, Amy (Anna Warner), 183
Lathrop, Dorothy, 315, 324, 339
Lathrop, Harriet Mulford S., 222
Lattimore, Eleanor, 322
Lawrence, M., 108
Lawson, Robert, 302, 316, 337, 349, 356
Lawton, Capt. Wilbur (Stratemeyer), 249

L. C., 107
Leaf, Munro, 337, 349
Lear, Edward, 180, 281
Lederer, Charlotte, 361
Ledyard, Addie, 214
Leech, John, 179
Lee-Elliott, Theyre, 331
LeFeuvre, Amy, 235
LeFevre, Roaul, 37
Leigh, Mrs. Dorothy, 69
Leith, Alicia Amy, 227
Lekpreuik, Robert, 67
LeMair, Henriette Willebeek, 299
Lemon, Babette, 338
Lemon, Mark, 182
Lenski, Lois, 350, 364-365
Lenton, Francis, 70
Leofric, 16
LeSieg, Theo. (Theodor Seuss Geisel), 340
L'Estrange, Sir Roger L., 38, 105, 109, 117, 286
Lewees, John (Frank R. Stockton), 213
Lewis, Elizabeth Foreman, 324
Lide, Alice, 317
Lily, John, 64, 70
Lily, William, 64
Lim, Sian-Tek, 361
Lindman, Maj, 324
Lindsay, Norman, 299
Lindsay, Vachel, 315
Linklater, Eric, 359
Lisle, Seward D. (Sylvester Ellis), 195
Littlebury, Isaac, 107
Livingston, Mrs. C. M., 21, 212
Locke, John, 38, 103
Lofting, Hugh, 302
Loman, Helen, 329
London, Jack, 281
Long, Helen Beecher (Stratemeyer), 246
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, 186
Lorenzini, Carlo, 232
Lothrop, Daniel, 216
Lothrop, Dorothy, 319, 324, 339
Love, Catherine, 300
Lovechild, Mrs. (Lady Eleanor Fenn), 124
Lovechild, Solomon (Lady Eleanor Fenn), 124
Lovelace, Maud Hart, 350
Lowell, James Russell, 213
Lownes, H., 70
Lownsberry, Eloise, 324
Lucas, Edward Verrall, 253-254
Lucretius, 14
Lugard, Lady (Flora Louisa Shaw), 219
Lydgate, John, 35

McAlpine, William, 116
Macaulay, James M., 219
MacBride, Roger Lea, 327
McCloskey, Robert, 350
McClung, Nellie, 286
McCormick, Brooks (William Taylor Adams), 188
MacDonald, George, 213, 310
MacDonald, Golden (Margaret Wise Brown), 344
MacDonald, Grenville, 310
McFarlane, W. H., 175
McGraw, Eloise J., 277
MacGregor, Mary, 201
McGuffey, William Holmes, 174-175
Machault, 38
MacKinstry, Elizabeth, 315
MacLeod, Norman, 196
McNeely, Marian Hurd, 315
McNeer, May, 361
Madden, Sir Frederick, 35
Malkus, Alida, 317-318
Malory, Sir Thomas, 38, 221, 295
Mann, Thomas, 70
Marianna (Jacob Abbott), 173
Marriots, I., 102
Marryat, Captain Frederick, 176
Marshall, Bernard G., 301
Marshall, John, 124, 126, 127, 129
Marshall, William, 102
Martin, Dick, 277
Martin, Mel (Stratemeyer), 249
Martin, Sir Theodore, 177
Martineau, Harriet, 178, 295
Masefield, John, 290
Masse, May, 317
Mather, Cotton, 100, 104
Mather, Increase, 104
Mather, Samuel, 104
Mathews, James, 100
Mathiews, Franklin K., 299
Matthews, Thomas (John Rogers), 66
May, Sophie (Rebbecca Clarke), 202-203
Mayhew, Experience, 72
Mayhew, Thomas, 72
Meade, L. T. (Elizabeth Thomasine Meade Smith), 227, 233
Meader, Stephen, 318
Means, Carl, 343
Means, Florence Crannel, 342-343
Meigs, Cornelia, 329-330
Meilan, Mark Anthony, 125
Mein and Fleeming, 69, 114, 120, 122
Melcher, Frederic G., 112
Melville, Herman, 182
Merrill, 124
Merrill, Frank T., 325, 326
Messahala, 35
Metcalf, Suzanne (L. Frank Baum), 277

Metz, Gautier de, 38
Millais, J., 184
Millar, A., 111, 114
Miller, Elizabeth, 316
Millington, Thomas, 68
Milne, A. A., 285, 310
Milton, John, 70, 295
Mitchell, Lucy Sprague, 301
Moe, Jorgen E., 191
Moffat, A. E., 299
Mohan, Kisari, 332
Molesworth, Mary Louisa, 183, 219-220
Molles, Emmy, 337
Monotholieu, Mme. de, 166
Montalba, Anthony R., 177
Montgomery, Florence, 208
Montgomery, Frances Trego, 281-282
Montgomery, L. M., 286
Moodie, Susannah, 184
Moody, Eleazer, 108
Moon, Carl, 312
Moon, Grace, 312
Moore, Anne Carroll, 166, 310-311
Moore, Clement G., 168, 295, 296
More, Hannah, 128-129
Morell, Charles, 122
Morgan, Ike, 276
Morris, William, 201
Morrow, Elizabeth, 318
Mortimer, Ethyl, 255
Moser, James S., 221
Mother Goose, 109, 110
Motte, Benjamin, 109
Moulton, Louise Chandler, 216
Mukerji, Dhan Gopal, 313
Mulford, Stockton, 295, 296
Mulock, Dinah Maria, 215-216
Muller, Billex (Sylvester Ellis), 195
Mulready, William, 162, 176
Munk, Arnold, 313
Munroe, Kirk, 216
Munroe and Francis, 169
Mure, Eleanor, 172
Murray, M. A., 232

Nast, Thomas, 201
Neckham, Alexander, 33
Neill, John R., 276
Nelson, Emile, 277
Nesbit, E. (Ethyl Mortimer), 255-256
Neville, Vera, 350
Newberry, Clare Turley, 350
Newbery, Elizabeth, 123, 124, 128, 161, 162
Newbery, Francis, 123
Newbery, John, 69, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 162, 169
Newbery, Thomas, 66
Newell, Hope, 357
Newell, Peter, 286
Newman, Dorman, 100
Nicholsen, Francis, 66
Nicholsen, William, 254
Nicholson, J., 105
Noble, F. and J., 122
Norcross, Grace, 212
Norton, William, 68
Nurse Lovechild (Eleanor Fenn), 124
Nuyttens, Joseph Pierre, 276, 277
Nycolson, James, 64

Oakes, Nicholas, 71
Ogilby, John, 72
Oliver, Edwin, 227
Ollivant, Alfred, 254
Optic, Oliver (William Taylor Adams), 186-188, 203
Orwin, Thomas, 68
Osborn, J., 112
Osborne, Francis, 73
Osbourne, L., 226
Otis, James (James Otis Kaler), 222
Ouida (Louise de la Ramée), 213
Overton, Henry, 71
Oxley, James MacDonald, 256

Page, Josephine Bruce, 326
Page, Thomas Nelson, 228-229
Paget, Francis Edward, 178
Paine, Albert Bigelow, 254
Pansy (Isabelle Alden), 211-212
Parker, Arthur C., 313
Parker, Catherine Somerville, 251
Parker, Mrs. K. Langloh, 251
Parkhurst, T., 100
Parkman, Francis, Jr., 182
Parley, Peter (Samuel Griswold Goodrich), 169-171
Parrish, Anne, 318
Parrish, Maxfield, 224, 250, 276, 283, 286
Parton, Ethel, 322-323
Patmore, Coventry, 196
Paton, Noel, 196
Patten, Gilbert, 251-253
Patten, William G., 251-253
Pavier, Thomas, 70
Payson, Lt. Howard (Stratemeyer), 249
Peachy, Caroline, 179
Peary, Josephine D., 279
Pease, Howard, 313
Peck, George Wilbur, 224
Pedersen, Thomas Vilhelm, 179
Penkethman, John, 70
Penn, William, 109

Penrose, Margaret (Stratemeyer), 246
Perkins, Lucy Fitch, 290-291
Perrault, Charles, 101, 110, 285
Perrault-Darmancour, Pierre, 110
Peters, Hugh, 71
Petersham, Maude and Miska, 303, 310, 366
Peterson, Caroline, 208
Petyt, Thomas, 64
Phaedrus, 38, 105
Phillips-Wolley, C., 235
Pidal, Ramon Menendey, 319
Pierson, Rev. Abraham, 74
Pilkington, Mrs. (Mary Hopkins Pilkington), 161
Pinchard, Mrs., 128
Piper, Watty (Arnold Munk), 313
Pitz, Henry C., 330, 342, 355
Planché, J. R., 177, 180
Plautus, 67
Pocci, Count, 179
Poe, Edgar Allen, 177
Pogany, Willy, 297
Politi, Leo, 361
Pollock, Mary (Enid Blyton), 303
Ponder, Nathaniel, 102
Poole, J., 128
Porter, Eleanor H., 294
Porter, Gene Stratton (Geneva Stratton Porter), 287
Porter, William Sydney, 299
Pote, J., 110
Potter, Beatrix, 279
Poulsson, Emile, 294
Prang, Louis, 168
Pratt, Charles Stuart, 216
Pratt, Ella Fairman, 216
Preston, Caroline F. (Horatio Alger), 198
Priscian, 15
Pruszyhska, Angela, 314
Punchard, H., 101
Purfoote, Thomas, 67
Putnam, Arthur Lee (Horatio Alger), 197
Pyle, Howard, 214, 222, 224-225
Pyle, Katherine, 230, 278
Pyrnelle, Louise Clarke, 223

Quarles, Francis, 102
Quentell, Peter, 63
Quigley, Margery C., 310
Quiller-Couch, A.-T., 226, 297
Q. Q. (Jane Taylor), 161

Rackham, Arthur, 223, 281, 285, 295, 301
Rainey, W., 233
Ramée, Marie Louise de la, 213
Ramel, Walter (Walter de la Mare), 280
Randolph, Lieutenant J. H. (Sylvester Ellis), 195
Rands, William Brighty, 196, 285
Ransome, Arthur, 319
Raphael, 122, 176
Rauch, Roberta, 344
Rawlings, Marjorie Kinnan, 343
Rawson, Grindal, 71
Raymond, Margaret Thomsen, 331
Reade, Charles, 191
Redman, Emerson (Sylvester Ellis), 195
Reed, Talbot Baines, 219, 228
Reid, Mayne, 203
Reiss, Winold, 296
Rey, H. A., 353-354
Rey, Margaret, 354
Reyher, Becky, 366
Rhodes, Hugh, 37, 65
Rice, Alice Caldwell Hegan, 279
Richards, George, 315
Richards, Henry, 325
Richards, Julia Ward, 325
Richards, Laura E., 325-326
Richardson, Frank, 276
Richardson, J., 103
Richardson, Samuel, 111-112, 122
Ridley, James, 122
Ridley, Nat (Stratemeyer), 249
Riggs, Stafford, 330
Riley, James Whitcomb, 216, 230-231, 297
Ritson, Joseph, 127, 169
Rivers, Earl, 37
Rivington, C. and J. Osborn, 111
Rivington, J. and Ja. Rivington, 111
Roberts, Elizabeth Madox, 319
Robins, Seelin (Sylvester Ellis), 195
Robinson, Charles, 285, 294
Robinson, H., 70
Robinson, Mabel, 39
Robinson, Mary, 285
Robinson, T. H., 285, 294
Robinson, Tom, 343, 350
Robinson, William Heath, 285, 294
Rockwood, Roy (Stratemeyer), 249
Rogers, John, 66, 103
Rogers, Matthew, 103
Rojankovsky, Feodor, 337
Rolleston, Thomas W., 300
Romulus, 38
Roosevelt, Eleanor, 298
Roscoe, Sir William, 163
Rose, Jack M., 342
Rose, Sir Francis, 347
Rossetti, Christina G., 196, 295
Rounds, Glen, 354
Routledge, George, 118
Rourke, Constance, 332

Rufus, William, 16
Ruskin, John, 184, 219, 295
Russell, John, 36

Saint Anselm, 16
Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de, 358
Saint, T., 110, 122
Salten, Felix (Siegmund Salzman), 316
Salzman, Siegmund, 316
Samber, Robert, 110
Sambourne, Linely, 207
Sandburg, Carl, 303
Sare, R., 105
Sauer, Julia, 359
Saunders, Marshall (Margaret Marshall Saunders), 235-236
Sawbridge, T., 105
Sawyer, Ruth, 337, 350
Sayer, Robert, 118
Sayers, Frances Clark, 354
Scheherazade, 107
Schmidt, Sarah, 330
Schoonover, Frank E., 295, 296
Schultz, James Willard, 295-296
Schuyler, Remington, 303
Schwarz, Leiselotte, 223
Scott, Sarah, 298
Scott, Sir Walter, 166-167
Scudder, Horace Elisha, 216
Seager, Francis, 66
Seares, William, 66
Seaton, Walter, 332
Seeger, Elizabeth, 332
Sendak, Maurice, 337
Seredy, Kate, 302, 332, 340
Seton, Ernest Thompson, 254-255
Seuss, Dr. (Theodor Seuss Geisel), 339-340
Sewell, Anna, 217-218
Sewell, Elizabeth, 218
Sewell, Helen, 230, 326
Shakespeare, William, 63, 67, 70, 201
Shannon, Monica, 332
Shaw, Flora, 219
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, 196
Shelton, Thomas, 69
Shepard, E. H., 310
Shepard, Mary, 285, 332
Sherwood, Mrs. (Martha Mary Butt), 164-166
Sherwood, Merriam, 319
Shulevitz, Uri, 319
Shute, Henry Augustus, 280
Sidney, Margaret (Harriet Mulford Stone Lathrop), 216, 222
Sinclair, Catherine, 175
Singh, Reginald Lal, 324
Singmaster, Elsie, 330-331
Skidmore, Hubert, 347
Skinner, Cornelia Otis, 215
Slobodkina, Esphyr, 344, 350
Slobodkin, Louis, 360
Slocum, Rosalie, 344
Smedley, Menella Bute, 207
Smith, E. Boyd, 280, 290, 295
Smith, Gean, 224
Smith, Jessie Willcox, 224, 226, 296-297
Smith, Mrs. E. T. M.,227, 233
Smith, Nora Archibald, 282
Smith, Robert, 66
Smith, Roswell, 214
Smith, Sarah, 206
Snedeker, Caroline, 291
Sneyd, Honora, 130
Snow, Jack, 277
Solomon Lovechild (Eleanor Fenn), 124
Southey, Robert, 172
Sparke, M., 70
Speery, Raymond (Stratemeyer), 249
Spencer, Edmund, 201
Sperry, Armstrong, 348, 350-351
Spotswood and Rice, 128
Sprague, Hosea, 123
Spring, Howard, 351
Spink, Reginald, 179
Spyri, Johanna, 225-226, 296
Standish, Burt L. (G. Patten), 251
Stanley, Lila, 337
Stansby, William, 69
Stansfeld, "Archie" George, 333
Staples, John C., 227
Steele, Chester K. (Stratemeyer), 240
Steele, Flora Annie, 295
Stefansson, Vilhjalmur, 311
Stein, Gertrude, 347
Stein, Harve, 355
Steinhowel, 38
Stephens, Ann S., 195
Stephens, Charles Asbury, 215
Stephens and McKenzie, 125
Stephens, James, 294, 349
Sterne, Emma Gelders, 319
Stevens, Charles, 203
Stevens, W. D., 325
Stevenson, Fanny, 226
Stevenson, Robert Louis, 226, 227, 229, 233, 285, 296, 297, 299
Stockdale, J., 125, 126
Stockton, 127
Stockton, Frank R., 212-213, 286
Stoddard, William Osborn, 231-232
Stokely, Edith, 316
Stong, Philip D., 334
Stoop, W., 72
Stowe, Harriet Beecher, 185
Straparola, 101

Stratemeyer, Edward L. (Stratemeyer Syndicate), 236-249
Strayer, E. Ward (Stratemeyer), 240
Streatfeild, Noel, 340
Stretton, Hesba (Sarah Smith), 205-206
Stroud, 161
Suckley, Margaret, 360
Sugimoto, Chiyono, 315
Sulpitius, Johannes, 35, 70
Summerly, Felix (Sir Henry Cole), 176
Swift, Hildegarde, 326
Swift, Jonathan, 109-110, 295
Swords, T. and J., 74
Symington, Alexander B., 227

Tabart, 126
Tagg, Tommy, 116
Tarkington, Booth, 297
Taunton, 128
Taylor, Ann, 161-162, 219
Taylor, Edgar, 168
Taylor, Jane, 161-162, 219
Taylor, John, 69
Taylor, John Edward, 101
Taylor, Mrs. Cooke, 178
Taylor, W., 108
Teachwell, Mrs. (Lady Eleanor Fenn), 124
Teal, Patricia, 349
Teale, Edwin Way, 359
Teasdale, Sara, 319
Templetown, Lady (Elizabeth Broughton Upton), 130
Tenniel, John, 180, 184, 200
Tennyson, Lord Alfred, 196
Terhune, Albert Payson, 300
Thackery, William M., 178, 188
Tharp, Louise Hall, 361
Theodidactus, Eugenius, 73
Thibault, Jacques Anatole, 285
Thomas, Isaiah, 102, 108, 111, 112, 113, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 169
Thompson, Blanche Jennings, 312
Thompson, Charlotte, 282
Thompson, Daniel Pierce, 175
Thompson, George F., 214
Thompson, Rodney, 296
Thompson, Ruth Plumly, 277
Thompson, S., 100
Thornbury, Walter, 128
Thorndyke, Helen Louise (Stratemeyer), 247
Thumb, Tom, 123
Thurber, James, 360
Thwaite, M. F., 120
Ticklepitcher, Toby, 123
Tietjens, Eunice, 326
Tippett, James, 314
Titian, 176
Titmarsh, M. A. (William Makepeace Thackeray), 188
Tolkien, J. R. R., 340-341
Tompkins, 130
Tonson, J. and J. Watts, 109, 110
Topsell, Edward, 68
Traill, Catherine Parr, 175, 184
Travers, Pamela, 332
Treadgold, Mary, 351
Trease, Geoffrey, 354-355
Trevisa, John, 33
Trimmer, Sarah, 127
Trowbridge, John Townsend, 199-200, 203, 216
Tucker, Charlotte Maria, 191
Tudor, Tasha, 361-362
Tunis, John R., 357
Turner, Elizabeth, 163
T. W., 107
Twain, Mark (Samuel Longhorn Clemens), 217
Twiford, H., 102
Tyndale, William, 63
Tyrwhitt, 35

Udall, Nicholas, 63
Ulrey, Dale, 276
Untermeyer, Louis, 334
Upton, Bertha, 249-250
Upton, Florence, 250
Usher, Hezekiah, 71

Van Dyne, Edith (L. Frank Baum), 277
Van Loon, Hendrik Willem, 301
Van Stockum, Hilda, 343
Varian, George, 295
Vaux, Lawrence, 67
Ver Beck, Frank, 276
Verne, Jules, 213, 219
Vickers, Henry, 196
Vincentius, Bellovacensis, 38
Vining, Elizabeth Gray, 356
Virgil, 15
Von Arnim, Countess, 219
Vorse, Mary Ellen, 333

Wagner, Lauren McGraw, 277
Waley, Arthur, 362
Walker, J., 122
Wallace, Dillon, 383
Walpole, Hugh, 233
Walsh, D., 280
Walt Disney Studios, 344
Walton, Isaac, 229
Ward, Lynd, 316, 361
Warehouse, Sympson, 62
Warner, Anna, 183
Warner, Gertrude Chandler, 311

Warner, Susan, 183
Wa-Sha-Quon-Asin ("Archie" George Stansfeld Belaney), 333
Watkins-Pitchford, Denys James, 355-356
Watson, Henry, 63
Watson, Virginia, 355
Watts, Isaac, 108, 109
Weatherby, Hugh, 362
Webster, Frank (Stratemeyer), 249
Webster, Jean, 294
Webster, Noah, 126
Weems, Mason Locke, 162
Weirdly, Awfly (Charles Robinson), 285
Weisgard, Leonard, 344, 345, 360
Welles, Winifred, 323
Wellons, Blanche, 338
Wells, H. G., 250
West, Jerry (Stratemeyer), 248
West, Roger (Virginia Watson), 355
Weste, Richard, 66
Weston, Christine, 366
Wetherell, Elizabeth (Susan Warner), 183
Weyman, Stanley John, 233-234
Wheeler, Captain (Sylvester Ellis), 195
Wheeler, F. G. (Frances Trego Montgomery), 282
Wheeler, Janet D. (Stratemeyer), 248
Wheeler, Opal, 347
Whistler, Rex, 179
Whitchurch, E., 64, 65
White, Anne Terry, 350
White, Eliza Orne, 230
White, Ruth McEnery, 254
White, Stewart Edward, 303
White, Thomas, 99, 100, 107
White, William Allen, 254, 256
Whitney, Mrs. A. D. T. (Adeline Dutton Train Whitney), 196-197
Whitney, Elinor, 315
Whittier, John Greenleaf, 213, 215
Whittington, Robert, 63
Wiese, Kurt, 316, 323, 329, 334, 343, 344
Wiggin, Kate Douglas, 282-283
Wigglesworth, Michael, 314
Wilde, Oscar, 201, 225, 285
Wilder, Laura Ingalls, 326-327
Wilder, William West (G. Patten), 251
Wiley, Elinor, 215
Wilkin, Eloise, 360
Willem, 37
Williams, Garth, 327, 345
Williamson, Ada C., 298
Willis, Nathaniel, 171
Wilson, Edmund, 215
Wilson & Spence, 126
Winfield, Arthur M. (Stratemeyer), 240, 248, 249
Winfield, Edna (Stratemeyer), 249
Wingate, 102
Winks, J. F., 172
Withals, John, 65
Wither, George, 74
Withington, Elizabeth, 212
325
Wolcott, Elizabeth T., 314
Wolfium, R., 65
Wollstonecraft, Mary, 127
Wood, Samuel, 123, 163
Woods, Nat (Stratemeyer), 249
Woolsey, Sarah Chauncey, 214
Wrenn, Charles L., 288
Wright, Blanche Fisher, 297
Wright, John, 68
Wrigley and Berriman, 124
Wu, Ch'eng-en, 362
Wycliffe, John, 34-35
Wyer, R., 64
Wyeth, N. C., 224, 226, 343
Wyss, Johann David, 166

Yarmolinsky, Avrahm, 347
Yench' i Tiao T'u, 341
Yonge, Charlotte, 177, 182, 185-186, 219
Young and McCulloch, 110
Young, Clarence (Stratemeyer), 249
Young, Egerton Ryerson, 254
Young, Ella, 316
Youngren, Milt, 278

Z (Hannah More), 129
Zwilgmeyer, Dikken, 294

Index of Titles Cited in the Chronology

ABC Bunny (Gág), 314
ABC of Aristotle, The, 35
A.B.C. or holy alphabet, contenyning some plaine lessons . . ., An (Canceller), 67
ABC wyth a Cathechisme, An, 65
Abdallah (Sherwood), 165
Abe Lincoln Grows Up (Sandburg), 303
Abbess of Vlaye, The (Weyman), 234
Abigail Adams (Richards), 326
Abbott, The (Scott), 167
Abraham Lincoln (Coffin), 217
Abraham Lincoln (Daugherty), 345
Abraham Lincoln (d'Aulaire), 346
Abraham Lincoln (Foster), 353
Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson (Stoddard), 231
Abraham Lincoln, the Backwoods Boy (Alger), 197
Abraham Lincoln, Friend of the People (Judson), 349
Abraham Lincoln's World (Foster), 353
Absurd ABC, The (Crane), 201
Abysmal Brute, The (London), 281
Acanthus, 374
Acorn Tree (Angelo), 341
Across India; or, Live Boys in the Far East (Optic), 188
Across Texas (Ellis), 192
Across the Cotton Patch (Credle), 331
Across the Fruited Plains (Means), 342
Across the Years (Porter), 295
Acts and Monuments (Foxe), 66
Actress' Crime, or All For Name and Gold, An (Stratemeyer), 249
Adam and the Golden Cock (Dalgleish), 360
Adam Bede (Eliot), 190
Adam of the Road (Gray), 349, 356
Adela Cathcart (MacDonald), 213
Adéle et Théodore (Genlis), 126
Adella May in Old Mexico (Means), 342
Admiral Christopher Columbus (Judson), 349
Admiral's Caravan, The (Carryl), 227
Adolphus (Flack), 329
Adrift in the City (Alger), 198
Adrift in New York (Alger), 198
Adrift in the Wilds . . . (Ellis), 192
Adrift on the Pacific . . . (Ellis), 194
Adventurer, 390
Adventures of Andres, The (White), 230
Adventures of Andy, The (Bianco), 301
Adventures of a Peg-Top, The (Kilner), 124
Adventures of a Pinchusion, The (Kilner), 124
Adventures of Aristonous, The, 107
Adventures of Billy Bump, The (Parley), 171
Adventures of Billy Bump on the Pacific, The (Parley), 169
Adventures of Billy Topsail, The (Duncan), 284
Adventures of Binkle and Flip, The (Blyton), 303
Adventures of Bob White, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Bobby Bright, The (Optic), 187
Adventures of Bobby Coon, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of a Brownie, The (Mulock), 216
Adventures of Buffalo Bill, The (Cody), 283
Adventures of Buster Bear (Burgess), 289

Adventures of Captain Gulliver, The (Swift), 109
Adventures of Chatterer, the Red Squirrel, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Danny Meadow Mouse, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of David Vane and David Crane, The (Trowbridge), 199
Adventures of Gerard (Doyle), 232
Adventures of Grandfather Frog, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Herr Baby, The (Molesworth), 219
Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, The (Twain), 217
Adventures of Jack and Harry, The (Howitt), 181
Adventures of Jack Ninepins, The (Averill), 337
Adventures of Jamie and Jeannie, The (Child), 178
Adventures of Jerry Muskrat, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Jimmy Skunk, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Joel Pepper, The (Sidney), 222
Adventures of Johnny Chuck, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Monkey, The (Waley), 362
Adventures of Mr. Mocker, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Mr. Pink-Whistle, The (Blyton), 304
Adventures of Mrs. Wishing-To-Be, The (Corkran), 228
Adventures of Old Man Coyote, The (Burgess, 289
Adventures of Old Mr. Toad, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Ol' Mistah Buzzard, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of One Terrance McGrant (Peck), 224
Adventures of Peter Cottontail, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Pinocchio, The (Collodi), 232
Adventures of Pip, The (Blyton), 305
Adventures of Poor Mrs. Quack, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Prickly Porky, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Puffy, The (Crane), 200
Adventures of Reddy Fox, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Sajo and Her Beaver People, The (Grey Owl), 333
Adventures of Sammy Jay, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Scamp (Blyton), 304
Adventures of Seumas Beg, The (Stephens), 294
Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, The (Doyle), 232
Adventures of Telemachus, The (Fénélon), 107
Adventures of the Secret Necklace, The (Blyton), 308
Adventures of the Wishing Chair, The (Blyton), 303
Adventures of Thomas Fox and Pitamakan, The (Schultz), 296
Adventures of Tiddletom (Credle), 331
Adventures of Tom Bombadil, The (Tolkien), 341
Adventures of Tom Sawyer, The (Twain), 217
Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls and a Golliwog, The (Upton), 249
Adventures of Two Youths in the Open Polar Sea (Knox), 221
Adventures of Ulysses, The (Lamb), 163
Adventures of Unc' Billy Possum, The (Burgess), 289
Adventures of Uncle Wiggly, The (Garis), 251
Adventures of Urad, The (Ridley), 122
Adventurous Four (Blyton), 304
Adventurous Four Again (Blyton), 305
Advice to a daughter . . . (Heydon: Theodidactus), 73
Advice to a son (Osborne), 73
Aeditio, 65
Aesop's Fables (Artzybasheff), 327
Aesop's Fables (Jacobs), 229
Aesop's Fables (James), 180
Aesop's Fables (Leaf), 349
Aesop's Fables (Rackham), 295
Aesop's Fables (Richardson, ed.), 111
Aesop's Fables (Robinson), 285
Aesopz Fablz in Tru Ortography (Bullokar), 67
Affecting Story of Jenny Wren, The (Crane), 200
Afloat and Ashore; or The Adventures of Miles Wallingford (Cooper), 167
A for the Ark (Duvoisin), 328
Afraid to Ride (Anderson), 335
African Tidings, 390
African Wonder Tales (Carpenter), 339
After London; or Wild England (Jefferies), 223
After School Hours, 389
After the Rain (Hallock), 314
Afterwhiles (Riley), 231
Agtha's Unknown Way . . . (Pansy), 212
Age of Chivalry, The (Bulfinch), 186
Age of Fable . . ., The (Bulfinch), 186
Agnes (Abbott), 173
A-Going to the Westward (Lenski), 365
"Ahnighito," 279
Aircraft Boys of Lakeport, or Rivals of the Clouds, The (Stratemeyer), 237
A is for Annabelle (Tudor), 361
"Aladdin," 107
Aladdin (Crane), 201
Aladdin & His Wonderful Lamp in Rhyme (Ransome), 319
Alaska Gold Rush, The (McNeer), 361
Alaska in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Albert Dürer revived . . ., 72
Album of Horses (Henry), 363
Alcove, The (Abbott), 173
Alden Among the Indians (Ellis), 194

Alden, the Pony Express Rider . . . (Ellis), 194
Alder Gulch Gold (Schultz), 296
Aldine Garfield Boys' Journal, The, 234, 391
Alexander the Gander (Tudor), 361
Alexander the Great (Abbott), 174
"Ali Baba," 107
Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves (Crane), 200
Alice Adams (Tarkington), 297
Alice-All-by-Herself (Coatsworth), 317
Alice and Thomas and Jane (Bagnold), 332
Alice Ann (Judson), 348
Alice Franklin (Howitt), 181
Alice Learnmont (Mulock), 216
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (Carroll), 108, 200, 203, 285, 295
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (and) Through the Looking Glass (Carroll), 200
Alice's Adventures Underground (Carroll), 200
Alicia (Means), 343
All Aboard; or, Life on the Lake. A Sequel to "The Boat Club" (Optic), 186
All About Horses (Henry), 364
All About the Arctic (Speery), 351
All About the Jungle (Speery), 351
All Adrift; or, The Goldwing Club (Optic), 188
Allah, the God of Islam (Fitch), 360
All-Alone (Bishop), 341
All-American (Tunis), 357
Allan and the Ice Gods (Haggard), 226
Allan Quatermain (Haggard), 226
Allan's Fault (Finley), 204
All Around the Town: The Story of a Boy in New York (Flack), 329
All But Lost (Henty), 208
All By Ourselves (Robinson), 339
Allies Fairy Book (Rackham), 295
All in the Day's Riding (James), 312
All Over Town (Brink), 332
All Sails Set (Speery), 351
All Sorts of Stories Book (Alleyne), 229
All Taut; or, Rigging the Boat (Optic), 188
All the French Fairy Tales (Untermeyer), 334
All the Proprytees of Things (Trevisa), 33
All the Silver Pennies (Thompson), 312
All the Way to Alfriston (Farjeon), 320
All the Ways of Building (Lamprey), 329
All the Year Round, 371
All the Year Round (Aldis), 311
All Thoroughbreds (Anderson), 334
Ail Those Buckles (Gaggin), 353
All Together (Aldis), 311
Alley, The (Estes), 352
Almanac of Twelve Sports, An (Nicholson), 254
Alone in London (Stretton), 206
Along Janet's Road (Dalgleish), 360
Along Laughing Brook (Burgess), 290
Along Sandy Trails (Clark), 352
Along the Inca Highway (Malkus), 318
Alphabet, An (Nicholson), 254
Alphabet of Old Friends, The (Crane), 201
Alphabet People (Lenski), 364
Alphabet Royale . . ., 114
Always Reddy (Henry), 363
Amanda's New School (Brazil), 283
Amarantha Gay, M.D. (Sterne), 319
Amateur Poacher, The (Jeffries), 223
Amazing Journey of David Ingram, The (Kelly), 315
Amazon, The (Speery), 351
Amelia (Cameron), 172
Amelia Jane Again (Blyton), 305
Ameliaranne & the Magic Ring (Farjeon), 321
Ameliaranne's Prize Packet (Farjeon), 321
Ameliaranne's Wash Day (Farjeon), 321
America Begins (Dalgleish), 360
America Forever New (Brewton), 338
American Angler in Australia, An (Grey), 287
American Boy . . ., Youth's Companion, The, 171, 377
American Boy and Open Road, 378
American Boys Afloat (Optic), 188
American Boy's Book of Birds and Brownies of the Woods, The (Beard), 223
American Boys' Book of Bugs, Butterflies and Beetles, The (Beard), 222
American Boys' Book of Signs, Signals and Symbols, The (Beard), 222
American Boys' Book of Sport, The (Beard), 222
American Boy's Book of Wild Animals, The (Beard), 222
American Boy's Handy Book; What To Do and How To Do It, The (Beard), 222
American Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt (Stratemeyer), 236
American Boy's Life of William McKinley (Stratemeyer), 236
American Boy's Magazine, 373
American Child's Pictorial History of the United States, The (Parley), 171
American Claimant, The (Twain), 217
American Cowboy, The (James), 312
American Fairy Tales (Baum), 276
American Girl, 378
American Girl (Tunis), 357
American Girl's Handy Book, The, 222
American Indian Story, The (McNeer), 361
American Negro Poetry (Bontemps), 338
American Newspaper Boy, 378
American Twins of 1812, The (Perkins), 291
American Twins of the American Revolution, The (Perkins), 291
American Way in Sport (Tunis), 357
American Young Folks, 374
American Youth, 376

America's Abraham Lincoln (McNeer), 361
America Sings: Stories and Songs of Our Country's Growing (Carmer), 356
America's Mark Twain (McNeer), 361
Among the Brigands (de Mille), 208
Among the Bushrangers, from "A final reckoning." (Henty), 210
Among the Esquimaux (Ellis), 192
Among the Missing (Optic), 188
Among the Redskins (Ellis), 193
Amusement for Little Girls' Leisure Hours (Elliott), 168
Amy and Her Kitten (Finley), 204
Anchor Man (Jackson), 364
Anderson's Jo (Bruce), 291
And Long Remember: Some Great Americans Who Have Helped Me (Canfield), 298
Andrew Carnegie (Judson), 349
Andrew Jackson (Foster), 353
Andrew Jackson, Frontier Statesman (Judson), 349
Andries (Van Stockum), 343
"Androcles and the Lion," 127
And So to Bed (Anderson), 334
And There Was America (Duvoisin), 328
And To Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street (Seuss), 339
Andy and the Lion (Daugherty), 345
Andy Buckram's Tin Men (Brink), 333
Andy Grant's Pluck (Alger), 198
An Exciting Term (Brazil), 283
Angelino and the Barefoot Saint (Angelo), 341
Angel in the Woods (Lathrop), 324
Angelo, the Naughty One (Garrett), 361
Angels' Alphabet, The (Van Stockum), 343
Angel Unawares (Howitt), 181
Angus and the Cat (Flack), 329
Angus and the Ducks (Flack), 329
Angus Lost (Flack), 329
Animal Book, The (Blyton), 303
Animal Fairy Tales (Baum), 276
Animal Heroes (Seton), 255
Animals' Conference, The (Kästner), 317
Animals Everywhere (d'Aulaire), 346
Animals for Me (Lenski), 365
Animals of the Bible (Fish), 324, 339
Animal Stories (de la Mare), 280
Animal Stories (Burgess), 290
Animal Story Book, The (Lang), 229
Animal Tales (Blyton), 369
Animal Tales from the Old North State (Hogan), 333
Annabel, A Novel for Young Folks (Baum), 277
Annadale (Finley), 204
Ann Frances (White), 230
Anna Hand, the Meddlesome Girl (Finley), 204
Annaluise and Anton (Kästner), 317
Anne of Avonlea (Montgomery), 286
Anne of Green Gables (Montgomery), 286
Anne of Ingleside (Montgomery), 286
Anne of the Island (Montgomery), 286
Anne of Windy Poplars (Montgomery), 286
Anne's House of Dreams (Montgomery), 286
Anne's Terrible Good Nature . . . (Lucas), 254
Annie and Jack in London (Crane), 200
Annie Pat and Eddie (Haywood), 347
Ann's Surprising Summer (Allee), 320
Ann Veronica (Wells), 250
Another Book of Verse for Children (Lucas), 254
Another Brownie Book (Cox), 228
Another Here and Now Storybook (Mitchell), 301
Another Letter from Catherine Sinclair . . . (Sinclair), 175
Another Man o' War (Anderson), 335
Another Tongue brought in, to Confess the Great Savior of the World. Or, Some Communications of Christianity, Put into a Tongue used among the Iroquois Indians, in America . . . (Mather), 104
Anthology with Comments (Gray), 356
An Undivided Union (Adams), 188
Anybody at Home? (Rey), 354
Any Spring (Aldis), 311
Anything Can Happen on the River (Brink), 332
Apache Devil (Burroughs), 284
Apache Gold (Altsheler), 288
Apauk, Caller of Buffalo (Schultz), 295
Apple and the Arrow, The (Buff), 356
Apple Gathering, The (Abbott), 173
Apple Pie, A (Greenaway), 219
Apples of gold for young men and women . . . (Brookes), 73
Apple Tree, The (Bianco), 301
Appley Dapply's Nursery Rhymes (Potter), 279
Apprentice of Florence (Kyle), 329
Apprentice's Companion, The (Crouch), 102
April Baby's Book of Tunes with the Story of How They Came to Be Written, The (Von Arnim), 219
April's Kittens (Newberry), 350
Arabella and Her Aunts (Lenski), 365
Arabian Nights (Wiggin and Smith), 283
Arabian Nights Entertainments (Lang), 229
Arabian Nights Entertainments, The (Scheherazade), 107
Arabian Nights: Tales of Wonder and Magnificence, The (Colum), 297
Araminta (Evans), 333
Araminta's Goat (Evans), 333
Arctic Adventures (Kingston), 184
Argentina in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Ariadne and the Bull (Farjeon), 321
Arithmetic Can Be Fun (Leaf), 337

Arizona Ames (Grey), 287
Arkansas Bear, The (Paine), 254
Armed with Courage (McNeer), 361
Armourer's Prentices, The (Yonge), 186
Armstrongs, The (Richards), 325
Around the Caribbean (Burglon), 323
Around the House (Greenaway), 219
Around the Seasons (Farjeon), 321
Around the World in Eighty Days (Verne), 213
Around the Year (Tudor), 362
Arrow of Teemay, The (Moon), 312
Ars Grammatica (Donatus), 15
Ars Minor (Donatus), 15
Arthur and Squirrel (Spyri), 225
Arthur Helmuth (Ellis), 192
Artist-Wife and Other Tales, The (Howitt), 181
Art of Arithmetick, The, 113
Art of Making Money, The (Franklin), 123
Art of Poetry, The, 113
Art of Poetry on a New Plan . . ., The, 119
Art of Rhetorick, The, 113
Art of Writing, The, 113
Arts, The (Van Loon), 301
Arzoomund (Sherwood), 165
Asa Holmes (Johnston), 251
Asbury Twins, The (May), 203
Asiatic Breezes; or, Students on the Wing (Optic), 188
Asiatic Princess (Pilkington), 161
As in a Mirror (Pansy), 212
Ask Mr. Bear (Flack), 329
Association Boys: A Bi-Monthly Magazine, 377
Assorted Sisters (Means), 342
As the Crow Flies (Meigs), 330
As the Goose Flies (Pyle), 278
Astonishing Ladder and Other Stories, The (Blyton), 306
At Appletree Farm (Blyton), 304
At Aboukir and Acre; A Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt (Henty), 210
At Agincourt; A Tale of the White Hoods of Paris (Henty), 210
At Home Stories (Pansy), 212
Atalanta, 227, 389
Atlantic Monthly, 216
At Our House (Lenski), 365
At Paddy Beaver's Pond; A Book of Nature Stories (Burgess), 290
At Seaside Cottage (Blyton), 305
At School with Rachel (Brazil), 283
At Smiling Pool; A Book of Nature Stories (Burgess), 290
At That Time (Lawson), 349
At the Back O' Ben Dee (B.B.), 356
At the Back of the North Wind (MacDonald), 213
At the Earth's Core (Burroughs), 284
At the End of Nowhere (Means), 342
At the Fall of Montreal, or A Soldier Boy's Final Victory (Stratemeyer), 237
At the Fall of Port Arthur, or A Young American in the Japanese Navy (Stratemeyer), 238
At the Foot of the Rainbow (Porter), 287
At the Front (Optic), 188
At the Point of the Bayonet; A Tale of the Mahratta War (Henty), 210
At the Sign of the Golden Compass (Kelly), 315
At the Sign of the Heroes (Meigs), 330
Au Clair de la Lune, and Other French Nursery Songs (Rey), 353
Audubon (Rourke), 332
August and Elvie (Abbott), 174
Augustus Caesar's World (Foster), 353
Auno and Tauno (Henry), 363
Aunt Becky Began It (Montgomery), 286
Aunt Charlotte's Stories of American History (Yonge), 186
Aunt Charlotte's Stories of Bible History for Young Disciples (Yonge), 186
Aunt Flora (Coatsworth), 317
Aunt Hannah (Pansy), 212
Aunt Hetty's Fowls (Finley), 205
Aunt Jane's Nieces (Baum), 277
Aunt Jane's Nieces Abroad (Baum), 277
Aunt Jane's Nieces and Uncle John (Baum), 277
Aunt Jane's Nieces at Millville (Baum), 277
Aunt Jane's Nieces at Work (Baum), 277
Aunt Jane's Nieces in the Red Cross (Baum), 277
Aunt Jane's Nieces in Society (Baum), 277
Aunt Jane's Nieces on Vacation (Baum), 277
Aunt Jane's Nieces on the Ranch (Baum), 277
Aunt Jane's Nieces Out West (Baum), 277
Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag (Alcott), 206
Aunt Judy's Letters (Gatty), 183
Aunt Judy's Magazine, 183, 200, 203, 215, 385
Aunt Judy's Tales (Gatty), 183
Aunt Liza's Hero, and Other Stories (Johnston), 251
Aunt Madge's Story (May), 203
Aunt Margaret (Abbott), 173
Aunt Ruth (Finley), 204
Aunt Sally's Friends in Fur (Burgess), 290
Australia in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Australian Legendary Tales (Parker), 251
Authorized Version of the Bible, 63, 68
Author's Daughter, The (Howitt), 181
Autobiography of a Handkerchief (Cooper), 167
Autocrat of the Nursery, The (Meade), 233
Automobile Boys of Lakeport, or a Run for Fun and Fame, The (Stratemeyer), 237
"A Visit at Homely Hall," 127
"A was an apple-pie," 112
"A was an Archer," 107
Away Goes Jonathan Wheeler (Flack), 329
Away Goes Sally (Coatsworth), 317

Away Goes Sooty (Blyton), 308
Away to sea (Meader), 318
Ayah and the Lady (Sherwood), 164
Ayesha (Haggard), 226
Aztec Jack (Patten), 251
Aztec Treasure-House, The (Janvier), 230

"B" is for Betsy (Haywood), 346
"Baa Baa, Black Sheep", 112
Babar and Father Christmas (de Brunhoff), 328
Babar and the Professor (de Brunhoff), 328
Babar at Home (de Brunhoff), 328
Babar the King (de Brunhoff), 328
Baber's ABC (de Brunhoff), 328
Babar's Cousin, That Rascal Arthur (de Brunhoff), 328
Babar's French Lessons (de Brunhoff), 328
Babar's Friend Zephir (de Brunhoff), 328
Babar's Travels (de Brunhoff), 328
The Babee's Book, 36, 37
Babes in Birdland (Baum), 276
Babes in the Wood (Caldecott), 218
Babes in the Wood . . . (Sherwood), 165
"Babes in the Wood," 68
Babette (Newberry), 350
Baby and the Doll, The (Cameron), 171
Baby Animal Stories (Burgess), 290
Baby Animals (Brown), 344
Baby Car (Lenski), 365
Baby Days (Dodge), 201
Baby Island (Brink), 332
Babyland (1876-1898), 374
Babyland (1909-1915), 393
Baby Pitcher's Trials (May), 203
Baby Possum's Queer Voyage (Burgess), 289
Baby's Birthday Book (Greenaway), 219
Baby's Bouquet, The (Crane), 201
Baby's Holiday, The (Elliott), 168
Baby's Opera . . ., The (Crane), 201
Baby's Own Aesop . . ., The (Crane), 201
Baby's Own Alphabet, The (Crane), 201
Baby's Pictorial, 392
Baby World (Dodge), 201
BAC (sic) bothe in Latyn and in Englysshe, The, 64
Back Seat Driver (Robinson), 339
Backsheesh! or, Life and Adventures in the Orient (Knox), 220
Back To Billabong (Bruce), 291
Back to School with Betsy (Haywood), 346
Back To the Stone Age (Burroughs), 284
Backward Day (Krauss), 364
Backwoods of Canada, The (Traill), 175
Bad Child's Book of Beasts, The (Belloc), 250
Bad Little Duckhunter, The (Brown), 345
Bad Little Monkey (Blyton), 305
Bag of Diamonds, The (Fenn), 204
Bag of Nuts Ready Cracked, A, 123
Bahamas in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Bairns' Annual, 389
Bairns' Budget, 395
Ballad Book (Allingham), 208
Ballad of Tangle Street, The (Bacon), 313
Ballad of William Sycamore, The (Benét), 327
Ballads and Other Poems (Howitt), 181
Ballads and Poems, 1915-1930 (Benét), 327
Ballantyne's Miscellany, 190, 385
Ballet Shoes (Streatfeild), 340
Balloon Travels of Robert Merry and His Young Friends, The (Parley), 171
Bambi (Salten), 316
Bambi's Children (Salten), 316
Bamboo, the Grass Tree (Speery), 351
Bandit Jim Crow (Baum), 277
Bandit of Hell's Bend, The (Burroughs), 284
Bannertail (Seton), 255
Baptist Children's Magazine, 172, 382
Baptist Sabbath Scholar's Reward, 382
Baptist Union, 376
Baptist Youth's Magazine, 172
Barberry Bush, The (Coolidge), 214
"Barefoot Boy with Cheeks of Tan," 250
Barkis (Newberry), 350
Barnaby Lee (Bennett), 253
Baron's Hostage, The (Trease), 355
Barry and Daughter (Caudill), 358
Bartholomew and the Oobleck (Seuss), 339
Bartleby the Scrivener (Melville), 182
Bashful Fifteen (Meade), 233
Basil Everman (Singmaster), 330
Bathmendi, a Persian Tale (Jackson), 225
Bat, the Story of a Bull Terrier (Meader), 318
Battery and the Boiler, The (Ballantyne), 189
Battledores, 113
Battle of New York, The (Stoddard), 231
Battles with the Sea . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Baum's American Fairy Tales; Stories of Astonishing Adventures of American Boys and Girls with the Fairies of their Native Land (Baum), 276
Baum's Own Book for Children; Stories and Verses from the Famous Oz Books (Baum), 276
Bay of Diamonds, The (Fenn), 204
Bayou Boy (Lattimore), 322
Bayou Suzette (Lenski), 365
B.B., The, 391
Beachcomber Boy (Lattimore), 322
Bear and Forbear; or The Young Skipper of Lake Ucayga (Optic), 187
Bear Club (Clark), 352
Bear Hunt, The (Garis), 293
Bear Is a Bear, A (Hogan), 334
Bear Party (DuBois), 348

Bears (Krauss), 364
Bears and Dacoits, and Other Stories (Henty), 210
Bears on Hemlock Mountain, The (Dalgleish), 360
Bear Twins (Hogan), 333
Bear Ye One Another's Burthens (More), 128
Beast, Bird and Fish, An Animal Alphabet (Morrow), 318
Beast Called an Elephant, A (Stong), 334
Beast of Tarzan (Burroughs), 284
Beautiful Joe (Saunders), 235
Beautiful Joe's Paradise (Saunders), 236
"Beauty and the Beast," 101, 116
Beauty and the Beast (Crane), 201
Beauty and the Beast (Richards), 325
Beauty and the Beast (Summerly), 176
Beauty and the Monster (Genlis), 126
Beauty But Skin Deep (Elliott), 168
Beaver Business (Rounds), 354
Be Brave, Little Noddy! (Blyton), 309
Because of Her Love, or The Mystery of a Spell (Stratemeyer), 249
Beckoning Road (Snedeker), 291
Becky and the Bandit (Gates), 348
Becky's Birthday (Tudor), 362
Bee, 370
Beechcraft (Yonge), 186
Beechcraft at Rockstone (Yonge), 186
Beechnut (Abbott), 173
Beech Tree, The (Buck), 358
Bee-Hive Cottage (Cameron), 172
Bee Man of Orn, The (Stockton), 213
Beepy Marlowe of Charles Town (Gray), 356
Beetles (Bronson), 344
Beeton's Boy's Own Magazine, 390
Befo' de War (Page), 229
Before the Bugle (Anderson), 335
Before the Dawn (Altsheler), 288
Beginning of Wisdom, The (Benét), 327
Behind the Dark Window Shade (Slobodkina), 350
Behind the Ranges (Meader), 318
Being An American Can Be Fun (Leaf), 337
Belgian Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Belinda of the Red Cross (Stratemeyer), 240
Bell Family, The (Streatfeild), 340
Bells and Grass (de la Mare), 280
Bells for a Chinese Donkey (Lattimore), 322
Bells of Bleeker Street, The (Angelo), 341
Beloved Belindy (Gruelle), 298
Beloved Tales (Untermeyer), 334
Belshazzar (Haggard), 226
Be Merry and Wise, 127
Ben and Me (Lawson), 349
Ben Bruce (Alger), 198
Bend in the Road, A (Raymond), 331
Beneath the Crimson Brier Bush (Stratemeyer), 245
Beneath the Sea (Fenn), 204
Benjamin Franklin (d'Aulaire), 346
Benjamin Franklin (Judson), 349
Benjamin West and His Cat Grimalkin (Henry), 363
Benjie's Hat (Hunt), 357
Benjy and Others (Blyton), 308
Ben Logan's Triumph (Alger), 198
Bennett Malin (Singmaster), 331
Ben the Luggage Boy (Alger), 197
Benny and His Penny (Lenski), 365
Benny and the Princess (Blyton), 307
Benny Uncovers a Mystery (Warner), 311
Ben Oakman (Patten), 253
Ben Pepper (Sidney), 222
Ben the Bullfinch (B.B.), 356
Ben's Nugget (Alger), 197
Bent Is the Bow (Trease), 355
Beowulf, 15
Beric the Briton: A Story of the Roman Invasion (Henty), 209
Bermuda in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Bernard Brooks' Adventures (Alger), 198
Bernie's White Chicken (and) The Diamond Braclet (Pansy), 211
Berries in the Scoop (Lenski), 365
Berta and Elmer Hader's Picture Book of Mother Goose (Hader), 321
Bert Bunker (Ellis), 195
Bertha's Christmas Vision (Alger), 197
Bertie's Escapade (Grahame), 286
Bessie Lang (Corkran), 227
Best Christmas, The (Kingman), 359
Bestiaries, 33
Best-Loved Doll, The (Caudill), 358
Best of Hamburgs, The (Baum), 276
Best Short Stories for Children (Kelly), 315
Betsy and Billy (Haywood), 346
Betsy and Joe (Lovelace), 350
Betsy and Mr. Kilpatrick (Haywood), 347
Betsy and Tacy Go Downtown (Lovelace), 350
Betsy and Tacy Go Over the Big Hill (Lovelace), 350
Betsy and the Boys (Haywood), 346
Betsy and the Circus (Haywood), 346
Betsy and the Great World (Lovelace), 350
Betsy in Spite of Herself (Lovelace), 350
Betsy's Busy Summer (Haywood), 346
Betsy's Little Star (Haywood), 346
Betsy's Napoleon (Eaton), 342
Betsy's Wedding (Lovelace), 350
Betsy's Winterhouse (Haywood), 347
Betsy-Tacy (Lovelace), 350
Betsy, Tacy and Tib (Lovelace), 350
Betsy Was a Junior (Lovelace), 350

Betty Brown, the St. Giles Orange Girl (More), 129
Betty Gordon and Her School Chums (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon and the Hale Twins (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon and the Lost Pearls (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon and the Mystery Girl (Stratemeyer), 241
Betty Gordon at Boarding School (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon at Mountain Camp (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon at Mystery Farm (Stratemeyer), 241
Betty Gordon at Ocean Park (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon at Pramble Farm (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon at Rainbow Ranch (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon in Mexican Wilds (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon on the Campus (Stratemeyer), 240
Betty Gordon on No-Trail Island (Stratemeyer), 241
Betty Leicester (Jewett), 251
Betty Leicester's Christmas (Jewett), 251
Betty Page (Finley), 204
Betty's Paper, 394
Betty Zane (Grey), 287
Between Boer and Briton, or Two Boys' Adventures in South Africa (Stratemeyer), 236
Between Two Schools (Avery), 234
Bevis (Jeffries), 223
Bevis of Hampton, 62
Beyond the Blue Mountains (Meade), 233
Beyond the Old Frontier (Grinnell), 296
Bhimsa, the Dancing Bear (Weston), 366
Bible Picture Letter, A (Sinclair), 175
Bible Rhymes, 129
Bible Society Gleanings for the Young, 390
Bicycle Ben (Patten), 252
Bicycle Mystery (Warner), 311
Biding His Time (Trowbridge), 199
Bidpai (Harris), 106
Big and Little Creatures (Untermeyer), 334
Big Book of Nursery Rhymes (Jerrold), 285
Big Brother (Johnston), 251
Big Dog, Little Dog (Brown), 334
Big Doin's On Razor Back Ridge (Credle), 331
Big Enough (James), 312
Bigger and Bigger (Hogan), 333
Big Green Umbrella, The (Coatsworth), 317
Big Little Davy (Lenski), 365
Big Noddy Book, The (Blyton), 307
Big Ones, The (Hogan), 334
Big Otter (Ballantyne), 190
Big Red (Anderson), 334
Big Red (Kjelgaard), 364
Big Red Barn (Brown), 345
Big Six, The (Ransome), 319
Big Snow, The (Hader), 321
Big Thornton Burgess Story-Book, The (Burgess), 290
Big Tree, The (Buff), 356
Big Tree of Bunlahy (Colum), 297
Big Wave, The (Buck), 357
Big World and Little House (Krauss), 364
Bikey, the Skicycle and Other Tales of Jimmieboy (Bangs), 232
Billabong Adventures (Bruce), 291
Billabong Gold (Bruce), 291
Billabong Riders (Bruce), 291
Billabong's Luck (Bruce), 291
Bill Bruce of Harvard (Patten), 253
Billie Bradley and Her Classmates (Stratemeyer), 248
Billie Bradley and Her Inheritance (Stratemeyer), 248
Billie Bradley and The School Mystery (Stratemeyer), 248
Billie Bradley at Sun Dial Lodge (Stratemeyer), 248
Billie Bradley at Three Towers Hall (Stratemeyer), 248
Billie Bradley at Treasure Cove (Stratemeyer), 248
Billie Bradley at Twin Lakes (Stratemeyer), 248
Billie Bradley on Lighthouse Island (Stratemeyer), 248
Billie Bradley Winning the Trophy (Stratemeyer), 248
Bill of Billabong (Bruce), 291
Billow and the Rock (Martineau), 178
Bill the Minder (Robinson), 294
Billie (Slobodkina), 350
Billy (Seton), 255
Billy and Betty at the Seaside (Blyton), 304
Billy and Blaze (Anderson), 334
Billy, and Other Stories from Wild Animal Ways (Seton), 255
Billy Barnicoat (MacDonald), 310
Billy Bobtails (Blyton), 303
Billy Boy (Chase), 358
Billy Butter (Hader), 322
Billy Button's Butter'd Biscuit (Hunt), 357
Billy Mink (Burgess), 289
Billy Robin and His Neighbors (Judson), 348
Billy's Picture (Rey), 354
Billy the Barber (Kunhardt), 349
Billy Whiskers (Montgomery), 281
Billy Whiskers' Adventures (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers At Home (Montgomery), 282

Billy Whiskers At the Circus (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers' Friends (Montgomery), 281
Billy Whiskers' Frolics (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers' Grandchildren (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers in an Aeroplane (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers in Camp (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers in Mischief (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers in Panama (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers in the Movies (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers in the South (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers, Jr. (Montgomery), 281
Billy Whiskers, Jr. and His Chums (Montgomery), 281
Billy Whiskers Kidnapped (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers' Kids (Montgomery), 281
Billy Whiskers Out for Fun (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers' Pranks (Montgomery), 282
Billy Whiskers' Travels (Montgomery), 282
Bimbi Stories for Children (Ouida), 213
Bimbo and Blackie Go Camping (Blyton), 308
Bimbo and Topsy (Blyton), 304
Binkey the Skicycle (Bangs), 232
Biographical Sketches of Great and Good Men (Child), 178
Biographies of Good Women (Yonge), 185
Biography for Boys (Pilkington), 161
Biography for Girls (Pilkington), 161
Biography Illustrated (Sherwood), 165
Biography of a Grizzly (Seton), 255
Biography of a Silver Fox, The (Seton), 255
Biography of an Arctic Fox (Seton), 255
Birch-Bark Roll of the Outdoor Life, The (Seton), 255
Birds and Flowers (Howitt), 180
Birds at Home (Henry), 363
Birds' Christmas Carol, The (Wiggin), 282
Birds' Christmas Carol (a play) (Wiggin & Ingersoll), 282
Birds In the Bush (Hallock), 314
Bird's Nest, The (Elliott), 168
Birds of the Bible (Porter), 287
Bird Song (Lattimore), 322
Birds You Should Know (Burgess), 289
Bird Woman . . . (Schultz), 295
Birthday: A Christmas Sketch, The (LeFeuvre), 235
Birthday Candles Burning Bright (Brewton), 338
Birthday Gift, A (Howitt), 181
Birthday-Gift, The (Templetown), 130
Birthday Kitten, The (Blyton), 309
Birthday Party (Krauss), 364
Birthday Party. A Story for Little Folks, The (Optic), 187
Birthdays of Freedom (Foster), 353
Bit of Rough Road (LeFeuvre), 235
Bits for Boys, 391
Bitter Forfeit (Robinson), 399
Bittern's Nest, The (Lattimore), 322
Bivouac and Battle (Optic), 187
Black and White Lamb (Hogan), 333
Black Arrow, The (Stevenson), 226
Black Arrowhead, The (Snedeker), 291
Black Banner Abroad (Trease), 355
Black Bay and Chestnut (Anderson), 334
Black Bayou (Jones), 337
Black Beauty (Sewell), 217
Blackbird, the Parrot and the Cat, The (Howitt), 181
Black Blood (Fenn), 204
Black Buccaneer, The (Meader), 318
Black Bunnies (Robinson), 285
Black Doctor, The (Doyle), 233
Black Doggies (Robinson), 285
Black-Eyed Puppy, The (Pyle), 278
Black Falcon (Knox), 359
Black Falcon (Speery), 351
Blackfeet Indian Stories (Grinnell), 296
Blackfeet Tales of Glacier National Park (Schultz), 295
Black Folk tales: Retold from the Haussa of Northern Nigeria, West Africa (Berry), 327
Blackfoot Lodge Tales (Grinnell), 296
Black Fox, The (Fenn), 204
Black Fox of Lorne (de Angeli), 336
Black Giles the Poacher (More), 128
Black Gold (Henry), 364
Black Gold (Terhune), 300
Black Is My Truelove's Hair (Roberts), 319
Black Ivory (Ballantyne), 189
Black Mesa (Grey), 287
Black Night, Red Morning (Trease), 355
Black Partridge; or, The Fall of Fort Dearborn (Ellis), 193, 195
Black Prince, The (More), 129
Black Sambos (Robinson), 285
Blacksmith of Vilno (Kelly), 314
Black Stallion, The (Farley), 352
Black Stallion and Flame (Farley), 353
Black Stallion and Satan (Farley), 353
Black Stallion Challenged, The (Farley), 353
Black Stallion Returns (Farley), 353
Black Stallion Revolts (Farley), 353
Black Stallion's Courage (Farley), 353
Black Stallion's Filly (Farley), 353
Black Stallion's Ghost (Farley), 353
Black Stallion's Mystery (Farley), 353
Black Stallion's Sulky Colt (Farley), 353
Black Steve, or The Strange Warning (Finley), 204
Black Tanker (Pease), 313
Black Thunder (Bontemps), 338

Black Wolf, The (Beard), 223
Black Wolf Pack, The (Beard), 223
Blacky the Crow (Burgess), 289
Blaze and the Forest Fire (Anderson), 334
Blaze and the Gray Spotted Pony (Anderson), 335
Blaze and the Gypsies (Anderson), 335
Blaze and the Indian Cave (Anderson), 335
Blaze and the Lost Quarry (Anderson), 335
Blaze and the Mountain Lion (Anderson), 335
Blaze and the Thunderbolt (Anderson), 335
Blazed Trail, The (White), 303
Blaze Finds Forgotten Roads (Anderson), 335
Blaze Finds the Trail (Anderson), 334
Blaze Shows the Way (Anderson), 335
Blazing Arrow . . . (Ellis), 193
Blind Child, The (Pinchard), 128
Blind Colt, The (Rounds), 354
Blind Man, The . . . (Sherwood), 165
Blood Bay Colt (Farley), 253
Blossoms of Morality, 125
Blot: Little City Cat, The (Crawford), 341
A Blow for Liberty (Meader), 318
Blue and Red, or the Discontented Lobster (Ewing), 215
Blue Aunt, The (White), 230
"Blue-Backed Speller," 126
Blue Bay Mystery, The (Warner), 311
Bluebeard (Crane), 201
"Blue Beard," 110, 179
Blue Beard (Bayley), 179
Blue-Bell; or, Tales and Fables, The (Turner), 163
Bluebell Story Book, The (Blyton), 306
Blueberries for Sal (McCloskey), 350
Blueberry Corners (Lenski), 365
Blue-Berrying (Abbott), 173
Blueberry Mountain (Meader), 318
"The Blue Bird," 106
Blue Bird, 394
Blue Canyon Horse (Clark), 352
Blue Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Blue Jackets (Fenn), 204
Blue Lights; or, Hot Work in the Soudan (Ballantyne), 190
Blue Red: or, the Discontented Lobster . . . (Ewing), 215
Blue Ribbon Stories (Robinson), 339
Blue Ridge Billy (Lenski), 365
Blue Spring Farm (Bishop), 341
Blue Story Book (Blyton), 304
Blue Teapot, Sandy Cove Stories, The (Dalgleish), 360
Blue Willow (Gates), 347
Blythe Girls: Helen, Margy and Rose, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Helen's Strange Boarder, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Helen's Wonderful Mistake, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Margy's Mysterious Visitor, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Margy's Queer Inheritance, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Margy's Secret Mission, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Rose's Great Problem, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Rose's Hidden Talent, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Rose's Odd Discovery, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Snowbound in Camp, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: The Disappearance of Helen, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Blythe Girls: Three on Vacation, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Boat Builder: The Story of Robert Fulton (Judson), 348
Boat Club . . ., The (Optic), 186
Boat Club Boys, The (Stratemeyer), 237
Boats and Bridges (Mitchell), 301
Boats on the River (Flack), 329
Bobbsey Twins, The (Hope: Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins' Adventures with Baby May, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and Baby Mary, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Big River Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Cedar Camp Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Circus Surprise, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the County Fair Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Doodlebug Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Four Leaf Clover, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Goldfish Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Greek Hat Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Horseshoe Riddle, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and their Schoolmates, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and The Mystery at Snow Lodge, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Secret of Candy Castle, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and the Smokey Mountain, The (Stratemeyer), 244

Bobbsey Twins and the Talking Fox Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins and Their Camel Adventure, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At Big Bear Pond, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At Cedar Camp, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At Cherry Corners, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At Cloverbank, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At Home, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins At Indian Hollow, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins at Lighthouse Point, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At London Tower, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At Meadow Brook, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins At Mystery Mansion, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins at Pilgrim Rock, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At School, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins At Snow Lodge, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins At Spruce Lake, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At Sugar Maple Hill, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At the Circus, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At the County Fair, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins At the Ice Carnival, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At the Seashore, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins at Whitesail Harbor, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins At Windmill Cottage, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Big Adventure at Home, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins Camping Out, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Forest Adventure, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in a Great City, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins in a Radio Play, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in Echo Valley, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in Eskimo Land, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in Mexico, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in Rainbow Valley, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in the Country, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins in the Great West, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in the Land of Cotton, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in the Mystery Cave, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in Tulip Land, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in Volcano Island, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins in Washington, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins Keeping House, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Mystery at Meadowbrook, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Mystery of the King's Puppet, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Mystery on the Deep Blue Sea, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins of Lakeport, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins on a Bicycle Trip, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins on a Houseboat, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins on Blueberry Island, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins on a Ranch, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins on an Airplane, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins on the Deep Blue Sea, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins on the Pony Trail, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins or Merry Days Indoors and Out, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Bobbsey Twins' Own Little Ferryboat, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Own Little Railroad, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins: The Red, White and Blue Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Search for the Green Rooster, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Search in The Great City, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins Solve a Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 243

Bobbsey Twins' Toy Shop, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins Treasure Hunting, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Visit to the Great West, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bobbsey Twins' Wonderful Secret, The (Stratemeyer), 243
Bob Burton (Alger), 197
Bobby Coon's Mistake (Burgess), 290
Bobby's Wolf (Pansy), 212
Bobcat (Anderson), 334
Bobs (Blyton), 308
Bob, Son of Battle (Ollivant), 254
Bob, the Photographer, or A Hero In Spite of Himself (Stratemeyer), 240
Bodley Grandchildren and Their Journey in Holland, The (Scudder), 216
Bodleys Afoot, The (Scudder), 216
Bodleys on Wheels, The (Scudder), 216
Bodleys on Wheels, and the Bodleys Afoot, The (Scudder), 216
Bodleys Telling Stories, The (Scudder), 216
Boke of Curtasye, The, 36
Boke of Demaundes, of the Scyence of Phylosophye and Astronomye . . ., The, 64
Boke of Nurture; or School of Good Manners . . ., The (Rhodes), 35, 65
Bold Dragoon and Other Ghostly Tales by Washington Irving, The (Moore), 311
Bolivar (Gvatmatky), 346
Boll Weevil (Rounds), 354
Boltwood of Yale (Patten), 253
Bom and the Clown (Blyton), 309
Bom and the Rainbow (Blyton), 309
Bom and His Magic Drumstick (Blyton), 309
Bom Goes Adventuring (Blyton), 309
Bom Goes To the Circus (Blyton), 309
Bom the Little Toy Drummer (Blyton), 309
Bonnie Prince Charlie: A Tale of Fontenoy and Culloden (Henty), 209
Bonnie Prince Fetlar (Saunders), 236
Bonnyborough (Whitney), 197
Book About God (Fitch), 360
Booke in Englysshe Metre, A (Newbery), 66
Booke of Courtesye or Lytylle John, A, 36
Book for Boys and Girls . . ., A (Bunyan), 102
Book of Americans, The (Benét), 327
Book of Ballads, The (Martin), 177
Book of Courtesy, The, 36
Book of Cowboy Stories, The (James), 312
Book of Cowboys, The (Holling), 353
Book of Demeanor and Allowance. . . ., The, 66
Book of Discoveries, A (Masefield), 290
Book of Dragons, The (Nesbit), 255
Book of Fables, The (Scudder), 216
Book of Fables and Folk Stories, The (Scudder), 216
Book of Fairy Tales (d'Aulnoy), 219
Book of Famous Dogs, The (Terhune), 300
Book of Folk Stories, The (Scudder), 216
Book of Gold, The (Trowbridge), 199
Book of Golden Deeds, A (Yonge), 185
Book of Indians (Holling), 353
Book of Joyous Children, A (Riley), 231
Book of Joys, A (Perkins), 290
Book of Legends (Scudder), 216
Book of Martyrs (Foxe), 66, 100
book of meery riddles . . ., The, 70
Book of Mythology for Youth, A (Parley), 170
Book of Nah-Wee (Moon), 312
Book of Naughty Children (Blyton), 304
Book of Nonsense (Lear), 180
Book of Nonsense, (enlarged) A (Lear), 180
Book of Nurture (Russell), 36
Book of Orthography Digested in Alphabetical Order (Bede), 14
Book of Polite Man, The, 36
Book of Princes and Princesses, The (Alleyne), 229
Book of Quadrupeds for Youth, A (Parley), 170
Book of Riddles, The, 70
Book of Saints and Heroes, The (Alleyne), 229
Book of Seasons (Garnett), 339
Book of Trades, Arts & Professions Relative to Food, Clothing, Shelter, Traveling and Ornament, The (Parley), 171
Book of Two Hundred and Sixteen Cuts, Designed by the late Lady Fenn, To Teach Children the Names of Things (Fenn), 124
book of the subtyl historyes and fables of Esope, The, 38
Book of the Art of Poetry, The (Bede), 14
Book of the Constitution, The (Singmaster), 331
Book of the United States, The (Singmaster), 331
Book of Verses for Children, A (Lucas), 254
Book of Wonder Voyages, The (Jacobs), 230
Book of Woodcraft and Indian Lore (Seton), 255
Book of Worthies, A (Yonge), 185
Boomerang Hunter (Kjelgaard), 364
Boom Town Boy (Lenski), 365
Boppy's Repentence (Corkran), 228
Border Girl (Fox), 359
Border Iron (Best), 316
Border Legion, The (Grey), 287
Border Watch, The (Altsheler), 288
Born to Trot (Henry), 363
Borrowed Brother (Means), 343
Borrowed Sister, A (White), 230
Bosom Friends (Brazil), 283
Boss Girl, The (Riley), 231, 297
Boston Bells (Coatsworth), 317
Both Sides of the Border; A Tale of Hotspur and Glendower (Henty), 210
Bottle, The (Cruikshank), 185
Bouncing Betsy (Lathrop), 324

Bound for "Singapore" (Pease), 313
Bound Girl of Cobble Hill (Lenski), 365
Bound in Honor (Trowbridge), 199
Bound to be an Electrician, or Franklin Bell's Success (Stratemeyer), 236
Bound to Rise (Alger), 197
Bound to Rise, or The Young Florists of Spring Hill (Chapman), 240
A Bouquet of Littles (Krauss), 364
B.O.W.C.: A Book for Boys, The (DeMille), 207
Bowlful of Stars, A (Means), 342
Bows Against the Barons (Trease), 354
Bowser, the Hound (Burgess), 289
Boxcar Children, The (Warner), 311
Box of Delights; or, When the Wolves Were Running, The (Masefield), 290
Box with Red Wheels, The (Petersham), 366
Boy, The, 390
Boy Amateur, The, 389
Boy and a Dog, A (Henry), 363
Boy at Gettysburg, A (Singmaster), 331
Boy Emigrants, The (Brooks), 221
Boy Fortune Hunters in Alaska, The (Baum), 277
Boy Fortune Hunters in China, The (Baum), 277
Boy Fortune Hunters in Egypt, The (Baum), 277
Boy Fortune Hunters in the Panama, The (Baum), 277
Boy Fortune Hunters in the South Seas, The (Baum), 277
Boy Fortune Hunters in Yucatan, The (Baum), 277
Boy from the West, The (Patten), 352
Boy Hunters of Kentucky (Ellis), 194
Boy Knight: A Tale of the Crusade, The (Henty), 208
Boy Knight of Reims (Lownsberry), 324
Boy Knight Who Won His Spurs Fighting with King Richard of England, The (Henty), 208
Boy Land Boomer, or Dick Arbuckle's Adventures in Oklahoma, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Boy Life on the Prairie (Garlin), 255
Boy Lincoln, The (Stoddard), 231
Boy Next Door, The (Blyton), 304
Boy of the Desert (Tietjens), 326
Boy of the Lost Crusade, A (Hewes), 336
Boy of the South Seas (Tietjens), 326
Boy on Lincoln's Lap, The (Beim), 362
Boy Patriot . . ., The (Ellis), 193
Boy Patrol, The (Ellis), 194
Boy Patrol Around the Council Fire, The (Ellis), 194
Boy Pioneers, The (Beard), 222
Boys, 390
Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia, A (Howitt), 182
Boys and Girls; A Nature Study Magazine, 377
Boys and Girls, 389
Boys' and Girls' Circus Book, The (Blyton), 303
Boys' and Girls' Companion, 223, 389
Boys' and Girls' Companion for Leisure Hours, 384
Boys' and Girls' Journal, 384
Boys' and Girls' Journal, A Magazine for the People and Their Children, 370
Boys' and Girls' Literary Bouquet, 369
Boys' and Girls' Magazine, 369
Boys' and Girls' Magazine and Fireside Companion, 370
Boys' and Girls' Monthly Bouquet, 369, 383
Boys' and Girls' New Monthly Magazine, 373
Boys and Girls of the Alps (Spyri), 226
Boys' and Girls' Own, 394
Boys' and Girls' Own Magazine, 371
Boys' and Girls' Penny Magazine, 382
Boys' and Girls' Picture Newspaper, 394
Boys' and Girls' Weekly Catholic Magazine, 370
Boys At Chequasset (Whitney), 196
Boy's Athenaeum, The, 387
Boys at Menhardoc, The (Fenn), 204
Boys' Best Story Paper, 393
Boy's Best Weekly, 378
Boy's Book of Insects, The (Teale), 359
Boy's Book of Photography, The (Teale), 359
Boy's Book of Verse (Fish), 339
Boy's Brigade Gazette, The, 389
Boys' Broadcast, 395
Boys' Browning, The (Browning), 223
Boys' Budget, 395
Boys' Champion; An Instructive and Entertaining Journal for Young America, 375
Boy's Champion Journal, 390
Boy's Champion Paper, 389
Boys' Champion Story Paper, 392
Boys' Cinema, 394
Boys' Coloured Pictorial, 393
Boys' Comic Journal, The, 389
Boys' Companion and British Traveller, 385
Boys' Country Book (Howitt), 181
Boy Scouts in a Trapper's Camp, The (Burgess), 289
Boy Scouts of Woodcraft Camp, The (Burgess), 289
Boy Scouts on Lost Trail, The (Burgess), 289
Boy Scouts on Swift River, The (Burgess), 289
Boys' Cuchulain (Hull), 290
Boy Settlers, The (Brooks), 221
Boys' Favourite, 395
Boy's Fortune, A (Alger), 198
Boys' Friend, The (1864-1867), 385
Boys' Friend, The (1895-1931), 391
"The Boys' Friend" (1906-1925), 393
Boys' Froissart, The (Lanier), 221
Boys' Graphic, The, 390
Boys' Guide, 390
Boys' Herald (1903-1912), 393

Boys' Herald (1921-1922), 394
Boys' Heroes (Hale), 202
Boys' Holiday, 376
Boys' Illustrated News, 388
Boys' Journal, The, 196, 385
Boys' King Arthur, The (Lanier), 221
Boy's Leader, 391
Boys' Leader; A Journal of Fact, Fiction, History, and Instruction (1878-1879), 374
Boys' Ledger, 373
Boys' Leisure Hour, 389
Boys' Library of Sport, Story and Adventure, 375
Boys' Life, 393
Boys' Life, The Boy Scout Magazine, 378
Boys' Life of General Grant, The (Knox), 221
Boy's Life of Mark Twain, The (Paine), 254
Boy's Mabinogion, The (Lanier), 221
Boys' Magazine, The (1922), 394
Boys' Magazine, The (1910-1924), 378
Boys' Mail Bag, 390
Boy's Miscellany; An Illustrated Journal of Useful and Entertaining Literature for Youth, 372
Boys' Monster Weekly, 392
Boys' Monthly Gazette, 371
Boys' Monthly Magazine, 378
Boys' Newspaper, 388
Boys of Albany, 374
Boys of Bunker Academy (Stoddard), 231
Boys of England, 203, 386
Boys of Lakeport (Stratemeyer), 237
Boys of London, 387
Boys of London and New York, 394
Boys of New York; A Paper for Young Americans (1875-1894), 374
Boys of Our Empire, 392
Boys of '76, The (Coffin), 217
Boys of the Empire and Young Men of Great Britain, 390
Boys of the Fort (Stratemeyer), 239
Boys of the Grand Pre' School (de Mille), 207
Boys of the Nation, 391
Boys of the United Kingdom, 389
Boys of the World, 386
Boys of the World. A Story Paper for the Rising Generation, 374
Boys of Today, 378
Boys' Own (1873-1874), 373
Boy's Own (1877), 374
Boy's Own Journal and Youth's Miscellany, The, 384
Boy's Own Magazine, The, 210, 384
Boy's Own Paper, The, 219, 228, 234, 388
Boys' Own Picture Gallery, 387
Boys' Own Pocket Book, 385
Boy's Own Times, 385
Boy's Own Volume, 385
Boy's Penny Magazine, 385
Boy's Percy, The (Lanier), 221
Boys' Popular Weekly, 390
Boys' Realm, 392
Boys' Serial, The, 387
Boys' Standard, 387
Boy's Story-Teller, The, 392
Boy's Telegram, 386
Boy's Town, A (Howells), 229
Boys' War News, 392
Boy's Weekly, The, 394
Boys' Weekly Novelette, 391
Boys' Weekly Reader Novelette, 388
Boy's Welcome, The, 392
Boys Will Be Boys (Sherwood), 166
Boy's World (1879-1882), 388
Boys' World (1902-1935), 377
Boy's Yearly Book.The Boy's Monthly Magazine, 385
"Boy," the Wandering Dog (Saunders), 236
Boy Traders, The (Castlemon), 198
Boy Trapper, The (Castlemon), 198
Boy Travellers in Australia, The (Knox), 221
Boy Travellers in Central Europe, The (Knox), 221
Boy Travellers in Great Britain and Ireland, The (Knox), 221
Boy Travellers in Levant, The (Knox), 221
Boy Travellers in Mexico, The (Knox), 221
Boy Travellers in Northern Europe, The (Knox), 221
Boy Travellers in South America, The (Knox), 221
Boy Travellers in Southern Europe, The (Knox), 221
Boy Travellers in the Congo, The (Knox), 221
Boy Travellers in the Far East, The (Knox), 220
Boy Travellers in the Russian Empire, The (Knox), 221
Boy Who Cared, The (Aldis), 311
Boy Who Had No Birthday, The (Hunt), 357
Boy Who Knew What the Birds Said, The (Colum), 297
Boy Who Was, The (Hallock), 314
Boy with a Pack (Meader), 318
Boy with the Loaves and Fishes (Blyton), 305
Boy with the Parrot, The (Coatsworth), 317
Bracebridge Hall (Irving), 218
Brahmin's Treasure, The (Henty), 210
Brake Up; or The Young Peacemakers (Optic), 187
Branches Green (Field), 315
Brand New Uncle, A (Seredy), 340
Brass Bottle, The (Anstey), 222
Brave Billy (Ellis), 193
Brave and Bold (Alger), 197
Brave Old Salt (Optic), 187

Brave Old Woman (Farjeon), 321
Bravest of the Brave, The (Henty), 210
Brave Tom . . . (Ellis), 192
Bravo: A Tale, The (Cooper), 167
Brazil in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Breaking Away (Optic), 187
Bred in the Bone and Other Stories (Singmaster), 331
Brendon Chase (B.B.), 355
Br'er Rabbit: Stories from Uncle Remus (Brown), 344
Brethren, The (Haggard), 226
Brick King, Backstop (Patten), 253
Bridget's Quarter Deck (LeFeuvre), 235
Bridled with Rainbows (Brewton), 338
Bright April (de Angeli), 336
Bright Days; or Herbert and Meggy (Howitt), 181
Bright Eyes, 391
Bright Island (Robinson), 339
Bright Story Book (Blyton), 307
Brighty of the Grand Canyon (Henry), 363
Brimstone Jake (Ellis), 194
Bringer of the Mystery Dog (Clark), 352
Brite and Fair (Shute), 280
British Honduras in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
British Juvenile At Home, At Work and At Play, 386
British Plutarch (Dilly), 120
Broken Basket, The (Finley), 204
Broken Hyacinth, The (Sherwood), 165
Brookside Farm-House (Finley), 204
Broomsticks, and Other Tales (de la Mare), 280
Brother Against Brother (Optic), 188
Brother and Sister, The (Child), 177
Brother Andre of Montreal (Clark), 352
Brothers from North Bay (Garrett), 361
Brothers in Fur (White), 230
Brothers of Pity . . . (Ewing), 215
Brown Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Brown Family, The (Blyton), 305
Brownie (LeFeuvre), 235
Brownie Book, The, 378
Brownie Clown of Brownie Town (Cox), 228
Brownies . . ., The (Ewing), 215
Brownies Abroad, The (Cox), 228
Brownies and Prince Florimel, The (Cox), 228
Brownies Around the World, The (Cox), 228
Brownies At Home, The (Cox), 228
Brownies in Fairyland, The (Cox), 228
Brownies in the Philippines, The (Cox), 228
Brownies' Latest Adventures, The (Cox), 228
Brownies' Many More Nights, The (Cox), 228
Brownies: Their Book, The (Cox), 228
Brownies Through the Union, The (Cox), 228
Brownie Year Book (Cox), 228
Browning Boys, The (Pansy), 211
Browning Courtship, A (White), 230
Brownings for the Young, The (Browning), 223
Brown Mare, The (Ollivant), 254
Browns at Mt. Herman, The (Pansy), 212
Brownsmith's Boy (Fenn), 204
Bruce (Terhune), 300
Bruno (Abbott), 173
Bubble, 370
Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast (Stockton), 213
Buckboard Stranger, The (Meader), 318
Buck Buckram (Ellis), 195
Buddy and Bawly No-Tail (Garis), 292
Buddy and Brighteyes Pigg (Garis), 292
Buddy and His Chum (Garis), 293
Buddy and His Cowboy Pal (Garis), 293
Buddy and His Flying Balloon (Garis), 293
Buddy and His Fresh-Air Camp (Garis), 293
Buddy and His Winter Fun (Garis), 293
Buddy and the Arrow Club (Garis), 293
Buddy and the G-Man Mystery (Garis), 293
Buddy and the Indian Chief (Garis), 292
Buddy and the Old Pro (Tunis), 357
Buddy and the Secret Cave (Garis), 292
Buddy at Lost River (Garis), 293
Buddy at Pine Beach (Garis), 293
Buddy at Rainbow Lake (Garis), 293
Buddy at Red Gate (Garis), 293
Buddy in Deep Valley (Garis), 293
Buddy in Dragon Swamp (Garis), 293
Buddy in School (Garis), 293
Buddy on Floating Island (Garis), 293
Buddy on Mystery Mountain (Garis), 293
Buddy on the Farm (Garis), 293
Buddy on the Trail (Garis), 293
Buddy's Victory Club (Garis), 293
Budge and Toddie (Habberton), 216
Buff: A Collie (Terhune), 300
Buffalo Beaver (Meader), 318
Buffalo Bill (d'Aulaire), 346
Buffalo Caller (Clark), 352
Buffalo Harvest (Rounds), 354
Buffalo Jack (Ellis), 194
Buffalo Trapper (Ellis), 195
Buffalo Wind, The (Seton), 255
Bugaboo Bill (Cox), 228
Building An Empire (Lamprey), 329
Building A Republic (Lamprey), 329
Building Himself Up; or, The Cruise of the "Fish Hawk" (Optic), 188
Bulbs and Blossoms (LeFeuvre), 235
Bulldozer (Meader), 318
Bumble Bugs and Elephants (Brown), 344
Bumpy and His Bus (Blyton), 306
Bundle Book (Krauss), 364
Bungalow Mystery (Stratemeyer), 245

Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue and Their Shetland Pony (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at Berry Hill (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at Shore Acres (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue at Sky Top (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue At the Summer Carnival (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue Giving a Show (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue in the Big Woods (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue Meet the Bobbsey Twins (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue on the Rolling Ocean (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue Playing Circus (Stratemeyer), 244
Bunny, Hound and Clown (Mukerji), 313
Bunny's Friends (LeFeuvre), 235
Bunyip Land (Fenn), 204
Burgess Animal Book for Children, The (Burgess), 289
Burgess Bird Book for Children, The (Burgess), 289
Burgess Flower Book for Children, The (Burgess), 289
Burgess Seashore Book for Children, The (Burgess), 289
Buried Ring, The (LeFeuvre), 235
Buried Treasure, A (Roberts), 319
Buried Treasure, The (Castlemon), 198
Burke's Weekly for Boys and Girls, 372
Burr Junior (Fenn), 204
Burrow That Had a Name (Beim), 362
Burt Bunker . . . (Ellis), 195
Burt Dow, Deep Water Man (McCloskey), 350
Bus Station Mystery, The (Warner), 311
Bus Trip, The (Lattimore), 322
Buster's Bear's Twins (Burgess), 289
Busy Bee, The (Sherwood), 164
But I Am Sara (Means), 343
Buttercup Farm Family, The (Blyton), 307
Buttercup Story Book, The (Blyton), 307
Butterfly, The (Sherwood), 165
Butterfly's Ball, The (Ballantyne), 189
Butterfly's Ball, The (Roscoe), 163
Buttons (Robinson), 343
By Cheyenne Campfires (Grinnell), 296
By Conduct and Courage; A Story of the Days of Nelson (Henry), 210
"Bye baby bunting," 126
By England's Aid: or, the Freeing of the Netherlands (1585-1604) (Henty), 209
By Paddle and Saddle (Knox), 359
By Pike and Dyke; a Tale of the Rise of the Dutch Republic (Henty), 209
By Pluck, Not Luck, or Dan Granbury's Struggle to Rise (Stratemeyer), 240
By Right of Conquest: or, With Cortez in Mexico (Henty), 209
Byron: A Poet Dangerous To Know (Trease), 355
By Sheer Pluck; a Tale of the Ashanti War (Henty), 209
By the Candelabra's Glare (Baum), 256
By the Light of the Study Lamp (Stratemeyer), 245
By the Shores of Silver Lake (Wilder), 327
By Way of Wilderness (Pansy), 212

Cabbages and Kings (Henry), 299
Cabin in the Clearing . . ., The (Ellis), 192
Cabinet of Curiousities, Natural and Artificial, and Historical . . . (Goodrich), 169
Caboose Mystery (Warner), 311
Caddie Woodlawn (Brink), 332
Caddie Woodlawn, A Play (Brink), 332
Cadmus Henry (Edmonds), 352
Caged Lion, The (Yonge), 186
Caleb in the Country (Abbott), 173
Caleb in Town (Abbott), 173
Calendrier des Enfants (Lacote), 344
Calico Ball, The (Sterne), 319
Calico Bush (Field), 315
Calico, the Wonder Horse (Burton), 356
California and Oregon Trail, The (Parkman), 182
California Fairy Tales (Shannon), 332
California Gold Rush (McNeer), 361
Call It Courage (Sperry), 350
Call Me Charley (Jackson), 364
Call of the Canyon, The (Grey), 287
Call of the Mountain (Meigs), 330
Call of the Varsity (Patten), 253
Call of the Wild (London), 281
Call to Arms (Trease), 354
Call to the Unconverted (Baxter), 100
Cambridge Book of Poetry (Grahame), 286
Camel for a Throne, A (Lownsberry), 324
Cameos from English History, from Rollo to Edward II (Yonge), 185
Campaign of the Jungle or Under Lawton Through the Luzon, The (Stratemeyer), 237
Camp and Trail (White), 303
Camp at Gravel Point (Judson), 348
Camp at Westlands, The (Allee), 320
Campers Out . . ., The (Ellis), 192
Campfire and Battlefield (Johnson), 221
Campfire and Wigwam (Ellis), 192
Campfire Girls (Garis), 292
Campfire Girls at Forest Lodge, The (Stratemeyer), 246

Campfire Girls of Roselawn, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Campfire Girls on Station Island, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Campfire Girls on the Ice (Garis), 292
Campfire Girls on the Program, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Camp in the Foothills, The (Castlemon), 199
Camp in the Mountains, The (Ellis), 192
Campion Diamonds, The (May), 203
Canada in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Canadian Crusoes (Traill), 175
Canadian Guider, 395
Canadian Story, The (McNeer), 361
Canadian Summer (Von Stockum), 343
Canary Bird, The (Abbott), 173
Candidate, The (Altsheler), 288
Candle in the Mist, A (Means), 342
Candlestick, The (Bianca), 302
Canterbury Tales, The (Chaucer), 35
Cantilever Rainbow, The (Krauss), 364
Cape Horn Snorter (Finger), 310
Cape May Packet, The (Meader), 318
Cap for Mary Ellis, A (Newell), 357
Cap'n Abe, Storekeeper (Stratemeyer), 240
Cap'n Jonah's Fortune (Stratemeyer), 240
Caps for Sale (Slobodkina), 350
Captain Bayley's Heir; A Tale of the Gold Fields of California (Henty), 209
Captain Binnacle (Pease), 313
Captain Cook Explores the South Seas (Speery), 351
Captain Danny (Camp), 285
Captain Horace (Clarke), 202
Captain January (Richards), 325
Captain Jim (Bruce), 291
Captain John Smith (Johnson), 221
Captain June (Hegan), 279
Captain Kidd's Cat (Lawson), 349
Captain Mystery (Patten), 251
Captain of the Camp; or, Ben the Young Boss (Ellis), 194
Captain of the Cat's Paw, The (Stoddard), 232
Captain of the Discovery (Haig-Brown), 331
Captain of the Gray-horse Troop, The (Garland), 255
Captain Peggy (Brazil), 283
Captain Salt in Oz (Thompson), 277
Captain's Boat, The (Stoddard), 231
Captains Courageous (Kipling), 234
Captain's Daughter, The (Coatsworth), 317
Captain Serafina (de Brunhoff) 328
Captain's Youngest, The (Burnett), 227
Captives of the Desert (Grey), 287
Captured by Indians . . . (Ellis), 193
Caravan Family (Blyton), 305
Careless Jane and Other Tales (Pyle), 278
Careless Kate (Optic), 187
Carl and Jocki (Abbott), 174
Carlo; or, The Rollo and Lucy Second Book of Poetry (Abbott), 173
Carl the Trailer (Castelmon), 199
Carmen juvenile de moribus puerorum (Sulpitius), 35, 70
Carol Goes Backstage (Boylston), 335
Carol Goes on Stage (Boylston), 335
Caroline (Abbott), 173
Caroline Mordaunt (Sherwood), 164
Carol on Broadway (Boylston), 335
Carol on Tour (Boylston), 335
Carol Plays Summer Stock (Boylston), 335
Carrots (Molesworth), 219
Carrot Seed, The (Krauss), 364
Carson of Venus (Burroughs), 284
Cartier Sails the St. Lawrence (Averill), 337
Carved Cupboard, The (LeFeuvre), 235
Carved Lions, The (Molesworth), 220
Carver's George (Means), 343
Case Book of Sherlock Holmes, The (Doyle), 233
Casella (Finley), 204
Casey Jones (Rounds), 354
Caskets, The (Cameron), 171
Caste and Outcaste (Mukerjii), 313
Castle Blair (Shaw), 219
Castle Inn, The (Weyman), 234
Castle Number Nine (Bemelmans), 344
Castle of Adventure, The (Blyton), 305
Castle Without a Door (Blyton), 308
Castle Wonderful (Spyri), 226
Catamount Camp (Ellis), 194
Cat and Mrs. Cary, The (Gates), 348
Cat and the Captain, The (Coatsworth), 317
Cat and the Kitten, The (Hader), 322
Cat-Calls (Bacon), 313
Cat Club, The (Averill), 337
Catechism, in the Indian Language of Massachusetts (Eliot), 72
catechisme of Christian doctrine, A (Vaux), 67
Catholic Children's Magazine, 388
Catholic School Journal, 377
Catholic Youth's Magazine, 371
Cat in Fairyland, A (Blyton), 306
Cat in the Hat, The (Seuss), 340
Cat in the Hat Comes Back, The (Seuss), 340
Cat in the Hat Dictionary, by the Cat Himself, The (Seuss), 340
Cat in the Hat Songbook, The (Seuss), 340
Cat of Bubastes; a Tale of Ancient Egypt, The (Henty), 209
Catriona (Stevenson), 226, 227
Cats (Bronson), 344
Cats and Kits (Montgomery), 282
Cattle Brands (Adams), 280
Cat Who Went to Heaven, The (Coatsworth), 316

Causey Building (Abbott), 173
Cautionary Tales for Children (Belloc), 250
Cavalcade of Kings, A (Farjeon), 321
Cavalcade of Queens, A (Farjeon), 321
Cavanagh, Forest Ranger (Garland), 255
Cave Girl, The (Burroughs), 284
Cave in the Mountain, The (Ellis), 195
Cave Twins, The (Perkins), 291
C.B. Falls' ABC Book (Falls), 309
Cecily G. and the Nine Monkeys (Rey), 354
Cecily Parsley's Nursery Rhymes (Potter), 279
Cedar's Boy (Meader), 318
Cedric the Forester (Marshall), 301
Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County, The (Twain), 217
Celtic Fairy Tales (Jacobs), 229
Celtic Wonder Tales (Young), 316
Censored, the Goat (Stong), 334
Centeola and Other Tales (Thompson), 175
Centerburg Tales (McCloskey), 350
Century Magazine, 213
Certain Small Shepherd, A (Caudill), 358
Chainbearer; or, The Littlepage Manuscripts, The (Cooper), 167
Champion's Choice (Tunis), 357
Champlain, Northwest Voyager (Tharp), 361
Chance for Himself, A (Trowbridge), 200
Chang of the Siamese Jungle (Berry), 327
Chanticleer, the Real Story of the Famous Rooster (Duvoisin), 328
Chantry House (Yonge), 186
Chapbooks, 71
Chaplet of Pearls, The (Yonge), 185
Chapter of Adventures: or, Through the Bombardment of Alexandria, The (Henty), 209
Character Builder, 377
Charlemagne & His Knights (Pyle), 278
Charles and His Lamb (Saunders), 236
Charles Lorraine (Sherwood), 165
Charles the First (Abbott), 174
Charles the Second (Abbott), 174
Charley Starts from Scratch (Jackson), 364
Charlie Codman's Cruise (Alger), 197
Charlie Seymour . . . (Sinclair), 175
Charlotte and the White Horse (Krauss), 364
Charm, The, 384
Charwoman's Daughter, The (Stephens), 294
Chased Across the Pamas, or American Boys in Argentina and Homeward Bound (Stratemeyer), 237
Chateau by the Lake (Le Feuvre), 235
Chatterbox, 386
Chattering Jack (Crane), 200
Chautauqua Girls At Home (Pansy), 211
Chautauqua Young Folks' Journal, 375
Cheap Repository Tracts (More), 128
Check 2134 (Ellis), 192
Cheer, Boys, Cheer, 394
Cheerful Heart, The (Gray), 356
Cheerio! (Blyton), 303
Cheery Scarecrow, The (Gruelle), 298
Chel; A Story of the Swiss Mountains (Spyri), 225
Cherry Ann and the Dragon Horse (Coatsworth), 317
Cherrystones (Farjeon), 321
Cherry Tree, A (Le Feuvre), 235
Chessmen of Mars, The (Burroughs), 284
Chester Rand (Alger), 198
Chestry Oak, The (Seredy), 340
Chevy Chase (Summerley), 176
Chewacho (Ellis), 192
Chicamon Stone, The (Phillips-Wolley), 235
Chicken World (Smith), 290
Chief of the Herd, The (Mukerji), 313
Child At Home, The, 371
Child At Home: An Illustrated Magazine for the Young, The, 383
Childcraft (Dalgleish), 360
"Childe Rowlands," 229
Child-Garden of Story, Song, and Play, 376
Childhood (1892-1900), 391
Childhood (1914-1916), 378
Childhood (Pyle), 278
Childhood of Mary Leeson, The (Howitt), 181
Childhood Songs (Larcom), 215
Child Jesus (Fitch), 360
Child Life, 378
Child Life, A Collection of Poems (Whittier), 213
Child Life in Prose (Whittier) 213
Child Life; Mystery and Science Fiction Magazine, 378
Child-Nature (Hart), 207
Child of Storm (Haggard), 226
Child of the Cavern, The (Verne), 214
Children (1789), 367
Children (1896-1897), 392
Children At Green Meadows (Blyton), 308
Children At Happy House (Blyton), 305
Children of Cherry Tree Farm (Blyton), 303
Children of Kidillin (Blyton), 303
Children of Mt. Ida (Child), 178
Children of Odin, The (Colum), 297
Children of the Alps (Spyri), 225
Children of the Arctic (Peary), 279
Children of the Castle (Molesworth), 219
Children of the Covered Wagon (Carr), 347
Children of the Forest (Young), 254
Children of the Great Spirit (Means and Riggs), 342
Children of the Hartz Mountain, The (Sherwood), 165

Children of the Hermitage, The (Crompton), 233
Children of the Hour, 392
Children of the Mountain Eagle (Miller), 316
Children of the New Forest, The (Marryat), 176
Children of the Northern Lights (d'Aulaire), 346
Children of the Promise (Means), 342
Children of the Sea (Bronson), 344
Children of the Soil (Burglon), 323
Children of the United States, 377
Children of the Wood; or the Norfolk Gentleman's Last Will and Testament, 68
"Children of the Wood," 68, 229
Children of Willow Farm (Blyton), 304
Children on the Top Floor, The (Streatfeild), 340
Children, Pictures and Stories for Little Ones, 392
Children's Bells, The (Farjeon), 321
Children's Bible and Missionary Box, The, 384
Children's Book, The (Burnett and Birdsall), 227
Children's Book, The (Scudder), 216
Children's Book of Choice and Entertaining Reading, 371
Children's Carol, The (Spyri), 226
Children's Companion, The, 395
Children's Corner, The (Elkins), 299
Children's Corner, The, 390
Children's Corner and the Young Crusader, The, 391
Children's Corner and Catholic Girl's Magazine, The (1893-1894), 391
Children's Digest (1927-?), 378
Children's Digest (1937), 379
Children's Digest (1938-1944), 396
Children's Encyclopedia Magazine, 393
Children's Favourite, The, 394
Children's Friend, The (Berquin), 125
Children's Friend, The (1824-1930), 382
Children's Friend, The (1826-1860), 382
Children's Friend, The (1838-1893), 382
Children's Friend (1859-1873), 371
Children's Friend (1860-1863?), 372
Children's Friend, The (1866-1875?), 372
Children's Friend, The (1902-?), 377
Children's Friend; A Monthly Magazine. Devoted to the Best Interests of the Young, The (1862-1864; 1866-1915), 372
Children's Garden, The (Blyton), 303
Children's Garden, The, 392
Children's Garland from the Best Poets, The (Patmore), 196
Children's Gospel Magazine, The, 393
Children's Greater World, The, 395
Children's Guest, The, 372
Children's Guide, The (1863-1865?), 372
Children's Guide, The (1890), 390
Children's Guide and Garden of Wisdom and Knowledge, The (1848), 383
Children's Homer, The (Colum), 297
Children's Hour, The (1865-1871), 385
Children's Hour, The (1867-1874), 214, 372
Children's Hour, The (1889), 390
Children's Hour: A Magazine for the Little Ones, The (1866-1872), 372
Children's Illustrated Magazine, The (1888-1889), 390
Children Sing in the Far West (Austin), 314
Children's Jewish Advocate (1855-1864), 384
Children's Journal, The (1863), 385
Children's Journal, The (1878), 388
Children's Magazine (1789), 367
Children's Magazine, The (1799), 381
Children's Magazine (1829-1874), 368
Children's Magazine (1903-1913), 377
Children's Magazine, The (1904), 377
Children's Magazine (1911-1914), 393
Children's Magazine and Missionary Repository, 383
Children's Magazine of General Knowledge, The (1838-1844), 382
Children's Magazine of General Knowledge, The (1842-1844), 383
Children's Magazine of General Knowledge, The (1842-1871), 369
Children's Message, The, 390
Children's Messenger (1876-1921), 387
Children's Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, The, (1928-1948) 395
Children's Miscellany, 126
Children's Missionary, 376
Children's Missionary and Sabbath School Record, 383
Children's Missionary Juvenile Instructor, 383
Children's Missionary Magazine of the United Presbyterian Church, The, 382
Children's Missionary Newspaper, The, 382
Children's Missionary Record, The, 382
Children's Missionary Record of the Free Church of Scotland, The, 383
Children's Monthly Garden of True Wisdom and Sound Knowledge, The, 383
Children's Morning Message (Le Feuvre), 235
Children's Museum, An Illustrated Monthly, 375
Children's Museum of Boston, 378
Children's Museum of Indianapolis, 379
Children's New Church Magazine, 372
Children's Newspaper and Children's Pictorial; the Story of the World Today for the Men and Women of Tomorrow, 394
Children's Own Paper, The, 389
Children's Paper (1855-1925), 384
Children's Paper (1871-1875), 373

Children's Pearl, The, 393
Children's Pictorial, 395
Children's Picture Magazine, 386
Children's Playmate, 378
Children's Playtime, 379
Children's Poetry (Mulock), 216
Children's Prize, 385
Children's Pulpit, The, 393
Children's Radio Magazine, The, 395
Children's Realm, The, 393
Children's Record, 389
Children's Record of the Free Church of Scotland, The, 385
Children's Songs (Greenaway), 218
Children's Star, The, 377
Children's Study, The, 391
Children's Sunbeam, The, 388
Children's Sunday, The, 392
Children's Tidings, The, 389
Children's Times, The, 379
Children's Treasure, The, 386
Children's Treasury, The, 386
Children's Visitor (1856-1908), 371
Children's Visitor, The (1877), 388
Children's Weekly, 395
Children's Weekly Visitor, The, 382
Children's Work, 374
Children's World and Church, 390
Children's Year, The (Brown), 344
Children's Year, The (Howitt), 181
Children Who Followed the Piper, The (Colum), 297
Children Who Lived by the Jordan, The (Martineau), 178
Child's Arithmetic . . ., The (Goodrich), 169
Child's Bethel Flag 382
Child's Botany, The (Goodrich), 169
Child's Cabinet (1832), 368
Child's Cabinet, The (1852), 384
Child's Companion, 369
Child's Companion, and Juvenile Instructor, The, 382
Child's Companion and Youth's Friend, 370
Child's Companion; A Weekly Magazine for Boys and Girls, The, 379
Child's Companion; or Sunday Scholar's Reward, The, 382
Child's Day, A (de la Mare), 280
Child's Delight, The (Howitt), 181
Child's Delight, The, 372
Child's Friend and Family Magazine, 370
Child's Garden, 378
Child's Garden of Verses, A (Stevenson), 226, 229, 285, 296
Child's Gazette, 369
Child's Geology, The (Parley), 170
Child's Good Morning, A (Brown), 345
Child's Good Night Book, A (Brown), 344
Child's Grammar, The (Fenn), 124
Child's History of England, A (Dickens), 177
Child's Horn Book, The, 384
Child's Magazine (1827-1846?), 368
Child's Magazine (1857-1858?), 371
Child's Magazine and Sunday Scholar's Companion, The, 382
Child's Monthly, 374
Child's New Play Thing, The, 112, 113
Child's Own Book, The, 383
Child's Own Magazine, The (1852-1871), 384
Child's Own Magazine, The (1872), 387
Child's Paper, The, 371, 384
Child's Pictorial, The, 389
Child's Pilgrim's Progress, The (Sherwood), 164
Child's Poetry Book, The (Howitt), 181
Child's Story of New Mexico, The (Clark and Carey), 351
Child's Universalist Gazette, 369
Child's Visitor and Pleasing Instructor, The, 384
Child's World, 372
Child Whispers (Blyton), 303
Child World (Hart), 207
Chile in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Chimney Corner, The, 386
Chimney Corner Companion, 382
Chimney Corner; or, At Home, The, 391
Chimney Corner Stories (Blyton), 305
China Boy (Jones), 337
China Quest (Lewis), 324
Chinese Daughter, The (Lattimore), 322
Chinese Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Ching, the Chinaman, and His Middy Friends (Fenn), 204
Chink, A Woolly Coated Little Dog and Other Stories . . . (Seton), 255
Chippinge (Weyman), 234
Chisel-Tooth Tribe (Bronson), 344
Chi-Wee (Moon), 312
Choice of Chance, A (de Morgan), 217
Choo Choo (Burton), 356
Choo-Me-Shoo (Holling), 353
Choosing Book, The (Dalgleish), 360
Chop-Chin and the Golden Dragon (Richards), 325
Chrissy's Endeavor (Pansy), 212
Christ Child, The (Petersham), 366
Christ-Child, The (Child), 178
Chris, the Model Maker (Stoddard), 231
Christian Pilgrim . . ., The (Bunyan), 102
Christie Johnstone (Reade), 191
Christina Alberta's Father (Wells), 250
Christina and the Boys (Le Feuvre), 235
Christmas Angel, The (Pyle), 278
Christmas: A Book of Stories Old and New (Dalgleish), 360
Christmas Anna Angel (Sawyer), 337

Christmas Bells are Ringing (Brewton), 338
Christmas Books (Dickens), 177
Christmas Breeze, A (May), 203
Christmas Cake in Search of Its Owner, The (Duvoisin), 328
Christmas Carol, A (Dickens), 177, 295
Christmas Child, A (Molesworth), 219
Christmas Dreams (Robinson), 285
Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Ten Christmas Stories (Hale), 202
Christmas Ghost (Buck), 358
Christmas Gift, The (Optic), 187
Christmas Holiday Mystery, The (Trease), 354
Christmas Library, The (Howitt), 180
Christmas in Narragansett (Hale), 202
Christmas in Texas (Bemelmans), 344
Christmas in the Barn (Brown), 345
Christmas Library, The (Howitt), 180
Christmas Manger (Rey), 354
Christmas Miniature (Buck), 358
Christmas Mumming Play, A (Ewing), 215
Christmas Nightingale, The (Kelly), 314
Christmas Reindeer, The (Burgess), 289
Christmas Roses (Andersen), 179
Christmas Time (Field), 315
Christmas Time, A (Pansy), 211
Christmas Tree, The (Howitt), 181
Christmas Tree for Lydia, A (Enright), 342
Christmas Tree Land (Molesworth), 219
Christmas Whale, The (Duvoisin), 328
Christmas With Grandma Elsie (Finley), 205
Christmas with Santa Claus (Montgomery), 281
Christmas with Scamp and Bimbo (Blyton), 308
Christopher (Flack), 329
Christopher and His Turtle (Lattimore), 322
Christopher Robin Birthday Book, The (Milne), 310
Christopher Robin Book of Verse, The (Milne), 310
Christopher Robin Storybook, The (Milne), 310
Christopher Robin Verses, The (Milne), 310
Christy's Christmas (Pansy), 211
Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann, The (Harris), 221
Chronicles of Avonlea (Montgomery), 286
Chronology made familiar, 113
Chuck-a-Luck and His Reindeer (Hader), 321
Chuck Purdy, the Story of a New York Boy (Stoddard), 231
Chuff the Chimney Sweep (Blyton), 306
Chula of the Magic Islands (Malkus), 318
Chums. A Paper for Boys, 391
Chums at Charlhurst (Avery), 234
Cicely, and Other Stories (Johnston), 251
"Cinderella," 110
Cinderella (Crane), 201
Cinderella (de la Mare), 280
Cinderella (Evans), 295
Cinderella (Summerly), 176
Cinder Ike (Newell), 357
Cindy (Aldis), 311
Cinnabar (Henry), 364
Circle of Footprints, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Circle of Sciences, The, 113, 114
Circuit Rider, The (Eggleston), 224
Circus Book, The (Blyton), 306
Circus Days Again (Blyton), 304
Circus Is Coming, The (Streatfeild), 340
Circus of Adventure, The (Blyton), 307
Circus Ring (Bruce), 291
Circus Shoes (Streatfeild), 340
Citadel of a Hundred Stairways, The (Malkus), 318
Citizen's and Farmer's Almanack, 168
City for Lincoln (Tunis), 357
City Noisy Book, The (Brown), 344
Claim Jumpers, The (White), 303
Clara Barton, Founder of American Red Cross (Boylston), 335
Clara Stephens (Sherwood), 165
Clarissa (Richardson), 111
Clark's School Visitor, 371
Claudine at St. Clare's (Blyton) 304
Claws of the Thunderbird (Holling), 353
Clear for Action (Meader), 318
Clear-Grit Cal (Patten), 252
Clearing Weather (Meigs), 330
Cleopatra (Haggard), 226
Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt (Abbott), 174
Clerks Tutor, The (Wingate), 102
Clever Bill (Nicholson), 254
Clever Boy and Other Stories by Mrs. Lovechild, The (Fenn), 124
Clever Cat, The (Lattimore), 322
Clever Little Donkey, The (Blyton), 309
Clever Stories for Clever Boys and Girls (Sherwood), 166
Clever Woman of the Family, The (Yonge), 185
Clicky and Tiptoe (Blyton), 309
Clicky Gets into Trouble (Blyton), 309
Clicky the Clockwork Clown (Blyton), 307
Cliff Sterling (Patten), 253
Cliff Sterling Behind the Line (Patten), 253
Cliff Sterling, Captain of the Nine (Patten), 253
Cliff Sterling, Freshman At Stormbridge (Patten), 253
Cliff Sterling, Sophomore At Stormbridge (Patten), 253
Cliff Sterling, Stroke of the Crew (Patten), 253
Cloak, The (Sherwood), 166
Cloister and the Hearth, The (Reade), 191
Clover (Coolidge), 214
Club-Foot (Ellis), 194
Clue in the Blue, The (Cavonna), 363
Clue in the Cobweb (Stratemeyer), 245
Clue in the Crossword Cipher (Stratemeyer), 246

Clue in the Diary (Stratemeyer), 245
Clue in the Ivy (Stratemeyer), 246
Clue in the Jewel Box (Stratemeyer), 246
Clue in the Old Album (Stratemeyer), 246
Clue in the Old Stage Coach (Stratemeyer), 246
Clue of the Black Flower (Stratemeyer), 245
Clue of the Black Keys (Stratemeyer), 246
Clue of the Broken Locket (Stratemeyer), 245
Clue of the Dancing Puppet (Stratemeyer), 246
Clue of the Leaning Chimney (Stratemeyer), 246
Clue of the Rusty Key (Stratemeyer), 245
Clue of the Tapping Heels (Stratemeyer), 246
Clue of the Velvet Mask (Stratemeyer), 246
Clue of the Whistling Bagpipes (Stratemeyer), 246
Clumber Pup (Farjeon), 321
Coal Camp Girl (Lenski), 365
Coastguard Jack (Fenn), 204
Cobwebs to Catch Flies (Barbauld), 128
Cobwebs to Catch Flies (Fenn), 124
Cock-A-Doodle-Do (Hader), 322
Cock-A-Doodle-Do (Melville), 182
Cockhouse at Fellsgarth, The (Reed), 228
Cock House Cup, The (Avery), 234
Cock Robin (Crane), 102
"Cock Robin," 112
Code of the West (Grey), 287
Codfish Market (Hewes), 336
Cold Water Army, 369
Cole Porter Story, The (Ewen), 358
Colin the Cow-Boy (Blyton), 309
Collected Poems of James Stephens (Stephens), 294
Collected Stories For Children (de la Mare), 280
Collection of Poems (Farjeon), 320
Collection of Pretty Poems for the Amusement of Children Six Foot High, A, 116
Collection of Pretty Poems for the Amusement of Children Three Foot High, A (Tagg), 116
College Rebel, The (Patten), 253
Colloquy (Aelfric), 15
Colonel Thorndyke's Secret (Henty), 210
Colonial Twins of Virginia, The (Perkins), 291
Colorado: River of Mystery, The (Buff), 356
Color Kittens, The (Brown), 345
Colt of Destiny (Malkus), 318
Columbus (d'Aulaire), 346
Columbus Story, The (Dalgleish), 360
Come Along! (Caudill), 358
Come Along Twins (Blyton), 307
Come Christmas (Farjeon), 320
Comedy of Errors, The, 67
Come Hither (de la Mare), 280
Come Lasses and Lads; Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross; and A Farmer Went Trotting Upon His Grey Mare (Caldecott), 218
"Come let's to bed, says Sleepy Head," 126
Come Over To My House (Seuss), 340
Come To the Circus (Blyton), 304
Comic Adventures of Old Mother Hubbard and Her Dog, The, 162
Comical Cat, The (Crane), 200
Comic Alphabet, The (Cruikshank), 185
Comic Nursery Tales with Illustrations Humorous and Numerous (Bayley), 178
Comic Tragedies (Alcott), 206
Comic Yarns (Cox), 228
Coming of Theodora, The (White), 230
Coming, Two Funny Clowns (Hader), 321
Coming Wave; or, The Hidden Treasure of High Rock, The (Optic), 187
Command, A Tale of the Peninsular War (Henty), 210
Commodore's Cup, The (Meader), 318
Companion for Youth, The, 384
Company of Adventurers: The Story of the Hudson's Bay Company (Tharp), 361
Compendious History of England . . ., A, 117
Compendious History of the World . . ., A, (Newbery), 120
complaynt of veritie, made by John Bradford. An exhortation of Mathew Rogers, unto his children . . ., The (Smith), 66
Complete Angler (Walton), 229
Complete Book of Horses (Anderson), 335
Complete Sherlock Holmes, The (Doyle), 233
Compositio et Operatio Astrolabii (Messahala), 35
Comrades for the Charter (Trease), 354
Comrades True . . . (Ellis), 192
Comus (Milton), 295
Concord Sketches (Alcott), 206
Condemned As a Nihilist: A Story of Escape from Siberia (Henty), 209
Congo (Abbott), 174
Conjuring Wizard, The (Blyton), 305
Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court, A (Twain), 217
Connie Loring's Ambition (Garis), 294
Connie Loring's Dilemma (Garis), 294
Conquest of the Atlantic, The (d'Aulaire), 346
Consolation of Philosophy, The (Alfred), 14
Consoloacion of Philosophie, The (Chaucer), 14
Constancia Lona (Malkus), 318
Contented Jim (Finley), 204
Contes de flees (d'Aulnoy), 105
Continuation of Old Dame Trot and Her Comical Cat (Baldwin), 162
Contrary Jenkins (Caudill), 358
Contrast; or, How To Be Happy, The (Elliott), 168
Contributions of the Quakers (Gray), 356
Conversation with Children on the Gospel (Alcott), 206
Cooney Bush, Trapper and Scout (Ellis), 194

Coot Club (Ransome), 319
Copper-Toed Boots (de Angeli), 336
Coral Island (Ballantyne), 189
Coral Missionary Magazine, The, 385
Corn-Belt Billy (Hunt), 357
Cornelia (Perkins), 291
Cornelia (Spyri), 225
Corner House Girls Among The Gypsies, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls at School, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls Facing The World, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls Growing Up, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls; How They Moved to Milton . . ., The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls in a Play, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls On a Houseboat, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls On a Tour, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls on Palm Island, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls Snowbound, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls Solve a Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls Under Canvas, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Corner House Girls' Odd Find, The (Stratemeyer), 242
Cornet of Horse. A Tale of Marlborough's War, The (Henty), 208
Corn-Farm Boy (Lenski), 365
Corporal Bess (Edmonds), 352
Cosy Lion . . ., The (Burnett), 227
Cot and Cradle Stories (Traill), 175
Cottage At Bantry Bay, The (Van Stockum), 343
Cottage Cook, The (More), 129
Cottage for Betsy (Sawyer), 337
Cotton in My Sack (Lenski), 365
Council Fire, 395
Cousin Lucy Among the Mountains (Abbott), 173
Cousin Lucy at Study (Abbott), 173
Cousin Lucy on the Sea-Shore (Abbott), 173
Cousin Lucy's Conversation (Abbott), 173
Cousin Melinda (Lattimore), 322
Count Billy (MacDonald), 310
Counterpane Fairy, The (Pyle), 278
Countess Kate (Yonge), 185
Count Hannible (Weyman), 234
Count of Monte Cristo, The (Dumas), 178
Country Book, The (Smith), 290
Country By-Ways (Jewett), 250
Country Colic (Lawson), 349
Country Corner (Le Feuvre), 235
Country Doctor, A (Jewett), 250
Country Noisy Book, The (Brown), 344
Country of Dwarfs, The (Du Chaillu), 207
Country of the Blind, The (Wells), 250
Country of the Pointed Firs (Jewett), 250
Country-Shop (Bailey), 362
Coupon Bonds and Other Stories (Trowbridge), 199
Courage of Sarah Noble, The (Dalgleish), 360
Courageous Companions (Finger), 310
Courtney of the Center Garden (Patten), 253
Court of Boyville, The (White), 256
Court of Queen Mab, The, 113
Courtship and Marriage of Jerry and Kitty, The, 162
Cousin from Town (Bruce), 291
Cousin Grace (Clarke), 203
Cousin Melinda (Lattimore), 322
Cousin Toby (Newberry), 350
Coverdale Bible, The, 64
Covered Bridge, The (Meigs), 330
Covered Wagon, The (Hough), 286
Covered Wagon, The (McNeer), 361
Covering the Look-in Corner (Patten), 253
Coward of Thermopylae, The (Snedeker), 291
Cowardly Lion of Oz, The (Thompson), 277
Cowboy Chris in Cinnabar (Patten), 251
Cowboy Chris, the Vengeance Volunteer (Patten), 251
Cowboy in the Making (James), 312
Cowboy Small (Lenski), 365
Cowboys North and South (James), 312
Cow Country (James), 312
Cowhand Goes to Town (Stong), 334
Cowmen and Rustlers (Ellis), 193
Cows and Calves (Montgomery), 282
Cowslip; or, More Cautionary Stories in Verse, The (Turner), 163
Coyotes (Bronson), 344
Crater; or, Vulcan's Peak: A Tale of the Pacific, The (Cooper), 167
Creatures Wild and Tame (Untermeyer), 334
Creeper's Jeep (Gramatky), 346
Creeping Jenny (Wiggin), 282
Cressy and Pointiers (Edgar), 201
Cricket (Hader), 322
Cricket, A Little Girl of the Old West (Hooker), 312
Cricket and the Emperor's Son (Coatsworth), 317
Cricket on the Hearth, The (Dickens), 177
Cries of London (Cruikshank), 185
Cries of New York, The, 163
Crime at Red Towers, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Crime of the Congo, The (Doyle), 233
Crimson Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229

Cringle and Cross-Tree; or, The Sea Swashes of a Sailor (Optic), 187
Crittenton Magazine, 377
Crock of Gold, The (Stephens), 294, 349
Crocus; Another Series of Cautionary Stories, The (Turner), 163
Crofton Boys, The (Martineau), 178
Cromwells of Virginia, The (Ellis), 193
Crooked Apple Tree, The (Meigs), 330
Crooked Bannister, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Crooked Colt, The (Anderson), 334
Crooked Little Path, The (Burgess), 290
Cross and Crescent, or A Young American in Turkey (Optic), 187
Cross Currents (Porter), 295
Crossed Signals (Patten), 253
Crossings: A Fairy Play, The (de la Mare), 280
Crossman's Letter by Catherine Sinclair, A (Sinclair), 175
"Cross-Patch," 125
Cross Patch and Other Stories (Coolidge), 214
Crowded Out O' Crofield; or, The Boy Who Made His Way (Stoddard), 231
Cruise of the Firefly, The (Ellis), 193
Cruise of the Snark, The (London), 281
Crumbs for the Lord's Little Ones, 384
Crusader, 395
Crusader's Gold (Kyle), 329
Crusader's Key, The (Linklater), 359
Crusoe in New York, and Other Tales (Hale), 202
Crystal, The, 395
Crystal Hunters, The (Fenn), 204
Cubby Bear and the Book (Hogan), 334
Cubby Bear Has a Mind of His Own (Burgess), 289
Cuchulain of Muirthemne (Gregory), 279
Cuckoo Calls, The (Burglon), 323
Cuckoo Clock, The (Molesworth), 219
Cue for Treason (Trease), 354
Cugjo's Cave (Trowbridge), 199
Cunning Workmen (Pansy), 211
Cupid and Chow-Chow (Alcott), 206
Curiosities of Human Nature (Parley), 170
Curiosities of the Tower of London (Boreman), 111
Curious Coronation, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Curious George (Rey), 353
Curious George Gets A Medal (Rey), 354
Curious George Goes to the Hospital (Rey), 354
Curious George Learns the Alphabet (Rey), 354
Curious George Rides a Bike (Rey), 354
Curious George Takes a Job (Rey), 354
Curly Locks (Coolidge), 214
Curlytops and Their Playmates (Garis), 292
Curlytops at Happy House, The (Garis), 293
Curlytops at Sunset Beach, The (Garis), 292
Curlytops at the Circus, The (Garis), 293
Curlytops at Uncle Frank's Ranch, The (Garis), 292
Curlytops Growing Up, The (Garis), 293
Curlytops in the Woods, The (Garis), 292
Curlytops on Star Island, The (Garis), 292
Curlytops Snowed In, The (Garis), 292
Curlytops Touring Around, The (Garis), 292
Current Events, 376
Current Science, 378
Curse of Carne's Hold, The (Henty), 209
Cuthbert Hartington; A Tale of Two Sieges of Paris (Henty), 210
C. W. Anderson's Favorite Horse Stories (Anderson), 335
Cynthia Steps Out (Berry), 327
Cyrus, the Great (Abbott), 174
Czechoslovak Fairy Tales (Fillmore), 300

Dab Kinzer; A Story of a Growing Boy (Stoddard), 231
Daddles, the Story of a Plain Hound Dog (Sawyer), 337
Daddy Darwin's Dovecot (Ewing), 215, 218
Daddy-Long-Legs (Webster), 294
Daddy's Girl (Meade), 233
Daddy's Sword (Le Feuvre), 235
Daddy Takes Us Hunting Birds (Garis), 292
Daffodil Story Book (Blyton), 306
Daisy (Warner), 183
Daisy and Grandpa (Pansy), 212
Daisy Chain, The (Yonge), 185
Daisy Dare, the Sport from Denver (Patten), 251
Daisy; or, Cautionary Stories in Verse, The (Turner), 163
Daisy Picture Book, The, 388
"The Dame Holiday School" (Edgeworth), 129
Dame Slap and Her School (Blyton), 304
Dame Wiggins of Lee and Her Seven Wonderful Cats (Ruskin), 184, 219
Dan Beard's Animal Book and Camp-fire Stories (Beard), 222
Dancing Cloud (Buff), 356
Dancing Tom (Coatsworth), 317
Dandelion Clocks . . . (Ewing), 215
Daniel Boone (Averill), 337
Daniel Boone (Daugherty), 345
Daniel Boone: Wilderness Scout (White), 303
Danish Fairy-Legends and Tales (Andersen: Peachey), 179
Danish Story-Book, A (Andersen: Boner), 179
Dan the Detective (Alger), 197
Dan Monroe, a Story of Bunker Hill (Stoddard), 231
Danny (Ollivant), 254
Danny Fists (Camp), 285
Danny the Freshman (Camp), 285

Danvers Papers, The (Yonge), 185
Daring Twins; A Story for Young Folks, The (Baum), 276
Darius Green and His Flying Machine (Trowbridge), 200
Darius the Great (Abbott), 174
Dark Adventure, The (Pease), 313
Dark Circle of Branches (Armer), 320
Dark Frigate (Hawes), 309
Dark Horse (James), 312
Darkness and Dawn . . . (Farrar), 191
Dark Possession (Lide and Johnson), 317
Dark Star of Itza, The (Malkus), 317
Dark Summers (Aldis), 311
Dark Wood of the Golden Birds, The (Brown), 345
Dark World of Animals (Farjeon) 321
Dash and Dart (Buff), 356
Dash for Khartoum, a tale of the Nile Expedition, The (Henty), 209
Date for Diane (Cavanna), 363
Daughter of Jehu, A (Richards), 326
Daughter of the Sea (Le Feuvre), 235
Daughter of the Seine (Eaton), 342
Daughter of Thunder (Moon), 312
Davenports and Cherry Pie, The (Dalgleish), 360
Davenports Are At Dinner, The (Dalgleish), 360
Dave Porter and His Classmates, or For the Honor of Oak Hill (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter and His Double, or The Disappearance of the Basswood Fortune (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter and His Great Search (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter and His Rivals, or Chums and Foes of Oak Hall (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter and His War Honors (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter and the Runaways, or Last Days at Oak Hall (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter at Bear Camp, or The Wild Man at Mirror Lake (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter at Oak Hall, or The Schooldays of an American Boy (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter at Star Ranch, or The Cowboy's Secret (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter in the Far North, or The Pluck of an American Schoolboy (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter in the Gold Fields, or The Search for the Landslide Mine (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter in the South Seas, or The Strange Cruise of the Stormy Petrel (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter on Cave Island, or A Schoolboys' Mystery Mission (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter's Return to School, or Winning the Medal of Honor (Stratemeyer), 237
Dave Porter Under Fire (Stratemeyer), 237
"David Balfour," 227
David Copperfield (Dickens), 177
David Ransom's Watch (Pansy), 212
David's Birthday Party (Kunhardt), 349
David Simple (Fielding), 114
David's Little Indian (Brown), 345
Davy and His Dog (Lenski), 365
Davy and the Goblin . . . (Carryl), 227
Davy Crockett (Rourke), 332
Davy Goes Places (Lenski), 365
Davy of the Everglades (Lattimore), 322
Davy's Day (Lenski), 365
Dawn (Porter), 295
Day and Night (Duvoisin), 328
Day in a Child's Life, A (Greenaway), 218
Day of Doom (Wigglesworth), 314
Day of the Beast, The (Grey), 287
Day on Skates, A (Van Stockum), 343
Day's Message, A (Coolidge), 214
Day with Mary Mouse, A (Blyton), 309
Dazee; or, The Re-Captured Negro (Sherwood), 164
Dead Bird, The (Brown), 345
Deadwood Trail, The (Patten), 252
Dealings with the Fairies (MacDonald), 213
Dean Dunham (Alger), 198
Dean's Magazine (1893-1894), 391
Dear Little Deer (Lindman), 324
Dear Marguerite (Henry), 364
Dear Old Briar Patch, The (Burgess), 290
Dear Old Snowman, The (Blyton), 306
Dear Readers and Riders (Henry), 364
"The Death and Burial of Cock Robin," 127
Deb and the Duchess (Meade), 233
Debbie and Her Family (Lenski), 365
Debbie and Her Grandma (Lenski), 365
Debbie Herself (Lenski), 365
Deborah's White Winter (Lattimore), 322
Debt of Honor, A (Alger), 198
De cililitate morum puerilium (Erasmus), 63
De Cliffords, The (Sherwood), 164, 166
De Consolatione Philosophiae (Boethius), 13
De Dialectica (Alcuin), 15
Deep Down (Ballantyne), 189
Deephaven (Jewett), 250
Deep Silver (Burglon), 323
Deep Through the Heart (Anderson), 334
Deerfoot in the Forest (Ellis), 193
Deerfoot in the Mountains (Ellis), 193
Deerfoot on the Prairies (Ellis), 193
Deerslayer; or the First War-Path: A Tale, The (Cooper), 167
Deer Stalker, The (Grey), 287
Deer Valley Girl (Lenski), 365
Defending His Flag, or A Boy in Blue and a Boy in Grey (Stratemeyer), 236

Deficient Saints (Saunders), 236
De generibus nominum ac verborum praeteritis (Lily), 65
De Grammatica (Aelfric), 15
Deirdre (Stephens), 294
De Laude Virginitatis (Aldhelm), 14
Delights for the Ingenious, in About Fifty Select and Choice Emblems (Crouch), 103
Demaundes Joyous, 63
Democracy and Sport (Tunis), 357
Demon Trapper of Umbagog, The (Thompson), 175
Demorest's Young America, 372
De Natura Rerum (Bede), 14
De Naturis Rerum (Neckham), 33
De octo partibus orationis, 15
"Deor," 16
De Orthographia (Alcuin), 15
De Proprietatibus Rerum (Anglicus), 33
Deputy Sheriff of Comanche County, The (Burroughs), 284
De Rerum Natura, 14
De Rhetorica et Virtutibus (Alcuin), 15
Der Schweizerische Robinson (Weiss), 166
Der Struwwelpeter; oder, Lustige Geschicten und drollige Bilder . . . (Hoffman), 180
Description of a Great Variety of Animals and Vegetables, A, 110
Description of some curious and uncommon Creatures . . ., A, 110
Description of Three Hundred Animals . . ., A, 110
De Septenario, de Metris, Aenigmatibus, ac Pedum Regulis (Aldhelm), 14
Desert Dog (Kjelgaard), 364
Desert Gold (Grey), 287
Desk and Debit; or, The Catastrophes of a Clerk (Optic), 187
Desmond and Dog Friday (Best), 316
Desmond, the Dog Detective (Best), 316
Despatch Boat of the Whistle; A Story of Santiago, The (Stoddard), 231
Detectives of the Dales (Trease), 354
De Utensilibus (Neckham), 33
Devil and Daniel Webster, The (Benét), 327
Devon Boys (Fenn), 204
Dialogues for the Entertainment and Instruction of Youth (Cameron), 172
Dialogues For . . . Young People (Abbott), 173
Diamond Cross Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 240
"Diamonds and Toads," 110
Diamonds and Toads (d'Aulnoy), 219
Diamond Sport, The (Patten), 251
Diana (Warner), 183
Diana and Her Rhinoceros (Ardizzone), 335
Diana in the China Shop (Lattimore), 322
Diana's Rosebush (White), 230
Diane (Best), 316
Diary of a Goose Girl, The (Wiggin), 282
Dick (Bruce), 291
Dick Boldhero; or, A Tale of Adventures in South America (Parley), 171
Dick Hamilton's Cadet Days (Garis), 292
Dick Hamilton's Football Team (Garis), 292
Dick Hamilton's Fortune (Garis), 292
Dick Hamilton's Steam Yacht (Garis), 292
Dick Lester of Kurrajong (Bruce), 291
Dick Merriwell Abroad (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell Adrift (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell, Captain of the Varsity (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell Doubted (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell Freshman (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell in the Wilds (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Ability (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Assurance (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Backers (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Backstop (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Best Work (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Black Star (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Cleverness (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Close Call (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Commencement (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Counsel (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Dare (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Dash (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Day (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Debt (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Defense (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Delivery (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Diamond (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Disguise (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Distrust (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Downfall (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Endurance (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Example (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Five (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Glory (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Grit (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Home Run (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Honors (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Influence (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Joke (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Long Slide (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Magnetism (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Marked Money (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Marriage (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Mastery (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Model (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Mystery (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Narrow Escape (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Peril (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Persistence (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Polo Team (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Power (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Pranks (Patten), 252

Dick Merriwell's Race (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Racket (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Regret (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Reliance (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Reputation (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Rescue (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Resource (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Revenge (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Ruse (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Staunchness (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Stand (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Staying Power (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Stroke (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Team Mate (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Threat (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Trap (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Varsity Nine (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Way (Patten), 253
Dick Merriwell's Western Mission (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell's Wonders (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell the Wizard (Patten), 252
Dick Merriwell Tricked (Patten), 253
Dick Whittington (Summerley), 176
Dick Whittington and His Cat (Lawson), 349
Dictes or Sayengis of the Philosophres, The, 37
Dictionarius (Garlande), 16
Diddie, Dumps and Tot (Pyrnelle), 223
Did You Carry the Flag Today, Charley? (Caudill), 358
Diego Wins (Burglon), 323
Dietrich of Berne and the Dwarf-King Laurin (Sawyer), 337
Digby Heathcote (Kingston), 184
Diggers, The (Brown), 345
Digger the Badger Decides To Stay (Burgess), 289
Digging for Gold (Alger), 198
Digging for Gold (Ballantyne), 189
Dikes and Ditches; or, Young America in Holland and Belgium (Optic), 187
"diller a dollar, A," 126
Dilly Dally Sally (Henry), 363
Dime novels, 191, 195
"Ding dong bell," 125
Ding, Dong, Bell, Pussy's in the Well (Hader), 322
Disputatio Pippini cum Albino Scholastico (Alcuin), 15
Dissolving picture books, 118
Distiches (Cato), 70
Diverse Women (Pansy), 211
Diverting History of John Gilpin (Cowper), 125, 218
Diverting Works of the Countess d'Amois . . ., The (d'Aulnoy), 105
Divine and Moral Songs for Children (Watts), 108
Divine blossomes . . . (Cockin), 73
Divine Emblems (Bunyan), 102
Divine Songs (Watts), 108
Do and Dare (Alger), 197
Dobry (Shannon), 332
Docia's Journal (Pansy), 212
Doctor, The, 172
Dr. Deane's Way . . . (Pansy), 211
Dr. Dolittle and the Green Canary (Lofting), 302
Dr. Dolittle and the Secret Lake (Lofting), 302
Dr. Dolittle in the Moon (Lofting), 302
Dr. Dolittle's Caravan (Lofting), 302
Dr. Dolittle's Circus (Lofting), 302
Dr. Dolittle's Garden (Lofting), 302
Dr. Dolittle's Post Office (Lofting), 302
Dr. Dolittle's Puddleby Adventures (Lofting), 302
Dr. Dolittle's Return (Lofting), 302
Dr. Dolittle's Zoo (Lofting), 302
Doctor Papa (May), 203
Doctor's Daughter, The (May), 203
Dr. Seuss's ABC (Seuss), 340
Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book (Seuss), 340
Dr. Tam O'Shanter (Robinson), 339
Dog At His Heel (Finger), 310
Dog Came to School, A (Lenski), 365
Dog Crusoe, The (Ballantyne), 189
Dog From Nowhere, The (Coatsworth), 317
Dog of Flanders . . ., A (Ouida), 213
Dogs and Puppies (Montgomery), 282
Dog's Friend (Marryat), 176
Dog's Mission, A (Stowe), 185
Dog's Tale, A (Twain), 217
Dog That Went to Fairyland, The (Blyton), 304
Dog with a Bad Name, A (Reed), 228
Doing His Best (Trowbridge), 200
Doings of Raffles Haw, The (Doyle), 232
Doings of the Bodley Family in Town and Country (Scudder), 216
Dollar for Luck (Coatsworth), 317
Dolly and I (Optic), 187
Do Look Out, Noddy (Blyton), 309
Dominican Republic in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Donald and Dorothy (Dodge), 201
Donald McKay, Designer of Clipper Ships (Judson), 348
Donat, The (Donatus), 15
Don Gordon's Shooting Box (Castlemon), 198
Donkey-Donkey (Duvoisin), 328
Don Kirk's Mine (Patten), 252
Don Kirk, the Boy Cattle King (Patten), 252
Don Sturdy Across the North Pole (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy Among the Gorillas (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy Captured by Head Hunters (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy in Lion Land (Stratemeyer), 238

Don Sturdy in the Land of the Giants (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy in the Land of Volcanoes (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy in the Port of Lost Ships (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy in the Temples of Fear (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy in the Tombs of Gold (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy Lost in Glacier Bay (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy on the Desert (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy on the Ocean Bottom (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy Trapped in the Flaming Wilderness (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy With the Big Snake Hunters (Stratemeyer), 238
Don Sturdy With the Harpoon Hunters (Stratemeyer), 238
Don't Be Silly, Mr. Twiddle (Blyton), 306
Don't Count Your Chickens (d'Aulaire), 346
Don't Frighten the Lion! (Brown), 344
Don; the Story of a Lion Dog (Grey), 287
Don't You Turn Back (Hughes), 324
Doomed Chief, The (Thompson), 175
Door in the Wall, The (de Angeli), 336
Door in the Wall and Other Stories, The (Wells), 250
Door to the North (Coatsworth), 317
Dora (Spyri), 225
Dorcas Club; or, Our Girls Afloat, The (Optic), 188
Doris and the Trolls (Atwater), 341
Doris Force at Barry Manor (Stratemeyer), 240
Doris Force at Cloudy Cover (Stratemeyer), 240
Doris Force at Locked Gates (Stratemeyer), 240
Doris Force at Raven Rock (Stratemeyer), 240
Dormitory Flag, The (Avery), 234
Dorothy Dale, A Girl of Today (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale and Her Chums (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale at Glenwood School (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale in the City (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale in the West (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale's Camping Days (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale's Engagement (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale's Great Search (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale's Great Secret (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale's Holidays (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale's Promise (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale's Queer Holidays (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale's School Rivals (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale's Strange Discovery (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy Dale to the Rescue (Stratemeyer), 246
Dorothy's Double; the Story of a Great Deception (Henty), 209
Dorris Farrand's Vocation (Pansy), 212
Dorsey, the Young Inventor (Ellis), 193
Do-Somethings, The (Optic), 187
Dot and Tot of Merryland (Baum), 276
Dotty Dimple (May), 202
Dotty Dimple at Grandmother's (May), 202
Dotty Dimple at Home (May), 203
Dotty Dimple at Play (May), 203
Dotty Dimple at School (May), 202
Dotty Dimple Out West (May), 202
Dotty Dimple's Flyaway (May), 202
Double Birthday Present, The (Hunt), 357
Double Challenge (Kjelgaard), 364
Double Disguise, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Double Jinx Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 246
"Double Story, A" (MacDonald), 213
Doublets, A Word Puzzle (Carroll), 200
Dove in the Eagle's Nest, The (Yonge), 185
Down-Adown-Derry (de la Mare), 280
Down at the Farm (Blyton), 307
Down, Down the Mountain (Credle), 331
Downright Denecy (Snedeker), 291
Down Ryton Water (Gaggin), 353
Down South; or, Yacht Adventures in Florida (Optic), 188
Down the Big River (Meader), 318
Down the Bright Stream (B.B.), 355
Down the Mississippi (Ellis), 192
Down the Rhine; or, Young America in Germany (Optic), 187
Down the River; or, Buck Bradford and His Tyrants (Optic), 187
Down the Snow Stairs (Corkran), 227
Dozen of Them, A (Pansy), 212
Dragon and the Raven; or, The Days of King Alfred, The (Henty), 209
Dragon Fish, The (Buck), 357
Dragon Fly of Zuni, The (Malkus), 318
Dragon of the Hills (Garis), 294
Dragon Who Was Different, The (Trease), 354
Dramatic Dialogues for the Use of Young Persons (Pinchard), 128
Dreadful River Cave, The (Schultz), 295
Dream Book: First Comes the Dream, The (Brown), 345
Dream Children (Scudder), 216
Dream Days (Grahame), 286
Dream Keeper and Other Poems, The (Hughes), 323
Drift Fence, The (Grey), 287
Drifting Cowboy, The (James), 312

Drive in the Coach Through the Streets of London, A (Sherwood), 164
Drolleries for Little Folks (Bayley), 179
Drone's Honey (May), 203
Drummer Boy, The (Trowbridge), 199
Drunkard's Children. A sequel to The Bottle, The (Cruikshank), 185
Duck, The (Brown), 345
Duck Lake (Young), 254
Dude Ranger, The (Grey), 287
Dudley Napier's Daughters (LeFeuvre), 235
Duke Decides (Tunis), 357
"Dumb Andy," 129
Dumb Animals; or, Cruelty Punished (Elliott), 168
Dumb Stupid David (Aldis), 311
Dumpies, The (Paine), 254
Dune Boy (Teale), 359
Dunkerley's (Spring), 351
Dusky Day (Means), 342
Dusty Diamonds Cut and Polished . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Dusty Star (Baker), 300
Dutch Are Coming, The (Trease), 355
Dusty's Windmill (Barne), 343
Dutch Colt, The (Meigs), 330
Dutch Twins, The (Perkins), 290
Duty is Safety (Sherwood), 166
Dwell Deep (Le Feuvre), 235
Dwellers in Arcady (Paine), 254
Dynamiter, The (Stevenson), 226
Dynevor Terrace (Yonge), 185

Each and All; or, How the Seven Sisters Prove Their Sisterhood (Andrews), 195
Each in His Way (Gall and Crew), 323
Eagle's Nest, The (Garlin), 255
Ear for Uncle Emil, An (Gaggin), 353
Early Days; or the Wesleyan Scholar's Guide, 383
Early Lessons (Edgeworth), 129
Early Moon (Sandburg), 303
Early Piety (Abbott), 173
Early piety . . . (Mather), 104
Early religion . . . (Mather), 104
East and West; A Story of New-Born Ohio (Hale), 202
Easter Gift . . . The, 120
Easter Holidays, The (Barne), 343
Easter Rabbit's Parade, The (Lenski), 365
Easter Treat (Duvoisin), 328
Eastward Sweeps the Current (Malkus), 318
Easy Introduction to English Language; or, a Compendious Grammar, An, 113
Easy Introduction to English Language; or, a Pretty Entertaining Spelling Book, An, 113
Easy Questions (Sherwood), 165
Ebb-Tide, The (Stevenson), 226
Ecclesiastical History (Bede), 14
Echoes of Hellas . . . (Crane), 201
Echoing Green, The (Estes), 352
Eclectic First Reader, The (McGuffey), 174
Eddie and Gardenia (Haywood), 346
Eddie and His Big Deals (Haywood), 346
Eddie and Lovella (Haywood), 347
Eddie and the Fire Engine (Haywood), 346
Eddie Elephant (Gruelle), 298
Eddie Makes Music (Haywood), 346
Eddie's Green Thumb (Haywood), 347
Eddie's Pay Dirt (Haywood), 346
Eddie, the Dog Holder (Haywood), 347
Edge of April (Swift), 326
Editha's Burglar . . . (Burnett), 227
Edmund Dulac's Fairy Book (Dulac), 297
Ednah and Her Brothers (White), 230
Edward Grieg, Boy of the Northland (Deucher), 347
Edward, Hoppy, and Joe (Lawson), 349
Edward MacDowell and His Cabin in the Pines (Wheeler and Deucher), 347
Edward Mansfield (Sherwood), 165
Eight Cousins; or, The Aunt-Hill (Alcott), 206
Eight O'Clock Tales (Blyton), 304
Eighty-Seven (Pansy), 211
Elam Storm, the Wolfer (Castlemon), 199
El Cid (Pidal), 319
Elderberry Bush, The (Gates), 348
Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog (Goldsmith), 218
An Elegy on the Glory of her Sex, Mrs. Mary Blaize (Goldsmith), 218
Elephant's Bathtub: Wonder Tales from the Far East, The (Carpenter), 339
Elephant Twins (Hogan), 333
Elf Owl (Buff), 356
Elfred (Abbott), 173
Elin's Amerika (de Angeli), 336
Eliot's Indian Primer, 72
Elizabeth Fry (Richards), 326
Elizabeth, the Queen of England (Abbott), 174
Elizabite: the Adventures of a Carnivorous Plant (Rey), 353
Ella Clinton (Finley), 204
Ellen Levis (Singmaster), 331
Ellen Linn (Abbott), 173
Elsie and Her Loved Ones (Finley), 205
Elsie and Her Namesakes (Finley), 205
Elsie and the Arkansas Bear (Paine), 254
Elsie and the Raymonds (Finley), 205
Elsie At Home (Finley), 205
Elsie at Ion (Finley), 205
Elsie At Nantucket (Finley), 205
Elsie At the World's Fair (Finley), 205
Elsie At Viamede (Finley), 205

Elsie Dinsmore (Finley), 205
Elsie Dinsmore on the Loose (Crawford), 341
Elsie in the South (Finley), 205
Elsie on the Hudson and Elsewhere (Finley), 205
Elsie's Children (Finley), 205
Elsie's Friends at Woodburn (Finley), 205
Elsie's Girlhood (Finley), 204
Elsie's Holidays at Roselands (Finley), 204
Elsie's Journey on Inland Waters (Finley), 205
Elsie's Kith and Kin (Finley), 205
Elsie's Motherhood (Finley), 205
Elsie's New Relations (Finley), 205
Elsie's Vacation (Finley), 205
Elsie's Widowhood (Finley), 205
Elsie's Winter Trip (Finley), 205
Elsie's Womanhood (Finley), 205
Elsie's Young Folks in Peace and War (Finley), 205
Elsie Yachting with the Raymonds (Finley), 205
Elucidarium (Anselm), 16
Elucidarium Magistri Alani, 16
Elucadarius Liber, 16
Emancipation (Sherwood), 165
Emblemata (Alciati), 102
Emblemes (Quarles), 102
Emerald City of Oz, The (Baum), 276
Emigrant's Story and Other Poems, The (Trowbridge), 199
Emil and the Detectives (Kästner), 317
Emil and the Three Twins (Kästner), 317
Emile (Rousseau), 126
Emily Climbs (Montgomery), 286
Emily of New Moon (Montgomery), 286
Emily Parker (Child), 177
Emily's Quest (Montgomery), 286
Emma (Abbott), 173
Emma and Her Nurse (Cameron), 171
Emma Belle and Her Kinfolks (Evans), 333
Emmeline (Sherwood), 165
Emmeline (Singmaster), 330
Emmy and the Blue Door (Means), 343
Empty Barn, The (de Angeli), 336
Enchanted Book, The (Dalgleish), 360
Enchanted Bugle, The (Bailey), 362
Enchanted Castle, The (Nesbit), 256
Enchanted Doll, The (Lemon), 182
Enchanted Forest, The (Bowen), 300
Enchanted Garden, An (Molesworth), 220
Enchanted Island of Oz, The (Thompson), 277
Enchanted Island of Yew . . ., The (Baum), 276
Enchanted Mountain, The (White), 230
Enchanted Schoolhouse, The (Sawyer), 337
Enchanted Sea and Other Stories (Blyton), 306
Enchanted Village (Bailey), 302, 362
Enchanted Wood (Blyton), 303
Encourager, 370
Endless Chain, The (Pansy), 211
Engineer, The (Abbott), 173
England's Monarchs (Crouch), 103
English and Scottish Ballads, The (Child), 224
English Bodley Family, The (Scudder), 216
English Channel, The (Abbott), 174
English Fairy Tales (Jacobs), 229
English Fairy Tales (Steele), 295
English Hermit, The (Defoe), 109
English heroe: or, Sir Francis Drake revived, The (Crouch), 103
English Mary (Sherwood), 166
English Struwwelpeter . . ., The (Hoffmann), 180
Enid Blyton Book of Bunnies (Blyton), 303
Enid Blyton Book of Fairies (Blyton), 303
Enid Blyton's Little Book (Blyton), 304
Enjoying Books (Trease), 355
Ensign, The, 389
enterlude for children to play named Jack Jugler . . ., An, 67
Entertaining and Affecting History of Prince Lee Boo, The, 128
Entertaining Traveller . . ., 123
Epworth Era, 376
Epworth Herald, 376
Eric Brighteyes (Haggard), 226
Erick and Sally (Spyri), 225
Eric, or Little by Little (Farrar), 191
Eric's Good News (Le Feuvre), 235
Erin's Hope, 384
Erling the Bold . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Errand Boy, The (Alger), 197
Errand-Boy, The (Sherwood), 164
Esau Hardery (Stoddard), 231
Escape on Venus (Burroughs), 284
Escape To King Alfred (Trease), 355
Eskimo Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Esopand (Steinhowel), 38
Esop's Fables (Brinsley), 69
Ester Ried . . . (Pansy), 211
Ester Ried Library, The (Pansy), 211
Ester Ried's Namesake (Pansy), 211
Ester Ried Yet Speaking (Pansy), 211
Eternal Lover, The (Burroughs), 284
Europa's Fairy Book (Jacobs), 230
Eveli and Beni (Spyri), 226
Eveli, the Little Singer (Spyri), 226
Evenings At Home (Aiken and Barbauld), 128
Eventyr Fortalte for Born, 179
Everglades Adventure (Meader), 318
Ever-Ready Eddie (Haywood), 347
Every Boy's Favourite Journal, 392
Every Boy's Journal, 389
Every Boy's Magazine (1862-1864), 385
Every Boy's Magazine (1874-1899), 387
Every Boy's Monthly, 393
Every Child's Friend, 386

Every Day Book for Youth, The (Parley), 170
Every Day Duty (Abbott), 173
Every Girl's Magazine, 388
Everything and Anything (Aldis), 311
Every Youth's Gazette, 369, 383
Exact Truth (Pansy), 211
Excursion to the Orkney Islands, The (Abbott), 174
Excursions in Fact and Fancy (Brewton), 338
Exeter Book, The, 16
Exhortation that a Father Gave to his Children, The, 66
Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, The (Doyle), 232
Extract from Captain Stormfield's Visit To Heaven (Twain), 217
Extraordinary Adventures and Discoveries of Several Famous Men, The (Crouch), 102
Eye Book, The (Seuss), 340
Eyebright (Coolidge), 214
Eye of the Sun (Ellis), 193
Eyes, Nose, Fingers, Toes (Krauss), 364
Eyes of the Woods, The (Altsheler), 288
Eyes on the World (Averill), 338

Fables (Gay), 110
Fables (La Fontaine), 128
Fables Ancient and Modern, Adapted for the Use of Children (Baldwin), 162
Fables and Folk Stories (Scudder), 216
Fables and Tales from La Fontaine. In French and English . . . (La Fontaine), 128
Fables by Mrs. Teachwell (Barbauld), 128
Fables Calculated for the Amusement and Instruction of Youth (La Fontaine), 128
Fables Chaisis (La Fontaine), 128
Fables, Folk Stories and Legends (Scudder), 216
Fables in Monosyllables (Teachwell), 124
Fables in Verse, for the Improvement of Young and Old, 116
Fables of Aesop . . ., The (Bennett), 190
Fables of Aesop (Jacobs), 229
Fables of Aesop . . ., The (L'Estrange), 105
Fables of Aesop and Others (Croxall), 109
Fables of Aesop and Others (Bewick), 109
Fables of Aesop, Paraphras'd in Verse, The (Ogilby), 72
Fables of Pilpay, The (Harris), 106
Fables, translated into English Verse by Walter Thornbury . . . (La Fontaine), 128
Fabulous Flight (Lawson), 349
Fabulous Histories . . . Designed for the Instruction of Children . . . (Trimmer), 127
Face in the Dismal Cavern, The (Garis), 293
Facing Death (Henty), 210
Facing the World (Alger), 198
Fair Adventure, The (Gray), 356
Fair American, The (Coatsworth), 317
Fair Bay (Lattimore), 322
Fairchild Family, The (Sherwood), 164
fairest fairing for a school-bred sonne; . . ., The (Penkethman), 70
Fairies Afield (Molesworth), 220
Fairies-Of-Sorts (Molesworth), 220
Fairing . . ., The, 121
Fair of St. James, The (Farjeon), 321
"Fair One with the Golden Locks, The," 106
Fair Play (Leaf), 337
Fairport Nine, The (Brooks), 221
Fair Venetian, The (Farjeon), 321
Fair Wind to Virginia (Meigs), 330
Fair World for All: The Meaning of the Declaration of Human Rights, The (Canfield), 298
"Fairy, The," 110
Fairy Book (May), 202
Fairy Book, The (Mulock), 216
Fairy Caravan, The (Potter), 279
Fairy Circus, The (Lathrop), 324
Fairy Garland, A (Dulac), 297
Fairy Godmothers, The (Gatty), 183
Fairy Library (Cruikshank), 185
Fairy Operettas (Richards), 326
Fairy Realm, The (Hood), 210
Fairy Ring, The (Wiggin), 282
Fairy Ship, The (Crane), 200
Fairy Spectator, The (Fenn), 124
Fairy Tales (Andersen), 179, 295
Fairy Tales (Grimm), 295
Fairy Tales (Lemon), 182
Fairy Tales and Legends (Andersen), 179
Fairy Tales from Far and Near (Pyle), 278
Fairy Tales from Hans Christian Andersen (Robinson), 285
Fairy Tales from Many Lands (Pyle), 278
Fairy Tales of All Nations (Montalba), 177
Fairy Tales of the Orient (Buck), 358
Faithful Ally, The (Linklater), 359
Faithful Jenny Dove and Other Tales (Farjeon), 320
Faith Gartney's Girlhood (Whitney), 196
Falling in with Fortune (Alger), 198
Fall of Sebastopol, The (Henty), 209
Fame and Fortune (Alger), 197
Fame is the Spur (Spring), 351
Family and School Visitor, 369
Family at Caldicott Place, The (Streatfeild), 340
Family at Red Roofs (Blyton), 305
Family Flight Over Egypt and Syria, A (Hale), 202
Family Flight Through France . . ., A (Hale), 202
Family Flight Through Mexico, A (Hale), 202

Family Flight Through Spain, A (Hale), 202
Family Footlights (Barne), 343
Family from One-End Street, The (Garnett), 339
Family Grandstand (Brink), 332
Family Pioneer and Juvenile Key, 368
Family Sabbatical (Brink), 333
Family Story Book, Vol. II, The (Abbott), 173
Family Storypaper, 373
Family Tales (Sherwood), 166
family well-ordered, A (Mather), 104
Famous American Music Makers (Hughes), 323
Famous American Negroes (Hughes), 323
Famous Animal Stories (Seton), 255
Famous Fairy Tales of All Nations (Doyle), 177
Famous Jimmy, The (Blyton), 303
Famous Men of Ancient Times (Parley), 170
Famous Men of Modern Times (Parley), 170
Famous Negro Heroes of America (Hughes), 323
Famous Negro Music Makers (Hughes), 323
Famous Tommy Thumb's Little Story Book, The, 115
Fanciful Fowls (Robinson), 285
Faraway Meadow (Handforth), 342
Farm and City (Mitchell), 301
Farm Beyond the Town, The (White), 230
Farm Boy (Stong), 334
Farmer Boy (Wilder), 326
Farmer in the Dell (Hader), 321
Farmer's Boy, The (Caldecott), 218
Farmer's Daughter, The (Cameron), 172
Farm in Fairyland, A (Housman), 234
Farm Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Farmyard Alphabet, The (Crane), 200
Farnell's Folly (Trowbridge), 199
Farthest Shores, The (Haig-Brown), 331
Fast Friends (Trowbridge), 199
Fast Sooner Hound, The (Bontemps), 338
Fatal Falsehood, The (More), 129
Fatal House, The (Corkran), 228
Father Brighthopes (Trowbridge), 199
Father Christmas and Belinda (Blyton), 307
Father Goose, His Book (Baum), 276
Father Goose's Year Book; Quaint Quacks and Feathered Shafts . . . (Baum), 276
Father Kino (Clark), 352
Father of the Blues . . . (Bontemps), 338
Father's Eye, The (Sherwood), 165
father's legacy: or counsels to his children, The, 103
Father William's Stories, 386
Favorite, 371
Favorite Illustrated Penny Stories, 392
Favorite Scholar, The (Howitt), 181
Fawns, The (Sherwood), 165
"F" Cipher, The (Ellis), 194
Feast of Good Things, 387
Feats on the Fjord (Martineau), 178, 295
Feed the Animals (Rey), 354
Feefo, Tuppenny and Jinke (Blyton), 303
Felicia (Lattimore), 322
Fellowship of the Ring (Tolkien), 340
Female Excellency, or The Ladies of Glory (Crouch), 103
Fergus MacTavish (Oxley), 256
Fernly House (Richards), 325
Few More Verses, A (Coolidge), 214
Field and Forest; or, The Fortunes of a Farmer (Optic), 188
Fierce-Face; the Story of a Tiger (Mukerji), 313
Fife and Drum at Louisbourg (Oxley), 256
Fifi (Bemelmans), 344
Fifth Form At St. Dominics, The (Reed), 228
Fifth Formers At St. Clare's (Blyton), 305
Fifth for the King, A (Malkus), 318
Fifty-one New Fables in Verse (Gay), 110
Fighter, The (Terhune), 300
Fight for the Valley, The (Stoddard), 231
Fighting Caravans (Grey), 287
Fighting For His Own, or The Fortunes of a Young Artist (Stratemeyer), 236
Fighting for the Right (Optic), 188
Fighting in Cuban Waters, or Under Schley on the Brooklyn (Stratemeyer), 237
Fighting Joe; or, The Fortunes of a Staff Officer (Optic), 187
Fighting Man of Mars, A (Burroughs), 284
Fighting the Flames (Ballantyne), 189
Fighting the Saracens (Henty), 209
Fighting to Win . . . (Ellis), 193
Fig Tree, The (Lattimore), 322
Filipino Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Filly for Joan, A (Anderson), 355
Final Reckoning; a tale of bush life in Australia, A (Henty), 209
Financier, The (Stoddard), 231
Finding a Fortune (Alger), 198
Finding A Home (Wiggin), 282
Find the Constellations (Rey), 354
Finished (Haggard), 226
Finnegan II (Bailey), 302, 362
Fire Cat, The (Averill), 338
Fire-eye, the Thug's Terror (Patten), 252
Fire-Hunter (Kjelgaard), 364
Firm of Girdlestone, The (Doyle), 232
First Across the Continent (Brooks), 221
First Adventure (Coatsworth), 317
First At the North Pole, or Two Boys in the Arctic Circle (Stratemeyer), 236
First Book of Africa, The (Hughes), 324
First Book of History for Children, The (Parley), 170
First Book of Jazz (Hughes), 323
First Book of Negroes, The (Hughes), 323
First Book of Opera, The (Streatfeild), 340

First Book of Rhythms, The (Hughes), 323
First Book of the West Indies, The (Hughes), 323
First Book of Wild Flowers, The (Cavanna), 363
First Capture, The (Castlemon), 199
First Cruiser Out, The (Stoddard), 231
First Delights (Tudor), 362
First Four Years, The (Wilder), 327
First Going to School, or The Story of Tom Brown and His Sisters (Kilner), 126
First Graces (Tudor), 361
First Grade (Lattimore), 322
First of April Picture Letter . . ., The (Sinclair), 175
First Step, The (White), 230
First Story, The (Brown), 345
First Term At Mallory Towers, The (Blyton), 305
First 3000 Years, The (Falls), 309
Fisherman's Son, The (Lattimore), 322
Fisher's Juvenile Scrapbook, 382
Fish Hawk's Nest, The (Meader), 318
Fish With the Deep Sea Smile, The (Brown), 344
Fithian's Miniature Magazine, 370
Five Brothers of Mahabharta, The (Seeger), 332
Five Bushel Farm (Coatsworth), 317
Five Children and It (Nesbit), 256
Five Chinese Brothers, The (Bishop), 341
Five Fall into Adventure (Blyton), 306
Five Friends (Pansy), 211
Five Get into Trouble (Blyton), 309
Five Go Adventuring Again (Blyton), 304
Five Go Down to Sea (Blyton), 307
Five Go Off in a Caravan (Blyton), 305
Five Go Off to Camp (Blyton), 305
Five Go To Billycock Hill (Blyton), 309
Five Go To Mystery Moor (Blyton), 308
Five Go To Smuggler's Top (Blyton), 305
Five Have a Wonderful Time (Blyton), 307
Five Have Plenty of Fun (Blyton), 308
$500 Check, The (Alger), 198
500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins, The (Seuss), 339
Five Jolly Schoolgirls (Brazil), 283
Five Little Firemen (Brown), 345
"Five Little Peppers," 216
Five Little Peppers Abroad, The (Sidney), 222
Five Little Peppers and How They Grew, The (Sidney), 222
Five Little Peppers and Their Friends (Sidney), 222
Five Little Peppers at School, The (Sidney), 222
Five Little Peppers Grown-up, The (Sidney), 222
Five Little Peppers In the Little Brown House (Sidney), 222
Five Little Peppers Midway, The (Sidney), 222
Five Mice in a Mouse Trap (Richards), 325
Five Minute Stories (Richards), 325
Five O'Clock Charlie (Henry), 364
Five O'Clock Tales (Blyton), 304
Five of Us and Madeline (Nesbit), 256
Five on a Hike Together (Blyton), 307
Five on a Secret Trail (Blyton), 309
Five on a Treasure Island (Blyton), 304
Five on Kirrin Island Again (Blyton), 305
Five Run Away Together (Blyton), 304
Fix It, Please! (Mitchell), 301
Flagellant, The, 381
Flag of the Desert (Best), 316
Flag-Raising, The (Wiggin), 282
Flags Over Quebec: A Story of the Conquest of Canada (Watson), 355
Flame, the Breeze and the Shadow (Slobodkina), 350
Flamp . . ., The (Lucas), 253
Flash: The Story of a Horse, a Coach Dog, and the Gypsies (Averill), 337
Flat Iron for a Farthing, A (Ewing), 215
Flat Tail (Gall and Crew), 323
Flaxie Frizzle (May), 203
Flaxie Growing Up (May), 203
Flicka, Ricka, Dicka and the Big Red Hen (Lindman), 324
Flicka, Ricka, Dicka and the New Dotted Dress (Lindman), 324
Flicka, Ricka, Dicka and the Three Kittens (Lindman), 324
Flickering Torch Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Flickertail (Bailey), 302, 362
Flight Around Home, A (Hale), 202
Flight of Pony Baker, The (Howells), 229
Flint (Bailey), 362
Flint Spears; Cowboy Rodeo Contestant (James), 312
Flip (Dennis), 352
Flip and the Cows (Dennis), 352
Flip and the Morning (Dennis), 352
Floating Island (Parrish), 318
Floating Light of the Goodwin Sands, The (Ballantyne), 189
Floating Prince and Other Stories, The (Stockton), 213
Floating Treasure (Castlemon), 199
Flood Friday (Lenski), 365
Flop-Eared Hound, The (Credle), 331
Flora: A Biography (Gray), 357
Floral Fantasy, A (Crane), 201
Floral Gems (Howitt), 181
Flora's Feast (Crane), 201
Florence and John (Abbott), 174
Florence Nightingale (Richards), 325
Florence's Return (Abbott), 174
Floures for latine spekying selected and gathered oute of Terence . . . (Udall), 63
Flower-basket, The (Traill), 175

Flower Fables (Alcott), 206
Flower Fairies (Judson), 348
Flowers for Children (Child), 177
Flowers of the Forest, The (Sherwood), 165
Flyaways and Cinderella, The (Stratemeyer), 241
Flyaways and Goldilocks, The (Stratemeyer), 241
Flyaways and Little Red Riding Hood, The (Stratemeyer), 241
Flying Boys in the Sky, The (Ellis), 194
Flying Boys to the Rescue, The (Ellis), 194
Flying Classroom, The (Kästner), 317
Flying Girl, The (Baum), 277
Flying Girl and Her Chum, The (Baum), 277
Flying Goat, The (Blyton), 307
Fly; or Juvenile Miscellany, The, 367
Fog Magic (Sauer), 359
Folk of the Far Away Tree (Blyton), 305
Folk Songs of Many Lands (Van Loon), 301
Folk Tales from China (Lim Sian-Tek), 361
Follow My Black Plume (Trease), 355
Follow My Leader (Reed), 228
Follow the Brook (Lathrop), 324
Fool of the World and His Flying Ship, The (Ransome), 319
Football Boys of Lakeport, or More Goals Than One, The (Stratemeyer), 237
Foot Book, The (Seuss), 340
Footprints in the Forest (Ellis), 192
Forbidden Tower, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Forbidden Trail, The (Garis), 294
Forest, The (White), 303
Forest Folk (Buff), 356
Forest Garland, 371
Forest Messengers, The (Ellis), 193
Forest Monster (Ellis), 195
Forest of Boland Light Railway, The (B.B.), 355
Forest Patrol (Kjelgaard), 364
Forest Pool, The (Armer), 320
Forest Runners, The (Altsheler), 288
Forests of Swords, The (Alsheler), 288
Forest Spy: A Tale of the War of 1812, The (Ellis), 194
Forge in the Forest (Colum), 297
Forging Ahead (Alger), 198
Forgotten Daughter (Snedeker), 291
Forgotten Island (Coatsworth), 317
For His Country (Saunders), 236
Forlorn River (Grey), 287
Former and the Latter, The (Sherwood), 166
For Name and Fame: or, Through Afghan Passes (Henty), 209
For Pierre's Sake, and Other Stories (Johnston), 251
Forrester's Magazine of Boston, 185
Forrester's Playmate, 371
For Summer Afternoons (Coolidge), 214
For the Liberty of Texas (Stratemeyer), 239
For the Other Boy's Sake, and Other Stories (Saunders), 236
For the Sake of the School (Brazil), 283
For the School Colours (Brazil), 283
For the Temple; A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem (Henty), 209
For the Train: Five Poems and a Tale (Carroll), 200
Fort in the Wilderness, or The Soldier Boys of the Indian Trails, The (Stratemeyer), 237
For Tommy and Other Stories (Richards), 325
Fortunate Calamity (Pansy), 212
Fortunate Term, A (Brazil), 283
Fortune Hunters of the Philippines, or The Treasure of the Burning Mountain (Stratemeyer), 237
Fortune, My Foe—W. Raleigh (Trease), 355
Fortunes of Nigel, The (Scott), 167
Fortunes of Philippa (Brazil), 283
Fortunes of Rachel, The (Hale), 202
Fortunes of Toby Trafford, The (Trowbridge), 199
Forty-seven Keys (Berry), 328
Forty Stories (James), 179
Forty-Two Line Bible, The, 36
Forward, 375
Four and Five (1918-P), 378
Four and Twenty Blackbirds (Fish), 349
Four and Twenty Toilers (Lucas), 254
Four Boy Hunters, or The Outing of the Gun Club (Stratemeyer), 239
Four Corners of the World, The (Duvoisin), 328
Four Feet, Two Feet, and No Feet (Richards), 325
Four Funny Men (Hogan), 333
Four Fur Feet (Brown), 345
Four Gates (Le Feuvre), 235
Four Girls at Chautauqua (Pansy), 211
Four in a Family (Blyton), 309
Four Little Blossoms and Their Winter Fun (Stratemeyer), 242
Four Little Blossoms at Brookside Farm (Stratemeyer), 242
Four Little Blossoms at Oak Hill School (Stratemeyer), 242
Four Little Blossoms At Sunrise Beach (Stratemeyer), 242
Four Little Blossoms Indoors and Out (Stratemeyer), 242
Four Little Blossoms on Apple Tree Island (Stratemeyer), 242
Four Little Blossoms Through the Holidays (Stratemeyer), 242
Four Million (Henry), 299

Four Mothers at Chautauqua (Pansy), 212
Four Sisters (Howitt), 181
Four-Story Mistake, The (Enright), 342
Fourth Form Friendship, The (Brazil), 283
Fourth of July Story, The (Dalgleish), 360
Four Winds Farm (Molesworth), 219
Four Years of Fighting (Coffin), 217
Four Young Explorers; or, Sight-Seeing in the Tropics (Optic), 188
Four Young Kendalls, The (White), 230
"Fox and the Goose, The," 163
Fox at the Manger, The (Travers), 332
Fox Eyes (Brown), 345
Foxglove Story Book (Blyton), 308
Foxie (d'Aulaire), 346
Fox in Socks Knox in Box (Seuss), 340
Fox Jumps over the Farmer's Gate, The (Caldecott), 218
Foxy Squirrel in the Garden (Judson), 348
Fraidy Cat (Hogan), 334
France (Davis), 346
Frances and the Irrepressibles at Buena Vista Farm (Montgomery), 281
Francesca at Hinterwald (Spyri), 226
Francie on the Run (Van Stockum), 343
Frank (Abbott), 173
Frank Among the Ranchers (Castlemon), 198
Frank and Fearless (Alger), 198
Frank: A Sequel to Frank in Early Lessons (Edgeworth), 129
Frank at Don Carlos' Rancho (Castlemon), 198
Frank Beauchamp (Sherwood), 166
Frank Before Vicksburg (Castlemon), 198
Frank Fowler, The Cash Boy (Alger), 197
Frank Gordon (Goulding), 184
Frank Hunter's Peril (Alger), 198
Frank in the Mountains (Castlemon), 198
Frank in the Woods (Castlemon), 198
Frank Leslie's Boy's and Girl's Weekly . . ., 372
Frank Leslie's Boys of America, 373
Frank Leslie's Chatterbox, 375
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner, 372
Franklin (Abbott), 173
Franklin's Way To Wealth (Franklin), 123
Frank Merriwell as Coach (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell at Yale (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell Facing His Foes (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell in Camp (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell in New York (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell in Peru (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell in the Rockies (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell in Wall Street (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell Jr.'s Helping Hand (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell on His Mettle (Patten), 251
Frank Merriwell on the Boulevards (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell on the Road (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell; or, First Days at Fardale (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Air Voyage (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Athletes (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Auto (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Bicycle Tour (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Bravery (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Camp (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Champions (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Chase (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Chums (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Club (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's College Chums (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Cruise (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Danger (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Daring (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Encourage Merit (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Endurance (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Fag (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Faith (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's False Friend (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Fame (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Fate (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Fault (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's First Job (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Foe (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Frolics (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Fun (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Furlough (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Generosity (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Happy Camp (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Hard Case (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's High Jump (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Honor (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Horse (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Iron Nerve (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Leaguers (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Lesson (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Loyalty (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Search (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Secret (Patten), 256
Frank Merriwell's Shrewdness (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Son; or, A Chip Off the Old Block (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Sports Afield (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Stage Hit (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Steadying Hand (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Strategy (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Strong Arm (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Support (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Talisman (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Trip West (Patten), 253
Frank Merriwell's Triumph (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Victories (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Winners (Patten), 252
Frank Merriwell's Wizard (Patten), 253

Frank Merriwell's Worst Boy (Patten), 253
Frank Nelson in the Forecastle (Castlemon), 198
Frank on a Gunboat (Castlemon), 198
Frank on the Lower Mississippi (Castlemon), 198
Frank on the Prairie (Castlemon), 198
Frank's Campaign (Alger), 197
Frank, the Young Naturalist (Castlemon), 198
Frank Vasittart . . . (Sinclair), 175
Franz Schubert and His Merry Friends (Wheeler and Deucher), 347
Franzi and Gizi (Bianco), 302
Freaks of Fortune; or, Half Round the World (Optic), 187
Freaks on the Fells (Ballantyne), 189
Freckles (Porter), 287
Frederick Douglass (Bontemps), 338
Freedom and Plenty: Ours to Save (Bronson), 344
Free Joe . . . (Harris), 221
Free Rangers, The (Altsheler), 288
French-English Lesson Book (de Biblesworth), 34
French Fairy Tales Retold (Untermeyer), 334
French Flowers, The (Abbott), 174
French Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Freshet, The (Abbott), 173
Friday's Child, The (Crompton), 233
Friend Indeed (Untermeyer), 334
Friendly Book, The (Brown), 345
Friendly Fairies (Gruelle), 298
Friendly Gables (Van Stockum), 343
Friendly Letters to Girl Friends (Whitney), 197
Friendly Phoebe, The (Hader), 322
Friendly Story Book (Blyton), 308
Friend of Life: The Biography of Rufus M. Jones (Gray), 356
Friend of Youth, and Child's Magazine, The, 384
Friends and Foes in the Rockies (Shultz), 296
Friends in Feathers (Porter), 287
Friends of My Life as An Indian (Schultz), 296
Friends, Though Divided. A Tale of the Civil War (Henty), 209
Friskie, the Pony (Abbott), 174
Frog He Would A-wooing Go, A (Caldecott), 218
Frog Prince, The (Crane), 200
From Billabong to London (Bruce), 291
From Canal Boy to President (Alger), 197
From Different Standpoints (Pansy), 211
From Farm Boy To Senator (Alger), 197
From Farm to Fortune (Alger), 198
From Low to High Gear (Ellis), 193
From Nowhere to the North Pole (Hood), 211
From Office Boy To Reporter (Garis), 291
From Star to Star (Kelly), 315
From Tent to White House (Ellis), 193
From the Eagle's Wing (Swift), 326
From the Earth to the Moon (Verne), 214
From the Memoirs of a Minister of France (Weyman), 234
From the Throttle to the President's Chair . . . (Ellis), 234
Frontier Angel: A Romance of Kentucky Rangers' Life, The (Ellis), 194
Frontier Fort, The (Kingston), 184
Frontier Humor (Cox), 228
Frosty (Newberry), 350
Froward Child, A (de la Mare), 280
Fruits of a Father's Love (Penn), 109
Fruits of Education, The (Cameron), 172
Fugitives . . ., The (Ballantyne), 190
Fugitives of the Chattahoochie (Ellis), 192
Fun and Fancy (Untermeyer), 334
Funny Little Book, The (Gruelle), 298
Funny Thing, The (Gág), 314
Fun Quarterly, 377
Further Adventures of Josie, Click, and Bun (Blyton), 304
Further Chronicles of Avonlea (Montgomery), 286

Gaffer Gray (Baldwin), 162
Gaily We Parade (Brewton), 338, 349
Galloping Guide to the ABC . . ., 183
Game, The (London), 281
Game and Playe of the Chesse, The (de Cessolis), 37
Game Keeper At Home, The (Jefferies), 223
Gammer Gurton's Garland, 126, 169
Gandhi: Fighter Without a Sword (Eaton), 342
Gaping Wide-Mouth Waddling Frog, A (Crane), 200
"A Gaping wide-mouth Waddling frog," 117
Garden Adventures in Winter (Judson), 348
Garden Adventures of Tommy Tittlemouse (Judson), 348
Garden Behind the Moon, The (Pyle), 225
Garden of the Lost Key, The (Hooker), 312
Garland for Girls, A (Alcott), 206
Garram the Chief (Best), 316
Garram the Hunter (Best), 316
Gascoyne, the Sandal-Wood Trader (Ballantyne), 189
Gate of Giant Scissors, The (Johnston), 251
Gates of Bannerdale, The (Trease), 355
Gate Swings, The (Burglon), 323
Gathering Clouds (Farrar), 191
Gaudenzia (Henry), 364
Gaunt Gray Wolf, The (Wallace), 283
Gaunt Gurley (Thompson), 175
Gay Mother Goose, The (Dalgleish), 360
Gay-Neck, the Story of a Pigeon (Mukerji), 313
Gay Story Book, The (Blyton), 305
Gay Street Book, The (Blyton), 307

Gayworthys, The (Whitney), 196
Gem, The (1899-1900), 392
Gem, The (1907-1909), 393
Gems in the Mind, or Traits and Habits of Childhood (Elliott), 168
Geneva Bible, 63
Genghis Kahn (Abbott), 174
Gentle Grafter, The (Henry), 299
Gentle Heritage, The (Crompton), 233
Gentleman, The (Ollivant), 254
Gentleman of France, A (Weyman), 233
Gentlemen's Magazine, 163
Geoffrey Strong (Richards), 325
Geography Can Be Fun (Leaf), 337
George at the Fort (Castlemon), 198
George Cruikshank's Fairy Library (Cruikshank), 185
George in Camp (Castlemon), 198
George Washington (Stoddard), 231
George Washington (d'Aulaire), 346
George Washington (Foster), 353
George Washington, Leader of the People (Judson), 349
George Washington's Fifty-Seven Rules of Behavior (Stoddard), 231
George Washington's World (Foster), 353
Georgie (Abbott), 173
Georgina of the Rainbows (Johnston), 251
Georgina's Service Stars (Johnston), 251
Geraldine Belinda (Henry), 363
German Popular Stories (Grimm), 168
Gerrit and the Organ (Van Stockum), 343
Gertrude's Diary (and) The Cube (Pansy), 211
Gesta Romanorum, 34
Getting Ahead (Pansy), 211
Gettysburg (Singmaster), 330
Ghond the Hunter (Mukerji), 313
Ghost in the Gallery (Stratemeyer), 245
Ghost Kings, The (Haggard), 226
Ghost of Blackwood Hall (Stratemeyer), 246
Ghost of Melody Lane (Garis), 294
Ghost Ship, The (Burglon), 323
Giant, The (Du Bois), 348
Giant Golden Book of Cat Stories, The (Coatsworth), 317
Giant Golden Book of Dog Stories, The (Coatsworth), 317
Giant Hope of Oz, The (Thompson), 277
Giant of the North, The (Ballantyne), 189
Gibraltar Gallery, The (Abbott), 173
Gid Granger (Davis), 346
Gid Granger: the Story of a Rough Boy (Stoddard), 231
Gift from the Sea, A (Brazil), 283
Gift of Friendship, The (Elliott), 168
Gift of the Forest (Lounsberry and Singh), 324
"Gift of the Magi, The," (Henry), 299
Gifts of the Christ Child, The (MacDonald), 213
Gigantick History of the Two Famous Giants, The (Boreman), 111
Ginger and Pickles (Potter), 279
Gingerbread Boy, The (Tietjens), 326
Gingerbread Boy and Other Stories, The (Piper), 314
Ginger Pye (Estes), 352
"Gingham Dog and the Calico Cat, The," 250
Giornale per i Bambini, 232
Giovanni and the Other . . . (Burnett), 227
Gipsy Babes (Sherwood), 166
Giraffe Twins (Hogan), 333
Girl Called Ted, A (Garis), 294
Girl Crusader, 395
Girl from Hollywood, The (Burroughs), 284
Girl from the Ranch, or The Western Girl's Rival Lovers, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Girl from Vermont, The (Saunders), 236
Girl in White Armor, The (Paine), 254
Girl of the Limberlost (Porter), 287
Girl on the Deer, The (Lattimore), 322
Girls and Boys of America, 373
Girl's Companion, 377
Girl Scout Pioneers, The (Garis), 293
Girl Scouts At Sea Crest, The (Garis), 293
Girl Scouts At Rocky Ledge, The (Garis), 294
Girls' Favourite, The, 392
Girls' Friend, The, 393
Girls' Home, 393
Girls in Africa (Berry), 327
Girls of St. Cyprian's, The (Brazil), 283
Girls of Today, 374
Girl's Own Book, The (Child), 178
Girl's Own Messenger, 391
Girls' Own Paper, The, 219 (1880-1908), 388
Girl's Own Paper (1941-1950), 396
Girls' Own Paper and Woman's Magazine, 393
Girls' Own Stories, 394
Girls' Reader (1908-1915), 393
Girls' Realm (1898-1915), 392
Girls' School Magazine, 391
Girls' Sphere, 392
Girls' Stories, 395
Girls' Weekly, 394
Girl Who Sat By the Ashes, The (Colum), 297
Girl Who Would Be Queen, A (Kelly), 315
Give Me Freedom (McNeer), 361
Glad Tidings for the Young, 393
Glasgow Infant Magazine, 386
glass for virgins, A (Cockin), 74
"Glass Slipper, The," 110
Glaucus, or The Wonders of the Shore (Kingsley), 196
Gleanings for the Young, 386
Glen Eyre (Bruce), 291
Glengarry School Days (Connor), 279

Glimpses of Girlhood (Pansy), 211
Glimpses of Louisa (Meigs), 330
Glimpses of the French Court (Richards), 325
Glinda of Oz (Baum), 276
Gloria: A Girl and Her Dad (Garis), 294
Glory of the Seas (Hewes), 336
Glyn Severn's School-Days (Fenn), 204
Gnome King of Oz, The, (Thompson), 277
Go-Ahead; or, the Fisher-Boy's Motto (Castlemon), 198
Go Ahead Secret Seven (Blyton), 307
Go and Find Wind (Berry), 327
Goats (Bronson), 344
Goat That Went To School, The (Credle), 331
Goblin Market (Rossetti), 196, 295
Gobo and Mr. Fierce (Blyton), 308
Gobo in the Land of Dreams (Blyton), 308
Gobolinks (Paine and White), 254
. . . God Likes Them Plain (Linklater), 359
Gods and Fighting Men (Gregory), 279
Gods of Mars, The (Burroughs), 284
God's Revenge Against Drunkenness (Weems), 162
Going on Sixteen (Cavanna), 363
Going South; or, Yachting on the Atlantic Coast (Optic), 188
Going West (Optic), 188
Gold Bug, The (Poe), 177
Gold Cache, The (Schultz), 295
Gold Dust (Schultz), 296
Golden Age, The (Grahame), 286
Golden Argosy, 375
Golden Basket (Bemelmans), 344
Golden Book Magazine, 378
"Golden Bough, The," 106
Golden Breasted Kootoo, The (Richards), 325
Golden Bunny and Seventeen Other Stories and Poems, The (Brown), 345
Golden Canon, The (Henty), 210
Golden Casket, The (Howitt), 181
Golden Chain (Sherwood), 165
Golden Childhood, 387
Golden Coney (Farjeon), 321
Golden Cords, 390
Golden Days, 195
Golden Days for Boys and Girls, 375
Golden Dicky (Saunders), 236
Golden Dream . . ., The (Ballantyne), 189
Golden Egg Book, The (Brown), 345
Golden Fiddles (Bruce), 291
Golden Flash, The (McNeer), 361
Golden Fleece and the Heroes Who Lived Before Achilles, The (Colum), 297
Golden Garden of Inestimable Delights, The (Sherwood), 166
Golden Gate, The (Dodge), 201
Golden Gate (Angelo), 341
Golden Goose, The (Moore), 311
Golden Goose Book, The (Brooke), 281
Golden Gossip; Neighborhood Story Number Two, A (Whitney), 197
Golden Horseshoe, The (Coatsworth), 317
Golden Hours, 375
Golden Hours: A Magazine for Boys and Girls, 373
Golden Key, The (MacDonald), 196
Golden Link, The, 391
"Golden Nails" (1893-1898), 391
Golden Numbers (Wiggin), 282
Golden Pippin, The, 183
Golden Road, The (Montgomery), 286
Golden Rock, The (Ellis), 195
Golden Rule (1846-?), 370
Golden Rule (1875-?), 374
Golden Rule and Odd Fellows' Family Companion, 370
Golden Sleepy Book, The (Brown), 345
Golden Sleeve, The (Hewes), 336
Golden Slippers (Bontemps), 338
Golden Star of Halich, The (Kelly), 314
Golden Sunbeams, 392
Golden Thread, The (MacLeod), 196
Golden Treasury of Poetry, The (Untermeyer), 334
Golden Weekly, 376
Golden Windows; A Book of Fables for Young and Old, The (Richards), 325
Gold, Gold in Cariboo (Phillips-Wolley), 235
Gold of Fairnilee, The (Lang), 229
Gold Rush, The (McNeer), 361
Gold Thimble, The (Optic), 187
Gold Thread, The (MacLeod), 196
Golf Course Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Golliwogg Grumbled (Blyton), 308
Golliwogg in Holland, The (Upton), 250
Golliwogg in the African Jungle (Upton), 250
Golliwogg's Air-Ship, The (Upton), 250
Golliwogg's Christmas, The (Upton), 250
Golliwogg's Desert-Island, The (Upton), 250
Golliwogg's Fox-Hunt, The (Upton), 250
Gone-Away Lake (Enright), 342
Gone Is Gone (Gág), 314
Good Aunt and the Bad Aunt, The (Sinclair), 175
Good Child's Cabinet of Natural History, The, 381
Good Friends, The (Bianco), 302
Good Little Mitty (Child), 178
Good Luck Horse, The (Chan), 358
Good Man and His Wife (Krauss), 364
Good Master, The (Seredy), 340
Good Morning Book (Blyton), 306

Good Mother's Legacy, The (More), 129
Good Natured Bear, The (Fairstar), 179
Good News, 376
Good News for the Little Ones, 385
Good News for Young and Old, 386
Good News for Young People, 385
Goodnight Moon (Brown), 345
Good-Night Stories (Judson), 348
Good Old Times (Kellogg), 205
Good Stories . . . (Reade), 191
Good Things for the Young of All Ages, 211, 213, 387
Good-Time for Young People, 375
Good Times, 374
Good Wives (Alcott), 206
Good Wolf, The (Burnett), 227
Good Words (1860-1906), 385
Good Words (1865-1870), 372
Good Words and Sunday School Magazine, 393
Good Words for the Young, 213, 386
Good Work Secret Seven (Blyton), 308
Goody Two-Shoes, 121
Goody Two Shoes (Crane), 200
Goop Directory, The (Burgess), 278
Goop Encyclopedia, The (Burgess), 278
Goops and How To Be Them (Burgess), 278
Gooseberry Garden (Lenski), 365
Goose Girl; A Mother's Lap Book of Rhymes and Pictures, The (Perkins), 291
"Goosey, goosey gander," 126
Gorilla Hunters . . ., The (Ballantyne), 189
Gospel of the Red Man, The (Seton), 255
Go, Team, Go! (Tunis), 357
Go, Tim, Go (McNeer), 361
Governess, or Little Female Academy, The (Fielding), 114, 116
Governess, or Little Female Academy, The (Sherwood), 164
Grace Holbrook (Pansy), 212
"Graciosa and Percinct," 106
Grammar Can Be Fun (Leaf), 337
Grammar in Rhyme (Crane), 200
Grammatical Institute, A (Webster), 126
Grampa in Oz (Thompson), 277
Grand Assizes, The (More), 129
Grandfather Frog Fools Farmer Brown's Boy (Burgess), 289
Grandfather Frog Gets a Ride (Burgess), 289
Grandfather Tales, The (Chase), 358
Grandfather's Chair (Hawthorne), 184
Grandma Foster's Sunbeam (Finley), 204
Grandma Parker (Sherwood), 165
Grandmother Dear (Molesworth), 219
Grandmother Elsie (Finley), 205
Grandmother, the Story of a Life that Was Never Lived (Richards), 325
Grandmother Tippytoe (Lenski), 365
Grandpa's Darlings (Pansy), 211
Grand'ther Baldwin's Thanksgiving and Other Ballads and Poems (Alger), 197
Grand Tour, The (Trease), 355
Grannie Gray (Farjeon), 321
Granny's Wonderful Chair . . . (Browne), 190
Granville Valley (Abbott), 174
Grateful Tributes, or, Recollections from Infancy (Elliott), 168
Grateful Turk, The (Day), 126
Gray Goose, 376
Gray's Hollow (Bruce), 291
"Great A, Little a," 112
Great Berwyck Bank Burglary, The (Ellis), 194
Great Bible (Coverdale), 64
Great Cattle Trail, The (Ellis), 192
Great Composers (Butterworth), 220
Great Day in the Morning (Means), 342
Great Design, The (Meigs), 330
Great Duffy (Krauss), 364
Great Elm, The (Abbott), 173
Great Emergency . . ., A (Ewing), 215
Great Expectations (Dickens), 177
Great Geppy, The (DuBois), 348
Great Heart (Anderson), 335
Great House, The (Weyman), 234
Great Joke on Jimmy Skunk, A (Burgess), 288
Great Meadow, The (Roberts), 319
Great Northern (Ransome), 319
Great Panjandrum, The (Foote), 218
Great Quest (Hawes), 310
Great River Wide Land (Speery), 351
Great Shadow, The (Doyle), 232
Great Sioux Trail, The (Altsheler), 288
Great Slave Narratives (Bontemps), 338
Great Tradition, The (Allee), 320
Great Wheel (Lawson), 349
"Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world," 196
Greedy Child Cured, The (Elliott), 168
Green and Gold (Hader), 322
Green Branches (Stephens), 294
Green Cameo Mystery (Stratemeyer), 245
Green Door, The (White), 230
Green Door To the Sea, The (Berry), 328
Green Eggs and Ham (Seuss), 340
Green Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Green Field and Running Brooks (Riley), 231
Green Garland, The (Cromptom), 233
Green Ginger Jar: The Story of the Chinese in Chicago (Judson), 349
Green Goblin Book, The (Blyton), 303
Green Grows the Garden (Bianco), 302
Green Mountain Boys, The (Thompson), 175
Green Satin Gown, The (Richards), 325
Green Story Book, The (Blyton), 305

Grey Adventurer, The (Trease), 355
Grey, Bay, and Chestnut (Anderson), 335
Grey Dawn, The (White), 303
Grey Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Grey Friars' Boy's Herald, The, 394
Greyling Towers (Molesworth), 220
Greylock and the Robins (Rawlings), 343
Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy (Reade), 191
"Grinding Organ, The," 129
Grisly Grisell (Yonge), 186
Grit-a-Plenty (Wallace), 283
Gritl's Children, A Story for Children and for Those Who Love Children (Spyri), 225
Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy, The (Peck), 224
Grover Cleveland (Stoddard), 231
Growing Pains (Gág), 314
Growing Story (Krauss), 364
Growing Summer, The (Streatfeild), 340
G.T.T.; or, The Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman (Hale), 202
Guardian of Education, The, 127
Gub-Gub's Book (Lofting), 302
Guernsey Lily, The (Coolidge), 214
Guert Ten Eyck; A Hero Story (Stoddard), 231
Guess What's In the Grass (Mitchell), 301
Guide, 394
Guilded Age, A Tale of Today, The (Twain), 217
Gulliver Joins the Army (Dalgleish), 360
Gulliver's Travels (Swift), 295
Gun and Sled, or The Young Hunters of Snow-Top Island (Stratemeyer), 236
Gun Club Boys of Lakeport, or The Island Camp, The (Stratemeyer), 237
Guns and Showshoes, or The Winter Outing of the Young Hunters (Stratemeyer), 239
Guns for the Saratoga (Meader), 318
Gunsmith's Boy (Best), 316
Guns of Bull Run, The (Altsheler), 288
Guns of Europe, The (Altsheler), 288
Guns of Shiloh, The (Altsheler), 288
Gutenberg Bible, 36
Guthrie of the Times (Altsheler), 288
Gutta Percha Willie (MacDonald), 213
Guy Harris, the Runaway (Castlemon), 199
Guy Mannering, or The Astrologer (Scott), 167
Guy of Warwick, 62
Gypsy (Seredy), 340
Gypsy Babes, The (Sherwood), 166
Gypsy and Ginger (Farjeon), 320
Gypsy Camp, The (Garis), 293
Gypsy Caravan, The (Pease), 313

Habits and Cryes of the City of London, 104
Hah-Nee of the Cliff Dwellers (Buff), 356
Half-a-Dozen Housekeepers (Wiggin), 282
Half-Back, The (Barbour), 255
Half-Dime Library, 374
Halfpenny Magazine, 384
Halfpenny Marvel, 391
Halfpenny Picture Magazine for Little Children, 384
Halfpenny Wonder, 391
Half Round the World; or, Among the Uncivilized (Optic), 188
Hallo, Little Mary Mouse (Blyton), 305
Halo Around the Moon, The (Abbott), 173
Hamis Hamilton Book of Kings, The (Farjeon), 321
Hamis Hamilton Book of Queens, The (Farjeon), 321
Handful of Honesty, or Cato in English Verse, A, 70
Handie (Abbott), 174
Hand In the Picture, The (Kelly), 315
Hands Up! (Ellis), 194
Handy Mandy in Oz (Thompson), 277
Hank Wiggins, Esq. (Ellis), 194
Hannibal, the Carthaginian (Abbott), 174
Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales (Spink), 179
Hans Andersen: Forty-Two Stories (Andersen), 179
Hans Andersen's Story Book (Howitt), 181
Hans Brinker . . . (Dodge), 201
Hansi (Bemelmans), 344
Hans Von Pelter's Trip to Gotham (Cox), 228
Happily Ever After (Dalgleish), 360
Happiness for Kimi (Lattimore), 322
Happy Because Good (Trail), 175
Happy Birthday Letter (Flack), 329
Happy Birthday to You! (Seuss), 340
Happy Child, The, 121
Happy Choice, The (Sherwood), 165
Happy Day (Krauss), 364
Happy Days, 376
Happy Ever After (Travers), 332
Happy Hollisters, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Castle Rock Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Cowboy Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and Ghost Horse Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Haunted House Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Ice Carnival Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Indian Treasure, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Merry-Go-Round Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Monster Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248

Happy Hollisters and the Mystery at Missile Town, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Mystery in Skyscraper City, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Mystery of the Golden Witch, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Mystery of the Little Mermaid, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Mystery of the Mexican Idol, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Mystery of the Totem Faces, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Old Clipper Ship, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Punch and Judy Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Scarecrow Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Sea Turtle Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Secret Fort, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Secret of the Lucky Coins, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Swiss Echo Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Trading Post Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters and the Whistle-Pig Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters at Circus Island, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters at Lizard Cove, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters at Mystery Mountain, The (Stratemeyer) 248
Happy Hollisters at Pony Hill Farm, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters at Sea Gull Beach, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters at Snowflake Camp, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy Hollisters on a River Trip, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Happy House Children Again (Blyton), 305
Happy Hunter, The (Duvoisin), 328
Happy Jack (Burgess), 289
Happy Jack Squirrel Helps Unc' Billy (Burgess), 289
Happy Little Family (Caudill), 358
Happy Little Time, A (Richards), 325
Happy Place, The (Bemelmans), 344
Happy Prince, The (Wilde), 225, 285
Happy Story Book (Blyton), 304
Happy Traveller, The (Bruce), 291
Happy Waterman, The (More), 129
Hard Cash (Reade), 191
Hard Facts (Spring), 351
Harding's Luck (Nesbit), 256
Hari, the Jungle Lad (Mukerji), 313
"Hark, hark, the dogs do bark", 126
Harlequinades, 118
Harlie's Letter (Abbott), 174
Harper Establishment, The (Abbott), 173
Harper's Round Table, 376
Harper's Weekly, 286
Harper's Young People, 219, 375, 389
Harry and His Chickens (Finley), 205
Harry and His Cousins (Finley), 205
Harry and Lucy Concluded: Being the Last Part of Early Lessons (Edgeworth), 129
Harry At Aunt Jane's (Finley), 205
Harry in England (Richards), 326
Harry's Christmas in the City (Finley), 205
Harry's Fourth of July (Finley), 205
Harry's Grandma (Finley), 205
Harry's Little Sister (Finley), 205
Harry's Ride With Papa (Finley), 205
Harry's Walks With Grandma (Finley), 205
Harum Scarum Schoolgirl, The (Brazil), 283
Harvester, The (Porter), 287
Harvest of the Hudson (Berry), 328
Hash Knife Outfit, The (Grey), 287
Haste and Waste; or, The Young Pilot of Lake Champlain (Optic), 187
Hatchie, the Guardian Slave; or, The Heiress of Bellevue (Optic), 186
Haunted Lagoon (Stratemeyer), 245
Haunted Mine, The (Castlemon), 199
Haunted Mirror, The (Roberts), 319
Haunted Showboat (Stratemeyer), 246
Haunt Fox (Kjelgaard), 364
Hausmärchen (Grimm), 168
Have You Seen Tom Thumb? (Hunt), 357
Hawaii in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Haydn: A Good Life (Ewen), 358
Hay-foot, Straw-foot (Berry), 328
Head Girl At the Gables, The (Brazil), 283
Heads or Tails (Avery), 234
Heads Up, Heads Down (Anderson), 334
Hearthstone in the Wilderness (Berry), 328
Heart of It, The (Stoddard), 231
Heart of the West (Henry), 299
Heart of the World (Haggard), 226
Heartsease (Yonge), 185
Heather's Mistress (Le Feuvre), 235
Heaven Lies About Us; a Fragment of Infancy (Spring), 351
Heaven To Betsy (Lovelace), 350
He Conquers Who Endures (Hart), 207
Hector (Shaw), 220
Hector's Inheritance (Alger), 197
Hedge of Thorns, The (Sherwood), 164
Hedgerow Tales (Blyton), 303

Heidi; Her Years of Wandering and Learning; A Story for Children . . . (Spyri) 225, 296
Heimatlos (Spyri), 225
Heir of Redclyffe, The (Yonge), 185, 219
Heiress of Bellevue (Optic), 186
Held Fast for England; A Tale of the Siege of Gibraltor 1779-1783 (Henty), 209
Helen, A Tale (Edgeworth), 129
Helen Ford (Alger), 197
Helen Lester (and) Nannie's Experiment (Pansy), 211
Helen's Babies (Habberton), 216
Helen's Gift House (White), 230
Helen the Historian (Pansy), 212
Helga, The White Peacock: A Play (Meigs), 330
Hello Day (Aldis), 311
Hello, Mr. Twiddle (Blyton), 304
Hello, the Boat (Crawford), 341
Hello Twins (Blyton), 307
Helper, The, 374
Helping Himself (Alger), 197
Henner's Lydia (de Angeli), 336
Henrietta's Wish (Yonge), 185
Henry and the Garden (Tippett), 314
Henry IV of France (Abbot), 174
Henry Hudson (Janvier), 230
Henry Reed, Inc. (McCloskey)
Henry Reed's Baby Sitting Service (McCloskey), 350
Henry Reed's Journey (McCloskey), 350
Hepatica Hawks (Field), 315
Herald of the West, The (Altsheler), 287
Her Associate Members (Pansy), 212
Herat ad Cabul; a Story of the First Afghan War, The (Henty), 209
Herbert Carter's Legacy (Alger), 197
Herbert the Lion (Newberry), 350
Herb of the Field, The (Yonge), 186
Hercules (Gramatky), 346
Herd Boy and His Hermit, The (Yonge), 186
Here and Now Storybook (Mitchell), 301
Here Come the Twins (Blyton), 308
Here Comes Mary Mouse Again (Blyton), 305
Here Comes Noddy Again (Blyton), 307
Here Comes the Bus (Haywood), 347
Here Comes the Show Boat (Credle), 331
Here's A Penny (Haywood), 346
Here, There and Everywhere (Aldis), 311
Hereward the Wake (Kingsley), 196
Her Husband's Property (Le Feuvre), 235
Heritage of the Desert, The (Grey), 287
Hermit, The, 109
Hermit of Pond Hill, The (Garis), 294
Her Mother's Bible (Pansy), 212
Her Mountain Lover (Garland), 255
Hermy (Molesworth), 219
Hernando Cortez (Abbot), 174
Hero . . ., A (Mulock), 216
Heroes . . ., The (Kingsley), 196, 362
Heroes & Heroines (Farjeon), 321
Heroes of the Kalavala (Deutsch), 347
Heroic Tales from Greek Mythology (Pyle), 278
Heroic Tales from the Norse (Pyle), 278
Heron's Plume and Other Tales, The (Sherwood), 166
Hero Stories (Bailey), 362
Hero Tales Told in School (Baldwin), 222
Her Sailor (Saunders), 236
Herself and Her Boy (Le Feuvre), 235
He Sent Forth A Raven (Roberts), 319
Hesper (Garland), 255
Hetty of the Grande Deluxe (Means), 343
Hetty's Strange History (Jackson), 225
"Hey diddle, diddle," 125
Hey Diddle Diddle and Baby Bunting (Caldecott), 218
Hey Diddle Diddle Picture Book (Caldecott), 218
Hiawatha (Longfellow), 186
"Hickory, Dickory, Dock," 112
Hickory Limb, The (Fillmore), 300
Hidden Foe, A (Henty), 209
Hidden House, The (Brown), 345
Hidden Mine, The (Altsheler), 287
Hidden Road, The (Singmaster), 331
Hidden Staircase (Stratemeyer), 245
Hidden Valley of Oz, The (Casgrove), 277
Hidden Window Mystery (Stratemeyer), 246
Hide and Go Seek (Lathrop), 324
Hide and Seek (Coatsworth), 317
Higgins and the Great Big Scare (Caudill), 358
High Bonnet (Jones), 337
High Courage (Anderson), 334
High Deeds of Finn, and Other Bardic Romances, The (Rolleston), 300
Highland Chief, A (Henty), 210
Highly Trained Dogs of Professor Petit, The (Brink), 332
High Pockets (Tunis), 357
High-Rise Secret (Lenski), 365
High Road to Adventure (Pease), 313
High Twelve (Ellis), 194
High Wind Rising, A (Singmaster), 331
Hildegarde's Harvest (Richards), 325
Hildegarde's Holiday: A Sequel to Queen Hildegarde (Richards), 325
Hildegarde's Home (Richards), 325
Hildegarde's Neighbors (Richards), 325
Hill of Adventure, The (Meigs), 330
Hills, The (Sherwood), 165
Hills of Little Miracles (Angelo), 341
Hills of the Shatemac, The (Warner), 183
Hills of Varna, The (Trease), 355
Hind in the Wood, The (Crane), 201
Hindu Fables for Little Children (Mukerji), 313
Hints Towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess (More), 129

His Big Opportunity (Le Feuvre), 235
His Last Bow (Doyle), 233
His Level Best, and Other Stories (Hale), 202
His Little Daughter (Le Feuvre), 235
His One Fault (Trowbridge), 199
His Own Helper; or, Stout Arm and True Heart (Adams), 188
His Own Master (Trowbridge), 200
Historia Regum Britanniae (Geoffrey), 33
Historical Account of the Curiosities of London . . ., An, 115
historie of foure-footid beastes collected out of . . .Gesner, etc., The (Topsell), 68
Histories or Tales of Past Times (Perrault), 110
Histories ou Contes du Temps passé (Perrault), 110
History and Description of the famous Cathedral of St. Paul's, The (Boreman), 111
History Can Be Fun (Leaf), 337
Historye of Reynart the foxe, The, 37
Historyes of Jason, The (Le Fevre), 37
History of a Great Many Little Boys and Girls . . ., The (Kilner), 126
History of Betty Barnes, The (Fielding), 114
History of British Birds (Bewick), 122
History of Charles Jones, The (More), 129
History of Charles Mandeville: A Sequel to Lady Julia, The (Brooks), 122
History of Christian Names (Yonge), 185
History of Countess Dellwyn, The (Fielding), 114
History of Creation, The, 117
History of Diligent Dick, The (More), 129
History of Emily and Her Brothers, The (Sherwood), 164
History of Emily Montague, The (Brooks), 122
History of England, A (Kipling), 235
History of England in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son, An, 120
History of Fidelity and Profession (Cameron), 171
History of Henry Fairchild (Sherwood), 164
History of Henry Milner, The (Sherwood), 164
History of Hester Wilmont, The (More), 129
History of Jack in the Beanstalk, The, 185
History of John Gilpin, The (Cowper), 125
History of John Marten, The (Sherwood), 166
History of Lady Julia Mandeville, The (Brooks), 122
History of Little George and His Penny, The (Sherwood), 164
History of Little Goody Two-Shoes, The, 121
History of Little Jack, The (Day), 126
History of Little Lucy, The (Sherwood), 165
History of Lucy Clare Hartford, The (Sherwood), 165
History of Margaret Whyte, The (Cameron), 171
History of Mary Saunders, The (Sherwood), 165
History of Mary Wood, The (More), 129
History of Mr. Bragwell, The (More), 129
History of Mr. Fantom, The (More), 129
History of Mr. Polly, The (Wells), 250
History of Mrs. Catherine Crawley, The (Sherwood), 165
History of Ophelia, The (Fielding), 114
history of Prince Erastus son of the Emperor Dioclesian . . ., The, 101
History of Prince Renardo and the Lady Goosiana, A, 164
History of Sandford and Merton, The (Day), 126
History of Sejanus the Giant from his Birth to the present Time, The (Boreman), 111
History of Susan and Esther Hall, The (Cameron), 171
History of Susan Grey, The (Sherwood), 165
History of Tawny Rachel, The, 128
History of the Celebrated Nanny Goose, The, 163
History of the Countess Dellwyn, The (Fielding), 114
History of the Holy Jesus, 113
History of the Indians of North and South America (Parley), 170
History of the Life and Death, Virtues . . .of General George Washington, A (Weems), 162
History of the Life of Aesop, A, 105
History of the Life of our Lord, An, 120
History of the Lives, Actions, Travels . . .of the Apostles . . ., An, 122
History of the Lives . . . Martyrs and primitive Fathers of the Church . . ., A, 120
History of Theophilus and Sophia, The (Sherwood), 164
History of the Robins, The (Trimmer), 127
History of the seven wise masters of Rome, The, 101
History of the Tales of the Fairies (d'Aulnoy), 106
History of the Valorous . . .Don Quixote of the Mancha (Cervantes), 69
History of Tommy Two-Shoes, The (Elliott), 168
History of Tom Thumbe the Little, The 69
History of Tom White, the Postilion, The (More), 129
History of Two Good Boys and Girls, The (Richardson), 111,
History of Two Shoemakers, The (More), 129
Hitty, Her First Hundred Years (Field), 315
Hive, (368)
Hobbit, The (Tolkien), 340
Hobby-Horse, The (Ticklepitcher), 123
Hob O' The Mill (Hallock), 314
Hole Book, The (Newell), 286
Hole is to Dig, A (Krauss), 364
Holiday House (Blyton), 308
Holiday House (Sinclair), 175
Holiday in Washington (Carpenter), 339
Holiday Magazine, 377

Holiday Present, The (Kilner), 126
Holiday Queen, The (Cameron), 171
Holiday Romance, A (Dickens), 177
Holkham Bible Picture Book , 34
Hollie and the Snow (Lattimore), 322
Hollowdell Grange (Fenn), 204
Hollow Tree, The (Paine), 254
Hollow Tree House (Blyton), 305
Hollyberrys, The (Dalgleish), 360
Holly in the Snow (Lattimore), 322
Holy Bible abridg'd . . ., The, 117
Holy Bible, containing Old and New Testaments, The, 34
Holy Bible, Contenyning the Old Testament and the New . . ., The, 68
Holy Bible in Verse, The 103
Holy Flower, The (Haggard), 226
Home (Sherwood), 165
Home and Fatherland , 389
Home A Found (Cooper), 167
Home Blessing, The, 392
Home for a Bunny (Brown), 345
Home Idyl and Other Poems, A (Trowbridge), 199
Home In the Sea; or, The Adventures of Philip Brusque, A (Parley), 171
Home on the Range; Jeremiah Jones and His Friend Little Bear . . . (Hader), 322
Home Ranch (James), 312
Homer and the Circus Train (Gramatky), 346
Homer Price (McCloskey), 350
Homespun (Berry), 327
Homespun Tales (Wiggin), 282
Home Treasury (Summerly), 176
Homeward Bound; or, The Chase: A Tale of the Sea (Cooper), 167
Ho Ming, Girl of New China (Lewis), 324
Honest Jim (Finley), 204
Honest Kit Dunstable (Optic), 188
Honest Ned (Ellis), 192
Honey Bunch and Norman and the Painted Pony (Stratemeyer), 246
Honey Bunch and Norman and the Paper Lantern Mystery (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch and Norman and the Walnut Tree Mystery (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch and Norman in the Castle of Magic (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch and Norman on Lighthouse Island (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch and Norman Play Detective at Niagara Falls (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch and Norman Ride with the Sky Mailman (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch and Norman Solve the Pine Cone Mystery (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch and Norman Tour Toy Town (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch and Norman Visit Beaver Island (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch and Norman Visit Reindeer Farm (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Auto Tour (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Big Adventure (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Big Parade (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Costume Party (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Day in Camp (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Days on the Farm (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Little Circus (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Little Club (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Little Garden (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Little Mystery (Stratemyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Little Pet Show (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Little Treasure Hunt (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Tour of Toy Town (Sratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip in a Trailer (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip in an Airplane (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip on a Houseboat (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip on a Island (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip on the Great Lakes (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip to a Big Fair (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip to a Lighthouse (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip to the Ocean (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip to Reindeer Farm (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip to the Big Woods (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip to the Zoo (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Trip West (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Twin Playmates (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Visit to the City (Stratemeyer), 247

Honey Bunch: Her First Visit to a Pony Ranch (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Visit to Puppyland (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Visit to the Seashore (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Her First Winter at Snowtop (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch: Just a Little Girl (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey Bunch with the Skymailman (Stratemeyer), 247
Honey of the Nile (Berry), 327
Honey-Stew of the Countess Bertha, The (Dumas) 178
Honk: the Moose (Stong), 334
Honor Bright (Richards), 326
Honor Bright's New Adventure (Richards), 326
Hoodie (Molesworth), 219
Hoosier School-Boy, The (Eggleston), 224
Hope and Have: or, Fanny Grant Among the Indians (Optic), 187
Hope of the Katzekopfs; or, the Sorrows of Selfishness, The (Paget), 178
Hope On! Hope Ever! (Howitt), 180
Hopes and Fears (Yonge), 185
Hop O' My Thumb (Richards), 325
"Hop O' My Thumb," 110
Hop on Pop (Seuss), 340
Hop, Skip and Jump (Aldis), 311
Horae Juveniles, 382
Hornbooks, 36, 101
Horizon, 395
Horn of Plenty of Home Poems and Home Pictures . . . Louisa M. Alcott, The (May), 203
Horns and Antlers (Bronson), 344
Horse and Heifer 396
Horsemen of the Plains (Altsheler), 287
Horse of Hurricane Hill, The (Anderson), 335
Horses (Brown), 345
Horse Show (Anderson), 334
Horses I've Known (James), 312
Horses Now and Long Ago (Mitchell), 301
Horse Stories (Coatsworth), 317
Horse That Swam Away, The (Farley), 352
Hortense, Mother of Napoleon (Abbot), 174
Horton Hatches the Egg (Seuss), 339
Horton Hears a Who (Seuss), 340
Hospital Sketches (Alcott), 206
Hosts of the Air, The (Altsheler), 288
Hotel Cat, The (Averill), 338
Hound Dog Moses and the Promised Land (Edmonds), 352
Hound of the Baskervilles, The (Doyle), 232
Hours At Home, 372
Hour with Miss Streator, An (Pansy), 211
Hour with the Fairies, An (Wiggin), 283
House, The (Allee), 320
House Across the Way, The (White), 230
House At Pooh Corner, The (Milne), 310
House At the Corner, The (Blyton), 305
House Between, The (Parton), 323
Houseboat Girl (Lenski), 365
Houseboat Summer (Coatsworth), 317
Houseboat Mystery (Warner), 311
Household Puzzles (Pansy), 212
House in the Wood, and Other Old Fairy Stories, The (Grimm; Brooke), 281
House of a Hundred Windows, The (Brown), 345
House of Arden, The (Nesbit), 256
House of Armour, The (Saunders), 236
House of Disappearances (Stratemeyer), 240
House of Four Seasons, The (Duvoisin), 328
House of Her Own, A (Allee), 320
House of Pomegranates, A (Wilde), 225
House of Fifers (Caudill), 358
House of the Swan, The (Coatsworth), 317
House of Wolf, The (Weyman), 234
House on the Cliff, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Houses of the Eagle (Bruce), 291
House That Grew, The (Molesworth), 220
House That Grew Smaller, The (Bianco), 302
House That Jack Built, The (Crane), 200
"House That Jack Built, The," 123
House That Jack Built, The (Caldecott), 218
House Under the Hill, The (Means), 343
Howard Pyle's Book of Pirates, (Pyle), 225
How Columbus Found America (Cox), 228
"How doth the little busy bee", 108
How Do You Do, Mary Mouse? (Blyton), 305
How Do You Get There? (Rey), 353
How Funny Your Are, Noddy (Blyton), 308
How Janice Day Won (Stratemeyer), 246
How Jessie Was Lost (Crane), 200
How Jim Did It (Finley), 204
How Private George W. Peck Put Down the Rebellion (Peck), 224
How the Brothers Joined the Cat Club (Averill), 338
How the Flying Fishes Came Into Being (Rey), 353
How the Good Wife Taught Her Daughter, 35
How the Grinch Stole Christmas (Seuss), 340
How To Make An Earthquake (Krauss), 364
How To Play Indian (More), 255
Hubbub, The (Moore), 129
Hubert (Abbott), 174
Hudson Bay Express (Davis), 346
Hudson Frontier (Berry), 328
Hudson: River of History, The (McNeer), 361
Hudson's Bay . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Huge World, The (Bemelmans), 344
Hugh Latimore (Moodie), 184
Hugh Monroe (Schultz), 296
Hugo and Franz (Finley), 204
Hull Down for Action (Speery), 351

Hullo Bom and Wuffy Dog (Bylton), 309
Humbo the Hippo (Berry), 327
Humbo the Hippo and the Little Boy-Bumpo (Berry), 327
Humphrey (Flack), 329
"Humpty Dumpty," 127
Humpty Dumpty and Belinda (Blyton), 306
Humpty Dumpty and Other Mother Goose Songs (Rey), 354
Hums of Pooh, The (Milne), 310
Hundred Dresses, The (Estes), 352
Hundred Fables of Aesop, A, 105, 285
Hungry Tiger of Oz, The (Thompson), 277
Hunted Horses (Rounds), 354
Hunter, The (Ellis), 194
Hunter and Tom (Abbott), 174
Hunters and Redskins (Ellis), 194
Hunter's Cabin, The (Ellis), 194
Hunter Scouts (Ellis), 194
Hunter's Escape . . ., The (Ellis), 192
Hunters of the Hills, The (Altsheler), 288
Hunters of the Ozark, The (Ellis), 192
Hunting of the Snark: An Agony in Eight Fits, The (Carroll), 200
Hunt of the White Elephant, The (Ellis), 193
Hunt on Snow Shoes, A (Ellis), 193
Hurdy-Gurdy, The (Richards), 325
Hurdy-Gurdy Man (Bianco), 302, 349
Hurrah for Little Nobody (Blyton), 306
Hurrah for the Circus! 303
Hurricane Gulch: A Tale of the Aosta and Bufferville Trail (Ellis), 195
Hurricane Mystery, The (Schmidt), 330
Hurricane Weather (Pease), 313
Hurry, Skurry, and Flurry (Buff), 356
"Hush-a-bye-baby," 125
"The Hymn of Caedmon," 15
Hymns and Fireside Verses (Howitt), 181
Hymns in Prose for Children (Barbauld), 128

I Can Do Without It (Cameron), 172
I Can Draw It Myself (Seuss), 340
I Can Fly (Krauss), 364
I Can Lick 30 Tigers Today! and Other Stories (Seuss), 340
I Can Write (Seuss), 340
Ice Cream for Two (Newberry), 350
Idiot Boy, The (Sherwood), 166
I Discover Columbus (Lawson), 349
If I Ran the Circus (Seuss), 340
If I Ran the Zoo (Seuss), 339
I Go A-Travelling (Tippett), 314
I Go By Sea, I Go By Land (Travers), 332
I Had Trouble in Getting to Solla Sollew (Seuss), 340
I Have a Song To Sing To You: Still More Rhymes (Richards), 326
I Heard of a River (Singmaster), 331
I Know Some Little Animals (Tippett), 314
Ilenka (Kingman), 359
I Like Winter (Lenski), 365
I Live In a City (Tippett), 314
I'll Be You and You Be Me (Krauss), 364
I'll Tell You a Story (Blyton), 304
I'll Tell You Another Story (Blyton), 304
Illustrated Juvenile Miscellany, The 383
Illustrated Library (Howitt), 181
Illustrations of Cynthia (Berry), 327
"I love sixpence," 127
Imogen, or Only Eighteen (Molesworth), 220
Important Book, The (Brown), 345
Improved Boy, The (Sherwood), 165
Improvisatore, The (Anderson), 181
In a Closed Room (Burnett), 227
In and Out (Rawling), 343
In a New World (Alger), 198
In Blessed Cyprus (Richards), 326
In Circling Camps (Altsheler), 287
In Clean Hay (Kelly), 315
Independence (Alcott), 206
Indian Captive: The Story of Mary Jemison (Lenski), 365
Indian Catechism (Mayhew), 72
Indian Catechism for the Use of the Quiripi Indians . . . (Pierson), 74
Indian Fairy Tales (Jacobs), 230
Indian How Book (Parker), 313
Indian Jim (Ellis), 192
Indian Legends (Moon), 312
Indian Pilgrim, The 164
Indian Primer, The (Eliot), 72
Indian Primer, The 71
Indian School Journal (1900-?), 377
Indian Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Indigo Hill (Lattimore), 322
Indoor Noisy Book, The (Brown), 344
In Doors and Out (Adams), 186
Industry and Idleness (Elliott), 168
In Enemy Country (Schultz), 296
In England Still (Crawford), 341
In Fairyland (Allingham), 177, 208
Infant's Delight, The (1870-1873), 386
Infant's Delight (1870-?), 373
Infant's Magazine, The (1829-1834), 382
Infant's Magazine (1830-1833), 368
Infant's Magazine, The (1866-1869), 386
Infant's Progress, The (Sherwood), 164
Infant Tutor . . ., The, 117
In Greek Waters: A Story of the Grecian War of Independence (1821-1827) (Henty), 209
Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire's book of Greek Myths (d'Aulaire), 346
Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire's Norse Gods and Giants (d'Aulaire), 346
In Heaven So on Earth (Hoffman), 180

In His Name, A Christmas Story (Hale), 202
In Hostile Red (Altsheler), 288
In King's Byways (Weyman), 234
In My Mother's House (Clark), 351
In My Nursery (Richards), 325
Innocents Abroad; or The New Pilgrim's Progress . . ., The (Twain), 217
In Old New England (Butterworth), 220
In Old Quinnebasset (Clarke)
In the Shadow of the Tower (Statemeyer), 245
In School and Out: A Tale for Wide-Awake Boys (Optic), 187
Insect Man, The (Doorly), 341
In Shakespeare's Day (Perkins), 291
In Search of Treasure (Alger), 198
Inside Story of the Hader Books, The (Hader), 322
Instructive and Useful Poetry (Carroll), 200
Interrupted (Pansy), 211
Interrupted Night, An (Pansy), 212
In the Boyhood of Lincoln (Butterworth), 220
In the Closed Room (Burnett), 227
In the Days of Mutiny (Henty), 209
In the Days of Pioneers (Ellis), 193
In the Days of the Comet (Wells), 250
In the Days of the Guild (Lamprey), 329
In the Desert Waiting (Johnston), 251
In the Fifth At Malory Towers (Blyton), 306
In the Great Apache Forest (Schultz), 295
In the Great Steep's Garden (Roberts), 319
In the Green Forest (Pyle), 278
In the Hands of the Cave Dwellers (Henty), 210
In the Hands of the Malays (Henty), 210
In the Heart of the Rockies; A Story of Adventure in Colorado (Henty), 209
In the High Valley (Coolidge), 214
In the Irish Brigade; A Tale of War in Flanders and Spain (Henty), 210
In the Land of Make Believe (Smith), 290
In the Land of Mogul (Trease), 355
In the Open (Stoddard), 231
In the Pecos Country (Ellis), 195
In the Reign of Terror (Henty), 210
In the Saddle with Uncle Bill (James), 312
In the Same Boat (Barne), 353
In the Sargasso Sea (Janvier), 230
In the Shadow of the Tower (Keene)
In the Sunken Garden (Stratemeyer), 245
In the Swiss Mountains (Spyri), 226
In the Track of the Troops . . . (Ballantyne), 189
In the Woods and Out . . . (Pansy), 211
Intimate Friends (Sherwood), 165
In Times of Peril; A Tale of India (Henty), 208
introduction to the eygth partes of speche, An, 65
Invincible Louisa (Meigs), 329
Invisible Intruder, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Invisible Man, The (Wells), 250
"Invisible Prince, The," 106
Ioannes Coleti . . .aeditio, uno cum quibusdam G. Lilii Grammaticus rudimentis, 65
I Often Wish (Deutsch), 347
Irish Red, Son of Big Red (Kjelgaard), 364
Irish Twins (Perkins), 291
I, Roberta (Gray), 357
Irona; or, Life on the Southwest Border (Ellis), 194
Iron Doctor, The (Hawes), 336
Iron Duke (Tunis), 357
Iron Heart (Ellis), 193
Iron Horse, The (Ballantyne), 189
Irvington Stories, The (Dodge), 201
Is Anybody Hungry? (Aldis), 311
"I saw a Peacock with a fiery Tail," 107
I See A Kitty (Flack), 329
Is It True? (Mulock), 216
Isla Heron (Richards), 325
Island Boys, The (Garis), 292
Island Camp, or The Young Hunters of Lakeport, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Island Night's Entertainment (Stevenson), 226
Island Noon (Robinson), 339
Island of Adventure (Blyton), 304
Island of Appledore, The (Meigs), 330
Island of Dr. Moreau, The (Wells), 250
Island of the Mighty (Colum), 297
Island Queen, The (Ballantyne), 189
Islands of Providence (Johnston), 251
Island Stallion (Farley), 353
Island Stallion Races (Farley), 353
Island Stallion's Fury (Farley), 353
Isle of Black Fire, The (Garis), 292
Isle of Que (Singmaster), 331
Isles of the Sea; or, Young America Homeward (Optic), 188
I Speak for Thaddeus Stevens (Singmaster), 331
I Spend the Summer (Tippett), 314
Is This You? (Krauss), 364
Italian Story, The (Trease), 355
Italian Twins, The (Perkins), 291
I: The Autobiography of a Cat (White), 230
It's A Secret (Deutsch), 347
It Takes All Kinds (Means), 343
It Was the Road to Jericho (Johnston), 251
Ivanhoe: A Romance (Scott), 166
Ivory Child, The (Haggard), 226
I Want to Paint My Bathroom Blue (Krauss), 364
I Went for a Walk (Lenski), 365
I Will Adventure (Gray), 356
I Wish I Had Duck Feet (Seuss), 340

Jabberwock, The, 393
Jabberwocky and Other Frabjous Nonsense, The (Carroll), 200
Jack Among the Indians (Grinnell), 296
Jackanapes, The (Ewing), 215, 218

Jack and Harry (Howitt), 181
Jack and Jill, 379
"Jack and Jill," 125
Jack and Jill, A Fairy Story (MacDonald), 310
Jack and Jill: A Village Story (Alcott), 206
Jack and Jim (Slobodkina), 350
Jack and the Beanstalk (Crane), 201
Jack and the Three Sillies (Chase), 358
Jack Archer. A Tale of Crimea (Henty), 209
Jack Hall at Yale (Camp), 285
Jackhammer; Drill Runners of the Mountain Highways (Hewes), 336
Jack Harkaway's Journal for Boys, 391
Jack Hazard and His Fortunes (Trowbridge), 199
Jack Horner's Pie (Lenski), 364
Jackie and Peetie Bow Wow (Garis), 292
Jack in the Rockies (Grinnell), 296
Jack Midwood . . . (Ellis), 193
Jack Morgan; A Boy of 1812 (Stoddard), 231
Jacko and Jumpo Kinkytail (Garis), 292
Jack Pumpkinhead and the Sawhorse (Baum), 276
Jack Pumpkinhead of Oz (Thompson), 277
Jack Ralston; or, The Outbreak of the Nauscopees (Burnham), 278
Jack's Horseshoe . . .(Ellis), 192
Jack's Ward (Alger), 197
Jack Tales, The (Chase), 358
Jack the Giant Killer (Bayley), 179
Jack the Giant Killer (Summerly), 176
Jack the Sailor Boy (Sherwood), 166
Jack the Young Canoeman (Grinnell), 296
Jack the Young Cowboy (Grinnell), 296
Jack the Young Explorer (Grinnell), 296
Jack the Young Ranchman (Grinnell), 296
Jack the Young Trapper (Grinnell), 296
Jack Tier; or, The Florida Reef (Cooper), 167
Jacky Dandy's Delight; or, the History of the Birds and Beasts, 127
Jacob Faithful (Marryat), 176
A Jacobite Exile: Being the Adventures of a Young Englishman . . . (Henty), 209
Jaglon and the Tiger Fairies (Baum), 276
Jamaica Johnny (Harder), 321
James Boys Weekly: Containing Stories of Adventure, 377
James Madison, James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams (Stoddard), 231
James Shore's Daughter (Benét), 327
Jamie By the Lake (Finley), 202
Jane Addams (Meigs), 330
Jane Eyre (Bronte), 297
Jane Hope (Gray), 356
Jane of Lantern Hill (Montgomery), 286
Jane's Father (Aldis), 311
Jane's Island (Allee), 320
Janet: A Poor Heiress (May), 203
Janetta's Magnet (Lattimore), 322
Janice Day (Stratemeyer), 246
Janice Day, the Young Homemaker (Stratemeyer), 246
Janie's Shoes (Credle), 331
Janna Lingaram trilinguis (Comenius)
Jan of the Windmill (Ewing). 215
Janua Linguarum Reserata (Comenius), 73
Japanese Holiday Picture Tales (Sugimoto), 315
Japanese Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Japhet in Search of a Father (Marryat), 176
Jared's Island (de Angeli), 336
Jarley's Thanksgiving (Bangs), 231
Jarwin and Cuffy (Ballantyne), 189
Jasper (Abbott), 174
Jasper (Molesworth), 220
Jasper (Lattimore), 322
Jaunt through Java . . ., A (Ellis), 192
Jawbreakers' Alphabet The, (Tietjens), 326
Jean's Golden Term (Brazil), 283
Jed the Poorhouse Boy, (Alger), 198
Jemima Placid . . .or, The Advantage of Good-Nature (Kilner), 124
Jemima Puddle-Duck's Painting Book (Potter), 279
Jenny Goes To Sea (Averill), 338
Jenny's Adopted Brothers (Averill), 338
Jenny's Bedside Book (Averill), 338
Jenny's Birthday Book (Averill), 338
Jenny's First Party (Averill), 338
Jenny's Moonlight Adventure (Averill), 338
Jenny Wren's Boarding House . . . (Otis), 222
Jeremy's Isle (Lattimore), 322
Jerome Anthony (Evans), 333
Jerry and Jean (Judson), 348
Jerry and the Pusa (Lattimore), 322
Jerry Junior (Webster), 294
Jerry Muskrat at Home (Burgess), 289
Jerry of the Islands (London)
Jerry the Backwoods Boy (Alger), 198
Jessica's First Prayer (Stretton), 205
Jessie Wells (Pansy), 212
Jester's Sword, The (Johnston), 251
Jesuits in North America (Parkman), 182
"Jesus Loves Me" (Warner), 183
Jewish Advocate: A Quarterly Paper for the Young, The, 388
Jewish Advocate, for the Young, The , 383
Jill's Jolliest School (Brazil), 283
Jill's Red Bag (Le Feuvre), 235
Jim and Joe . . . (Ellis), 193
Jim & the Pirates (Farjeon), 321
Jim at the Corner (Farjeon), 321
Jim Davis (Masefield), 290
Jim of Hellas; or In Durance Vile (and) Bethesda Pool (Richards), 325

Jimmy (Crompton), 302
Jimmy Again (Crompton), 302
Jimmy Boy (Clarke), 203
Jimmy Gold-Cast (Saunders), 236
Jimmy, Lucy, And All (Clarke), 203
Jimmy's Cruise in the Pinafore (Alcott), 206
Jingling in the Wind (Roberts), 319
Jinky's Joke (Byton), 306
Joan (Garis), 294
Joan and Peter (Wells), 250
Joan Morse (White), 230
Joan of Arc (de Monvel), 285
Joan of Arc (Richards), 326
Joan's Adventure at the North Pole (Corkran), 228
Joan's Best Chum (Brazil), 283
Joan's Door (Farjeon), 320
Joan's Garden of Adventure (Garis), 294
Joan's Handful (Le Feuvre), 235
Joe (May), 203
Joel: A Boy of Galilee (Jonston), 251
Joe the Hotel Boy (Alger), 198
Joe's Luck (Alger), 197
Joe the Surveyor, or The Value of a Lost Claim (Stratemeyer), 236
Joe Wayring At Home (Castlemon), 198
John Baring's House (Singmaster), 331
John Barleycorn (London), 281
John Barleycorn, 16
John Boyd's Adventures (Knox), 221
John Brown's Body (Benét), 327
John Bunyan's Dream Story (Baldwin), 222
John Dough and the Cherub (Baum), 276
John Forsyth's Aunts (White), 230
John Gay (Abbott), 174
John Halifax, Gentleman (Mulock), 216
John Hawke's Fortune (Henty), 210
John Henry Davis (Leaf), 337
John Marr (Melville), 182
Johnny and His Mule (Credle), 331
Johnny Appleseed and Other Poems (Lindsay), 315
Johnny Blossom (Zwilgmeyer), 294
Johnny Crow's Garden (Brooke), 281
Johnny Crow's New Garden (Brooke), 281
Johnny Crow's Party (Brooke), 281
Johnny Goes to the Fair, A Picture Book (Lenski), 365
Johnny Mouse and the Wishing Stick (Gruelle), 299
Johnny Pye and the Fool-Killer (Benét), 327
Johnny the Clockmaker (Ardizonne), 335
Johnny Tremain (Forbes), 358
Johnny-Up and Johnny-Down (Hunt), 357
John of Pudding Lane (Hunt), 357
John Oriel's Start in Life (Howitt), 181
John Paul Jones, Fighting Sailor (Speery), 351
John Remington (Pansy), 212
John True (Abbott), 173
John Wesley (McNeer), 361
Jolliest Term on Record, The (Brazil), 283
Jolly Animals (Gaggin), 353
Jolly John at Christmas Time (Blyton), 304
Jolly John At the Circus (Blyton), 305
Jolly John By the Sea (Blyton), 304
Jolly John on the Farm (Blyton), 304
Jolly Little Jumbo (Blyton), 304
Jolly Rover, The (Trowbridge), 199
Jolly Story Book (Blyton), 304
Jolly Tales (Blyton), 305
Jonas as a Judge (Abbott), 173
Jonas on a Farm in Summer (Abbott), 173
Jones on a Farm in Winter (Abbott), 173
Jonas's Stories Related to Rollo and Lucy (Abbott), 173
Jonathan Goes West (Meader), 318
Jonny (Lattimore), 322
Jorli; or, The Stauffer Mill (Spyri), 226
Jorli; the Story of a Swiss Boy (Spyri), 225
Jo's Boys and How They Turned Out: A Sequel to "Little Men" (Alcott), 206
Joseph Bonaparte (Abbot), 174
Joseph Haydn, the Merry Little Peasant (Wheeler and Deucher), 347
Josephine (Abbot), 174
Joseph Rushbrook (Marryat), 176
Josie, Click, and Bun and the Tree House (Blyton), 303
Josie, Click and Bun Again (Blyton), 305
Jo, the Little Machinist (Spyri), 225
Journey Cake, Ho! (Sawyer), 337, 350
Journey of Ching Lai, The (Lattimore), 322
Joy Bells, A Quinnesbasset Story (Clarke), 203
Joyce and the Rambler (Le Feuvre), 235
Joy Cometh in the Morning (Le Feuvre), 235
Joyous Story of Toto, The (Richards), 325
Joys and Sorrows of Childhood (Sherwood), 166
Joy To the World (Sawyer), 337
Judge Burnham's Daughters (Pansy), 212
Judge Justin (Abbott), 174
Judith Lankester (Allee), 320
Judy, 370
Judy Jordan (Garis), 294
Judy Jordan's Discovery (Garis), 294
Judy's Journey (Lenski), 365
Juliana Oakley (Sherwood), 165
Julian Home . . . (Farrar), 191
Julian Mortimer (Castlemon), 198
Julian Percival (Sherwood), 165
Julius Caesar (Abbott), 174
Julius: or, the Street Boy Out West (Alger), 173
Juma of the Hills: A Story of West Africa (Berry), 327
Jumblies and Other Nonsense verse (Lear), 281

Jumping-Off Place (McNeeley), 315
Jungle Beasts and Men (Mukerji), 313
Jungle Books, The (Kipling), 234
Jungle Fugitives . . ., The (Ellis), 193
Jungle Girl (Burroughs), 284
Jungle River (Pease), 313
Jungle Tales of Tarzan (Burroughs), 284
Junior, The, 391
Junior, A Colored Boy of Charleston (Lattimore), 322
Junior. A Juvenile Paper by Young Writers, 376
Junior Astronomy News, 379
Junior Farmer and 4-H Enthusiast, 379
Junior Life, 323, 372
Junior Munsey (1897-1902), 376
Junior Natural History Magazine, 379
Junior Naturalist, for the Preservation of Wildlife, 379
Junior Naturalist Monthly, 377
Junior Republic, 376
Junior Scholastic, 379
Juno and Georgie (Abbott), 174
Juno on A Journey (Abbott), 174
Junket (White), 350
Just David (Porter), 295
Just for Fun (Leaf), 349
Just Fun, That's All, 377
Just George (Hooker), 312
Just His Luck (Optic), 188
Justin Morgan Had a Horse (Henry), 363
Just Like David (de Angeli), 336
Just Patty (Webster), 294
Just Sixteen (Coolidge), 214
Just So Stories, The (Kipling), 234
Just Time for a Story (Blyton), 305
Just William (Crompton), 302
Just William's Luck (Crompton), 302
Juvenile, The, 390
Juvenile and Bible Class Magazine, The, 387
Juvenile: An Illustrated Penny Magazine, The, 384
Juvenile Cabinet, 381
Juvenile Christian's Remembrances, The, 383
Juvenile Companion and Sunday School Hive, The (1882-1891), 388
Juvenile Correspondence (Barbauld), 128
Juvenile Correspondence (Fenn), 124
Juvenile Englishman's Library, The (Paget), 178
Juvenile Forget Me Not, The, 382
Juvenile Gazette (1819-1820?), 368
Juvenile Gazette (1827-1828), 368
Juvenile Gazette (1848-?), 370
Juvenile Gleaner: A Keepsake for the Young, The, 382
Juvenile Gleanings, 375
Juvenile Instructor, 372
Juvenile Instructor and Companion, The, 383
Juvenile Journal, The, 382
Juvenile Key, 368
Juvenile Library, The Monthly Preceptor, 381
Juvenile Life, 394
Juvenile Magazine, The (1788), 127, 381
Juvenile Magazine (1811-1813?), 367
Juvenile Magazine (1827-1828), 368
Juvenile Magazine (1831-1832?), 368
Juvenile Magazine (1842), 383
Juvenile Magazine (1845-1846), 383
Juvenile Magazine (1873-1900), 387
Juvenile Magazine and Young People's Record, 385
Juvenile Magazine; or, Miscellaneous Repository of Useful Information, The, 367
Juvenile Minstrel, 369
Juvenile Mirror, 367
Juvenile Miscellany, 368
Juvenile Miscellany, The (1826-1834), 169, 178, 368
Juvenile Miscellany or Friend of Youth, 381
Juvenile Miscellany of Facts and Fictions, The, 383
Juvenile Missionary Herald, The, 383
Juvenile Missionary Intelligencer, The, 369
Juvenile Missionary Record, The, 383
Juvenile Monitor, or Educational Magazine, 367
Juvenile Monthly, 368
Juvenile Museum, 368
Juvenile Offering, The, 383
Juvenile Olio, 367
Juvenile Outfitter, 391
Juvenile Port-Folio, 368
Juvenile Rambler, 368
Juvenile Rechabite, 390
Juvenile Reformer, 368
Juvenile Repertory, 368
Juvenile Repository (1811-?), 368
Juvenile Repository (1830-?), 368
Juvenile Repository (1833-1834?), 369
Juvenile Repository (1842-1845?), 369
Juvenile Tales & Stories (Howitt), 181
Juvenile Tatler, The (Fenn), 124
Juvenile Temple, The, 387
Juvenile Weekly Gazette, The, 370
Juvenile Wesleyan, 370
Juvenile Wreath, The (Sherwood), 165
Juvenilia, 382

Kabumpo in Oz (Thompson), 277
Kak, the Copper Eskimo (Stefansson and Irwin), 311
Kaleidoscope (Farjeon), 320
Kalevala, The, 186
Kangaroo Twins (Hogan), 333

Karalta (Bruce), 291
Kari, the Elephant (Mukerji), 313
Kasper Kroak's Kaleidoscope (Richards), 325
Katahdin Camps (Stephens), 215
Kate Greenaway's Almanacs (Greenaway), 219
Kate Greenaway's Album (Greenaway), 219
Kate Greenaway's Alphabet (Greenaway), 219
Kate Greenaway's Birthday Book for Children (Greenaway), 218
Kate Greenaway's Book of Games (Greenaway), 219
Kate Greenaway's Carols (Greenaway), 219
Katherine Seward (Sherwood), 165
Kathy and the Mysterious Statue (Kingman), 359
Katug the Snow Child (Seton), 255
Katy and the Big Snow (Burton), 356
Katy Gaumer (Singmaster), 330
Katy No Pocket (Rey), 354
Keep 'Em Rolling (Meader), 318
Keeper of the Bees, The (Porter), 87
Keeper of the Herd, The (Burglon), 323
Keepers of the Trail, The (Altsheler), 288
Keeping Tryst (Johnston), 251
Keepsake Picture Book, 388
Kelp-Gatherers, The (Trowbridge), 199
Kenilworth (Scott), 167
Ken Ward in the Jungle (Grey), 287
Kersti and St. Nicholas (Van Stockum), 343
Key Corner (Evans), 333
Keystone Kids (Tunis), 357
Khaki Boys, The (Brazil), 283
Kickleburys on the Rhine, The (Thackery), 188
Kiddies' Magazine, 394
Kid Comes Back (Tunis), 357
Kid from Tomkinsville (Tunis), 357
Kidnapped (Stevenson), 226
Kidnapped Santa Claus, A (Baum), 276
Kilgorman (Reed), 228
Kilmeny of the Orchard (Montgomery), 286
Kim (Kipling), 234
Kinder und Haus Märchen (Grimm), 168
Kind Words, 373
Kind Words for Boys and Girls, 386
King Alfred of England (Abbott), 174
King and Queen of Hearts, The (Lamb), 163
"King Arthur and His Knights," 186
King James Version of the Bible, 68
Kingdom of the Winding Road (Meigs), 329
King Luckieboy's Party (Crane), 200
King Nut-Cracker, or The Dream of Poor Reinhold . . . (Hoffman), 180
King Oberon's Forest (Van Stockum), 343
King of Ireland's Son, The (Colum), 297
King of the Golden River (Ruskin), 177, 184, 295
King of the Pack, The (Saunders), 236
King of the Royal Mounted, The (Grey), 287
King of the Royal Mounted and the Ghost Guns of Roaring River, The (Grey), 287
King of the Wind (Henry), 352, 363
King of Unadilla, The (Garis), 291
King Philip: The Indian Chief (Averill), 338
King Phillip (Abbot), 174
Kings and Queens (Farjeon), 321
Kings and the Moon (Stephens), 294
King Richard the First (Abbott), 174
King Richard the Second (Abbott), 174
King Richard the Third (Abbott), 174
King's Daughter Cries for the Moon, The (Farjeon), 320
King's Daughters Abroad, The, 224
King Solomon's Mines (Haggard), 226
King's Own, The (Marryat), 176
King's Own, The, 392
King's Sons, The (Fenn), 204
King's Stilts, The (Seuss), 239
Kingston's Magazine for Boys, 184, 385
Kintu: A Congo Adventure (Enright), 342
Kipps (Wells), 250
Kit and Kat, More Adventures of the Dutch Twins (Perkins), 291
Kitten Pilgrims . . ., The (Ballantyne), 189
Kittens' ABC, The (Newberry), 350
Kitten Stand, The (Coatsworth), 317
Kitty's Class Day (Alcott), 206
Kittyleen (May), 203
Ki-Yu: A Story of Panthers (Haig-Brown), 331
Klondike Nuggets . . . (Ellis), 193
Knee-Deep in June (Riley), 231
Knickerbocker's History of New York (Moore), 166, 311
Knight of Liberty, The (Butterworth), 220
Knight of the White Cross; A Tale of the Siege of Rhodes, A (Henty), 210
Knights of the Range (Grey), 287
Knockabout Club Alongshore, The (Stephens), 215
Knock at the Door (Coatsworth), 317
Knock at the Door, Emmy (Means), 343
Knyght of the Tour; or Knight and the Tower, The (Landry), 38
Koala Bear Twins (Hogan), 334
Krag and Johnny Bear (Seton), 255
Kunst and Lehrbuchlein, 74
Kyzie Dunlee, "A Golden Girl" (May), 203

Labor Lost (Abbott), 173
Lad: A Dog (Terhune), 300
Lad and the Lion, The (Burroughs), 284
Laddie (Porter), 287
Laddie's Choice (Le Feuvre), 235
Lad with a Whistle (Brink), 332
Lad with the Downy Chin, The (Shute), 280

"Ladybird, Ladybird," 112
Lady and the Tiger and Other Stories, The (Stockton), 213
Ladybrook (Farjeon), 320
Ladycake Farm (Hunt), 357
Lady Hester (Yonge), 186
Lady Jane (Jamison), 230
Lady Mary and Her Nurse . . . (Traill), 175
Lady of Blossholme, The (Haggard), 226
Lady of the Lake, The (Scott), 167
Lady of the Manor, The (Sherwood), 165
"Lady or the Tiger, The" (Stockton), 213
Lafayette (Brink), 332
Laid Up in Lavender (Weyman), 234
Lake Breezes (Optic), 188
Lake of Gold (Buchan), 351
Lambert's Bargain (Newberry), 350
Lame Letty (Finley), 204
L'Ami des Enfans (Berquin), 125
Lamplighter, The (Cummins), 185
Lamplighter, The (Whitney), 196
Lances of Lynwood, The (Yonge), 185
Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides (Kipling), 235
Landing of the Pilgrims (Daugherty), 345
Landmarks of History (Yonge), 185
Land of Fire, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Land of Mystery, The (Ellis), 195
Land of Pluck, The (Dodge), 201
Land of Terror (Burroughs), 284
Land of the Blue Flower, The (Burnett), 227
Land of the Little Colonel, The (Johnston), 251
Land of the Midnight Sun, The (Du Chaillu), 207
Land of the Polish People (Kelly), 315
Land of Wonders, The (Ellis), 193
Land That Time Forgot, The (Burroughs), 284
Langley School (Yonge), 185
Language of Flowers (Greenaway), 219
Lapland Drum (Lide and Johnson), 317
Lapstone (Abbott), 174
Lark, The, 278, 376
Larry Barlow's Ambition, or The Adventure of a Young Fireman (Stratemeyer), 240
Larry Dexter and the Bank Mystery (Garis), 292
Larry Dexter and the Stolen Boy (Garis), 292
Larry Dexter Reporter (Garis), 292
Larry Dexter's Great Search (Garis), 292
Larry the Wanderer, or the Rise of Nobody (Stratemeyer), 236
La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West (Parkman), 182
Lassie Come Home (Knight), 349
Last Cruise of the Spitfire, or Luke Forster's Strange Voyage, The (Stratemeyer), 236
Last Days of Boosy, The (Sherwood), 166
Last Emperor of the Old Dominion, The (Ellis), 193
Last Fort, The (Coatsworth), 317
"Last Leaf, The" (Henry), 299
Last of the Chiefs, The (Altsheler), 288
Last of the Mohicans: A Narrative of 1757, The (Cooper), 167
Last of the Peterkins, The (Hale), 220
Last of the Plainsmen (Grey), 287
Last Rebel, The (Altsheler), 287
Last Semester (Crawford), 341
Last Term At Malory Towers (Blyton), 307
Last Verses (Coolidge), 214
Last War Trail, The (Ellis), 192
Latin Grammar (Lily), 70
Laughable Limericks (Brewton), 338
Laughable Lyrics (Lear), 180
Laughing Dragon of Oz, The (Baum), 277
Laughing Kitten, The (Blyton), 308
Laughing Prince, The (Fillmore), 300
Launch Boys' Adventure in Northern Waters, The (Ellis), 194
Launch Boys' Cruise in the Deerfoot, The (Ellis), 194
Laura Bridgeman (Richards), 326
Laurie and Company (Lattimore), 322
Lawn Games (Tunis), 357
Law of the Land, The (Hough), 286
Lawrence's Adventures Among the Ice-Cutters, Glass-Makers, Coal-Miners, Iron Men and Ship Builders (Trowbridge), 199
Lazy Matilda and Other Tales (Pyle), 278
Lazy Tinka (Seredy), 340
Leader By Destiny: George Washington, Man and Patriot (Eaton), 342
Leader of the Lower School (Brazil), 283
Leaders in Other Lands (Eaton), 342
Learning About Common Things (Abbott), 174
Learning About Right and Wrong (Abbott), 174
Learning To Read (Abbott), 174
Learning To Talk (Abbott), 174
Learning To Think (Abbott), 174
Least One, The (Sawyer), 337
Leaves of Learning, 384
Lee, the Gallant General (Eaton), 342
Left on Labador (Stephens), 215
Left Till Called For (Treadgold), 351
Legacy for Children, A, 108
Legendary Animals (Untermeyer), 334
Legendary Tales (Gatty), 183
Legend Led (Le Feuvre), 235
Legend of Saint Columba, The (Colum), 297
Legend of Sleepy Hollow, The (Irving), 166, 295
Legend of the Bleeding Heart, The (Johnston), 251
Legends for Lionel . . . (Crane), 201

Legends of the City of Mexico (Janvier), 230
Leif the Lucky (d'Aulaire), 346
Leila Among the Mountains (Larcom), 215
Le Magasin des enfants (de Beaumont), 116
Le Morte D'Arthur (Malory), 38
Le Mouchoir: An Autobiographical Romance (Cooper), 167
Lena-Wingo, the Mohawk (Ellis), 192
Lending Mary (White), 230
Lentil (McCloskey), 350
Leonard Bernstein; A Biography for Young People (Ewen), 358
Leo, the Circus Boy, or Life Under the Great White Canvas (Stratemeyer), 236
Le recueil des histories de Troyes (LeFevre), 37
Lesley Chilton (White), 230
Lesson in Story . . ., A (Pansy), 211
Lessons for Children (Barbauld), 128
Le Tredici Piacevolissime Notti (Straparola), 101
Let's Do Better (Leaf), 337
Let's Go (Crawford), 341
Let's Go Coaching (Streatfeild), 340
Let's Go To the Circus (Blyton), 307
Let's Have a Story (Blyton), 305
Let's Play House (Lenski), 365
Let's Pretend (Blyton), 303
Letters from a Cat (Jackson), 225
Letters from Bobs (Blyton), 303
Letters To Child Friends (Carroll), 200
Let Them Live (Lathrop), 324
Lewis Carroll Picture Book, The (Carroll), 200
L. Frank Baum's Juvenile Speaker; Readings and Recitations . . . (Baum), 276
L'Hasa At Last (Oxley), 256
Libellus de constructione, 65
Liber de ludo scaccorum (de Cassolis), 37
Liber Faceti, 36
Library, The (Lang), 219
Lieutenant At Eighteen, A (Optic), 188
Life and Adventures of Colonel David Crockett, The (Ellis), 192
Life and Adventures of Jack of the Mill, The (Howitt), 182
Life and Adventures of Santa Claus, The (Baum), 276
Life and Adventures of Thomas Titmouse, and Other Stories, The (Parley), 171
Life and Perambulations of a Mouse (Kilner), 126
Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, The (Defoe), 108
Life and Times of Christopher Carson, The (Ellis), 192
Life and Times of Daniel Boone, The (Ellis), 191
Life and Times of Simon Bolivar (Van Loon), 301
Lifeboat, The (Ballantyne), 189
Life I Live, The (Lenski), 365
Life in the Red Brigade (Ballantyne), 189
Life of a Ship, The (Ballantyne), 189
Life of Doctor Benjamin Franklin, The (Weems), 162
Life of General Francis Marion, The (Weems), 162
Life of George Washington Studied Anew, The (Hale), 202
Life of Louis Philippe, Late King of the French (Parley), 171
Life of Pontiac, The (Ellis), 192
Life of Washington the Great, The (Weems), 162
Life of William Baker, The (More), 129
Life of William Penn, The (Weems), 162
Life on the Mississippi (Twain), 217
Life on the Mountain and Prairie (Ellis), 192
Life Story (Burton), 356
Light at Tern Rock, The (Sauer), 359
Lightfoot the Deer (Burgess), 289
Light-House, The (Ballantyne), 189
Lighthouse Mystery, The (Warner), 311
Light of Western Stars, The (Grey), 286
Lighting the Torch (Lownsberry), 324
Lightning Express; or, The Rival Academies (Optic), 187
Light Princess, The (MacDonald), 213
Lights and Shadows of African History (Parley), 170
Lights and Shadows of American History (Parley), 170
Lights and Shadows of Asiatic History (Parley), 170
Lights and Shadows of European History (Parley), 171
Lilac Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Li'l Hannibal (Bailey), 362
Lilian; or, Did She Do It Right? (Finley), 204
Lillieslea (Howitt), 181
Lilliputian Magazine, The (1752), 115
Lilliputian Magazine, The (1893-1895), 376
Lilliput Lectures (Rands), 196
Lilliput Legends (Rands), 196
Lilliput Levee (Rands), 196
Lilliput Lyrics (Rands), 196, 285
Lilliput Revels (Rands), 196
"Lily's Grammar" (Colet and Lily), 64
Limber Lew, the Circus Boy! . . . (Ellis), 193
Limed Twigs to Catch Young Birds . . . (Taylor), 162
Linda and the Indians (Anderson), 334
Links in Rebecca's Life (Pansy), 211
Lion Ben of Elm Island (Kellogg), 205
Lionel Lincoln; or, The Leaguer of Boston (Cooper), 167

Lion-Hearted Kitten, The (Bacon), 313
Lion of St. Mark, The (Henty), 209
Lion of the North: A Tale of the Time of Gustavus Adolphus . . ., The (Henty), 209
Lions and Tigers and Elephants Too (Hader), 321
Lisa Goes to Russia (Streatfeild), 340
Listen Hitler! The Gremlins are Coming (Hogan), 333
Little Airplane, The (Lenski), 365
Little Alpine Musician, The (Spyri), 225
Little American, 372
Little American Girl, The (Allee), 320
Little Angel, A Story of Old Rio, The (Dalgleish), 360
Little Ann (Taylor), 219
Little Antelope; An Indian for a Day (Hader), 322
Little Arthur (Sherwood), 165
Little Arthur's Letters to His Sister Mary (Howitt), 181
Little Auto, The (Lenski), 365
Little Baby Ann (Lenski), 365
Little Baptiste (McNeer), 361
Little Bedtime Books (Blyton), 308
Little . . . Bee, A Catholic Gatherer of Amusement and Instructive Reading, 375
Little Beggars, The (Sherwood), 165
Little Big-Bye-and-Bye (Holling), 353
Little Black & White Lamb, The (Hogan), 333
Little Black Ant (Gall and Crew), 323
Little Black Nose (Swift), 326
Little Black Quasha (Bannerman), 255
Little Black Sambo (Bannerman), 255
Little Boat Boy (Bothwell), 363
Little Bobtail (Optic), 187
Little Book for Little Children (White), 99
Little Book for Little Children, A (T.W.) 107
(A Little Book of) Letters (and Cards) . . ., 116
Little Bookroom, The (Farjeon), 321
"Little Bo-Peep," 127
Little Bo-Peep (Brooke), 281
Little Bo-Peep (Coolidge), 214
Little Bouquet, 372
"Little Boy Blue," 115
Little Boy's Friend, 387
Little Boy Was Drawing, A (Duvoisin), 328
Little Boy With Three Names (Clark), 351
Little Brass Band, The (Brown), 345
Little Brown Bear, The (Gruelle), 299
Little Buffalo Boy (Holling), 353
Little Bush Maid (Bruce), 291
Little by Little (Pansy), 211
Little by Little; or, The Cruise of the Flyaway (Optic), 187
Little Chap; A Journal of Education and Literature, 376
Little Chief, 373
Little Chicken, The (Brown), 344
Little Children's Little Book, The, 37
Little Child's Picture Magazine, The, 385
Little Chip of Willow Hall (Hader), 322
Little Christian, The, 389
Little Christian, A Sunday School Paper for Boys and Girls, 372, 386
Little Chronicle, 377
Little Chuck's Adventure (Burgess), 290
Little Coin (Howitt), 181
Little Colonel, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel at Boarding School, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel in Arizona, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel: Maid of Honor, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel's Christmas Vacation, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel's Chum, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel's Hero, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel's Holidays, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel's House Party, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel's Knight Comes Riding By, The (Johnston), 251
Little Colonel Stories, The (Johnston), 251
Little Corporal, The, 214, 372
Little Country Girl, A (Coolidge), 214
Little Cowboy, The (Brown), 345
Little Cuban Rebel, or A War Correspondent's Sweetheart, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Little Curly Head the Pet Lamb (Spyri), 225
"Little Darkies" Budget, 394
Little Degchie-Head (Bannerman), 255
Little Dick and the Angel (Howitt), 181
Little Dick Positive (Finley), 204
Little Dictionarie for Children, A, 67
Little Dog Lost, Little Dog Found (Slobodkina), 350
Little Dorothy and the Wizard of Oz (Baum), 276
Little Dorothy and Toto (Baum), 276
Little Dorrit (Dickens), 177
Little Downy (Guest), 175
Little Duke, The (Yonge), 185
Little Eagle (Speery), 351
Little Eddie (Haywood), 346
Little Engine That Could, The (Piper), 313
Little England's Illustrated Newspaper, 384
Little Family, The (Lenski), 365
Little Farm, The (Lenski), 365
Little Farmer, The (Brown), 345
Little Farm in the Big City, The (Berry), 328
Little Fellow (Henry), 363
Little Fire Engine, The (Lenski), 365
Little Fireman, The (Brown), 344
Little Fir Tree, The (Brown), 345

Little Fisherman: A Fish Story, The (Brown), 345
Little Fishers and Their Nets (Pansy), 212
Little Flute Player (Bothwell), 363
Little Folks (1869-1877), 373
Little Folks (1875-1886), 215, 374
Little Folks; A Magazine for the Young, 386
Little Folks; An Illustrated Monthly, 376
Little Folks Astray (May), 203
Little Forester, 371
Little Fraid, Big Fraid (Credle), 331
Little Fur Family (Brown), 345
Little Giant of the North (Malkus), 318
Little Girl and the Tiny Doll, The (Ardizzone), 335
Little Girl at Capernaum, The (Blyton), 305
Little Girl of Long Ago, A (White), 230
Little Girl of Nineteen Hundred, A (Lenski), 364
Little Girl with Seven Names (Hunt), 357
Little Girl's Keepsake, The (Sherwood), 166
Little Girl's Own Book, The (Child), 178
Little Girl's Treasure, 387
Little Gleaner (1854-1894), 384
Little Gleaner (1867), 373
Little-Go Monitor, 382
"Little Good Mouse, The," 106
Little Goody Two-Shoes, 121
Little Grandfather (May), 203
Little Grandmother (May), 203
Little Green Duck (Blyton), 305
Little Green School (Brazil), 283
Little Grey Gown (Hunt), 357
Little Grey Men, The (B.B.), 355
Little Guest, The (Molesworth), 220
Little Hands (Pansy), 211
Little Haymakers, The (Coatsworth), 317
Little Hearts and Little Hands, 388
Little Henry and His Bearer (Sherwood), 164
Little Henry's Records of His Life-Time, 383
Little Herder in Autumn, in Winter (Clark), 352
Little Herder in Spring (Clark), 351
Little Herder in Spring, in Summer (Clark), 352
Little Herder in Summer (Clark), 352
Little Herder in Winter (Clark), 351
Little House, The (Burton), 356
Little House in the Big Woods (Wilder), 326
Little House on the Prairie (Wilder), 326
Little Hunchback Zia, The (Burnett), 227
Little Indian (Brown), 345
Little Indian Pottery Maker (Clark), 351
Little Island, The (Brown), 344
Little Jeemes Henry (Credle), 331
Little Joe Carter, the Cripple (Finley), 204
Little Joe Otter (Burgess), 289
Little Joker, 372
Little Josephine (Goulding), 184
Little Juvenile Temperance Watchman, 371
Little Kettle-head (Bannerman), 255
Little King, The Little Queen, The Little Monster . . ., The (Krauss), 364
Little Lady, Her Book, The (Paine), 254
Little Lame Prince, The (Mulock), 215
Little Learner, 389
Little Lessons for Little Folks (Elliott), 168
Little Listener, A (Le Feuvre), 235
Little Lord Fauntleroy (Burnett), 227
Little Lost Bear (Hogan), 334
Little Lost Lamb (Brown), 345
Little Lottery Book . . ., The, 116
Little Louvre, The (Abbott), 173
Little Lucia (Robinson), 339
Little Lucia and Her Puppy (Robinson), 339
Little Lucia's Island Camp (Robinson), 339
Little Lucia's School (Robinson), 339
Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe (Yonge), 186
Little Magazine for Young Readers of Every Denomination, The, 382
Little Maid, A (Le Feuvre), 235
Little Man in Motley, The (Johnston), 251
Little Mary Mouse Again (Blyton), 304
Little Master, The (Trowbridge), 199
Little Master, The (Richards), 326
Little Meddler; or, One Fault Leads to Many, The (Elliott), 168
Little Meg's Children (Stretton), 206
Little Men and Women—Babyland, 375
Little Men: Life At Plumfield with Jo's Boys (Alcott), 206
Little Merchant, The (Optic), 187
Little Messenger, 392
Little Messengers for the Young, 387
Little Minnie (Pansy), 212
Little Miss Grasshopper (Spyri), 225
Little Missionary, 386
Little Miss Peggy (Molesworth), 219
Little Mr. Thimblefinger . . . (Harris), 221
Little Mother Goose (Smith), 296
Little Navajo Bluebird (Clark), 351
Little Navajo Herder (Clark), 351
Little Negroes, The (Sherwood), 165
Little Noddy Goes To Toyland (Blyton), 306
Little Old Bear (Van Stockum), 343
Little Old Portrait, The (Molesworth), 219
Little Old Woman Carries on, The (Newell), 357
Little Old Woman Who Used Her Head, The (Newell), 257
Little Ones, The (Hogan), 334
Little Ones (Kunhardt), 349
Little Ones At Home (1877), 387
Little Ones At Home (1878-1881), 374
Little Ones Own, 391
Little Ones Own Coloured Picture Paper, 389
Little-or-Nothing from Nottingham (Henry), 352, 363

"Little Orphant Annie" (Riley), 231
Little Oven, A (Estes), 352
Little Papers and the MPS, 388
Little Patience (Finley), 205
Little Paul (Abbott), 174
Little Peacemakers (Howitt), 181
Little Pear (Lattimore), 322
Little Pear and His Friends (Lattimore), 322
Little Pear and the Rabbits (Lattimore), 322
Little People (Elkins), 299
Little People, An Illustrated Journal for Girls and Boys, 374
Little People in Picture and Story (Pansy), 211
Little Pest Pico (Credle), 331
Little Pete's Adventure (Burgess), 290
Little Philosopher, The (Abbott), 173
Little Pig's Picnic, and Other Stories (Brown), 344
Little Pilgrim, 384
Little Pilgrim: A Monthly Journal for Boys, The, 371
Little Pilgrim; An Illustrated Journal for Boys and Girls, 371
Little Pitchers (Clarke), 203
Little Plays for Children (Edgeworth), 129
Little Pretty Pocket-Book, A, 112, 127
Little Prince, The (Saint-Exupéry), 358
Little Princess . . ., The (Burnett), 227
Little Prudy (May), 203
Little Prudy's Captain Horace (May), 203
Little Prudy's Cousin Grace (May), 203
Little Prudy's Dotty Dimple (May), 203
Little Prudy's Fairy Book (May), 203
Little Prudy's Sister Susy (May), 203
Little Pussy Willow (Stowe), 185
Little Queen Anne . . . (Crane), 201
Little Rabbit Who Wanted Red Wings, The (Bailey), 362
Little Red Hen, The (Hader), 321
Little Red Horse, The (Sawyer), 337
Little Red Lighthouse and the Great Gray Bridge (Swift), 326
Little Red Riding Hood (Bayley), 179
Little Red Riding Hood (Crane), 201
Little Red's Adventure (Burgess), 290
Little Red Schoolhouse, The (Bailey), 302, 362
Little Robert and the Owl (Sherwood), 165
Little Rhymes for Little Folks, 162
Little Sailboat, The (Lenski), 365
"Little Sailor, The," 299
Little Saint Elizabeth . . . (Burnett), 227
Little Savage, The (Marryat), 176
Little Scholar Learning to Talk, The (Abbott), 172
Little Sioux Girl (Lenski), 365
Little Sister; or, The Child from the Cradle to the School, The (Hoffman), 180
"Little Small Red Hen, The", 196
Little Smoke (Stoddard), 231
Little Songs of Long Ago (Moffat), 299
Little Spinning Mouse, The (Blyton), 307
Little Standard Bearer, 384
Little Star, 389
Littlest Bear, The (Hogan), 334
Littlest Christmas Tree, The (Burgess), 290
Littlest Mouse, The (Lathrop), 324
Little Stone House (Hader), 322
Little Strip Picture Books (Blyton), 308
Littlest Satellite, The (Hogan), 334
Little Sunny Stories (Gruelle), 299
Little Sunshine's Holiday (Mulock), 216
Little Swan Maidens, The (Crompton), 233
"Little Thumb", 110
Little Tim and the Brave Sea Captain (Ardizonne), 335
"Little Tommy Tucker," 112
Little Tommy Tucker (Coolidge), 214
Little Toot (Gramatky), 346
Little Toot on the Grand Canal (Gramatky), 346
Little Toot on the Thames (Gramatky), 346
Little Town (Hader), 322
Little Town on the Prairie (Wilder), 327
Little Toy Airplane, The (Hogan), 333
Little Toy Farm, The (Blyton), 308
Little Train, The (Lenski), 365
Little Traveler; A Monthly Paper for the Youth, 371
Little Tree House (Blyton), 303
Little Trifler (Pinchard), 128
Little Tumbler, The (Lattimore), 322
Little Tyrant, The (Richards), 325
Little Vic (Gates), 348
Little Vocabulary, The (Fenn), 124
Little Wars; A Game for Boys from Twelve Years of Age . . . (Wells), 250
Little White Bird, The (Barrie), 281
Little White Duck and Other Stories (Blyton), 305
Little White Foot (Hader), 322
Little White Goat, The (Lathrop), 324
Little White Squibba (Bannerman), 255
Little Wizard, A (Weyman), 234
Little Wolverine, 371
Little Woman Who Wanted Noise (Teal), 349
Little Women; or, Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy (Alcott), 206, 296
Little Wonder Horn, The (Ingelow), 207
Little Wooden Doll (Bianco), 301
Little Wooden Farmer and the Story of the Jungle Pool, The (Dalgleish), 360
Little Woodman and His Dog, The (Sherwood), 164
Live Girl Stories, 395
Lively Poll, The (Ballantyne), 190

Lively Victoria (Lattimore), 322
Lives of Benefactors (Parley), 170
Lives of Celebrated American Indians (Parley), 170
Lives of Celebrated Women (Parley), 171
Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia, The (Fielding), 114
Lives of Distinguishd American Naval Officers (Cooper), 167
Lives of Game Animals (Seton), 255
Lives of the Hunted (Seton), 255
Lives of the Presidents of the United States (Ellis), 193
Living words of the dying child . . ., The, 102
Liz Goes to Russia (Streatfeild), 340
Llana of Gathol (Burroughs), 284
Lloyd's Children's Story-Teller, 394
Llyfr Coch O Hergest, 175
Lob-lie-by-the-Fire (Ewing), 215, 218
Lobo, Rag and Vixen (Seton), 255
Locke Amsden (Thompson), 175
Lock Her Through (Berry), 328
Lofty and Lowly Way, The (Sherwood), 165
Logan the Mingo . . . (Ellis), 193, 195
Logick made familiar, 113
Log of a Cowboy, The (Adams), 280
Lois Lenski's Christmas Stories (Lenski), 365
Loitering Linus (Finley), 204
London Types (Nicholson), 254
Lone Bull's Mistake (Schultz), 295
Lone Cowboy (James), 312
Lone Journey: The Life of Roger Williams (Eaton), 342
Lonely Island, The (Ballantyne), 189
Lonely Veronica (Duvoisin), 328
Lone Muskrat (Rounds), 354
Lonesome Boy (Bontemps), 338
Lonesome End (Meader), 318
Lonesome Little Colt (Anderson), 335
Lone Star Ranger, The (Grey), 287
Lone Wolf, The (Hogan), 334
Long Bridge Boys; A Story of 1861 (Stoddard), 232
Long Christmas, The (Sawyer), 337
Long Journey, The (Singmaster), 330
Longlegs the Heron (Burgess), 289
Long Live the King! (Dalgleish), 360
Long Night, The (Weyman), 234
Long Portage, The (Best), 316
Long Rifle, The (White), 303
Longshanks (Meader), 318
Longshore Boys (Stoddard), 232
Long Trains Roll, The (Meader), 318
Long Wharf, The (Pease), 313
Long Way Home (Pansy), 212
Long Winter, The (Wilder), 327
Look for Letters (Rey), 354
Looking-for-Something (Clark), 352
looking-glass for children . . ., A (Punchard), 101
Looking-Glass for the Mind . . ., The (Cooper), 125
Look-Out. A Monthly Magazine for Young People, The, 376
Look-See with Uncle Bill (James), 312
Loopy (Gramatky), 346
Lorax, The (Seuss), 340
Lord Fish and Other Stories, The (de la Mare), 280
Lord of the Wild, The (Altsheler), 288
Lord's Prayer, The (d'Aulaire), 346
Lorna Doone (Blackmore), 207
Lost At Sea (Alger), 198
Lost Dog Jerry (Rawlings), 343
Lost Dragon, The (Ellis), 193
Lost Gold of the Montezumas, The (Stoddard), 231
Lost Grip (Stretton), 206
Lost Handkerchiefs, The (Evans), 333
Lost Heir, The (Henty), 210
Lost Hunters, The (Altsheler), 288
Lost Indian Magic (Moon), 312
Lost in Samoa . . . (Ellis), 192
Lost in the Backwoods (Traill), 175
Lost in the Fog (de Mille), 207
Lost in the Forbidden Land (Ellis), 193
Lost in the Jungle (Du Chaillu), 207
Lost in the Land of Ice, or Daring Adventures Around the South Pole (Stratemeyer), 239
Lost in the Rockies (Ellis), 193
Lost in the Wilderness (Ellis), 195
Lost in the Wilds (Ellis), 192
Lost in the Zoo (Hader), 322
Lost Island (Burglon), 323
Lost King of Oz, The (Thompson), 277
Lost Lagoon (Speery), 351
Lost Leopard, The (Lattimore), 322
Lost Locket, The (Parton), 323
Lost Merry-go-round, The (Lathrop), 324
Lost on Orinoco, or American Boys in Venezuela (Stratemeyer), 237
Lost on the Trail (Pansy), 212
Lost on Venus (Burroughs), 284
Lost Prince, The (Burnett), 227
"Lost Princess, The" (MacDonald), 213
Lost Princess of Oz, The (Baum), 276
Lost Pueblo (Grey), 287
Lost Trail, The (Ellis), 192
Lost Trail, The (Grey), 286
Lost Violin: They Came from Bohemia (Judson), 348
Lost Wagon Train, The (Grey), 287
Lost World, The (Doyle), 233
Lo, The Poor Indian (Leaf), 337

Lottery Ticket, The (Trowbridge), 199
Lottie and Lisa (Kästner), 317
Lotus Journal, 393
Loud Sing Cuckoo (Sterne), 319
Louis XIV (Abbot), 174
Louisa M. Alcott and the American Family Story (Meigs), 330
Louis Phillippe (Abbot), 174
Love and Mr. Lewisham (Wells), 250
Love and Money (Howitt), 181
Love and Rocks (Richards), 325
Lover of Truth, A (White), 230
Loving Heart, The (Singmaster), 331
Low Twelve: "By their deeds shall you know them" . . . (Ellis), 193
Loyal to the School (Brazil), 283
Lucinda, A Little Girl of 1860 (Hunt), 357
Luck and Pluck (Alger), 197
Luckiest Girl in the School, The (Brazil), 283
Lucky Bucky in Oz (Neill), 277
Lucky Little Lena (Flack), 329
Lucky Piece, The (Paine), 254
Lucky Story Book (Blyton), 305
Lucky Year (Aldis), 311
Lucky You (Leaf), 337
Lucy (de la Mare), 280
Lucy Arlyn (Trowbridge), 199
Lucy Brown and Mr. Grimes (Ardizonne), 335
"Lucydarye," 16
Lucy Hosmer (Thompson), 175
Lucy Ned (Ellis), 193
Ludwig Beethoven and the Chiming Tower Bells (Wheeler), 347
Luke Sharp (Paget), 178
Luke's Quest (Snedeker), 291
Luke Walton (Alger), 197
Lulu, Alice and Jimmie Wibblewobble (Garis), 292
Lulu's Library (Alcott), 206
Lumbercamp (Rounds), 354
Lumberjack (Meader), 318
Lured from Home, or Alone in a Great City (Stratemeyer), 249
Lure of the Labrador Wild, The (Wallace), 283
Lyceum Banner, 373
Lynx Hunting (Stephens), 215
Lysbeth (Haggard), 226
Lysis Goes to the Play (Snedeker), 291
Lytell Book of good Manners for Chyldren, A, 63
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode, A, 62

Mabel on a Midsummer Day (Howitt), 181
Mabel Vaughan (More), 185
Mabinogion, The (Guest), 175, 186
Machiavil's Advice to His Son (L'Estrange), 105
Madam Constantia (Weyman), 234
Madam Dorrington of the Dene (Howitt), 182
Madame Curie (Curie), 341
Madame How and Lady Why (Kingsley), 196
Madame Roland (Abbot), 174
Mad Anthony's Scouts (Ellis), 195
Madcap Family, A (LeFeuvre), 235
Madcap of the School, The (Brazil), 283
Madeline (Abbott), 174
Madeline (Bemelmans), 343
Madeline and the Bad Hat (Bemelmans), 344
Madeline and the Gypsies (Bemelmans), 344
Madeline in London (Bemelmans), 344
Madeline's Rescue (Bemelmans), 344
Mademoiselle Misfortune (Brink), 332
Mad Gardener's Song, The (Carroll), 200
Mad King, The (Burroughs), 284
Madman and the Pirate, The (Ballantyne), 189
Mad Teapot, The (Blyton), 307
Mag and Margaret . . . (Pansy), 212
Magazine for the Young, 177, 382
Maggie Rose, Her Birthday Christmas (Sawyer), 337
Magical Melons (Brink), 332
Magical Mimics in Oz (Snow), 277
Magic Casements (Wiggin and Smith), 282
Magic Casements (Farjeon), 321
Magic Christmas Tree (Kingman), 359
Magic City, The (Nesbit), 256
Magic City, John & Jane at the World's Fair (Aldis), 311
Magic Crook, or the Stolen Baby, The (MacDonald), 310
Magic Faraway Tree, The (Blyton), 304
"Magic Fishbone, The" (Dickens), 177
Magic for Marigold (Montgomery), 286
Magic Hill, The (Milne), 310
Magician's Show Box, The (Child), 178
Magic Jacket and Other Stories, The (de la Mare), 280
Magic Knitting Needles, The (Blyton), 306
Magic Land of Noom, The (Gruelle), 298
Magic Maize (Buff), 356
Magic Meadow, The (d'Aulaire), 346
Magic Melons, The (Brink), 332
Magic Mirror, The (Singmaster), 331
Magic Monkey, The (Chan), 359
Magic Money (Clark), 352
Magic of May, The (Carr), 347
Magic of Oz, The (Baum), 276
Magic Pudding, The (Lindsay), 299
Magic Rug, The (d'Aulaire), 346
Magic Snow-Bird, The (Blyton), 307
Magic Spear, The (Crane), 341
Magic Trail (Moon), 312
Magic Walking Stick, The (Buchan), 351
Magic World, The (Nesbit), 256
Magna Charta (Daugherty), 346
Magnet, 393
Magnificent Adventure, The (Hough), 386
Magnificent Ambersons, The (Tarkington), 297

Mail Carrier, The (Castlemon), 198
Majesty's Ranch (Grey), 287
Make-Believe (Milne), 310
Make or Break; or, The Rich Man's Daughter (Optic), 187
Makers of Our Country (Ellis), 192
Make the Best of It; or Cheerful Cherry, and Other Tales (Parley), 170
Make Way for Ducklings (McCloskey), 350
Making a Man of Himself; or, Right Makes Might (Optic), 188
Making Fate (Pansy), 212
Making Good with Margaret (Stratemeyer), 240
Making His Mark (Alger), 198
Making of a Woman (Le Feuvre), 235
Malaeska, or, Indian Wife of the White Hunter (Stephens), 195
Malleville (Abbott), 173
Mama Hattie's Girl (Lenski), 365
Mama, I Wish I Was Snow (Krauss), 364
Mammy Titleback (Jackson), 225
Mamvsse, Wunneetupanatamwe, Up-Biblum God, naneeswe, Nukkone Testament, Kah wunk, Wusku Testament, Ne quoshkinnumuk nashpe Wuttinneumoh Christ (Eliot), 72
Manco, the Peruvian Chief (Kingston), 184
Mandy Makes Cubby a Hat (Blyton), 308
Mandy, Mops and Cubby and the Whitewash (Blyton), 308
Mandy, Mops and Cubby Find a House (Blyton), 307
Man from Archangel, The (Doyle), 232
Man from Glengarry, The (Connor), 278
Manhattan Now and Long Ago (Mitchell), 301
Manikin or paper doll books, 118
Man in Black, The (Weyman), 234
Man in the Manhole and the Fix-it Men, The (Brown and Hurd) 345
Man in the Moon, The (Brooke), 281
Manners Can Be Fun (Leaf), 337
Manners and Customs of the Principal Nations of the Globe (Parley), 171
Manners, Customs, and Antiquities of the Indians of North and South America, The (Parley), 171
Manners and Customs of the Principal Nations of the World, The (Parley), 171
Man Next Door, The (Hough), 286
Man of the Forest, The (Grey), 287
Man of the House (Pansy), 211
Man of the People, The (Howitt), 182
Man on the Ocean (Ballantyne), 189
Manor House School (Brazil), 283
Man O'War (Farley), 353
Mansion of Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Mansion of Secrets, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg and Other Stories and Essays, The (Twain), 217
manual for parents, A (White), 100
Man Who Lost His Head, The (Bishop), 350
Man Without a Country, The (Hale), 202
Many Moons (Thurber), 360
Maori and Settler: A Story of the New Zealand War (Henty), 209
Mara (Pansy), 212
Maracot Deep, The (Doyle), 233
Marble Fountain (Angelo), 341
Marcella Stories (Gruelle), 298
Marchants Aviso Verie Necessairie, For Their sonnes and servants . . ., The (Browne), 68
Marching on Niagara, or The Soldier Boys of the Old Frontier (Stratemeyer), 237
March on London; Being a Story of Wat Tyler's Insurrection, A (Henty), 210
March to Coomassie (Henty), 208
Marco Paul at the Springfield Armor (Abbott), 173
Marco Paul in the City of Boston (Abbott), 173
Marco Paul in the City of New York (Abbott), 173
Marco Paul in the Forests of Maine (Abbott), 173
Marco Paul in Vermont (Abbott), 173
Marco Paul on the Erie Canal (Abbott), 173
Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, Pioneers of Oregon (Daughtery), 345
Marcy, the Blockade-Runner (Castlemen), 199
Marcy the Refugee (Castlemon), 199
Mardi (Melville), 182
Margaret of Ansou (Abbott), 174
Margaret Montfort (Richards), 325
Margery Merton's Girlhood (Corkram), 228
Magician's Show Box, The (Child), 178
Marguerite de Angeli's Book of Favorite Hymns (de Angeli), 336
Marguerite de Angeli's Book of Nursery and Mother Goose Rhymes (de Angeli), 336
Marie (Haggard), 226
Marie (Richards), 325
Marie Antoinette (Abbot), 174
Marigold Garden (Greenaway), 218
Marigold Story Book (Blyton), 308
Marina (Bemelmans), 344
Marion Harvie (Finley), 204
Mark Dale's Stage Venture, or Bound to be an Actor (Stratemeyer), 240
Mark Manning's Mission (Alger), 198
Mark on the Door, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Mark Mason's Victory (Alger), 198
Mark Seaworth (Kingston), 184
Marksman the Hunter (Ellis), 194
Mark the Match Boy (Alger), 197
Mark Stanton (Alger), 197
Mark Twain's Autobiography (Twain), 217
Marmaduke Multiply's Merry Method of Making Minor Mathematicians . . ., 164

Marm Lisa (Wiggin), 282
Marooner's Island . . . (Goulding), 184
Marriage of Aunt Flora, The (Pyrnelle), 223
Marsh Island, A (Jewett), 251
Marshmallow (Newberry), 350
Martha and John (Pansy), 212
Martin and His Two Little Scholars At Sunday School (Cameron), 171
Martin de Pores, Hero (Bishop), 341
Martin Eden (London), 281
Martin Hyde (Masefield), 290
Martin Luther (McNeer), 361
Martin Luther (Singmaster), 330
Martin Pippin in the Apple Orchard (Farjeon), 320
Martin Pippin in the Daisy-Field (Farjeon), 321
Martin Rattler . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Mart Satterlee Among the Indians (Stoddard), 231
Martyr (Pansy), 212
Martyrology; or, A Brief Account of the Lives, Sufferings and Deaths of those two holy Martyrs, viz. Mr. John Rogers and Mr. John Bradford, 110
Martyrs in Flames (Crouch), 103
Marvel, The, 392
Marvelous Adventures; or, The Vicissitudes of a Cat . . . (Pilkington), 161
Marvelous History of Jack the Giant Killer, The (Doyle), 176
Marvelous Land of Oz, The (Baum), 276
Mary Anne (Sherwood), 165
Mary Bell (Abbott), 173
Mary Burton Abroad (Pansy), 211
Mary Erskine (Abbott), 173
Mary Gay (Abbott), 174
Mary Grant (Sherwood), 165
"Mary Had a Little Lamb" (Hale), 169
Mary Had a Little Lamb (Rey), 354
Mary Howitt, An Autobiography (Howitt), 181
Mary Howitt's Illustrated Library (Howitt), 181
Mary Jane Down South (Judson), 348
Mary Jane, Her Book (Judson), 348
Mary Jane, Her Visit (Judson), 348
Mary Jane in England (Judson), 348
Mary Jane in France (Judson), 348
Mary Jane in Italy (Judson), 348
Mary Jane in Scotland (Judson), 348
Mary Jane in Spain (Judson), 348
Mary Jane in Switzerland (Judson), 348
Mary Jane's Friends in Holland (Judson), 348
Mary Jane's Kindergarten (Judson), 348
Mary Louise (Baum), 277
Mary Louise Adopts a Soldier (Baum), 277
Mary Louise and the Liberty Girls (Baum), 277
Mary Louise in the Country (Baum), 277
Mary Louise Solves a Mystery (Baum), 277
Mary Marie (Porter), 295
"Mary, Mary," 112
Mary, Mary (Stephens), 294
Mary Mouse and the Doll's House (Blyton), 304
Mary Mouse and Her Bicycle (Blyton), 307
Mary Mouse and Her Family (Blyton), 305
Mary Mouse and the Garden Party (Blyton), 309
Mary Mouse and the Noah's Ark (Blyton), 308
Mary Mouse Goes to Sea (Blyton), 308
Mary Mouse Goes to the Fair (Blyton), 309
Mary Mouse Has a Wonderful Idea (Blyton), 309
Mary Mouse in Nursery Rhyme Land (Blyton), 308
Mary Mouse to the Rescue (Blyton) 308
Mary Osborne (Abbott), 174
Mary Poppins (Travers), 332
Mary Poppins Comes Back (Travers), 332
Mary Poppins from A to Z (Travers), 332
Mary Poppins in the Park (Travers), 332
Mary Poppins Opens the Door (Travers), 332
Mary Queen of Scotts (Abbott), 174
Mary's Meadow (Ewing), 215
Mary Ware in Texas (Johnston), 251
Mary Ware's Promised Land (Johnston), 251
Mary Ware, the Little Colonel's Chum (Johnston), 251
A maske (Comus) presented at Ludlow Castle (Milton), 70
Master Bartlemy (Crompton), 233
Master Key, An Electrical Fairy Tale, The (Baum), 276
Masterman Ready (Marryat), 176
Master Mind of Mars, The (Burroughs), 284
Master Monkey, The (Mukerji), 313
Master of Ballantrae, The (Stevenson), 226
Master of the Shell, The (Reed), 228
Master Pigmy, and The Park That Went a Sparking (Hoffman), 180
Master Simon's Garden (Meigs), 329
Master Sylark (Bennett), 253
Masters of the Guild (Lamprey), 329
Masters of the Peaks, The (Altsheler), 288
Matchlock Gun, The (Edmonds), 352
Mates At Billabong (Bruce), 291
Matilda and other Tales (Pyle), 278
Matilda's Buttons (Hunt), 357
Matthew, Mark, Luke and John (Buck), 358
Matthew's Bible, 64
Maud's Two Homes (Finley), 204
Maverick Queen, The (Grey), 287
Maxims and Morals from Dr. Franklin (Franklin), 123
May-Bee (Sherwood), 164
Maybelle, the Cable Car (Burton), 356
May Cunningham's Trial (Hart), 207
May Day Festival Book (Hallock), 314
May Martin (Thompson), 175
Maythorn Story, The (Trease), 355
Mazarin Bible, 36

McElligot's Pool (Seuss), 339
McWhinney's Jaunt (Lawson), 349
Me (Hogan), 334
Meadow Blossoms (Alcott), 206
Me and Mobbles (Le Feuvre), 235
Measure of Independence, A, (Tunis), 357
Mechanical Boy, The, 395
Medicine Man's Daughter (Clark), 352
Mee-A-Mow; or, Good Advice to Cats and Kittens (Ballantyne), 189
Meeting Hill (B.B.), 355
Meggy MacIntosh (Gray), 356
Meg's Friends (Corkran), 228
Mei Li (Handforth), 342
Melbourne House (Warner), 183
Melchoir's Dream . . . (Ewing), 215
Melendy Family, The (Enright), 242
Melindy's Happy Summer (Faulkner and Becker), 363
Melindy's Medal (Faulkner and Becker), 363
Melissa Ann (Parton), 322
Melody: The Story of a Child (Richards), 325
Memoirs of a London Doll, Written by Herself (Fairstar), 179
Memoirs of a Midget (de la Mare), 280
Memoirs of Sergeant Dale (Sherwood), 164
Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes, The (Doyle), 232
Memories of Yesterday (Pansy), 212
Memory (Cameron), 172
Menaechmi, (Plautus), 67
Mender, The (LeFeuvre), 235
Men of Iron (Pyle), 225
Mentor, 371
Mentor and Youth's Instructive Companion, 368
Mentorial Tales . . . (Pilkington), 161
Mercedes of Castile (Cooper), 167
Mercy and the Mouse (Bacon), 313
Mercy Philbrick's Choice (Jackson), 225
Meredith's Ann (Gray), 356
Merrimeg (Bowen), 300
Merry Adventures of Robin Hood of Great Renoun . . .(Pyle), 224
Merry and Wise (1865-1871), 372, 385
Merry and Wise (1886-1887), 389
Merry Christmas . . . (Untermeyer), 334
Merry Christmas Book (Bailey), 362
Merry-Go-Round, 395
Merry Go Round in Oz (McGraw and Wagner), 277
Merry-Go-Round: New Rhymes and Old (Richards), 326
Merry Men . . ., The (Stevenson), 226
Merry Mister Meddle (Blyton), 308
Merry Museum, 206
Merry's Museum for Boys and Girls, 369
Merry Story Book (Blyton), 304
Merry Sunbeams, 387
Merry Tales and Other Stories (Twain), 217
Merryweathers (Richards), 325
Merry Wives (Shakespeare), 70
Message Bird; A Monthly Literary Periodical, 371
Message in the Hollow Oak (Stratemeyer), 246
Message in the Sand Dunes (Stratemeyer), 245
Messire, and Other Tales (Crompton), 233
Method or comfortable beginning for all unlearned . . ., A (Hart), 67
Mexican Bird, The (Lattimore), 322
Mexican Story, The (McNeer), 361
Mexican Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Mexico in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Mexico, Land of Hidden Treasure (Credle), 331
Micah Clarke, (Doyle), 232
Mice and Their Picnic. A Good Moral Tale, The (Elliott), 168
Michael O'Halloran (Porter), 287
Michael's Victory: They Came from Ireland (Judson), 348
Michel's Island (Hunt), 357
Microbe Man, The (Doorly), 341
Middle Moffat, The (Estes), 352
Middy and the Moors . . ., The (Ballantyne), 190
Midget and Bridget (Hader), 321
Midnight Folk, The (Masefield), 290
Midshipman Days (Watson), 355
Mighty Hunter, The (Hader), 322
Mighty Men (Farjeon), 320
Mighty Mikko (Fillmore),300
Mighty Soo (Judson), 349
Mighty Wizard of the North, The (Fillmore), 300
Mike Fink: The Snapping Turtle of the O-hi-oo and the Snag of the Mas-sas-sip (Bowman), 336
Mike Mulligan and His Steamshovel (Burton), 356
Mike's House (Sauer), 359
Mike's Mystery (Warner), 311
Miki (Petersham), 366
Mikko's Fortune (Kingman), 359
Mildred and Elsie (Finley), 204
Mildred at Home (Finley), 205
Mildred at Roselands (Finley), 205
Mildred and Keith (Finley), 205
Mildred's Boys and Girls (Finley), 205
Mildred's Inheritance (Johnston), 251
Mildred's Married Life (Finley), 205
Mildred's New Daughter (Finley), 205
Milke for Babes, and Meat for Men. Or, Principles necessary to be knowne and learned of such as would know Christ here or be know of him hereafter (Peters), 71
Milk for Babes. Or, A North-Countrie Catechisme. . . . (Crashaw), 71
Milk for Babes. Drawn out of the Breasts of both Testaments. Chiefly, for the Spirituall nourishment of Boston babes in either

England: But may be of like use for any children (Cotton), 71
Milk for babes; or, A mother's catechism for her children (Abbot), 71
Milkmaid, The (Caldecott), 218
Mille et une nuits (Galland), 107
Millennium, The (Sherwood), 165
Millie (Finley), 204
Million-Milner (Tunis), 357
Millions of Cats (Gág), 314
Mill of Dreams (Farjeon), 320
Mill on the Floss, The (Eliot), 190
Miner's Daughters, The (Howitt), 182
Mingo . . . (Harris), 221
Mingo (Abbott), 174
Minn of the Mississippi (Holling), 353
Minor's Pocketbook, The, 381
Minty et Compagnie (Brink), 332
Minute Boys of Bunker Hill, The (Stratemeyer), 236
Minute Boys of Lexington, The (Stratemeyer), 236
Miracle Library, 396
Miranda the Great (Estes), 352
Mirror Maidens in the Days of Queen Bess, The (Sherwood), 166
Misadventures of Three Good Boys (Shute), 280
Mischief Again (Blyton), 308
Mischief at St. Rollo's (Blyton), 308
Mischief in Mayfield (Bacon), 313
Mischief's Thanksgiving (Coolidge), 214
Mischievous Jack (Corkran), 228
Misee Lee (Ransome), 319
Miss Billy (Porter), 295
Miss Billy (McNeeley and Stokely), 316
Miss Billy-Married (Porter), 295
Miss Brooks . . . (White), 230
Miss Dee Dunmore Bryant (Pansy), 212
Missent . . . (Pansy), 212
Miss Granby's Secret (Farjeon), 321
Miss Hickory (Bailey), 362
Missing from Home (Trease), 354
Missing Katchina, The (Moon), 312
Missing Milkman, The (Duviosin), 328
Missing Million, A, (Optic), 188
Missing Pocket-Book; or, Tom Mason's Luck, The (Castlemon), 199
Missing Tin Box, or The Stolen Railroad Bonds, The (Stratemeyer), 236
Mission of Janice Day, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Mission; or, Scenes in Africa; Written for Young People, The (Marryat), 176
Missionary Juvenile, 388
Missionary Mail, 378
Missionary Pages for the Young, 388
Missionary Repository for Youth, 382
Mississippi Bubble, The (Hough), 286
Miss Jellytot's Visit (Hunt), 357
Miss Jemima (de la Mare), 280
Miss Jimmy (Richards), 326
Miss Lavender's Boy (Le Feuvre), 235
Miss Li'l' Tweetty (Prynelle), 223
Miss Priscilla Hunter (Pansy), 211
Miss Quinn's Secret (Aldis), 311
Miss Santa Clause of the Pullman (Johnston), 251
Miss Thistledown (Clarke), 203
Mr. and Mrs. Noah (Lenski), 365
Mr. Benedict's Lion (Edmonds), 352
Mr. Billy's Gun (Hader), 322
Mr. Bodley Abroad (Scudder), 216
Mr. Brown Can Moo! Can You? (Seuss), 340
Mr. Bumps and His Monkey (de la Mare), 280
Mr. Burke's Nieces (Hart), 207
Mr. Chick, His Travels and Adventures (Perkins), 291
Mr. Fox (Ballantyne), 189
Mr. Galliano's Circus (Blyton), 303
Mr. Garden (Farjeon), 321
Mister Icy-Cold (Blyton), 305
Mr. Jones and Mr. Finnegan (Evans), 333
Mr. Justice Holmes (Judson), 349
Mr. Meddle's Mischief (Blyton), 304
Mr. Meddle's Muddles (Blyton), 306
Mr. Michael Mouse Unfolds His Tale . . . (Crane), 201
Mr. Midshipman Easy (Marryat), 176
Mr. Pink-Whistle Interferes (Blyton), 306
Mr. Pink-Whistle's Big Book (Blyton), 309
Mr. Pink-Whistle's Party (Blyton), 308
Mr. Popper's Penquins (Atwater), 341, 349
Mr. Red Squirrel (Robinson), 343
Mr. Revere and I (Lawson), 349
Mr. Rudd's Grandchildren (Howitt), 181
Mr. Stubb's Brother (Otis), 222
Mr. Tumpy and His Caravan (Blyton), 306
Mr. Tumpy in the Land of Boys and Girls (Blyton), 308
Mr. Tumpy in the Land of Wishes (Blyton), 308
Mr. Tumpy Plays a Trick on Saucepan (Blyton), 307
Mr. Twigg's Mistake (Lawson), 349
Mr. Wilmer (Lawson), 349
Mr. Woodchuck (Baum), 277
Mrs. Harry Harper's Awakening (Pansy), 211
Mrs. Leicester's School (Lamb), 163
Mrs. Lovechild's Book of Two Hundred and Sixteen Cuts (Fenn), 124
Mrs. Malone (Farjeon), 321
Mrs. Mary Blaize (Goldsmith), 218
Mrs. Merriam's Scholars (Hale), 202
Mrs. Overtheway's Remembrances (Ewing), 215
Mistress Pat (Montgomery), 286
Mrs. Peter Rabbit (Burgess), 289

Mrs. Rutherford's Children (Warner), 183
Mrs. Sherwood's Primer (Sherwood), 164
Mrs. Solomon Smith Looking On (Pansy), 211
Mrs. Tangier's Vacation (Hale), 202
Mrs. Tree (Richards), 325
Mrs. Tree's Will (Richards), 325
Mrs. Trimmer. The Guardian of Education, 381
Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch (Hegan), 279
Misty of Chincoteague (Henry), 363
Misty, the Wonder Pony (Henry), 364
Misunderstood (Montgomery), 208
Mitchells, The (Van Stockum), 343
Mittens (Newberry), 350
Mixed-Up Twins (Haywood), 346
Moby-Dick (Melville), 182
Moccasin Ranch, The (Garland), 255
Model Schoolboys, The (Sinclair), 175
Modern Goody Two-Shoes, The (Elliott), 168
Modern Prophets: Temperance Stories (Pansy), 211
Modern Sacrifice . . ., A (Pansy), 212
Modern Telemachus, A (Yonge), 186
Modern Traveller, A (Belloc), 250
Moffats, The (Estes), 352
Mogo's Flute (Van Stockum), 343
Mollie and the Unwiseman (Bangs), 232
Mollie and the Unwiseman Abroad (Bangs), 232
Mollie in the Middle (Lattimore), 322
Mom Du Jos, The Story of a Black Doll (Berry), 327
Monastery, The (Scott), 167
Money-Maker; or, The Victory of the Basilisk (Optic), 187
Mongrel Puppy Book, The (Aldin), 298
Moni, the Goat Boy and Other Stories (Sypri), 225
Monitoress Merle (Brazil), 283
Monkey Day (Krauss), 364
Monkey of Croften, The (Lattimore), 322
Monkey See, Monkey Do (Credle), 331
Monkey See, Monkey Do (Hogan), 334
Monkey Twins (Hogan), 333
Monowano, the Shawnee Spy (Ellis), 192
Monster Men, The (Burroughs), 284
Montayne; or, The Slavers of Old New York (Stoddard), 231
Montcalm and Wolfe (Parkman), 182
Monteagle (Pansy), 212
Montezuma's Daughter (Haggard), 226
Monthly Packet of Evening Readings, The, 182, 184, 185, 215, 383
Monthly Readings for Young People, 385
Monthly Repository and Library of Entertaining Knowledge, 368
Monthly Rosebud, The, 386
Moon Maid, The (Burroughs), 284
Moon or a Button (Krauss), 364
Moonstone Castle Mystery (Stratemeyer), 246
Mopsa the Fairy (Ingelow), 207
Moral Alphabet, A (Belloc), 250
Morall Fabillis of Esope the Phrygian . . . (Henryson), 67
Moral Songs . . . (Foxton), 108
Morals to a Set of Fables (Barbauld), 128
Morals to a Set of Fables (Teachwell), 124
Moral Tales (Parley), 170
Moral Tales (Edgeworth), 129
More About Josie, Click and Bun (Blyton), 305
More About the Little Old Woman Who Used Her Head (Newell)
More Adventures of Mary Mouse (Blyton), 304
More Adventures of Pip (Blyton), 306
More Adventures on Willow Farm (Bltyon), 304
More Australian Legendary Tales (Parker), 251
More Beasts for Worse Children (Belloc), 250
More Chimney Corner Stories (Blyton), 308
More Five Minute Stories (Richards), 325
More Folk Tales from China (Lim Sian-Tek), 361
More Nonsense (Lear), 180
More Peers (Belloc), 250
More Prayers (Tudor), 362
More Tales from Grimm (Gág), 314
More Tales of Faraway Folk (Deutsch and Yarmolinsky), 347
More William (Crompton), 302
Morning, 392
Morning and Springtime, 395
Morning-Glories, and Other Stories (Alcott), 206
Morning Star (Haggard), 226
Morte D'Arthur, 38
Mosaic Creation . . ., 117
Moscow Excursion (Travers), 332
Most Unfortunate Day of My Life . . . (Edgeworth), 129
Mother Carey's Chicken (Fenn), 204
Mother Carey's Chickens (Wiggin), 282
Mother Goose in Prose (Baum), 276
Mother Goose or the Old Nursery Ryhmes (Greenaway), 218
Mother Goose Rhymes (Robinson), 285
Mother Goose: Seventy-Seven Verses (Tudor), 361
Mother Goose's Melodies (Fleet), 109
Mother Goose's Melody, 124
Mother Goose's Melody, 127
Mother Goose's Quarto; or, Melodies Complete, 169
Mother Goose, the Old Nursery Rhymes (Rackham), 295
Mother Makes Christmas (Meigs), 330
mother's blessing . . ., The (Leigh), 69
Mother's Book, The (Child), 178

Mother's Boys and Girl (Pansy), 211
Mother's Grave, The (Cameron), 171
Mother's legacy to her unborn child, The (Joceline), 69
Mother's Nursery Tales (Pyle), 278
Mother's Poetry Book, The (Gatty), 183
Mother West Wind "How" Stories (Burgess), 289
Mother West Wind's Animal Friends (Burgess), 289
Mother West Wind's Children (Burgess), 289
Mother West Wind's Neighbors (Burgess), 289
Mother West Wind "When" Stories (Burgess), 289
Mother West Wind "Where" Stories (Burgess), 289
Mother West Wind "Why" Stories (Burgess), 289
Motor Girls at Camp Surprise, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Motor Girls at Lookout Beach, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Motor Girls in the Mountains, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Motor Girls on a Tour, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Motor Girls on Cedar Lake, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Motor Girls on Crystal Bay, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Motor Girls on the Coast, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Motor Girls on Waters Blue, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Motor Girls; or, a Mystery of the Road, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Motor Girls through New England, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Mountain of Adventure, The (Bltyon), 306
Mountain Top Mystery (Warner), 311
Mountains, The (White), 303
Mountains are Free (Adams), 319
Mountain Star, The (Ellis), 193
Mounted Messenger (Meigs), 330
Mounted Police Patrol (Haig-Brown), 331
Mount Vernon (Cooper), 168
Mt. Vernon Enterprise, 370
Mount Vernon Reader for Junior Classes, The (Abbott), 173
Mouse Chorus (Coatsworth), 317
Mouse Palace, The (Carpenter), 339
Moved Outers, The (Means), 342
The Movie Boys and the Flood (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys and the Wreckers, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys at the Big Fair, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys at the Seaside, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys' First Showhouse, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys in Earthquake Land, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys in Peril, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys in the Jungle, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys in the Wild West, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys' New Idea, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys on Broadway, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys on Call, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys Outdoor Exhibition, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys Under Uncle Sam, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Movie Boys' War Spectacle, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Moving Picture Boys, The (Stratemeyer), 238
Moving Picture Girls, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Moving Picture Girls at Oak Farm, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Moving Picture Girls at Rocky Rand, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Moving Picture Girls at Sea, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Moving Picture Girls in War Plays, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Moving Picture Girls Snowbound, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Moving Picture Girls under the Palms, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Mozart, the Wonder Boy (Wheeler and Deucher), 347
Much Ado About Peter (Webster), 294
Mucker, The (Burroughs), 284
Muddy Road To Glory, The (Meader), 318
Mulberry Bush, The (Farjeon), 321
Mule of the Parthenon, The (Parton), 323
Mule Twins (Hogan), 333
Muley-Ears, Nobody's Dog (Henry), 364
Multiplication Table in Verse (Crane), 200
Murder in a Hay Stack (Aldis), 311
Murmuring Portrait, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Museum, The (Abbott), 173
Museum for young Gentlemen and Ladies . . ., A, 114
Musical Honors (Barne), 343
Music Master, The (Allingham), 208
Music of the Wild (Porter), 287
Mustang (Henry), 364
Mutineers (Hawes), 310
My Appalachia (Caudill), 358
My Arctic Journal (Peary), 279
My Aunt Kate (Sherwood), 165
My Big-Ears Picture Book (Blyton), 309
My Bonnie Lass (Jamison), 230
My Book About Me (Seuss), 340
My Boys (Alcott), 206

My Brother Mike (Gates), 348
My Captive (Altsheler), 288
My Children's Magazine, 394
My Daughter Susan (Pansy), 211
My Days and Nights on the Battlefield (Coffin), 217
My Doggie and I (Ballantyne), 189
My Enid Blyton Story Book (Blyton), 308
My First Horse (James), 312
My Friend Mac (McNeer), 361
My Friend Smith (Reed), 228
My Girls (Alcott), 206
My Heart and My Flesh (Roberts), 319
My Lady Rotha (Weyman), 234
My Life As An Indian (Schultz), 295
My Little Friend, 387
My Magazine, 394
My Mother . . . (Ballantyne), 189
My Mother (Crane), 200
My Mother (Taylor), 162
My Mother Is the Most Beautiful Woman in the World (Reyher), 366
My Myrrour of the worlde (Vincentius), 38
My New Home (Molesworth), 220
My Noddy Picture Book (Blyton), 309
My Own Story (Howitt), 181
My Pet Peepelo (Credle), 331
My Pets (Saunders), 236
My Robin (Burnett), 227
Mysie's Work (Finley), 204
Mysterious Fireplace (Stratemeyer), 245
Mysterious Hunter (Ellis), 194
Mysterious Island, The (Verne), 214
Mysterious Mannequin, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Mysterious Neighbors, The ((Stratemeyer), 245
Mysterious Rider, The (Grey), 287
Mysterious Stranger, The (Twain), 217
Mystery at East Hatchett (Bond), 313
Mystery at Lilac Inn (Stratemeyer), 245
Mystery at the Crossroads (Stratemeyer), 245
Mystery at the Moss-Covered Mansion (Stratemeyer), 246
Mystery at the Red House (Meigs), 330
Mystery at the Ski Jump (Stratemeyer), 246
Mystery Behind The Wall (Warner), 311
Mystery Boys at Round Lake (Garis), 293
Mystery Boys in Ghost Canyon (Garis), 293
Mystery Club, The (Whitney), 315
Mystery of Holly Lane (Blyton), 308
Mystery of Lost River Canyon, The (Castlemon), 199
Mystery of Moorside Farm, The (Trease), 199
Mystery of Shoncliff School, The (Hart), 207
Mystery of Stingyman's Alley (Garis), 294
Mystery of Talley-Ho Cottage (Blyton), 308
Mystery of the Aztec Warrior, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Mystery of the Bamboo Bird (Stratemeyer), 245
Mystery of the Brass Bound Box (Garis), 293
Mystery of the Brass Bound Trunk (Stratemeyer), 246
Mystery of the Burnt Cottage (Blyton), 304
Mystery of the Disappearing Cat (Blyton), 304
Mystery of the Fire Dragon (Stratemeyer), 246
Mystery of the Flying Express, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Mystery of the Glowing Eye (Stratemeyer), 246
Mystery of the Hidden House (Blyton), 306
Mystery of the Invisible Thief (Blyton), 306
Mystery of the Ivory Charm (Stratemeyer), 246
Mystery of the Locked Room (Stratemeyer), 245
Mystery of the Mahteb (Lide and Johnson), 317
Mystery of the Missing Man (Blyton), 309
Mystery of the Missing Necklace (Blyton), 305
Mystery of the Moated Grange (Brazil), 283
Mystery of the 99 Steps (Stratemeyer), 246
Mystery of the Polly Harris (Treadgold), 351
Mystery of the Pantomine Cat (Blyton), 306
Mystery of the Secret Room (Blyton), 305
Mystery of the Spiteful Letters (Blyton), 305
Mystery of the Stone Tiger (Stratemeyer), 245
Mystery of the Strange Bundle (Blyton), 307
Mystery of the Strange Messages (Blyton), 309
Mystery of the Swaying Curtains (Stratemeyer), 245
Mystery of the Tolling Bell (Stratemeyer), 246
Mystery of the Vanished Prince (Blyton), 307
Mystery of the Wax Queen (Stratemeyer), 245
Mystery on Telegraph Hill (Pease), 313
Mystery on the Moors (Trease), 354
Mystery Ranch (Warner), 311
Mystic Canoe . . ., The (Ellis), 192
My Three Uncles and Swiss Cottage (Sherwood), 165
Myths and Legends of the Celtic Race (Rolleston), 300
Myths of the Old World (Colum), 297
My Sunday Friend, 386
My Uncles The Clockmaker (Howitt), 181
My Uncle Timothy (Sherwood), 165
My Very Own Fairy Stories (Gruelle), 298
My Village (Smith), 290
My Weekly Reader, 378
My World (Brown), 345
My Young Alicides (Yonge), 186

Nacoochee (Goulding), 184
Nada the Lily (Haggard), 226
Nadita (Moon), 312
Nancy Alden (White), 230
Nancy Brandon: Enthusiast (Garis), 294
Nancy Brandon: Idealist (Garis), 294
Nancy Brandon's Mystery (Garis), 294
Nancy Cock's Song Book . . ., 112
Nancy Herself (Berry), 327
Nancy Rutledge (Pyle), 278

Nancy's Mysterious Letter (Stratemeyer), 245
Nansen (Hall), 348
Nan Sherwood at Lakeview Hall (Stratemeyer), 239
Nan Sherwood at Palm Beach (Stratemeyer), 239
Nan Sherwood at Pine Camp (Stratemeyer), 239
Nan Sherwood at Rose Ranch (Stratemeyer), 239
Nan Sherwood's Summer Holidays (Stratemeyer), 239
Nan Sherwood's Winter Holidays (Stratemeyer), 239
Nap and Other Stories, The (de la Mare), 280
Nappy Chooses a Pet (Hogan), 333
Nappy Has a New Friend (Hogan), 333
Nappy Is a Cowboy (Hogan), 333
Nappy Planted a Garden (Hogan), 333
Nappy Wanted a Dog (Hogan), 333
Narcissa; or, The Road to Rome (and) In Verona (Richards), 325
Narcissa Whitman (Eaton), 342
Narcissa Whitman (Brink), 332
Narrative of a Four Month's Residence (Melville), 182
Nashauanittue Meninnunk wutch Mukkiesog, Wussesemun wutch . . . (Rawson), 71
Nathan Todd . . . (Ellis), 192
National Velvet (Bagnold), 332
Nat the Naturalist (Fenn), 204
Natural History Stories (Howitt), 181
Nature's Young Nobleman (McCormick), 188
Nature Tales (Blyton), 306
Naughtiest Girl, The (Blyton), 304
Naughtiest Girl Again, The (Blyton), 304
Naughtiest Girl in School, The (Blyton), 304
Naughtiest Girl Is a Monitor, The (Blyton), 305
Naughty Amelia Jane! (Blyton), 303
Naulahka, The (Kipling), 234
Nautilus (Richards), 325
Naval Officer; or, Scenes and Adventures in the Life of Frank Mildway, The (Marryat), 176
Neatness of Bobby Coon, The (Burgess), 289
Necklace of Princess Fiorimonde (De Morgan), 217
Ned in the Blockhouse . . . (Ellis), 192
Ned in the Woods . . . (Ellis), 192
Ned Myers; or, A Life Before the Mist (Cooper), 167
Ned Newton (Alger), 199
Ned on the River (Ellis), 192
Ned, the Son of Webb (Stoddard), 231
Neighbor Jack Wood (Trowbridge), 199
Neka, the Boy Conjurer, or A Mystery of the Stage (Stratemeyer), 239
Nellie's Hospital (Alcott), 206
Nelly's Silver Mine (Jackson), 225
Nelson the Newsboy (Alger), 198
Nelson the Newsboy (Stratemeyer), 249
Nero (Abbott), 174
Nesta's New School (Brazil), 283
New Arabian Nights (Stevenson), 226
New Big Noddy Book, The (Blyton), 308
New Book of Days, The (Farjeon), 321
New Cautionary Tales (Belloc), 250
New Chronicles of Rebecca, The (Wiggin), 282
New Church Magazine, 370
New England Boyhood, A (Hale), 202
New England Girlhood, A (Larcom), 215
New England History in Ballads (Hale), 202
New England Primer, The, 66, 103, 106
New England Primer enlarged, The, 106
New Feathers for the Old Goose (Becker), 363
New Flower for Children, A (Child), 178
New Gift for Children, A, 114
New Girl at St. Chad's, The (Brazil), 283
New Goops (Burgess), 278
New Graft on the Family Tree (Pansy), 211
New Harry and Lucy; A Story of Boston in the Summer of 1891, The (Hale), 202
New History of England . . ., A, 119
New House at Hardale (Trease), 355
New House in the Forest, The (Mitchell), 301
New Land (Schmidt), 330
New Lottery Book of Birds and Beasts, The (Bewick), 122
New Machiavelli, The (Wells), 250
New Moon, The (Meigs), 330
New Noddy Colour Strip Book, The (Blyton), 308
New Parley Magazine, 383
New Pet Book (Flack), 329
New Rector, The (Weyman), 234
New Robinson Crusoe, The, 109
New Shoes, The (Abbott), 174
News Citizen, 379
News from Afar (1844-1877), 383
News from Afar (1895-1937), 392
New Story Book, The (Howitt), 181
New Tale of the Tub, An Adventure in Verse, The (Bayley), 179
New Tales of the Castle; or, The Noble Emigrants . . . (Pilkington), 161
New Testament, The (Tyndale), 63
New Testament adapted to the Capacities of Children . . ., 122
New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, The, 122
Newton Forster (Marryat), 176
Newtonian System of Philosophy . . ., 119
New Town (Streatfeild), 340
New Treasure Seekers, The (Nesbit), 256
New Year's Bargain, The (Coolidge), 214

New Year's Carol, The (Spyri), 225
New Year's Gift for Sick Children, A (Mulock), 216
New Year's Tangles . . . (Pansy), 211
New York Boy, A (Alger), 197
New York Boys, 375
New York Boys' Weekly, 374
New York Street Crys in Rhyme, 163
New Youth's Magazine, The, 382
New Zealand in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
New Zealand School Journal, 393
Next Things (Pansy), 212
Nibble Nibble: Poems for Children (Brown), 345
Nicest Girl in the School (Brazil), 283
Nicholas (Moore), 310
Nicholas and the Fast-Moving Diesel (Ardizonne), 335
Nicholas and the Golden Goose (Moore), 310
Nicodemus and His Goose (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus and His Gran'pappy (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus and His Little Sister (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus and His New Shoes (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus and Petunia (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus and the Gang (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus and the Houn' Dog (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus and the Little Black Pig (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus and the New Born Baby (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus Helps Uncle Sam (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus Laughs (Hogan), 333
Nicodemus Runs Away (Hogan), 333
Nic of the Woods (Ward), 361
Night and Day (Brown), 344
"Night Before Christmas, The," 168
"Night Before Christmas," 310
Night Before Christmas, The (Moore), 295
Nightingale and Other Tales, The (Boner), 179
Nights with Uncle Remus (Harris), 221
Nikos and the Sea God (Gramatky), 346
Nils (d'Aulaire), 346
Nine Little Goslings (Coolidge), 214
Nine Lives of a Cat, The (Bennett), 190
Nine Love-Songs and a Carol (Wiggin), 282
Nine Unlikely Tales for Children (Nesbit), 256
Nino (Angelo), 341
Nita, the Story of an Irish Setter (Saunders), 236
Noah's Ark Alphabet (Crane), 200
No Boats on Bannermere (Trease), 355
Noddy and Big Ears (Blyton), 307
Noddy and Bumpy Dog (Blyton), 309
Noddy and Bunkey (Blyton), 309
Noddy and His Car (Blyton), 307
Noddy and His Friends (Blyton), 309
Noddy and Tessie Bear (Blyton), 309
Noddy and Big Ears Have a Picnic (Blyton), 307
Noddy and the Cuckoo's Nest (Blyton), 308
Noddy and the Magic Rubber (Blyton), 308
Noddy and the Witch's Wand (Blyton), 307
Noddy at the Seaside (Blyton), 308
Noddy Gets Captured (Blyton), 308
Noddy Giant Painting Book (Blyton), 308
Noddy Goes to School (Blyton), 307
Noddy Goes to the Fair (Blyton), 309
Noddy Goes to the Seaside (Blyton), 307
Noddy Has a Shock (Blyton), 307
Noddy Has An Adventure (Blyton), 309
Noddy Has More Adventures (Blyton), 307
Noddy in Toyland (Blyton), 308
Noddy is Silly (Blyton), 308
Noddy Meets Father Christmas (Blyton), 308
Noddy Newman on a Cruise (Optic), 187
Noddy Off to Rocking Horse Land (Blyton), 307
Noddy Painting Book (Blyton), 307
Noddy Pop-Up Book (Blyton), 308
Noddy's Ark of Books (Blyton), 307
Noddy's Car Gets a Squeak (Blyton), 307
Noddy's Castle of Books (Blyton), 308
Noddy's Colour Strip Book (Blyton), 307
Noddy's Cut Out Model Book (Blyton), 308
Noddy's Garage of Books (Blyton), 308
Noddy's House of Books (Blyton), 307
Noddy's New Big Book (Blyton), 309
Noddy's Nursery Rhymes (Blyton), 309
Noddy's Own Nursery Rhymes (Blyton), 309
Noddy's Penny Wheel Car (Blyton), 307
Noddy Toy Station Books, The (Blyton), 309
Noisy Bird Book, The (Brown), 344
Noisy Book, The (Brown), 344
Noisy Nora (Lofting), 302
Noll In the Country (Finley), 204
No Moss; or, The Career of a Rolling Stone (Castlemon), 198
Nonsense Botany (Lear), 180
Nonsense Songs and Stories (Lear), 180
Noodle (Leaf), 337
Noon Balloon, The (Brown), 345
No Other White Men (Adams), 320
Norah of Billabong (Bruce), 291
Norman's Nugget (Oxley), 256
Norsemen in the West, The (Ballantyne), 189
North American (Mitchell), 301
Northern Lands; or Young American in Russia and Prussia (Optic), 187
Northern Mother's Blessing, A, 35
North Fork (Gates), 348
Norwegian Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Norwelles contes de fèes (d'Aulnoy), 105
No Sense Like Common Sense (Howitt), 181
No Surrender (Sterne), 319
No Surrender! A Tale of the Rising in La Vendee (Henty), 210
Not by Strange Gods (Roberts), 319
Not Cricket (Avery), 234

Nothing at all (Gág), 314
Nothing is Impossible: The Story of Beatrix Potter (Aldis), 311
Nothing To Do (Alger), 197
Notions of the Americans: Picked Up By a Travelling Bachelor (Cooper), 167
Not Quite Eighteen (Coolidge), 214
Not Without Danger (Best), 316
Novelty and Romancement: A Story (Carroll), 200
Now for a Story (Blyton), 306
"Now I Lay Me Down To Sleep," 106
Now It's Fall (Lenski), 365
Now or Never; or, The Adventures of Bobby Bright (Optic), 186
Now We Are Six (Milne), 310
Number 91 (Alger), 197
Number Two! (LeFeuvre), 235
"Nürnberg Stove, The" (Ouida), 213
Nurse Heatherdale's Story (Molesworth), 220
Nursery, The, 388
Nursery "Alice," The (Carroll), 200
Nursery; A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers, The, 373
Nursery Parnassus, The, 127
Nursery Rhyme Book, The (Lang), 229
Nursery Rhyme Picture Book, A (Brooke), 281
Nursery Rhyme Picture Book, No. 2, A (Brooke), 281
Nursery Rhymes of England (Halliwell-Phillipps), 164, 177
Nursery Rhymes of London Town (Farjeon), 320
Nurse Truelove's Christmas-Box . . ., 114
Nurse Truelove's New-Year's Gift . . ., 122, 127
Nutcracker and the Mouse King, The (Hoffman), 233
Nuts and May (Farjeon), 320
Nuttie's Father (Yonge), 186
Nye Eventyr Og Historien (Andersen), 179

Oakdale Affair; The Rider, The (Burroughs), 284
Oak Openings; or, The Bee Hunter, The (Cooper), 167
Obedience (Sherwood), 165
Ocean and Its Wonders, The (Ballantyne), 189
Oceanborn Mary (Lenski), 365
Ocean-Born; or, The Cruise of the Clubs (Optic), 187
Odd (Le Feuvre), 235
Odd Made Even (Le Feuvre), 235
Odd or Even? (Whitney), 197
Odds Against Him, The (Alger), 197
Of Courage Undaunted: Across the Continent with Lewis and Clark (Daugherty), 345
Off for Hawaii, or The Mystery of a Great Volcano (Stratemeyer), 239
Off the Reservation . . . (Ellis), 194
Off To Philadelphia! (Allee), 320
Off to the Wilds (Fenn), 204
Off with Their Heads! (Bond), 313
Oh, What a Lovely Time! (Blyton), 306
Ojo in Oz (Thompson), 277
Ola (d'Aulaire), 346
Ola and Blakken and Line, Sine, Trine (d'Aulaire), 346
Old and Young, 390
"Old Chairs To Mend," 127
Old Christmas: From the Sketch Book of Washington Irving (Crayon), 218
Old Con and Patrick (Sawyer), 337
Old Convent School in Paris, and Other Papers, An (Coolidge), 214
Old Courtier, The (Crane), 200
Old Dame Trot (Baldwin), 162
Old Dutch Nursery Rhymes (La Mair), 299
Older Brother (Pansy), 212
Old Fairy Tale. Sleeping Beauty, An (Doyle), 177
Old-Fashioned Boy, An (Finley), 204
Old-Fashioned Fairy Tales (Ewing), 215
Old-Fashioned Girl, An (Alcott), 206
Old Fashioned Roses (Riley), 231
Old-Fashioned Thanksgiving, An (Alcott), 206
Old Granny Fox (Burgess), 289
Old Greek Stories (Baldwin), 222
Old Helmet, The (Warner), 183
Old Hickory's Prisoner (Marshall), 301
Old Ironsides (Ellis), 193
Old Jack (Kingston), 184
Old Lieutenant, The (Macleod), 196
Old Man Rabbit's Dinner Party (Bailey), 362
Old Merry's Monthly (1867-1868), 373
Old Merry's Monthly (1872), 387
Old Merry's Hubbard (Crane), 200
Old Mother West Wind (Burgess), 289
Old Norte the Hunter . . . (Ellis), 194
Old Nurse's Book of Rhymes (Bennett), 190
Old Nurse's Stocking Basket, The (Farjeon), 320
Old Peabody Pew, The (Wiggin), 282
Old Peter's Russian Tales (Ransome), 319
Old Regime in Canada, The (Parkman), 182
Old Ryerson (Camp), 285
Old Sailor's Yarn Box, The (Farjeon), 321
Old Schoolboy Romances (Riley), 231
Old Testament, The (de Angeli), 336
Old Thatch, The (Blyton), 303
Old Swimmin' Hole . . ., The (Riley), 231
Old Tobacco Shop, The (Bowen), 300
Old Whirlwind: A Story of Davy Crockett (Coatsworth), 317
Old Woman and the Crooked Sixpence, The (Hader), 321
Ole Mammy's Torment (Johnston), 251

Olive Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Oliver Bright's Search, or The Mystery of a Mine (Stratemeyer), 236
Oliver Optic's Magazine, 186, 205, 373
Oliver Twist (Dickens), 177
Olle's Ski Trip (Beskow), 315
Ol' Paul, the Mighty Logger (Rounds), 354
Omoo (Melville), 182
On a Lark to the Planets (Montgomery), 281
On a Pincushion . . . (De Morgan), 217
On a Rainy Day (Canfield and Scott), 298
On a Summer Day (Lenski), 365
On Beyond Zebra (Seuss), 340
On Board the Merry Sands (Richards), 325
Once on a Time (Dalgleish), 360
Once on a Time (Milne), 285, 310
Once the Hodja (Kelsey), 359
Once the Mullah (Kelsey), 359
Once Upon a Time Animal Stories (Bailey), 362
Once Upon a Time in Delaware (Pyle), 278
On Christmas Eve (Brown), 345
Once and One and One (Untermeyer), 334
One Commonplace Day (Pansy), 211
One Day with Jambi (Speery), 351
One Day With Manu (Speery), 351
One Day with Tuktu (Speery), 351
One Fish, Two Fish, Three Fish (Seuss), 340
One Foot in Fairyland (Farjeon), 321, 349
One God: The Ways We Worship Him (Fitch), 360
One I Knew Best of All . . ., The (Burnett), 227
1 is One (Tudor), 362
One Little Indian (Moon), 312
1,000,000 Bank Note, The (Twain), 217
One Morning In Maine (McCloskey), 350
One of Peter Parley's Winter Evening Stories (Parley), 169
One of the 28th, a Tale of Waterloo (Henty), 209
One-String Fiddle (Berry), 327
One Thousand Christmas Beards (Duvoisin), 328
One/Two, 373
One, Two, Buckle My Shoe (Crane), 200
"One, two, three, four, five," 125
Only An Irish Boy (Alger), 198
Only a Year, and What It Brought (Andrews), 195
Only Child, An (White), 230
Only Natural (Trease), 355
Only Ten Cents (Pansy), 212
Only Toys! (Anstey), 222
Only True Mother Goose Melodies, The (Hale), 169, 202
On Picket Duty, and Other Tales (Alcott), 206
On the Amazon (Stephens), 215
On the Banks of Plum Creek (Wilder), 326
On the Blockade (Optic), 188
On the Edge of a Moor (Le Feuvre), 235
On the Green Meadows (Burgess), 290
On the Irrawaddy; A Story of the First Burmese War (Henty), 210
On the Line, 374
On the Nature of Things (Bede), 14
On the Old Frontier; or, The Last Raid of the Iroquois (Stoddard), 231
On the Plantation (Harris), 221
On the Showman's Trail (Garis), 293
On the Staff (Optic), 188
On the Staked Plain (Kelly), 315
On the Trail of Geronimo . . . (Ellis), 195
On the Trail of Pontiac, or The Pioneer Boys of Ohio (Stratemeyer), 237
On the Trail of the Moose (Ellis), 192
On the Warpath (Schultz), 295
On the Way Home (Wilder), 327
On Time; or, The Young Captain of the Ycayga Steamer (Optic), 187
On to Peking, or Old Glory In China (Stratemeyer), 236
Onward, 373
Ood-Le-Uk the Wanderer (Lide and Johnson), 317
Oonomoo, the Huron (Ellis), 192
Open Gate, The (Seredy), 340
Open House for Butterflies (Krauss), 364
Open Road for Boys (1925-1950), 378
Open Winkins (Farjeon), 320
Orange and Green: A Tale of the Boyne and Limerick (Henty), 209
Orange Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Orange Grove, The (Sherwood), 165
"Oranges and Lemons," 112
Oranges and Lemons (Brooke), 281
"Orange Tree and the Bee, The," 106
Orbis Sensualium Pictus; or, the world of Sensible Things drawn . . . (Comenius), 74
Original Poems for Infant Minds (Taylor), 161
Original Stories from Real Life (Wollstonecraft), 127
Orkney The Peace Maker (Abbott), 174
Orlandino (Edgeworth), 129
Orphan Boy, The (Elliott), 168
Orphan Boy, The (Sherwood), 164
Orphans of Normandy, The (Sherwood), 165
Orphant Annie Story Book (Gruelle), 298
Oscar in Africa (Castlemon), 199
Osceola, Chief of the Seminoles (Ellis), 194
O'Sullivan Twins, The (Blyton), 304
Oswald Bastable . . . (Nesbit), 256
Other Girls (Whitney), 197
Other People's Children (Habberton), 216
Other People's Houses (Williams), 302
Other Side of the Fence, The (Tunis), 357
Otto of the Silver Hand (Pyle), 225

"Our Baby Prince," 299
Our Baby's Favorite (Richards), 325
Our Boys (1875-1898), 374
Our Boys (1892), 391
Our Boys (1895-1897), 392
Our Boys (1911), 393
Our Boys (1914-?), 378
Our Boys (1914-P), 394
Our Boys and Girls (1877-1910), 388
Our Boys and Girls (1894-1895), 376
Our Boys and Girls (1897-1899), 376
Our Boys and Girls (1899-1901), 377
Our Boys' and Girls' Own, An Illustrated Catholic Weekly (1898-1920), 376
Our Boys and Girls Weekly, 395
Our Boys' Journal, 387
Our Boys' Magazine (1886-1926), 375, 389
Our Boy's Magazine (1908-1909), 377
Our Boys' Paper, 389
Our Boys' Paper . . .A Journal of Pure and Interesting Literature . . ., 375
Our Bubble (1894-1904), 391
Our Children (France), 285
Our Children's Friends, 390
Our Christmas in a Palace (Hale), 202
Our Circle, 393
Our Cousins in Ohio (Howitt), 180
Our Cup is Broken (Means), 343
Our Darlings . . . (Pansy), 211
Our Darlings, 386
Our Davie Pepper (Sidney), 222
Our Duck Hunt (Castlemon), 198
Our Fellows (Castlemon), 199
Our Fred, (Finley), 204
Our Girls, 395
Our Helen (May), 203
Our Independence and the Constitution (Canfield), 298
Our Jim . . . (Ellis), 193
Our Leisure Moments, 373
Our Little Dots, 389
Our Little Friend, 377
Our Little Granger, 375
Our Little Men and Women, 375
Our Little Ones, 338
Our Little Ones and the Nursery: Illustrated Stories and Poems . . ., 186, 375
Our Little Paper, 393
Our Navy (Finger), 310
Our Old Nursery Rhymes (Moffat), 299
"Our Own," 388
Our Own Magazine, 375, 388
Our Schoolday Visitor, 373
Our Standard-Bearer; or, The Life of General Ulysses S. Grant (Optic), 187
Our Uncle the Traveler (Browne), 189
Our Veronica Goes To Petunia's Farm (Duvoisin), 328
Our Year (Mulock), 216
Our Young Folks, 200, 203, 208, 214, 215, 372
Our Young Folks Weekly Budget, 387
Our Young People, 374
Our Young People's Treasury, 389
Our Youth, 375
Outcast, The (Stephens), 294
Outdoor Girls Along the Coast, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls Around the Campfire, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls at Bluff Point, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls at Cedar Ridge, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Outdoor Girls at Foaming Falls, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls at New Moon Ranch, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls at Ocean View, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls at Rainbow Lake, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls at Spring Hill Farm, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls at Hostess House, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls at Wild Rose Lodge, The (Stratemeyer), 244,
Outdoor Girls in a Motor Car, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls in a Winter Camp, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls in Army Service, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls in Florida, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls in the Air, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Outdoor Girls in the Desert Valley, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Outdoor Girls in the Saddle, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls of Deepdale, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Outdoor Girls on a Canoe Trip, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Outdoor Girls on a Hike, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Outdoor Girls on Cape Cod, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Girls on Pine Island, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Outdoor Storybook, The (Bailey), 362
Out for Business (Alger), 198
Out for Business (Stratemeyer), 249

Outlaw, The (Anderson), 335
Outlaw of Torn, The (Burroughs), 284
Outlaw Red (Kjelgaard), 364
Outlet, The (Adams), 280
Out of the Flame (Lownsberry), 324
Out on the Pampas; or, The Young Settlers (Henty), 208
Outward Bound; or, Young America Afloat (Optic), 187
Out West; or, Roughing It on the Great Lakes (Optic), 188
Out with Garibaldi; A Story of the Liberation of Italy (Henty), 210
Out with Gun and Camera, or The Boy Hunters in the Mountains (Stratemeyer), 239
Overland Through Asia (Knox), 220
Overruled (Pansy), 212
Over Sea and Land, 376
Over the Garden Wall (Farjeon), 321
"Over the River and Through the Woods," 178
Ovington's Bank (Weyman), 234
Ozma of Oz (Baum), 276
Oz-Man Tales (Baum), 276
Ozoplaning with the Wizard of Oz (Thompson), 277

Pacific Islands Speaking (Sperry), 351
Pacific Shores; or, Adventures in Eastern Seas (Optic), 188
Pacific Youth, 374
Packard's Monthly, 373
Paddy's Surprise Visitor (Burgess), 290
Paddle-to-the Sea (Holling), 353
Paddle Wings (Bronson), 344
Padre Porko (Davis), 346
Pageant of Chinese History (Seeger), 332
Pagoo (Holling), 353
Painted Garden, The (Streatfeild), 340
Painted Pig, The (Morrow), 318
Pair of Madcaps, A (Trowbridge), 200
Pair of Schoolgirls, A (Brazil), 283
Palace and Cottage; or, Young America in France and Switzerland (Optic), 187
Paleface and Redskin (Anstey), 222
Palmer Cox Brownie Primer, The (Cox), 228
Palmer Cox's Brownies (Cox), 228
Palomino and Other Horses (Dennis), 352
Pamela . . . (Richardson), 111
Panama in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Pancakes-Paris (Bishop), 341
Pandora (Newberry), 350
Panpipes, 395
Pansies (Pansy), 211
Pansies (Whitney), 197
Pansies for Thoughts (Pansy), 212
Pansy, The, 211, 374
Pansy's Home Story Book (Pansy), 211
Pansy's Picture Book (Pansy), 211
Pansy's Picture Library (Pansy), 211
Pansy's Scrap Book (Pansy), 212
Pansy's Stories of American History (Pansy), 212
Pansy's Story Book (Pansy), 212
Pansy's Sunday-Book (Pansy), 212
Pansy: Stories of Child-Life (Pansy), 211
Panther (Haig-Brown), 331
Papa Small (Lenski), 365
Paper Dragon; A Raggedy Ann Adventure, The (Gruelle), 299
Parables from Nature (Gatty), 183
Paradise Valley (Angelo), 341
Parasite, The (Doyle), 232
Parental Care Producing Practical Virtue . . . (Pinkington), 161
Parent's Assistant, The (Edgeworth), 129
Parley's Ancient History and Customs (Parley), 170
Parley's Four Quarters of the World (Parley), 171
Parley's History of the Manners of the Jews (Parley), 170
Parley's Juvenile Lectures on Insects (Parley), 170
Parley's Magazine, 169, 369
Parley the Porter (More), 129
Parsley (Bemelmans), 343
Partners of Powder Lake (Davis), 346
Partners; The Story of an Every-Day Girl and Boy . . ., The (Stoddard), 231
Party for Poodles, A (Hogan), 334
Passing of the Frontier, The (Hough), 286
Password to Larkspur Lane (Stratemeyer), 245
Pastor's Stories, The (Cameron), 172
Pat and the Spider (Bannerman), 255
Patchwork Girl in Oz, The (Baum), 276
Pathfinder; or, The Inland Sea, The (Cooper), 167
Path in the Ravine, The (Ellis), 193
Paths of Virtue delineated, The (Richardson), 111
Patriot and Tory (Ellis), 193
Patriotic Schoolgirl (Brazil), 283
Patriot Schoolmaster, The (Butterworth), 220
Patsy and the Pup (Van Stockum), 343
Pat the Bunny (Kunhardt), 349
Patty Makes a Visit (White), 230
Pauline (Pansy), 212
Pauline Wyman (May), 203
Paul Prescott's Charge (Alger), 197
Paul Revere and the Minute Men (Canfield), 298
Paul Revere and the World He Lived In (Forbes), 359

Paul, the Hero of the Fire (Ardizonne), 335
Paul the Peddler (Alger), 197
Pawnee Hero Stories (Grinnell), 296
Paws and Claws (Hart), 207
Paydirt (Rounds), 354
Peace Egg, The (Ewing), 215
Peachblossom (Lattimore), 322
Peacock at Home, The (Dorset), 163
Peacock Pie (de la Mare), 280, 294
Peanuts for Billy (Lenski), 365
Pearl Fairy Book, The (Pyle), 278
Pearl Maiden (Haggard), 226
Pearls of Fortune (Lide and Johnson), 317
Peasant and the Prince, The (Martineau), 178
"Pease pudding hot," 125
Peck's Bad Boy Abroad (Peck), 224
Peck's Bad Boy and His Pa (Peck), 224
Peck's Bad Boy with the Circus (Peck), 224
Peck's Bad Boy with the Cowboys (Peck), 224
Peck's Red-Headed Boy (Peck), 224
Peck's Uncle Ike and the Red Headed Boy (Peck), 224
Pecos Bill, the Greatest Cowboy of All Time (Bowman), 336
Peculiar Piggies (Robinson), 285
Peddlar's Clock, The (Hunt), 357
Peddler of La Grave, The (Finley),
Peddler's Cart, The (Coatsworth), 317
"Pedlar's Caravan, The" (Rands), 196
Pedro (Flack and Larsson), 329
Peep-Show, The, 387
Peep show or vista books, 118
Peer Gynt (Ibsen), 295
Pegeen (Van Stockum), 343
Peggy (Richards), 325
Peggy and Paul and Laddy (Carr), 347
Peggy in Her Blue Frock (White), 230
Pegleg Smith . . . (Ellis), 194
Peg's Paper, 394
Pelle's New Suit (Beskow), 315
Pellucidar (Burroughs), 284
Penelope Ellen (Parton), 322
Penhallow Family, The (Jamison), 230
Penn (Gray), 356
Penniless Princess, The (Yonge), 186
Penny and Peter (Haywood), 346
Penny and the White Horse (Bianco), 302
Penny for Luck (Means), 342
Penny Goes to Camp (Haywood), 346
Penny Popular, The, 394
Penny's Best Summer (Newell), 357
Penny Tract, The (Sherwood), 165
Penny Whistle (Berry), 327
Penny Whistles (Stevenson) 226
Penrod (Tarkington), 297
Penrod and Sam (Tarkington), 297
Pentamerone; or The Story of Stories: Fun for the Little Ones, The (Basile), 101
Pentateuch, The, 63
People of the Abyss, The (London), 281
People of the Mist, The (Haggard), 226
People Who Came to Our House (Judson), 348
People Who Haven't Time and Can't Afford It (Pansy), 211
People Who Work in the Country and the City (Judson), 348
People Who Work Near Our House (Judson), 348
Pepe and the Parrot (Credle), 331
Pepper and Salt (Pyle), 225
Pepperfoot of Thursday Market (Davis), 346
Peppermint Family, The (Brown), 345
Peppino (Spyri), 226
Percival Keene (Marryat), 176
Percy, A Tragedy (More), 129
Percy, Polly and Pete (Newberry), 350
Perfect Zoo, The (Farjeon), 320
Perilous Seat (Snedeker), 291
Perils and Adventures of Harry Skipworth (Kingston), 184
Perils of the Jungle: A Tale of Adventure in the Dark Continent (Ellis), 195
Perkin the Peddler (Farjeon), 320
Perri (Salten), 316
Persevere and Prosper; or, The Life of a Siberian Sable Hunter (Parley), 171
Personal History of David Copperfield, The (Dickens), 177
Petar's Treasure (Judson), 348
Pete (Robinson), 343
Peter Budstone (Trowbridge), 199
Peter Drake's Dream (Howitt), 181
Peter Duck (Ransome), 319
Peter Graves (Du Bois), 348
Peterkin (Molesworth), 220
Peterkin Papers (Hale), 220
Peterkin the Peddler (Farjeon), 320
Peter of the Mesa (Means) 342
Peter Pan: An Afterthought (Barrie), 281
Peter Pan and Wendy (Barrie), 281
Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens (Barrie), 281, 295
Peter Pan; or The Boy Who Would Not Grow Up (Barrie), 281
Peter Parley's Arithmetic (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Book of Bible Stories (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Book of Fables (Parley), 171
Peter Parley's Book of Travels and Adventures Over . . . Europe (Parley), 171
Peter Parley's Common School History (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Common-School Primer (Parley), 170

Peter Parley's Fable (Howitt), 180
Peter Parley's Farewell (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Juvenile Tales. A New-Year's Present for Children (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Kaleidoscope (Parley), 171
Peter Parley's Little Leaves for Little Readers (Parley), 171
Peter Parley's Merry Stories (Parley), 171
Peter Parley's Own Story (Parley), 171
Peter Parley's Picture Book (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Rambles in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Short Stories for Long Nights (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Stories About Balloons (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Stories About Curious and Wonderful Birds (Parley), 169
Peter Parley's Story of Robert Seaboy, the Bird Robber (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Story of the Bird Nest (Parley), 169
Peter Parley's Story of the Faithful Dog (Parley), 169
Peter Parley's Story of the Freshet; or The Morning Walk (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Story of the Little Gardener (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Story of the Little Prisoners (Parley), 169
Peter Parley's Story of the Little Soldiers (Parley), 169
Peter Parley's Story of the Little Wanderers (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Story of the Mocking Bird (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Story of the Orphans (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Story of the Pleasure Boat (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Story of the Soldier and His Dog (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Story of the Two Friends; or, Harry and His Dog (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Story of the Umbrella and the Tiger (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Tales About Ancient and Modern Greece (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Tales About Ancient Rome (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Tales About Asia (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Tales About Great Britain (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Tales About South America (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Tales About the Islands in the Pacific Ocean (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Tales About the State and City of New York (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Tales About the Sun, Moon, and Stars (Parley), 170
Peter Parley's Thousand and One Stories of Fact and Fancy, Wit . . . (Parley), 171
Peter Parley's Winter Evening Tales, 169
Peter Parley's Wonders of Earth, Sea and Sky (Parley), 170
Peter Piper's Pickled Peppers (Hunt), 357
Peter Piper's Practical Principles of Plain and Perfect Pronunciation, 164
Peter Rabbit and Reddy Fox (Burgess), 290
Peter Rabbit Learns To Use His New Coat (Burgess), 289
Peter Rabbit's Almanac for 1929 (Potter), 279
Peter Rabbit's Painting Book (Potter), 279
Petersham's Hill (Hallock), 314
Peter Simple (Marryat), 176
Peter's Long Walk (Kingman), 359
Peter's Pinto (Buff), 356
Peter The Great (Abbott), 174
Peter the Wanderer (Ardizonne), 335
Peter the Whaler (Kingston) 184
Petite Suzanne (de Angeli), 336
Petsetilla's Posy (Hood), 210
Petunia (Duvoisin), 328
Petunia and the Song (Duvoisin), 328
Petunia Beware (Duvoisin), 328
Petunia, I Love You (Duvoisin), 328
Petunia's Christmas (Duvoisin), 328
Petunia Takes A Trip (Duvoisin), 328
Peveril of the Peak (Scott), 166
Pewit's Nest, The (Finley), 205
Pezzo, the Peddler and the Circus Elephant (Slobodkina), 350
Phaeton Rogers (Johnson), 221
Phantasmagoria, and Other Poems (Carroll), 200
Phantom Auto, The (Ellis), 194
Phantom Chief, The (Ellis), 195
Phantom Horseman (Ellis), 192
Phantom of Pine Hill (Stratemeyer), 246
Phantom of the Blockade (Meader), 318
Phantom of the River, The (Ellis), 193
Phantom Ship, The (Marryat), 176
Phantom Surfer, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Phebe Fairchild, Her Book (Lenski), 364
Phil and His Friends (Trowbridge), 199
Philip and the Fawn (Bowen), 300
Philippe's Hill (Kingman), 359
Philomena (Seredy), 340
Philosopher Jack (Ballantyne), 189
Philosophy of Tops and Balls, The, 119
Phoebe Daring; A Story for Young Folk (Baum), 276

Phoenix and the Carpet, The (Nesbit), 256
Phronsie Pepper . . . (Sidney), 222
Phyllis Brown (Shaw), 219
Piazza Tales, The (Melville), 182
Piccino and Other Child Stories (Burnett), 227
Piccolo, The (Richards), 325
Pickaninny Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Picked up Adrift (deMille), 207
Pick of the Litter (Cavanna), 363
Picnic, The (Daugherty), 346
Picnic and Other Stories, The (de la Mare), 280
Picnic Party with Enid Blyton, A (Blyton), 307
Picnic Party, The (Optic), 187
Pictorial Juvenile Penny Magazine, 384
Picts and the Martyrs, The (Ransome), 319
Picture Alphabet, The, 183
Picture Alphabet for the Amusement and Instruction of Boys and Girls, The (H.C.), 182
Picture Book for the Young, The (Howitt), 181
Picture Book of the States (Hader), 321
Picture Book of Travel (Hader), 321
Picture Gallery for Young Folks, 374
Picture Letter by Catherine Sinclair (Sinclair), 175
Picture Magazine (1800-1801), 381
Picture Magazine (1842-1844), 383
Picture Magazine (1863-1865), 385
Picture Magazine (1869-1871), 386
Pictures and Songs from Home (Browne), 190
Pictures and Verses (Howitt), 181
Pictures from Bobby's Life (Pansy), 212
Pictures from Nature (Howitt), 181
Picture Story Paper, 379
Picture Tales from Spain (Sawyer), 337
Picture Tales from the Japanese (Sugimoto), 315
Pie and the Patty-pan, The (Potter), 279
Pied Piper of Hamelin, The (Greenaway), 223, 218
Pied Piper of Hamelin, The (Browning), 223, 295
Pierre (Melville), 182
Pierre Pigeon (Kingman), 359
Pierre's Lucky Pouch (Judson), 349
Pig Brothers, The (Richards), 325
Pig-Brother Play Book, The (Richards), 326
Pigeon Post (Ransome), 319
Pig-O-Wee (Credle), 331
Pigs and Piggies (Montgomery), 282
Pigtail of Ah Lee Ben Loo, The (Bennett), 253
Pilgrim, A Magazine for the Home, 377
Pilgrim Highroad, 379
Pilgrims of the Wild (Grey Owl), 333
Pilgrim's Progress From This World, To That Which is to come, The (Bunyan), 102, 349
Pinafore Palace (Wiggin and Smith), 282
Pine Ridge Porcupine, The (Clark), 351
Pink Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Pink Motel, The (Brink), 333
Pink; or, Child's First Book of Poetry, The (Turner), 163
Pink Tippet, The (Sherwood), 165
Pinky Pye (Estes), 352
Pinocchio (Collodi), 232
Pint of Judgement, A (Morrow), 318
Pinto's Journey (Bronson), 344
Pioneer, 371
Pioneer Art in America (Bailey), 362
Pioneer Boys in Kansas, or A Prairie Home in Buffalo-Land, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Boys of the Colorado, or Braving the Perils of Grand Canyon . . ., The (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Boys of the Gold Fields, or The Nugget Hunters of '49 (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Boys of the Great Northwest, or With Lewis and Clark . . .Rockies (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Boys of the Mississippi, or The Homestead in the Wilderness, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Boys of the Missouri, or In the Country of the Sioux, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Boys of the Ohio, or Clearing the Wilderness, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Boys of the Yellowstone, or Lost in the Land of Wonders, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Boys on the Great Lakes, or On the Trail of the Iroquois, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Girl (Judson), 348
Pioneers, The (Ballantyne), 189
Pioneers, The (Cooper), 167
Pioneers of France in the New World (Parkman), 182
Pioneers of the Columbia, or In the Wilderness of the Great Northwest, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Pioneer Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Pipes O' Pan at Zekesbury (Riley), 231
Pippin: A Wandering Flame (Richards), 326
Pippy and the Gnome (Blyton), 307
Pirate and Three Cutters, The (Marryat), 176
Pirate City . . ., (Ballantyne), 189
Pirate of Jasper Peak, The (Meigs), 330
Pirates of Venus (Burroughs), 284
Pirate's Port (Malkus), 318
Pirate Twins, The (Nicholson), 254
Pit and the Pendulum, The (Poe), 177
Plague Ship, The (Henty), 210
Plane and Plank; or, The Mishaps of a Mechanic (Optic), 187
Play-Book for children . . ., A (J.G.), 105
Play Days (Judson), 348
Play Days. A Book of Stories for Children (Jewett), 251

Playing To Win (Fenn), 204
Playmate, The (1847-1848?), 370
Playmate, The (1848-1849), 383
Plays, 379
Play the Game (Avery), 234
Playtime (1900-1901), 392
Playtime (1919-1923), 394
Playtime and Company (Lucas), 254
Pleasant Pages for Young People, 370
Pleasant, Plain and Pithy Pathway . . ., A (Udall), 64
Pleasant Words, 389
Pluck, 391
Plucky Dick . . . (Ellis), 193
Plucky Joe (Ellis), 193
Plum-Cakes, The (More), 129
Plum Daffy Adventure (Coatsworth), 317
Plumed Snake Medicine (Schultz), 296
Plupy (Shute), 280
Plupy, the Wirst Yet (Shute), 280
Plutarch's Lives . . ., 199
Poacher, The (Marryat), 176
Pocahontas (d'Aulaire), 346
Pocket Full of Posies (de Angeli), 336
Pocketful of Cricket, A (Caudill), 358
Pocket Measure (Pansy), 211
Pocket-Rifle, The (Trowbridge), 199
Poems (Field), 315
Poems by a Little Girl (Conkling), 300
Poems Every Child Should Know (Wiggin and Smith), 282
Poems for Children (Farjeon), 320
Poems for Christmas, Easter and New Years (Butterworth), 220
Poems Here At Home (Riley), 231
Poems of Childhood (Field), 250
Poems Written for a Child (Hart), 207
Poetical Alphabet, The (Fenn), 124
Poetical Tales (Howitt), 181
Poetical Works of Edgar Allen Poe (Poe), 297
Poetry for Children (Lamb), 163
Poetry Time (Brewton), 338
Pointed People, The (Field), 315
Poison Belt, The (Doyle), 233
Polestar Family, The (Blyton), 306
Policeman Bluejay (Baum), 277
Policeman Small (Lenski), 365
Polite Little Children, The (Cameron), 171
Polite Penguin, The (Brown), 344
Pollwiggle's Progress (Bronson), 344
Pollyana (Porter), 294
Pollyana Grows Up (Porter), 295
Polly, A New Fashioned Girl (Meade), 233
Polly Oliver's Problem (Wiggin), 282
Polly Patchwork (Field), 315
Polly Piglet (Blyton), 304
Polly's Paper, 394
Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas: A Tale of the Siege of Detroit (Ellis), 194
"Pony Engine, The" (Bragg), 313
Pony Express Rider, The (Castlemon), 199
Pony for Linda, A (Anderson), 334
Pony for Three (Anderson), 335
Poodle and the Sheep, The (Brown), 344
Pooh's Birthday Book (Milne), 310
Pooh Song Book, The (Milne), 310
Pooh Story Book, The (Milne), 310
Pool of Stars, The (Meigs), 330
Poor and Proud, or The Fortunes of Katy Redburn (Optic), 186
Poor Burruff (Sherwood), 165
Poor Cecco (Bianco), 295, 301
Poor Jack (Marryat), 176
Poor Man of Colour, The (Sherwood), 166
Poor Nelly (Hart), 207
Poor Richard (Daugherty), 345
Poor Shaydullah (Artzybasheff), 327
Poor Susan (Aldis), 311
Popo and Fifina (Hughes and Bontemps), 323, 338
Poppy Seed Cakes, The (Clark), 310
Poppy Story Book, The (Blyton), 306
Popular, The, 394
Popular Moral Tales (Howitt), 181
Popular Schoolgirl, A (Brazil), 283
Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales; a Sequel to the Nursery Rhymes of England (Halliwell-Phillips), 177
Popular Tales (Edgeworth), 129, 166
Popular Tales from the Norse (Asbjörnsen and Moe), 191
Pop-up books, 118
Porridge Poetry (Lofting), 302
Portfolio of Horses (Dennis), 352, 363
Portrait in the Sand (Keene), 245
Portraits from a Chinese Scroll (Lewis), 324
Possible Reformation, The (Hale), 202
Possum (Bruce), 291
Post Haste (Ballantyne), 189
Post Parade (Anderson), 334
Posy Ring, The (Wiggin and Smith), 282
Pothooks and Perseverance . . . (Crane), 201
Powder: The Story of a Colt, a Duchess, and the Circus (Averill and Stanley), 337
The P.Q. & G.; or, "As the Twig Is Bent the Tree's Inclined." (Ellis), 194
Practical Education, or The History of Harry and Lucy (Edgeworth and Sneyd), 130
Prairie: A Tale . . ., The (Cooper), 167
Prairie Dog Town (Baum), 277
Prairie School (Lenski), 365
Prairie Schooners, The (Rounds), 354

Prairie Trail (Ellis), 192
Pran of Albania (Miller), 316
Prayer for a Child (Field), 315
Prayer for Little Things, A (Farjeon), 321
Prayers composed for the use and imitation of children (Watts), 108
Present from Peter Parley to All His Friends, A (Parley), 170
Presents for Lupe (Lathrop), 324
preservative from the sins and follies of childhood and youth . . ., A (Watts), 108
Pretty Book for Children, The, 115
Pretty Book of Pictures for Little Masters and Misses, A, 115
Pretty Play-Thing for Children of all Denominations . . ., A, 117
Pretty Sister of Jose, The (Burnett), 227
Pretzel (Rey), 354
Pretzel and the Puppies (Rey), 354
Price of Blood, The (Pyle), 225
Primitive Methodist Children's Magazine (1873-1900), 387
Primitive Methodist Children's Magazine (1851), 383
Primitive Methodist Juvenile Magazine, 384
Primrose Day (Haywood), 346
Prince and the Page, The (Yonge), 185
Prince and the Pauper, The (Twain), 217, 349
Prince Bantam (McNeer), 361
"*Prince Desir,*" 116
Prince Dorus (Lamb), 163
Prince Greenwood and Pearl-of-Price, with their Good Donkey . . . (Hoffman), 180
Prince Mud Turtle (Baum), 277
Prince of Osmonde, The (Burnett), 227
Prince of Peace . . ., The (Pansy), 212
Prince of the Pale Mountains (Kyle), 329
Prince Otto (Stevenson), 226
Prince Prigio (Lang), 229, 349
Prince Rabbit (and) The Princess Who Could Not Laugh (Milne), 310
Prince Richardo of Pantouflia (Lang), 229
Princess and Curdie, The (MacDonald), 213
Princess and the Apple Tree, The (Milne), 310
Princess and the Goblin, The (MacDonald), 213
Princess Belle Etoile (Crane), 201
Princess Nobody, The (Lang), 229
Princess of Mars, A (Burroughs), 283
Princess of the School, The (Brazil), 283
Princess of the Woods (Ellis), 193
Princess Pocahontas, The (Watson), 355
"Princess Rosamond" (MacDonald), 213
"Princess Rosetta, The," 106
Princess Sukey; the Story of a Pigeon and Her Human Friends (Saunders), 236
"Princess Verenata, The," 106
Priscian Major (Priscian), 15
Priscian Minor (Priscian), 15
Privateer's Man One Hundred Years Ago, The (Marryat), 176
Prize Cup, The (Trowbridge), 199
Probable Sons (Le Feuvre), 235
Procrastination (Sherwood), 165
Prodigal Daughter . . ., The 111
Profile of American History (McNeer), 361
Profiles (Pansy), 212
Project Boy (Lenski), 365
Protestant Dissenter's Juvenile Magazine, The, 382
Protestant Tutor, The (Harris), 66, 103, 106
Proud and Lazy (Optic), 187
Proud Golliwog, The (Blyton), 307
Proud Rosalind and the Hart's Royal (Farjeon), 320
Proverbs Illustrated (Gatty), 183
Proverb Stories (Alcott), 206
Prudy Keeping House (May), 203
Prymer of Salysbury Use . . ., The, 64
Psyche's Art (Alcott), 206
Puck of Pook's Hill (Kipling), 234, 295
Pudd'nhead Wilson (Twain), 217
Pueriles Confabulatiunculae; or, Children's Dialogues . . . (Brinsley), 70
Puffy and the Seven Leaf Clover (Lathrop), 324
Pumpkin Moonshine (Tudor), 361
Punchinello! or Sharps, Flats and Naturals: A Family Gazette of Fun, 382
Punch, or the London Charivari, 382
Punishment of the Stingy and Other Indian Tales, The (Grinnell), 296
Puppies for Keeps (Lathrop), 324
Puritan Adventure (Lenski), 365
Puritan Twins, The (Perkins), 291
"Purple Cow, The," (Burgess), 278
Purple Prince of Oz, The (Thompson), 277
"Puss in Boots," 101, 110
Puss in Boots (Crane), 200
Puss in Boots (Cruikshank), 185
Pussy Black-Face (Saunders), 236
Pussycat's Christmas, A (Brown), 345
Pussy Willow (Brown), 345
Put-em-Rights (Blyton), 305
Putnam Hall Cadets, or Good Times in School and Out, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Putnam Hall Champions, or Bound to Win Out, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Putnam Hall Encampment, or The Secret of the Old Mill, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Putnam Hall Mystery, or the School Chums Strange Discovery, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Putnam Hall Rebellion, or The Rival Runaways, The (Stratemeyer), 248
Putnam Hall Rivals, or Fun and Sport Afloat and Ashore, The (Stratemeyer), 248

Puzzles for the Secret Seven (Blyton), 309
Puzzling Pair (Le Feuvre), 235
Pyrrhus (Abbott), 174

Quack, Quack (Hader), 322
Quadrupeds (Bewick)
Quarles Emblems (Bennet), 190
Quarry Adventure, The (Kingman), 359
Quartet; A Sequel to Dab Kinzer, The (Stoddard), 231
Quatrains for My Daughter (Morrow), 318
Queechy (Warner), 183
Queen Hildegarde: A Story for Girls (Richards), 325
Queen Mab . . . (d'Aulnoy), 106
Queen of Hearts, The (Caldecott), 218
Queen of the Clouds, The (Ellis), 193
Queen of the Dawn (Haggard), 226
Queen of the Dormitory (Brazil), 283
Queen of the Pirate Isle (Harte), 218
Queensberry Cup, The (Phillipps-Wolley), 235
Queen's Cup, The (Henty), 210
Queen's Folly (Weyman), 234
Queen Sheba's Ring (Haggard), 226
Queen Summer (Crane), 201
Queen Victoria (Henty), 210
Queen Zixi of Ix; or the Story of the Magic Cloak (Baum), 276
Queer Mystery, The (Blyton), 307
Queer People Such As Goblins, Giants, Merry Men and Monarchs . . . (Cox), 228
Queer People With Paws and Claws (Cox), 228
Queer Person (Hubbard), 317
Queery Leary Nonsense (Lear), 180
Quentin Durward (Scott), 167
Quest, The, 395
Questers of the Desert (Schultz), 296
Question of Damages, A (Trowbridge), 199
Questions of Lifu, The (Lattimore), 322
Quest of the Fish-Dog Skin, The (Schultz), 295
Quest of the Four (Altsheler), 288
Quest of the Missing Map (Stratemeyer), 246
Quick As a Wink (Aldis), 311
Quicksilver (Fenn), 204
Quicksilver Sue (Richards), 325
Quiet Noisy Book, The (Brown), 345
Quilt that Jack Built, The (Johnston), 251
Quinnebasset Girls (Clarke), 203
Quito Express (Bemelmans), 344
Quiver of Love (Greenaway), 218

Rabbit Hill (Lawson), 349
Rabbit's Nest, The (Morrow), 318
Rabbit Witch, The (Pyle), 278
Raccoon Twins (Hogan), 333
Rachel Field Story Book, The (Field), 315
Racketty Packetty House (Burnett), 227
Radio Girls at Forest Lodge, The (Stratemeyer), 247
Radio Girls at Roselawn, The (Stratemeyer), 247
Radio Girls on the Program, The (Stratemeyer), 247
Radio Girls on Station Island, The (Stratemeyer), 247
Radium Woman (Doorly), 341
Rafael and Consuelo (Means and Culler), 342
Raffy and the Nine Monkeys (Rey), 353
Ragamuffin Mystery (Blyton), 309
Ragged Dick (Alger), 186, 197
Raggedy Andy's Surprise (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Andy Stories (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann and Andy (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann and Andy and the Camel with the Wrinkled Knees (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann and Marcella's First Day At School (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy's Lucky Pennies (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann and the Golden Butterfly (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann and the Golden Ring (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann and the Happy Meadow (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann and the Hobby Horse (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann and the Hoppy Toad (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann and the Lefthanded Safety Pin (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann and the Magic Brook (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann and the Nice Fat Policeman (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann and the Slippery Slide (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann and the Wonderful Witch (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann Goes Sailing (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann Helps Grandpa Hoppergrass (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann in Cookieland (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann in the Deep, Deep Woods (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann in the Golden Meadow (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann in the Snow White Castle (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann's Adventures (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann's Alphabet Book (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann's Magical Wishes (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann's Merriest Christmas (Gruelle), 299

Raggedy Ann's Mystery (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann's Sunny Songs, Words and Drawings (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann's Tea Party (Gruelle), 299
Raggedy Ann Stories (Gruelle), 298
Raggedy Ann's Wishing Pebble (Gruelle), 298
"Raggedy Man, The," 231
Raiders of Spanish Peaks (Grey), 287
Railroad Alphabet, The (Crane), 200
Railroad Book, The (Smith), 290
Railroad to Freedom (Swift), 326
Railroad West (Meigs), 330
Railway Children, The (Nesbit), 256
Railway Engineer: The Story of George Stephenson (Judson), 348
Rainbow, The (Sherwood), 165
Rainbow Bridge (Means), 342
Rainbow in the Sky (Untermeyer), 334
Rainbow of Gold, The (Altsheler), 287
Rainbow's End (Hader), 332
Rainbows for Children (Child), 178
Rainbow's Journey (Abbott), 174
Rainbow Trail, The (Grey), 287
Rainbow Valley (Montgomery), 286
Raindrops, 375
Rain Forest, The (Speery), 351
Rain in the Woods (Rounds), 354
Rain on the Roof (Meigs), 330
Rains Will Come, The (Means), 343
Rainy Day Stories (Blyton), 304
Rally, The, 378
Ralph Raymond's Heir (Alger), 198
Ralph Royster Doyster, a Comedy (Udall), 64
Rambles Among the Alps (Abbott), 173
Rambles of a Bicycle (Castlemon), 199
Rambles of a Butterfly, The (Elliott), 168
Rambles of a Rat, The (A.L.O.E.), 191
Rambles with Uncle Nat (Blyton), 305
Ramona (Jackson), 225
Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood (MacDonald), 213
Ranch and Ring (Means), 342
Ranching on Eagle Eye (Schmit), 330
Ranch on the Beaver, The (Adams), 280
Randolph Caldecott's Picture Books, vols. 1 and 2 (Caldecott), 218
Randolph Caldecott's Collection of Pictures and Songs (Caldecott), 218
Randolph Caldecott's Second Collection of Pictures and Songs (Caldecott), 218
Randolphs, The (Pansy), 211
Randy of the River (Alger), 198
Ranger; or, The Fugitive of the Border, The (Ellis), 194
Rangers, The (Thompson), 175
Rangers of the Mohawk . . ., The (Ellis), 192
Ranger's Ransome (Best), 316
Ransome of Red Chief, and Other O. Henry Stories for Boys, The (Henry), 299
Raquel of the Ranch Country (Malkus), 318
Rat-a-Tat Mystery (Blyton), 309
Rational Brutes, The (Kilner), 126
Rational Sports (Barbauld), 128
Raven and Other Poems, The (Poe), 177
Raven and the Dove, The (Cameron), 172
R.B.R.'s: My Little Neighbors, The (Child), 178
Reach, 378
Reach for a Star (Means), 343
Read Aloud Stories (Bailey), 362
Read to Me About Charlie (Hogan), 334
Read to Me About Nona, The Baby Elephant (Hogan), 333
Read to Me About Peter Platypus (Hogan), 333
Read to Me About the Littlest Cowboy (Hogan), 334
Ready About; or, Sailing the Boat (Optic), 188
Real Boys (Shute), 280
Real Diary of a Real Boy, The (Shute), 280
Real Fairies (Blyton), 303
Real Folks (Whitney), 197
Real Mother Goose, The (Wright), 297
Reaper Man (Judson), 348
Rebecca and Rowena (Thackeray), 188
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm (Wiggin), 282
Rebel of the School, The (Meade), 233
Rebellion in Dixie, A (Castlemon), 199
Re-captured Negro, The (Sherwood), 164
Recollections of a Lifetime (Parley), 171
Recovery, The (Altsheler), 288
Rectory Umbrella (and) Mischmasch, The (Carroll), 200
Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy (Le Fevre), 37
Red and White: A Christmas Story (Hale), 202
Red Beauty, A Story of the Pawnee Trail (Stoddard), 231
Red Book, The (Sherwood), 165
Red Book of Animal Stories, The (Lang), 229
Red Book of Hergest, The, 175
Red Book of Heroes, The (Alleyne), 229
Red Book of Romance, The (Lang), 229
Redburn (Melville), 182
Redcoat and Minuteman (Marshall), 301
Red Cockade, The (Weyman), 234
Red Comet (Trease), 354
Red Cross; or, Young America in England and Wales (Optic), 187
Red Crow's Brother (Schultz), 296
Reddy Fox's Sudden Engagement (Burgess), 290
Red Eagle . . . (Ellis), 193
Red Eric . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Red Eve (Haggard), 226
Red Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Redgauntlet (Scott), 167

Red Hand (Ellis), 194
Red-Headed Outfield, The (Grey), 287
Red Heifer (Davison), 331
Red Horse Hill (Meader), 318
Red Jacket, the Last of the Senecas (Ellis), 193, 195
Red-Letter Stories (Spyri), 225
Red Light, Green Light (Brown), 345
Red Man's Revenge, The (Ballantyne), 189
Red Mustang, The (Stoddard), 231
Red Patriot, The (Stoddard), 231
Red Pixie Book (Blyton), 303
Red Plume (Ellis), 193
"Red Riding Hood," 110
Red Riding Hood (Summerly), 176
Red Rooney (Ballantyne), 190
Red Rover: A Tale, The (Cooper), 166
Redskin and Cow-Boy. A Tale of the Western Plains (Henty), 209
Redskins and Colonists (Henty), 210
Redskins; or, Indian and Injin: Being the Conclusion of the Littlepage Manuscripts, The (Cooper), 167
Red Sky Over Rome (Kyle), 329
Red-Spotted Handerchief, The (Blyton), 306
Red Story Book, The (Blyton), 305
Red Towers of Granada, The (Treese), 355
Red True Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Red, White and Blue Auto, The (Mitchell), 301
Reed Anthony (Adams), 280
Refugees, The (Doyle), 232
Refugee, The (Melville), 182
Reginald Cruden (Reed), 228
Rejected of Men (Pyle), 225
Relief's Rocker: A Story of Sandy Cove and the Sea (Dalgleish), 360
Remember and Forget (Adams), 319
"Remember the Alamo" (Ellis), 194
Renni, the Rescuer (Salten), 316
(Renowned) History of Giles Gingerbread . . ., The, 120
Rescue of the Princess Winsome: A Fairy Play, The (Johnston), 251
Restless Robin, The (Flack), 329
Return of Sherlock Holmes, The (Doyle), 232
Return of the King, The (Tolkien), 341
Return to Gone-Away Lake (Enright), 342
Return to Japan (Gray), 356
Reuben and His Red Wheelbarrow (Dalgleish), 360
Reuben's Hindrances . . . (Pansy), 212
Reuben Stone's Discovery, or The Young Miller of Torrent Bend (Stratemeyer), 236
Reward for Attentive Studies . . ., A (Pilkington), 161
Rewards and Fairies (Kipling), 234
Reynart the Foxe, 37
Rhyme? and Reason? (Carroll), 200
Rhymes and Ballads for Girls and Boys (Coolidge), 214
Rhymes and Jingles (Dodge), 201
Rhymes by Two Friends (Paine and White), 254
Rhymes for the Nursery (Taylor), 161
Rhymes for the Young Folk (Allingham), 208, 219
Rhymes of Childhood (Riley), 230
Rich and Humble (Optic), 187
Richard Dare's Venture, or Striking Out For Himself (Stratemeyer), 236
Richard the Fearless (Yonge), 185
Rick and Ruddy; the Story of a Boy and His Dog (Garis), 292
Rick and Ruddy Afloat (Garis), 292
Rick and Ruddy in Camp (Garis), 292
Rick and Ruddy on the Trail (Garis), 292
Rick and Ruddy Out West (Garis), 292
Rico and Wiseli (Spyri), 225
Riddle: A Play (Hallock), 314
Riddle Club at Home, The (Stratemeyer), 241
Riddle Club at Rocky Falls, The (Stratemeyer), 241
Riddle Club at Shadybrook, The (Stratemeyer), 241
Riddle Club at Sunrise Beach, The (Stratemeyer), 241
Riddle Club in Camp, The (Stratemeyer), 241
Riddle Club Through the Holidays, The (Stratemeyer), 241
Riddle of the Frozen Fountain (Stratemeyer), 245
"Ride a cock horse," 126
Ride on the Wind (Dalgleish), 360
Riders of the Purple Sage (Grey), 287
Ride the Wild Waves (Aldis), 311
Riflemen of the Miami (Ellis), 194
Riflemen of the Ohio, The (Altsheler), 288
Rifles for Washington (Singmaster), 331
Right and Wrong . . . (Abbott), 173
Righting the Wrong (Ellis), 192
Right Is Might (Parley), 171
Riley Child Rhymes (Riley), 231
Rilla of Ingleside (Montgomery), 286
Rilloby Fair Mystery (Blyton), 306
Ringmaster's Secret (Stratemeyer), 246
Ring O' Bells Mystery (Blyton), 308
Ring O' Roses (Brooke), 281
Ringtail (Gall and Crew), 323
Rinkitink in Oz (Baum), 276
Ripeness Is All (Linklater), 359
Rip Van Winkle (Irving), 166, 218, 285, 295
"Riquet with the Tuft," 110
Risen from the Ranks (Alger), 173
Rising Wolf, The White Blackfoot (Schultz), 295
Rita (Richards), 325

Rival Battalions, The (Optic), 188
Rival Bicyclists, The (Stratemeyer), 236
Rival Crusoes, The (Kingston), 184
Rival Scouts . . ., The (Ellis), 192
River and Jungle (Ellis), 193
River Boy of Kashmir (Bothwell), 363
River Fugitives, The (Ellis), 192
Riverman, The (White), 303
River of Adventure, The (Blyton), 308
River of the Wolves (Meader), 318
River Ranch (Gates), 348
River Rifles (Ellis), 195
River Rising (Skidmore), 347
Rivers and Ice . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Riverside Magazine, 212, 216, 373
Road, The (London), 281
Road of the Loving Heart, The (Johnston), 251
Road Runs Both Ways, The (Berry), 328
Roads of Destiny (Henry), 299
Road to Adventure, The (Bruce), 291
Road to Carolina, The (Allee), 320
Road to Oz, The (Baum), 276
Roaring U.P. Trail, The (Grey), 287
Robber Kitten, The (Ballantyne), 189
Robber Meets His Match, A (Burgess), 290
Robbie and the Stars, and Other Stories (Pansy), 212
Robbut (Lawson), 349
Robert Coverdale's Struggle (Alger), 198
Robert and Daisy (Finley), 204
Robert and Frederick (Sherwood), 166
Robert and Harold . . . (Goulding), 184
Robert E. Lee, Man and Soldier (Page), 229
Robert Francis Weatherbee (Leaf), 337
Robert Fulton, Boy Craftsman (Henry), 363
Robert Rows the River (Haywood), 347
Robert's Merry Museum (Parley), 169
Robin (Bruce), 291
Robin and Angus (Robinson), 338
Robin and Heather (Robinson), 338
"Robin and Richard were two pretty men," 125
Robin and Tito (Robinson), 338
Robin Hood (Perkins), 290
Robin Hood's Garland, 62
Robin's Heritage (Le Feuvre), 235
"Robinson Crusoe" (Bayley), 179
Robinson Crusoe, Jr. (Optic), 187
Rob Roy (Scott), 167
Rocket Book, The (Newell), 286
Rocket Riders Across the Ice (Garis), 293
Rocker Riders in Stormy Seas (Garis), 293
Rocket Riders in the Air (Garis), 293
Rockingdown Mystery, The (Blyton), 306
Rocking Horse, The (Abbott), 173
Rock of Chickamunga (Altsheler), 288
Rocky Billy (Holling), 353
Rocky Summer, The (Kingman), 359
Rod and Gun Club, The (Castlemon), 199
Rodeo (Rounds), 354
Rodney Stone (Doyle), 232
Rodney, the Overseer (Castlemon), 199
Rodney, the Partisan (Castlemon), 199
Rodolphus (Abbott), 173
Roger Ingleton, Minor (Reed), 228
Roller Skates (Sawyer), 337
Rolling Stones (Henry), 299
Rollo at Play (Abbott), 172
Rollo at School (Abbott), 172
Rollo At Work (Abbott), 172
Rollo Code of Morals, The (Abbott), 172
Rollo in Geneva (Abbott), 172
Rollo in Holland (Abbott), 172
Rollo in London (Abbott), 172
Rollo in Naples (Abbott), 173
Rollo in Paris (Abbott), 172
Rollo in Rome (Abbott), 173
Rollo in Scotland (Abbott), 172
Rollo in Switzerland (Abbott), 172
Rollo in the Woods (Abbott), 173
Rollo Learning To Read (Abbott), 172
Rollo on the Atlantic (Abbott), 172
Rollo on the Rhine (Abbott), 172
Rollo Philosophy in Four Parts: Part I: Water, Part II: Air, Part III: Fire, Part IV: The Sky, The (Abbott), 172
Rollo Reader, The (Abbott), 172
Rollo's Correspondence (Abbott), 172
Rollo's Experiments (Abbott), 172
Rollo's Garden (Abbott), 172
Rollo's Museum (Abbott), 172
Rollo's Tour in Europe (Abbott), 172
Rollo's Travels (Abbott), 172
Rollo's Vacation (Abbott), 172
Roly-Poly Pudding, The (Potter), 279
Romance of Antar (Tietjens), 326
Romance of King Arthur and His Knights (Rackham), 295
Romance of the Christmas Card, The (Wiggin), 282
Romulus (Abbott), 174
Roofs of Gold, Poems To Read Aloud (Colum), 297
Rookie of the Year (Tunis), 357
Room for Randy (Jackson), 364
Rooster Crows, The (Petersham), 366
Rootabaga Pigeons (Sandburg), 303
Rootabaga Stories (Sandburg), 303
Ropes of Sand . . . (Jamison), 230
Rosa and Robbie (Finley), 205
Rosary, 376
Rose, The (Sherwood), 165
Rose, The (Elliott), 168
Rose and the Ring, The (Thackery), 178, 188
Rosebud (Bemelmans), 344

Rose Bud, The (1832-1834?), 369
Rosebud, The (1881-1914), 388
Rose Carnation, The (Crompton), 233
Rose Child, The (Spyri), 225
Rose Family: A Fairy Tale, The (Alcott), 206
Rose in Bloom: A Sequel to "Eight Cousins" (Alcott), 206
Rose Marion and the Flower Fairies (Child), 178
Rose of Paradise, The (Pyle), 225
Rose O' the River (Wiggin), 282
Roses (Le Feuvre)
Rosie World, The (Fillmore), 300
Rosina and Son (Barnes), 343
Rosina Copper (Barnes), 343
Rosin the Beau (Richards), 325
Rossiter's Farm (Bruce), 291
Rotchfords . . ., The (Kilner), 126
Rough and Ready (Alger), 197
Roughing It (Twain), 217
Roughing It in the Bush (Moodie), 184
Rough Shaking, A (MacDonald), 213
Round Dozen, A (Coolidge), 214
Round the Clock Stories (Blyton), 305
Round the World (Kingston), 184
Round the Year Stories (Blyton), 306
Round World, 377
Round-Up; or, Geronimo's Last Raid, The (Ellis), 194
Routledge's Magazine for Boys, 385
Rover Boys at Colby Hall, or The Struggle of the Young Cadets, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys at School, or the Cadets at Putnam Hall, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys in Camp, or The Rivals of Pine Island, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys in New York, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys in Southern Waters, or The Deserted Steam Yacht, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys in the Air, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys in the Jungles, or Stirring Adventures in Africa, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys in the Mountains, or A Hunt for Fun and Fortune, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys on Land and Sea, or The Crusoes of Seven Islands, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys on Snowshoe Island, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys on Sunset Trail, or The Old Miner's Mysterious Message, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys on the Farm, or Last Days at Putnam Hall, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys on the Great Lakes, or The Secret of the Island Cove, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys on the Ocean, or A Chase for a Fortune, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys on the Plains, or The Mystery of Red Rock Ranch, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys on the River, or The Search for the Missing Houseboat, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys on Treasure Isle, or The Strange Bonds, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys Out West, or The Search for the Lost Mine, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover Boys Under Canvas, or The Mystery of the Wrecked Submarine, The (Stratemeyer), 249
Rover of the Andes, The (Ballantyne), 189
Roving Commission; or, Through the Black Insurrection of Hayti, A (Henty), 210
Roxobel (Sherwood), 165
Roxy (Eggleston), 224
Royal Battledore . . ., The, 114
Royal Book of Oz, The (Baum), 277
Royal Primer . . ., The, 116
Roy Royland (Fenn), 204
Rubadub Mystery, The (Blyton), 307
Rubbalong Tales (Blyton), 306
Ruby of Kishmoor, The (Pyle), 225
Ruby Ring, The (Molesworth), 220
Rudimenta Grammaticus et docendi methodus, 65
Rufus and Rose (Alger), 197
Rufus M. (Estes), 352
Rufus Redtail (Garrett), 361
Rufus the Unready (Finley), 204
Rujub, the Juggler (Henty), 209
Rule of the New-Creature To be Practiced every Day . . ., The, 71
Rule of Three, The (Collidge), 214
Rulers of the Lakes, The (Altsheler), 288
Rumble and Chuff (Blyton), 309
"Rumpelstiltskin," 229
Run-about Holiday (Blyton), 207
Runaway, The (Hart), 308
Runaway Bunny, The (Brown), 344
Runaway Kitten (Blyton), 305
Runaway Linda (Allee), 320
Runaway Papoose (Moon), 312
Runaway Prentice (Parton), 323
Runaway Serf, The (Treece), 355
Runaway Teddy Bear, The (Blyton), 307
Runaway Toys (Hogan), 334
Runner of the Mountain Tops (Robinson), 338
Running Child (Treadgold), 351
Running Deer (Trease), 355
Running Eagle, the Warrior Girl (Schultz), 295
Running the Cuban Blockade (Stoddard), 231
Rupert's Ambition (Alger), 198
Rustic Excursion for Tarry-At-Home Travellers, A (Sherwood), 165
Rusty Ruston (McNeeley), 316
Rutherford Birchard Hayes, James Abram Garfield and Chester Alan Arthur (Stoddard), 231
Ruth Erskine's Crosses (Pansy), 212

Ruth Erskine's Son (Pansy), 212
Ruth Fielding and Baby Jane (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding and Her Crowning Victory; or Winning Honors Abroad (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding and Her Double (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding and Her Greatest Triumph; or Saving Her Company from Disaster (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding and Her Great Scenario; or Striving for the Moving Picture Prize (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding and the Gypsies; or The Missing Pearl Necklace (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding at Cameron Hall; or A Mysterious Disappearance (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding at College; or The Missing Examination Papers (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding at Golden Pass; or The Perils of an Artificial Avalanche (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding at Lighthouse Point; or Nita, the Girl Castaway (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding at Silver Ranch; or Schoolgirls among the Cowboys (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding at Snow Camp or Lost in the Backwoods (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding at Sunrise Farm: or What Became of the Baby Orphans (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding at the War Front; or the Hunt for a Lost Soldier (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding Clearing Her Name; or The Rivals of Hollywood (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding Down East; or The Hermit of Beach Plum Point (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding Down in Dixie; or Great Days in the Land of Cotton (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding Homeward Bound; or a Red Cross Worker's Ocean Perils (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding in Alaska; or The Miners of Snow Mountain (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding in Moving Pictures; or Helping the Dormitory Fund (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding in Talking Pictures; or the Prisoners of the Tower (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding in the Far North; or Lost Motion Picture Company (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding in the Great Northwest; or The Indian Girl Star of the Movies (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding in the Saddle; or College Girls in the Land of Gold (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding of Briarwood Hall; or Solving the Campus Mystery (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding of the Red Mill; or Jasper Parloe's Secret (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding on Cliff Island; or The Old Hunter's Treasure Box (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding on the St. Lawrence; or The Queer Old Man of the Thousand Islands (Stratemeyer), 241
Ruth Fielding Treasure Hunting; or a Moving Picture That Became Real (Stratemeyer), 241

Sabbath Day, The (Abbott), 173
Sabbath Scholar's Treasury and Juvenile Missionary Record, 385
Sabbath School Messenger, 387
Sabre Pilot (Meader), 318
Sacred History (Trimmer), 127
Sacred Rock, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Sad-Faced Boy (Bontemps), 338
Safety Can Be Fun (Leaf), 337
Sagebrush Surgeon (Means), 343
Sahtaki and I (Schultz), 296
Sailor Boy; or, Jack Somers in the Navy, The (Optic), 187
Sailor in Spite of Himself, A (Castlemon), 199
Sailor Jack, the Trader (Castlemon), 199
Sailor Sam (Dangleish), 360
Sailor with Dewey, or Alfoat in the Phillippines, A (Stratemeyer), 239
St. Bartholomew's Eve (Henty), 209
St. Catherine's College (Brazil), 283
St. George for England (Henty), 209
St. Ives (Stevenson), 226
St. Lawrence Seaway (Judson), 349
St. Nicholas: A Magazine for Boys and Girls (1873-1939), 201, 203, 214, 220, 221, 224, 227, 228, 254, 279, 298, 373
St. Nicholas: A Magazine for Boys and Girls (1939-1943?), 379
St. Winifred's, or The World of School (Farrar), 191
Sally for Short (Paris), 294
Sally Found Out (Garis), 294
Sally in Her Fur Coat (White), 230
Saltillo Boys (Stoddard), 231
Salt Water (Kingston), 184
Saltwater Summer (Haig-Brown), 331
Salute! (Anderson), 334
Salvator Mundi (Taylor), 69
Sam and the Superdrop (Leaf), 337
Sambo and the Twins (Bannerman), 255
Sam Patch, the High, Wide and Handsome (Bontemps and Conroy), 338
Sam's Chance (Alger), 197
Sam Steele's Adventures in Panama (Baum), 277
Sam Steele's Adventures on Land and Sea (Baum), 277
Sandy (Gray), 356
Sandy, Skip, and the Man in the Moon (Hogan), 333
San Francisco Boy (Lenski), 365
Santa Claus and Little Billee (Bangs), 232
Santa Claus on Snow Shoes (May), 203

Santa Claus's Partner (Page), 229
Santa Claus's Twin Brother (Montgomery), 281
Santiago (Clark), 352
Sara Crewe (Burnett), 227
Sarah and Simon and No Red Paint (Ardizzone), 335
Sarah's Dakin (Robinson), 339
Sarah's Idea (Gates), 348
Sargent's School Monthly, 371
Satanstoe; or, The Littlepage Manuscripts: A Tale of the Colony (Cooper), 167
Satchel, 370
Satin-wood Box, The (Trowbridge), 199
Saturday Cousins (Caudill), 358
Saturdays, The (Enright), 342
Saucy Jane Family, The (Blyton), 305
Saxe Holme's Stories (Jackson), 225
Scalawagons of Oz, The (Neill), 277
Scar-Cheek: The Wild Half-Bred (Ellis), 194
Scarecrow and Other Stories, The (de la Mare), 180
Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman, The (Baum), 276
Scarlet Oak, The (Meigs), 330
Scarlet Slipper Mystery (Stratemeyer), 246
Scarlet Tanager, The (Trowbridge), 199
Scattered Seeds, 373
Scenes and Characters (Yonge), 186
Scenes from Real Life for the Young (Sherwood), 165
Scholar, The, 389
Scholar's Friend, The, 384
Scholar's Gazette, 368
Scholar's Own, 391
Scholar's Penny Gazette, The, 370
School and Home, 375
School at Scawdale, The (Brazil), 283
School at the Turrets, The (Brazil), 283
Schoolboy Johnson (Tunis), 357
Schoolboy Lyrics (Kipling), 234
"Schoolboy's Apprentice, The" (Lucas), 253
Schoolboy's Journal, The, 387
School by the Sea, The (Brazil), 283
Schoolday Magazine, The, 371
Schoolday Magazine, for All Homes and Schools, 214, 374
Schooldays of Fred Harley, or Rivals for All Honors (Stratemeyer), 236
Schoolday Visitor Magazine, 373
schoole of nuture for children or the duty of children . . ., The (C.W.), 73
Schoolfellow, 370
School for Cats, The (Averill), 337
Schoolgirl, 394
Schoolgirl Kitty (Brazil), 283
Schoolgirl's Weekly, 394
Schoolhouse in the Woods (Caudill), 358
Schoolhouse Mystery (Warner), 311
School in the Forest, The (Brazil), 284
School in the South (Brazil), 283
Schoolmate, 371
School of Authors, The, 390
School of Good Manners . . ., The (Moody), 108
School of Virtue and Book of Good Nuture, The (Seager), 66
School on the Cliff, The (Brazil), 283
School on the Loch, The (Brazil), 284
School on the Moor, The (Brazil), 283
Schoolroom in the Parlor (Caudill), 358
School's Honour, The (Avery), 234
School Weekly, 377
Schooner Mary Ann, The (Abbott), 174
Science Can Be Fun (Leaf), 337
Science for the Young series: Heat, Light, Water and Land Force (Abbott), 174
Scorpion, A Good Bad Horse (James), 312
Scotch Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Scouring of the White Horse, The (Brown), 190
Scouting, 393
Scouts of Stonewall, The (Altsheler), 288
Scouts of the Valley, The (Altsheler), 288
Scrambled Eggs Super! (Seuss), 339
Sea and Shore; or, The Tramps of a Traveller (Optic), 187
Seabird (Holling), 353
Sea Cook (Stevenson), 226
Sea Fairies, The (Baum), 276
"Seafarer, The," 16
"Seahawk" (Bruce), 291
Sea Is All Around, The (Enright), 342
Sea Lions; or, The Lost Sealers, The (Cooper), 167
Sea of Adventure, The (Blyton), 306
Search for a Secret, A (Henty), 208
Search for Christina, The (Lattimore), 322
Seashore, The (Abbott), 174
Seashore Book, The (Smith), 290
Seashore Noisy Book, The (Brown), 344
Seaside Family (Blyton), 306
Seaside Stories (Sherwood), 165
Sea Snake, The (Meader), 318
Sea Star, Orphan of Chincoteague (Henry), 363
Sea-Wolf, The (London), 281
Sebastian Bach, the Boy from Thuringia (Wheeler and Deucher), 347
Sebastian the Lazy Bones (Hoffman), 180
Second Book of Naughty Children, A (Blyton), 305
Second Form at St. Clare's, The (Blyton), 304
second sett of catechisms and prayers, The (Watts), 108
Second Shift (Crawford), 341
Secret at Lone Tree Cottage (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret at the Gatehouse (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret at the Hermitage (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret Brother, The (Crawford), 341

Secret Cargo (Pease), 313
Secret Fiord, The (Trease), 355
Secret Garden, The (Burnett), 227, 285
Secret in the Old Attic (Stratemeyer), 246
Secret in the Old Well (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret Island, The (Blyton), 303
Secret Journey of the Silver Reindeer (Kingman), 359
Secret Mountain (Blyton), 304
Secret of Cliff Castle (Blyton), 304
Secret of Coffin Island (Ellis), 193
Secret of Killimooin (Blyton), 304
Secret of Lost Lake (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of Mirror Bay, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Secret of Moon Castle, The (Blyton), 308
Secret of Red Gate Farm (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of Shadow Ranch (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of Silver Peak (Schmidt), 330
Secret of Skull Mountain, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Secret of Spiggy Holes, The (Blyton), 304
Secret of the Andes, The (Clark), 352
Secret of the Border Castle (Brazil), 284
Secret of the Circle (Lide and Johnson), 317
Secret of the Forgotten City (Stratemeyer), 246
Secret of the Golden Pavilion (Stratemeyer), 246
Secret of the Jade Ring (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of the Kashmir Shawl, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Secret of the Minstrel's Guitar, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of the Old Clock (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of the Old Mill (Blyton), 306
Secret of the Red Scarf, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of the Sand Hills (Barnes), 343
Secret of the Silver Dolphin (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of the Silver Peak, The (Schmidt), 330
Secret of the Swiss Chalet (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of the Windmill (Stratemeyer), 245
Secret of the Wooden Lady (Stratemeyer), 246
Secret Panel, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Secret Place, The (Aldis), 311
Secret Seven Fireworks (Blyton), 309
Secret Seven Mystery (Blyton), 309
Secret Seven on the Trail (Blyton), 307
Secret Seven Win Through (Blyton), 308
Secret Water (Ransome), 319
Seeds of Greediness, The (Cameron), 172
Seek and Find; or, The Adventures of a Smart Boy (Optic), 187
Seeking His Fortune (Alger), 197
"See-saw Margery Daw," 125
See the Circus (Rey), 354
Seizer of Eagles (Schultz), 296
Select Fables (Bewick), 122
Secret River, The (Rawlings), 343
Secret Seven, The (Blyton), 306
Secret Seven Adventure, The (Blyton), 306
Select Fables of Aesop, and Other Fabulists (Dodsley), 119
Selections from Popular Tales from the Norse (Dasent), 191
"Selfish Giant, The" (Wilde), 225
Self-Willed Prince, The (Paget), 178
Selling Lucky (Abbott), 174
Senior Scholastic, 378
Sensible Kate (Gates), 348
Sequil, or Things Which Ain't Finished in the First (Schute), 280
Serafina's Lucky Find (de Brunhoff), 328
Serafina the Giraffe (de Brunhoff), 328
Seth Jones . . . (Ellis), 191
Settler and the Savage . . ., The (Ballantyne), 189
Settlers at Home, The (Martineau), 178
Settlers in Canada, The (Marryat), 176
Seven Beaver Skins (Berry), 328
Seven Crowns, The (Lattimore), 322
Seven Fold Trouble (Pansy), 212
Seven Kings of England (Trease), 355
Seven Little People and their Friends (Scudder), 216
Seven Little Sisters Who Live on the Round Ball That Floats in the Air, The (Andrews), 195
Seven O'Clock Tales (Blyton), 304
Seven Queens, The (Trease), 355
Seven Simeons (Artzybasheff), 327
Seven Sovereign Queens (Trease), 355
Seven Stages (Trease), 355
Seven Stories about a Cat Named Sneakers (Brown), 345
Seventeen (Tarkington), 297
Seventeenth Summer (Daly), 356
7 to 7 (Aldis), 311
"*Sewing Susie*" (Singmaster), 331
Shades of the Wilderness, The (Altsheler), 288
Shadow in the Pines (Meader), 318
Shadow of the North, The (Altsheler), 288
Shadow on the Door, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Shadow Over Wide Ruin (Means), 342
Shadow Over Winding Ranch (Schmidt), 330
Shadow the Sheep Dog (Blyton), 304
Shadows (Bennett), 190
Shaggy Man of Oz, The (Neill), 277
Shamrock and Thistle; or, Young America in Ireland and Scotland (Optic), 187
Shannon (Morrow), 318
Shanty Ann (Moon), 312
Shanty the Blacksmith (Sherwood), 164
Shark Hole (Burglon), 323
Shasta of the Wolves (Baker), 300
Shataki and I (Schultz), 296
Shawl, The (Sherwood), 165

Shawl Scraps (Alcott), 206
She (Haggard), 226
Sheaf of Stories, A (Coolidge), 214
She and Allan (Haggard), 226
Sheila of Big Wreck Cove (Stratemeyer), 240
Shelia's Mystery (Molesworth), 220
Shenandoah (Adams), 320
Shen of the Sea (Chrisman), 311
Shepard's Nosegay, The (Fillmore), 300
Shepherd of Salisbury Plain (More), 128
Shepherd of the Pyrenees, The (Sherwood), 165
Sherlock Holmes (Doyle), 232
She Shall Have Music (Barne), 343
SHHhhhh . . .Bang: A Whispering Book (Brown), 345
Shifting for Himself (Alger), 197
Shifting Winds . . . (Ballantyne), 189
"Shilling shockers," 191
Ship Dwellers, The (Paine), 254
Ship of Adventure, The (Blyton), 306
Shipping Village (Lenski), 364
Ships and How They Sailed the Seven Seas (Van Loon), 301
Shipwreck . . ., The (Pilkington), 161
Shipwreck (Pease), 313
Shod with Silence . . . (Ellis), 193
Shoemaker's Apron, The (Fillmore), 300
Shoes of the Wind (Conkling), 300
Shoo-Fly Girl (Lenski), 365
Short Bow's Big Medicine (Schultz), 296
Short Conversations . . . (Kilner), 126
Shorte Dictionaire for Yonge Begynners, A (Withals), 65
Shorthand Tom, or The Exploits of a Bright Boy (Stratemeyer), 237
Short Poems for Young Children (Turner), 163
Show in the City (Hader), 322
Shrewsbury (Weyman), 234
Shrieks At Midnight (Brewton), 338
Shuttered Windows (Means), 342
Sibby Botherbox (Hunt), 357
Side by Side [and] Lenora Claribel (Pansy), 211
Sidney Martin's Christmas (Pansy), 211
Sierra Gold Mystery (Stratemeyer), 245
Sights and Insights (Whitney), 196
Signing the Contract (Finley), 205
Sign of Four, The (Doyle), 232
Sign of the Twisted Candles (Stratemeyer), 245
Signor Topsy Turvey's Wonderful Magic Lantern . . . (Taylor), 161
Signposts of Adventure (Schultz), 296
Silas Marner (Eliot), 190
Silence Over Dunkerque (Tunis), 357
Silhouettes and Songs Illustrative of the Months (Hale), 202
Silken Secret, The (Trease), 355
Silver and Gold (Blyton), 303
Silver Crown, The (Richards), 325
Silver Curlew: A Play, The (Farjeon), 321
Silver Fleece, The (Means), 343
Silver Guard (Trease), 355
Silver Lake . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Silver Llama, The (Malkus), 318
Silver Medal, The (Trowbridge), 200
Silver Pencil, The (Dalgleish), 360
Silver Penny . . ., The, 162
Silver Pitchers (Alcott), 206
Silver Princess in Oz, The (Thompson), 277
Silver Sand and Snow (Farjeon), 321
Silver Wolf, 394
Simba (White), 303
Simple Speaks His Mind (Hughes), 323
Simple Truths (Elliott), 168
"Sinbad the Sailor," 107
Sing a Song of Seasons (Brewton), 338
Sing a Song of Seasons (Carpenter), 338
"Sing a Song of Sixpence," 112
Sing a Song of Sixpence (Crane), 200
Sing a Song of Sixpence (Caldecott),218
Sing For Your Supper (Farjeon), 321
Singing Among Strangers (Hunt), 357
Singing Games for Children (Farjeon),320
Singing Sands (Moon), 312
Singing Sioux Cowboy Reader (Clark), 352
Singing Tree, The (Seredy), 340
Singing Wood, The (Means), 342
Sing Mother Goose (Wheeler), 347
Sing Song (Rossetti), 196
Sinister Signpost, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Sink or Swim (Alger), 197
Sinopah, the Indian Boy (Schultz), 295
Sir Hornbook (Peacock), 176
Sir Ludar (Reed), 228
Sir Nigel (Doyle), 233
Sir Charles Grandison (Richardson), 111
Sir Wilfred Grenfell (Fox), 359
Sister Anne (Potter), 279
Sisters and the Golden Locks (Summerly), 176
Sister's Bye-Hours, A (Ingelow), 207
Sister's Friend, The (Cameron), 171
Sister Susy (May), 200
Six Bad Boys (Blyton), 307
Six by Two (de Morgan and Dixon), 217
Six Cousins Again (Blyton), 306
Six Cousins at Mistletoe Farm (Blyton), 306
Six Cushions, The (Yonge), 185
Sixfingered Glove Mystery (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Aunt Jo's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Captain Ben's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Cousin Tom's (Stratemeyer), 245

Six Little Bunkers at Cowboy Jack's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Farmer Joel's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Grandma Bell's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Grandpa Ford's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Happy Jim's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Indian John's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Lighthouse Nell's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Mammy June's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Miller Ned's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Skipper Bob's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Bunkers at Uncle Fred's (Stratemeyer), 245
Six Little Ducklings (Pyle), 278
Six Little Girls (Pansy), 211
Six Months at the Cape . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Six O'Clock in the Evening (Pansy), 212
Six O'Clock Tales (Blyton), 304
Six of One By Half Dozen of the Other (Hale), 202
Sixpennyworth of Wit . . ., 121
Six to Sixteen (Ewing), 215
69th Grandchild, The (Hunt), 357
Sixty Two (De Morgan), 217
Six Who Were Left in a Shoe, The (Colum), 297
Sketch Book, The (Crayon), 166
Sketches and Scraps (Richards), 325
Sketches of Little Boys . . . (Fenn), 124
Sketches of Little Girls . . . (Fenn), 124
Sketches of Natural History (Howitt), 180
Skimmer of The Seas, The (Cooper), 167
Skin Horse, The (Williams), 301
Skinny Gets Fat (Hogan and Vorst), 333
Skippack School (de Angeli), 336
Skipper Riley, the Terrier Sea Dog (Robinson), 339
Skipping Along Alone (Welles), 323
Skippy's Family (Meader), 318
Skittle-Skattle Monkey, The (Lathrop), 324
Skookum (Evans), 333
Skull Head the Terrible (Schultz), 296
Skunny Wundy and Other Indian Tales (Parker), 313
Sky Island; being the Further Exciting Adventures of Trot and Cap'n Bill . . . (Baum), 276
Skyrocket, The (Hader), 322
Slant Book, The (Newell), 286
Slap-Bang Boys, The (Brazil), 283
Slappy Hooper (Bontemps and Conroy), 338
Slateandpencilvania . . . (Crane), 201
Slave Girls (Burglon), 323
Slave's Friend, The, 369
"Sleeping Beauty, The," 110
Sleeping Beauty, The (Dulac), 297
Sleeping Beauty, The (Summerly), 176
Sleeping Beauty in the Wood, The (Crane), 200
Sleeping Giant, The (Estes), 352
Slim Butte Raccoon, The (Clark), 351
Slovenly Peter; or, Cheerful Stories and Funny Pictures . . . (Hoffman), 180
Slow and Sure (Alger), 197
Slowcoach, The (Lucas), 254
Smallest Boy in the Class, The (Beim), 362
Small-Pox Dave (Ellis), 194
Smashers, The (Anderson), 335
Smeller Martin (Lawson), 349
Smith of Wooton Major (Tolkien), 341
Smiths and Rusty, The (Dalgleish), 360
Smoke Jumper (Allee), 320
Smoky, the Cow Horse (James), 312
Smudge (Newberry), 350
Smuggler Ben (Blyton), 304
Smuggler Term at St. Clare's (Blyton), 304
Snagged and Sunk; or, the Adventures of a Canvas Canoe (Castlemon), 199
Snail Who Ran, The (Lathrop), 324
Snake Tree, The (Rounds), 354
Snap. A Legend of a Lone Mountain (Phillipps-Wolley), 235
Snapdragon and Old Father Christmas (Ewing), 215
Snared Nightingale (Trease), 355
Snarleyyow; or, the Dog's Friend (Marryat), 176
Sneetches and Other Stories, The (Seuss), 340
Sniff (Tippett), 314
Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Big Farm (Lindman), 324
Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Big Surprise (Lindman), 324
Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Buttered Bread (Lindman), 324
Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Gingerbread (Lindman), 324
Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Magic Horse (Lindman), 324
Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Red Shoes (Lindman), 324
Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Reindeer (Lindman), 324
Snipp, Snapp, Snurr and the Yellow Sled (Lindman), 324
Snippy and Snappy (Gág), 314
Snow Baby, The (Peary), 279
Snowball the Pony (Blyton), 308
Snowbound Mystery (Warner), 311

Snowbound with Betsy (Haywood), 347
Snow Dog (Kjelgaard), 364
Snow Drop, The, 180, 383
Snow Drop Story Book, The (Blyton), 307
Snowed Up (Castlemon), 198
Snowflakes and Sunbeams (Ballantyne), 189
Snow on Blueberry Mountain (Meader), 318
Snow-White (de la Mare), 280
Snow White and The Seven Dwarfs (Gág), 314
Snow-White, or The House in the Wood (Richards), 325
Snug Harbor; or, The Champlain Mechanics (Optic), 188
Social Tales for the Young (Sherwood), 165
Sod House, The (Coatsworth), 317
Sojo, The Story of Little Lazybones (Berry), 327
Solario the Tailor (Bowen), 300
Soldier and Death, The (Ransome), 319
Soldier Boy; or, Tom Somers in the Army, The (Optic), 187
Soldier Doctor: The Story of Will Gorgas (Judson), 348
Soldier of Manhattan, A (Altsheler), 287
Soldier's Daughter and Other Stories, A (Henty), 210
Solita (Moon), 312
So Long Ago (Boyd), 290
Somebody's Else's Nut Tree (Krauss), 364
Some British Ballads (Rackham), 295
Some Builders (Le Feuvre), 235
Some Say [and] Neighbors in Cyprus (Richards), 325
Some Helps for the Indians. Showing them How to improve their natural Reason (Pierson), 74
Some of Aesop's Fables (Caldecott), 223
Something Different (Evans), 333
Something Old, Something New: Stories of People Who Are America (Canfield), 298
Something To Do (Jamison), 230
Some Young Heroines (Pansy), 211
Song in the Meadow (Roberts), 319
Song of Hiawatha, The (Longfellow), 186
Song of Robin Hood (Burton), 356
Song of the Cardinal, The (Porter), 287
"The Song of the Shirt" (Hood), 210
Songs America Sings, The (Van Loon and Castagnetta), 301
Songs and Stories for Mother's Darling (Howitt), 181
Songs for the Nursery, 169
Songs of Childhood (Field), 250
Songs of Childhood (de la Mare), 280
Songs of Experience (Blake), 128
Songs of Father Goose . . ., The (Baum), 276
Songs of Gladness (Blyton), 303
Songs of History (Butterworth), 220
Songs of Innocence (Blake), 128
Songs of Mr. Small (Lenski), 365
Songs of the City (Lenski), 365
Songs We Sing, The (Van Loon and Castagnetta), 301
Sonnets from the Portuguese (Browning), 223
Son of Billabong (Bruce), 291
Son of Tarzan, The (Burroughs), 284
Son of the Black Stallion (Farley), 353
Son of the Navahos, A (Schultz), 296
Son of the Sun, The (London), 281
Son of the Whiteman, The (Best), 316
Son of the Wolf, The (London), 281
Sophia (Weyman), 234
Sophie Sutherland (London), 281
Sorrowful Ending of Noodldoo, The (Bennett), 190
Sorrowful Sam (More), 129
Southern Boys' and Girls' Monthly, 371
South of Cape Horn (Speery), 351
South Sea Tales (London), 281
So Wild the Heart (Trease), 355
Sowing, The (Hough), 286
Sowing and Reaping (Howitt), 181
Sowing Seeds in Danny (McClung), 286
Spanish Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Spare Hours, 372
Sparkles for Bright Eyes (Alcott), 206
Sparkplug of the Hornets (Meader), 318
Sparky (Gramatky), 346
Spartan, The (Snedeker), 291
Spartan Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Speaking Likenesses (Rossetti), 196
Speedy in Oz (Thompson), 277
Spelling Dictionary, A, 113
Spice and the Devil's Cave (Hewes), 336
Spice Ho! (Hewes), 336
Spider Sapphire Mystery, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Spiderweb for Two (Enright), 342
Spinach Boy (Lenski), 365
Spindle Imp, The (Malkus), 318
Spinnning-Wheel Stories (Alcott), 206
Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes . . . (Cotton), 71, 106
Splasher (Gall and Crew), 323
Splendid Shilling, The (Jones), 337
Spoons in a Wheery and Other Stories (Hale), 202
Sport for the Fun of It (Tunis), 357
Sportsman's Club Afloat, The (Castlemon), 198
Sportsman's Club Among the Trappers (Castlemon), 198
Sportsman's Club in the Saddle (Castlemon), 198
Spotted Day (Ellis), 194
Spotty (Rey), 354
Spring Cleaning, The (Burnett), 227

Spring Is Here (Lenski), 365
Spring Snow (Duvoisin), 328
Springtide, 390
Spun from Fact (Pansy), 211
Spunky (Hader), 321
Spy: A Tale of the Neutral Ground, The (Cooper), 167
Spy of Yorktown, The (Stoddard), 232
Square Book of Animals, The (Nicholson), 254
Squibs of California (Cox), 228
Squiggles, or The Little Red Cape (Aldis), 311
Squire, The (Richards), 326
Squirrel's Inn, The (Stockton), 212
Squirrely of Willow Hill (Hader), 322
Stained Gold (Schultz), 296
Stalky & Co. (Kipling), 234
Stand and Wait and Other Tales (Hale), 202
Standard-Bearer: An Illustrated Magazine for the Young, The, 371
Stand By the Union (Optic), 188
Standing the Test (Oxley), 256
Stan Lynn; A Boy's Adventures in China (Fenn), 204
Stans Puer Ad Mensam, 35
Star Bright: A Sequel to "Captain January" (Richards), 326
Starbuck Valley Winter (Haig-Brown), 331
Star Monthly, 376
Star of Gettysburg, The (Altsheler), 288
Star of India, The (Ellis), 192
Starry Flag; or, The Young Fisherman of Cape Ann (Optic), 187
Starry Floor, The (Farjeon), 321
Stars: A Slumber Story, The (Field), 250
Start in Life, A (Trowbridge), 199
Star Spangled Banner (d'Aulaire), 346
Stars Tonight (Teasdale), 319
Start To Steer By (Untermeyer), 334
Starvecrow Farm (Weyman), 234
Steadfast Gabriel, The (Howitt), 181
Steadfast Princess: A Play, The (Meigs), 330
Steel Horse; or, The Rambles of a Bicycle, The (Castlemon), 199
Steeple Trap, The (Abbott), 173
Stem to Stern; or, Building the Boat (Optic), 187
Stephen Foster and His Little Dog Tray (Wheeler and Deucher), 347
Stephen Mitchell's Journey (Pansy), 212
Stephen Vincent Benét on Writing (Benét), 327
Steppin and Family (Newell), 357
Sticks Across the Chimney (Burglon), 323
Still William (Crompton), 302
Stokesley Secret, The ((Yonge), 185
Stolen Bacillus, The (Wells), 250
Stolen Pony (Rounds), 354
Stolen Treasure (Pyle), 225
Stolen White Elephant, The (Twain), 217
Stone Axe of Burkamukk, The (Bruce), 291
Stone Knife Boy, The (Malkus), 318
Stone Victory and Other Tales, The (Colum), 297
Stop, Look and Listen (Hader), 322
Stop Tim! (McNeer), 361
Store Boy, The (Alger), 197
Storehouse of Stories, A (Yonge), 186
Storia di un Burattino (Collodi), 232
Stories About Captain John Smith of Virginia (Parley), 169
Stories About Henry (Tippett), 314
Stories About New York (Parley), 171
Stories and Pictures from the Life of Jesus (Pansy), 211
Stories and Romances (Scudder), 216
Stories Around the Year (Burgess), 290
Stories in Prose and Verse (Pyle), 278
Stories in Rhyme (Howitt), 181
Stories for Any Day (Bailey), 362
Stories for Children (Lamb), 285
Stories for Children Under Seven (Mitchell), 301
Stories for Every Day (Bailey), 362
Stories for My Children (Knatchbull-Hugesson), 207
Stories for Sunday Telling (Bailey), 362
Stories for the Little Child, 379
Stories for Young People (More), 129
Stories from Hans Christian Andersen (Dulac), 297
Stories from Many Lands, 377
Stories from My Attic (Scudder), 216
Stories in Prose (Baum), 278
Stories in Rhyme (Howitt), 181
Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children, The (Andrews), 195
Stories of Adventure As Told by Adventurers (Hale), 202
Stories of Discovery As Told by Discovers (Hale), 202
Stories of History (Henty), 209
Stories of Inventions Told by Inventors (Hale), 202
Stories of My Home Folks (Stephens), 215
Stories of Pennsylvania (Singmaster), 331
Stories of Peril and Adventure (Henty), 209
Stories of Swiss Children (Spyri), 226
Stories of the Gorilla Country (Du Chaillu), 207
Stories Polly Pepper Told . . ., The (Sidney), 222
Stories that Little Breeches Told . . ., The (Bennett), 190
Stories Told for a Purpose (Pansy), 212
Stories Told to Rollo's Cousin Lucy (Abbott), 173
Stories to Read at Christmas (Singmaster), 331
Storm Canvas (Speery), 351

Storm Mountain (Ellis), 192
Storm on the Island (Lattimore), 322
Stormy, Misty's Foal (Henry), 364
Story About Ping, The (Flack), 329
Story Book (Howitt), 181
Story Book of Wonders, The (Sherwood), 166
Story Girl, The (Mongomery), 286
Story Hour, The (Wiggin), 282
Story of a Bad Boy, The (Aldrich), 208
Story of American History (Abbott), 173
Story of Ancient History (Abbott), 173
Story of a Bold Tin Soldier (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a Calico Clown, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a Candy Rabbit, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a China Cat, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a Fierce Bad Rabbit, The (Potter), 279
Story of a Kind Little Boy, The (Cameron), 171
Story of a Lamb on Wheels, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a Money on a Stick, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a Needle, The (A.L.O.E.), 191
Story of an Enthusiast, The (Jamison), 230
Story of an Eskimo Dog, The (Saunders), 236
Story of a Nodding Donkey, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of Antony Grace, The (Fenn), 204
Story of a Plush Bear, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of Appleby Capple, The (Parrish), 318
Story of a Puppet, The (Collodi), 232
Story of a Sawdust Doll, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a Short Life, The (Ewing), 215
Story of a Stuffed Elephant, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a White Rocking Horse, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a Woolly Dog, The (Stratemeyer), 244
Story of a Year, The (Molesworth), 220
Story of Babar, The (de Brunhoff), 328
Story of Beowulf, The (Riggs), 330
Story of California, The (McNeer), 361
Story of Christina, The (Newell), 357
Story of Columbus, The (Trowbridge), 199
Story of Cookery, The (Lamprey), 329
Story of Dago, The (Johnston), 251
Story of Dr. Dolittle, The (Lofting), 302
Story of Eleanor Roosevelt, The (Eaton), 342
Story of English History, The (Abbott), 173
Story of Ferdinand, The (Leaf), 337, 349
Story of Florida, The (McNeer), 361
Story of France, The (Doorly), 341
Story of Francis Cludde, The (Weyman), 234
Story of Geographical Discovery, The (Jacobs), 173, 230
Story of George Gershwin, The (Ewen), 358
Story of George Washington Carver, The (Bontemps), 338
Story of Good Queen Bess, The (Malkus), 318
Story of Gravelys, The (Saunders), 236
Story of Irving Berlin, The (Ewen), 358
Story of Jack and the Giants, The (Doyle), 176
Story of Jack Ballister's Fortunes, The (Pyle), 225
Story of Jerome Kern, The (Ewen), 358
Story of Joan of Arc, The (Lang), 229
Story of King Arthur and His Knights, The (Pyle), 225
Story of Lee Ling, The (Lattimore), 322
Story of Light, The (Eaton), 342
Story of Little Black Bobtail, The (Bannerman), 255
Story of Little Black Mingo, The (Bannerman), 251
Story of Little Black Quibba, The (Bannerman), 255
Story of Little Cristal, The (Howitt), 181
Story of Louis Pasteur, The (Malkus), 318
Story of Mankind, The (Van Loon), 301
Story of Marco, The (Porter), 295
Story of Miss Moppet, The (Potter), 279
Story of Mrs. Tubs, The (Lofting), 302
Story of Noah's Ark, The (Smith), 290
Story of Pancho and the Bull With the Crooked Tail, The (Hader), 322
Story of Patsy, The (Wiggins), 282
Story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith, The (Smith), 290
Story of Red Feather . . . (Ellis), 194
Story of Rico, The (Spyri), 225
Story of Roland, The (Baldwin), 222
Story of Siegfried, The (Baldwin), 222
Story of Su-Su, The (Evans), 333
Story of the Amulet, The (Nesbit), 256
Story of the Bible, The (Van Loon), 301
Story of the Cowboys, The (Hough), 286
Story of the Cruel Giant Barbarico, The (Fielding), 114
Story of the Golden Age, The (Baldwin), 222
Story of the Golden Fleece, The (Lang), 229
Story of the Great Plains, The (McNeer), 361
Story of the Hymns, The (Butterworth), 220
Story of the Indians, The (Grinnell), 296
Story of the Little Drummer Boy (Goodrich), 170
Story of the Lost Fairy Book, The (Burnett), 190
Story of the Negro, The (Bontemps), 338
Story of the Pacific, The (Van Loon), 301
Story of the Rock, The (Ballantyne), 189
Story of the Southern Highlands, The (McNeer), 361
Story of the Southwest, The (McNeer), 361
Story of the Teasing Monkey, The (Bannerman), 255
Story of the Three Bears, The (Brooke), 281
Story of the Three Bears, The (Hader), 321

Story of the Three Bears, The (Mure), 172
"Story of the Three Bears, The" (Southey), 172
"Story of the Three Little Pigs, The," 163
Story of the Three Pigs, The (Brooke), 281
Story of the Trapper. One of Peter Parley's Evening Tales, The (Parley), 170
Story of the Treasure Seekers, The (Nesbit), 255
Story of the Whistle, The (Franklin), 123
Story of Toby, The (Melville), 182
Story of Transportation (Eaton), 342
Story of Waitstill Baxter, The (Wiggin), 282
Story of Weaving, The (Lamprey), 329
Story Parade, 379
Story Party at Green Hedges, A (Blyton), 306
Story Pearls (Yonge), 186
Storyteller's Pack, The (Stockton), 213
Story-teller. Tales True and Otherwise for Children of All Ages 3-70, 377
Story World, 373
Strait Gate, The (Abbott), 173
Strait Gate and the Broad Way, The (More), 129
Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, The (Stevenson), 226
Strange Echo, The (Stratemeyer), 245
Strange Craft and Its Wonderful Voyage, A (Ellis), 193
Stranger on Big Hickory (Meader), 318
Strange Sights Abroad; or, A Voyage in European Waters (Optic), 188
Strange Story Book, The (Alleyne), 229
Strange Umbrella, The (Blyton), 306
Strange Year, The (White), 230
Strawberry Girl (Lenski), 364
Stremlined Pig, The (Brown), 344
Street of Little Shops, A (Williams), 302
Strength of the Strong, The (London), 281
Strings to Adventure (Berry), 327
Strive and Thrive (Howitt), 181
Strive and Succeed (Alger), 197
Strong and Steady (Alger), 197
Strong Wings (Robinson), 339
Struggle for a Fortune, A (Castlemon), 199
Struggle for Honor, or The World Against Her, A (Stratemeyer), 249
Struggling Upward (Alger), 198
Struwwelpeter, 180
Student, 370
Student and Schoolmate, 186, 371
Students' Digest, 395
Studies for Stories (Ingelow), 207
Studio, The (Abbott), 173
Study in Scarlet, A (Doyle), 232
Stuff and Nonsense (de la Mare), 180
Stuffed Parrot, The (Fillmore), 300
Stupid Sally, the Poor-House Girl (Finley), 204
Sturdy and Strong: or, How George Andrews Made His Way (Henty), 209
Stuyvesant (Abbott), 173
Substitute, The (Camp), 285
Success Against Odds (Stoddard), 231
Such a Kind World (Hunt), 357
Such Divinity (Trease), 355
Sue Barton, Neighborhood Nurse (Boylston), 335
Sue Barton, Rural Nurse (Boylston) 335
Sue Barton, Senior Nurse (Boylston), 335
Sue Barton, Staff Nurse (Boylston), 335
Sue Barton, Student Nurse (Boylston), 335
Sue Barton, Superintendent of Nurses (Boylston), 335
Sue Barton, Visiting Nurse (Boylston), 335
Sugar-Loaf Mountain (Baum), 277
Sugarplum House (Lenski), 365
Suite du IV^e livre, d'Odyssée, ou les aventures de Télémaque (Fenélon), 107
Summer Day with Ted and Nina, A (de Angeli), 336
Summer Green (Coatsworth), 317
Summer in a Canyon, A (Wiggin), 282
Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, A (Whitney), 197
Summer Is for Growing (Clark), 352
Summer Noisy Book, The (Brown), 345
Summer Time (Judson), 348
Sunbeam, The (1858-1861), 385
Sunbeam (1875-1930), 374
Sunbeam, 391
Sunbeams . . . (Peck), 224
Sunbeams' Little Folks, 376
Sunchildren's Budget, The, 392
Sun Climbs Slowly, The (Adams), 320
Sunday at Home, 205, 384
Sunday Chat for Boys and Girls (Pansy), 212
Sunday Fairy, The, 394
Sunday Hours for Boys and Girls, 392
Sunday Letter by Catherine Sinclair, A (Sinclair), 175
Sunday Reading, 386
Sunday Reading for the Young, 387
Sunday Scholar's Companion, 384
Sunday Scholar's Magazine and Juvenile Miscellany, 382
Sunday Scholars' Magazine, or Monthly Reward, 368
Sunday Scholars' Mirror, 370
Sunday School Advocate, 369
Sunday School Friend, 378
Sunday School Hive, 389
Sunday School Visitor, 371
Sun Down Songs (Richards), 325
Sunflower, The (Elliott), 168
Sun God's Children, The (Schultz and Donaldson), 296
Sunhelmet Sue (Berry), 327

Sunlight on Hopi Mesas (Means), 343
Sunny Hour, The, 376
Sunny Hours for Children, 391
Sunny Shores; or, Young America in Italy (Optic), 188
Sunny South, 374
Sunny Story Book (Blyton), 305
Sun of Quebec, The (Altsheler), 289
Sun of Saratoga, The (Altsheler), 387
Sunrise, The (1887), 390
Sunrise (1931-1935), 379
Sunrise, A Magazine for Young Folks, The, 374
Sun's Diary, The (Coatsworth), 317
Sunshine (Bemelmans), 344
Sunshine for Youth, 375
Sunshine Story Book, 395
Sun Up (James), 312
Sun Woman (Schultz), 296
Surprise for Araminta, A (Evans), 333
Surprise For Davy (Lenski), 365
Surprise for Mother (Lenski), 365
Surprise Island (Warner), 311
Surprise Stories (Bailey), 362
Surprising Adventures of the Magical Monarch of Mo and His People (Baum), 276
Surprising Caravan (Blyton), 305
Susan Beware (Hunt), 357
Susan Cornish (Caudill), 358
Susanna and Sue (Wiggin), 282
Susanna and Tristan (Allee), 320
Susannah (Sherwood), 165
Susannah, a Little Girl with the Mounties (Denison), 336
Susie Mariar (Lenski), 365
Sussex Alphabet (Farjeon), 321
Swallowdale (Ransome), 319
Swallows and Amazons (Ransome), 319
Swamp Cat (Kjelgaard), 364
Swamp Life: An Almanac (Rounds), 354
Swan-White (de la Mare), 180
Sweet Girl Graduate, A (Meade), 233
Swift Rivers (Meigs), 330
Swimming Hole, The (Beim), 362
Swiss Family Robinson, The (Wyss), 166, 176
Swiss Stories for Children (Spyri), 225
Swiss Twins, The (Perkins), 291
Switch Off; or, The War of the Students (Optic), 187
Swordmaker's Son; A Story of the Year 30 A.D., The (Stoddard), 231
Sword of Antietam, The (Altsheler), 288
Sword of Roland Arnot, The (Hewes), 336
Sword of the Wilderness (Coatsworth), 317
Swords of Mars (Burroughs), 284
Swords of Steel (Singmaster), 330
Swords of the Vikings (Adams), 319
Swords on the Sea (Hewes), 336
Sybil Knox; or, Home Again (Hale), 202
Sybil Ludington's Ride (Berry), 328
Sylvie and Bruno (Caroll), 200
Sylvie and Bruno Concluded (Carroll), 200
Symposii Aenigmata, 14
Synthetic Men of Mars (Burroughs), 284

Tabitha Mary (Parton), 323
Tad . . . (Ellis), 192
Taffy and Melissa Molasses (Haywood), 347
Tag-Along Tooloo (Sayers), 354
Tailor and the Crow, The (Brooke), 281
Tailor of Gloucester, The (Potter), 281
Take Care of Number One; or, Good To Me Includes Good To Thee (Parley), 171
Take Heed of Loving Me (Gray), 356
Take Joy (Tudor), 362
Taken by the Enemy (Optic), 188
Tale of a Donkey, The (Angelo), 341
Tale of Benjamin Bunny, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Jemima Puddle-Duck, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Johnny Town-Mouse, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Little Noddy, The (Blyton), 307
Tale of Little Pig Robinson, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Mr. Jeremy Fisher, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Mr. Tod, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Mrs. Tiggy-winkle, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Mrs. Tittlemouse, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Peter Rabbit, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Pigling Bland, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Samuel Whiskers, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Squirrel Nutkin, The (Potter), 279
Tale of the Enchanted Bunnies (Sawyer), 337
Tale of the Faithful Dove, The (Potter), 279
Tale of the Flopsy Bunnies, The (Potter), 279
Tale of the Hermitage (Pilkington), 161
Tale of the Tales, The (Basile), 101
Tale of the Warrior Lord, The (Sherwood), 319
Tale of Timmy Tiptoes, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Tom Kitten, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Tom Tiddler, The (Farjeon), 320
Tale of Two Bad Mice, The (Potter), 279
Tale of Two Cities, The (Dickens), 177
Tale of Two Glimps (Bemelmans), 344
Tales About Toys (Blyton), 306
Tales After Supper (Blyton), 306
Tales Before Midnight (Benét), 327
Tales for Boys (Elliott), 168
Tales for Fifteen; or, Imagination and Heart (Cooper), 167
Tales for Girls (Elliott), 168
Tales for Youth, Thoughts on the Education of Daughters (Wollstonecraft), 127
Tales from a Finnish Tupa (Bowman and Bianco), 336
Tales from Chaucer (Farjeon), 320
Tales from Greek Mythology (Pyle), 278

Tales from Grimm (Gág), 314
Tales from Norse Mythology (Pyle), 278
Tales from Shakespeare (Lamb), 163, 229, 295
Tales from Silver Lands (Finger), 310
Tales from the Crescent Moon (McNeer), 361
Tales from the Fjeld (Asbjörnsen and Moe), 191
Tales from the Storyteller's House (Burgess), 289
Tales from the Travels of Baron Munchausen (Hale), 202
Tales Half Told (Blyton), 303
Tales in Prose (Howitt), 180
Tales in Verse (Howitt), 180
Tales of a Basque Grandmother (Carpenter), 338
Tales of a Chinese Grandmother (Carpenter), 338
Tales of Adventure . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Tales of a Fairy Court (Lang), 229
Tales of a Grandfather (Scott), 167
Tales of a Korean Grandmother (Carpenter), 339
Tales of an Empty Cabin (Grey Owl), 333
Tales of a Russian Grandmother (Carpenter), 338
Tales of a Swiss Grandmother (Carpenter), 338
Tales of Betsy-May (Blyton), 304
Tales of Daring and Danger (Henty), 209
Tales of Faraway Folk (Deutsch), 347
Tales of Folk and Fairies (Pyle), 278
Tales of Green Hedges, (Blyton), 305
Tales of Land and Sea (Parley), 171
Tales of Laughter (Wiggin), 282
Tales of My Landlord Series (Scott), 167
Tales of Orris (Ingelow), 207
Tales of Past Times (Robinson), 285
Tales of Peter Parley About Africa, The (Parley), 170
Tales of Peter Parley About America, The (Parley), 169
Tales of Peter Parley About Asia, The (Parley), 170
Tales of Peter Parley About Europe, The (Parley), 169
Tales of Pooh, The, The (Milne), 310
Tales of the Castle (Genlis), 126
Tales of the Fairys (d'Aulnoy), 105
Tales of the Genii (Ridley), 122
Tales of the Twins (Blyton), 306
Tales of the Village Children (Paget), 178
Tales of Toyland (Blyton), 304
Tales of Troy and Greece (Lang), 229
Tales of Two Bunnies (Pyle), 278
Tales of Wonder (Wiggins), 283
Tales of Wonder and Magic (Pyle), 278
Tales Out of School (Trease), 355
Tales the Totems Tell (Weatherby), 362
Tales Told Out of School (Ellis), 193
Talk About Indians (Fenn), 124
Talking Beasts, The (Wiggin), 283
Talking Bird; or, Dame Trudge and Her Parrot, The, 162
Talking Horse, The (Anstey), 222
Talking Leaves, The (Stoddard), 231
Talks to Young Adventurers, The (Brewton), 338
Tall Tales from the High Hills (Credle), 331
Tal of the Four Tribes (Best), 316
Tam (Ellis), 194
Tanar of Pellucidar (Burroughs), 284
Tangle-Coated Horse, The (Young), 316
Tangled Tale, A (Carroll), 200
Tangled Waters (Means), 342
Tangled Web, A (Montgomery), 286
Tangle Garden (Gray), 356
Tanglewood Tales . . . (Hawthorne), 185, 297
Tapestry Room, The (Molesworth), 219
Tar Baby . . ., The (Harris), 221
Tarrydiddle Town (Blyton), 303
Tartuk, an Arctic Boy (Flack), 329
Tarzan and the Ant Men (Buurroughs), 284
Tarzan and the City of Gold (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan and the Forbidden City (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan and "The Foreign Legion" (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan and the Golden Lion (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan and the Jewels of Opar (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan and the Leopard Men (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan and the Lion Men (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan and the Lost Empire (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan and the Tarzan Twins with Jad-Bal-Ja, the Golden Lion (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan at the Earth's Core (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan of the Apes (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan's Quest (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan's Revenge (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan the Invincible (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan the Magnificent (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan the Terrible (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan the Untamed (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan Triumphant (Burroughs), 284
Tarzan Twins, The (Burroughs), 284
Tatsinda (Enright), 342
Tattooed Man, The (Pease), 313
Taxis and Toadstools (Field), 315
Taxi That Hurried, The (Mitchell), 301
T-Bone, the Babysitter (Newberry), 350
Teacher's Helper, The (Pansy), 211
Teacher's Offering, The, 368
Teapots and Quails (Lear), 180
Teasing Monkey, The (Bannerman), 255
Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawanoes: A Tale of the War of 1812 (Ellis), 194
Ted and Nina Go to the Grocery Story (de Angeli), 336

Ted and Nina Have a Happy Rainy Day (de Angeli), 336
Ted and Nina Story Book, The (de Angeli), 336
Ted and Tony (Garis), 294
Teddy and the Mystery Cat (Garis), 293
Teddy and the Mystery Deer (Garis), 293
Teddy and the Mystery Dog (Garis), 293
Teddy and the Mystery Goat (Garis), 293
Teddy and the Mystery Monkey (Garis), 293
Teddy and the Mystery Parrot (Garis), 293
Teddy and the Mystery Pony (Garis), 293
Teddy and Towser: A Story of Early Days in California (Ellis), 195
Teddy Bear's Party (Blyton), 305
Teddy's Button (Le Feuvre), 235
Telegraph Boy, The (Alger), 197
Telegraph Messenger Boy . . ., The (Ellis), 193
Tell Me A Story (Molesworth), 219, 298
Tell-Tale, The (Traill), 175
Tell-Tale from Hill and Dale (Richards), 325
Tell-Tale Heart (Poe), 177
Temptations of a Great City, or The Love that Lived Through All (Stratemeyer), 249
Ten Apples up on Top (Seuss), 340
Ten Boys Who Lived in the Road from Long Ago Till Now (Andrews), 195
Tenement Tree, The (Seredy), 340
Ten Little Babies (Robinson), 285
Ten Minute Tales (Blyton), 303
Tennis Shoes (Streatfeild), 340
Ten Saints (Farjeon), 321
Tent Dwellers, The (Paine), 254
Ten Times One Is Ten; The Possible Reformation (Hale), 202
Ten Ton Cutter, The (Castlemon), 199
Teresita of the Valley (Means), 342
Terrible Nuisance, The (Bond), 313
Terrible Tomboy, A (Brazil), 283
Terror at Moaning Cliff (Garis), 294
Tested! (Le Feuvre), 235
Tester's Luck (Alger), 198
Testing of Janice Day, The (Stratemeyer), 246
Texan Scouts, The (Altsheler), 288
Texan Star, The (Altsheler), 288
Texan Triumph, The (Altsheler), 288
Texas Tomboy (Lenski), 365
Texas Matchmaker, A (Adams), 280
Thanksgiving Story, The (Dalgleish), 360
That Boy Bob . . . (Pansy), 211
That Girl Andy (Means), 343
That Girl of Pierre's (Davis), 346
That Lively Man, Ben Franklin (Eaton), 342
That Lively Peggy (Weyman), 234
That Stanley! (Cox), 228
That Stick (Yonge), 186
Thee, Hannah (de Angeli), 336
Their First Igloo on Baffin Island (Henry), 363
Their Own Apartment (Aldis), 311
Their Search for God (Fitch), 360
Their Vacation (Pansy), 212
Then There Were Five (Enright), 342
Then There Were Three (Farjeon), 321
Theodora (Pyle), 278
Theodore Roosevelt (Foster), 353
Theodore Roosevelt, Fighting Patriot (Judson), 349
Theras and His Town (Snedeker), 291
"There Was a Little Man," 112
"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe," 126
These Happy Golden Years (Wilder), 327
They Came from France (Judson), 348
They Came from Scotland (Judson), 348
They Came from Sweden (Judson), 348
They Had a Horse (Edmonds), 352
They Live in South America (Dalgleish), 360
They Put Out To Sea (Duvoisin), 328
They Were Strong and Good (Lawson), 349
Thidwick, the Big-Hearted Moose (Seuss), 339
Thief Island (Coatsworth), 317
Thimble Summer (Enright), 342
Things in Our Garden, The (Ransome), 319
Think Before You Act (Sherwood), 166
Third Class at Miss Kaye's (Brazil), 283
Third Man, The (Ellis), 194
Third Year at Mallory Towers, The (Blyton), 306
Thirteen Clocks, The (Thurber), 360
Thirteen O'Clock: Stories of Several Worlds (Benét), 327
35th of May, The (Kästner), *317*
$30,000 Bequest, and Other Stories, The (Twain), 217
This for That (Clark), 352
This is the Land (Barry), 328
This Is Your Century (Trease), 355
"This little pig went to market," 115
This Little Pig Went To Market (Crane), 200
This Thumbprint (Krauss), 364
Thistledown (Jamison), 230
This Way To Christmas (Sawyer), 337
This Year, Next Year (de la Mare), 180
Thomas Jefferson (Van Loon), 301
Thomas Jefferson, Champion of the People (Judson), 349
Thomas Mayhew's Indian Catechism, 72
Thorn in the Nest, The (Finley), 205
Thorn of Firetooth (Lide and Johnson), 317
Thorogood Family, The (Ballantyne), 189
Thornton Burgess Picture Book Story, A (Burgess), 290
Thoroughbreds (Anderson), 334
Those Dreadful Children (Blyton), 306
Those Smith Boys (Garis), 292
Thoughtless Seven, A (Le Feuvre), 235

Thoughts on a Hammock (Crane), 201
Thoughts on Education (Locke), 38
Thousand for Sicily, A (Trease), 355
Three Admirals, The (Kingston), 184
Three Arrows, The (Ellis), 194
Three Bears, The (Crane), 201
Three Boys and a Circus (Blyton), 304
Three Boys in the Wild North Land (Young), 254
Three Boys; or, The Chiefs of the Clan Mackhai (Fenn), 204
Three Cheers Secret Seven (Blyton), 309
Three Commanders, The (Kingston), 184
Three-Cornered Mystery (Stratemeyer), 245
Three Daring Trappers (Ellis), 194
Three from Greenaways, A Story of Children from England (Dalgleish), 360
Three Gay Tales from Grimm (Gág), 314
Three Gold Dollars, The (Abbott), 173
Three Golden Oranges (Boggs and Davis), 320, 335
Three Golliwogs, The (Blyton), 304
Three Homes . . ., The (Farrar), 191
Three Jovial Huntsmen (Caldecott), 218
Three Lieutenants, The (Kingston), 184
Three Little Animals (Brown), 345
Three Little Chinese Girls (Lattimore), 322
Three Little Kittens (Ballantyne), 189
Three Little Kittens (Pyle), 278
Three Little Trippertots (Garis), 292
Three Little Trippertots on Their Travels (Garis), 292
Three Margarets (Richards), 325
Three Midshipmen, The (Kingston), 184
Three Millions! or, The Way of the World (Optic), 188
Three Minute Stories (Richards), 326
Three Mulla-Mulgars, The (de la Mare), 180
Three Musketeers, The (Dumas), 178, 229
Three Mustangeers, The (James), 312
Three Naughty Children (Blyton), 306
Three People (Pansy), 211
Three Pines, The (Abbott), 174
Three Policemen, The (Du Bois), 348
Three Proverb Stories (Alcott), 206
Three Ran Away Together (Blyton), 306
Three Scouts, The (Trowbridge), 199
Three Sides of Agiochook (Kelly), 315
Three Sneezes, The (Duvoisin), 328
Three Sunsets and Other Poems (Carroll), 200
Three Terms at Uplands (Brazil), 284
Three Vassar Girls Abroad (Champney), 223
Three Vassar Girls At Home (Champney), 224
Three Vassar Girls in France (Champney), 224
Three Vassar Girls in Holland (Champney), 224
Three Vassar Girls in Russia (Champney), 224
Three Vassar Girls in South America (Champney), 224
Three Vassar Girls in Switzerland (Champney), 224
Three Vassar Girls in the Holy Land (Champney), 224
Three Vassar Girls in Tyrol (Champney), 224
Three Vassar Girls on the Rhine (Champney), 224
Three Weavers, The (Johnston), 251
"Three Wise Men of Gotham," 125
Three Young Ranchmen, or Daring Adventures in the Great West (Stratemeyer), 239
Through Apache Land (Ellis), 195
Through Fire and Storm (Henty), 210
Through Forest and Fire (Ellis), 192
Through Many Waters (Watson), 355
Through Russian Snows; A Story of Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow (Henty), 210
Through the Daylight; or, The Young Engineer of the Lake Shore Railroad (Optic) 187
Through the Fray: A Tale of the Luddite Riots (Henty), 209
Through Jungle and Wilderness (Ellis), 193
Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There (Carroll)
Through the Sikh War: A Tale of the Conquest of the Punjab (Henty), 209
Through Three Campaigns; A Story of Chitral, Tirah, and Ashantee (Henty), 210
Thunderbold House (Pease), 313
Thunder County (Speery), 351
Thundering Herd, The (Grey), 287
Thunderstorm, The (Sherwood), 165
Thuvia, Maid of Mars (Burroughs), 284
Thwarted; or, Ducks' Eggs in a Hen's Nest (Montgomery), 208
Thy Poor Brother (Sewell), 218
Thy Servant, A Dog (Kipling), 235
Tia Maria's Garden (Clark), 352
Tiddledywink Tales (Bangs), 232
Tiddledywink's Poetry Book, The (Bangs), 232
Tiger of Mysore; A Story of the War with Tippoo Saib, The (Henty), 210
Tik-Tok and the Nome King (Baum), 276
Tik-Tok of Oz (Baum), 276
Tilda Jane, An Orphan In Search of A Home (Saunders), 236
Tilda Jane's Orphans (Saunders), 236
Tilly-Tod (Gray), 356
Tim All Alone (Ardizonne), 335
Tim and Charlotte (Ardizonne), 335
Tim and Ginger (Ardizone), 335
Tim and Lucy Go To Sea (Ardizonne), 335
Timber Line (Malkus), 318
Timboo and Fanny (Abbott), 173
Timboo and Joliba (Abbott), 173
Time at Her Heels (Aldis), 311
Time for Lissa (Caudill), 358

Time Machine, The (Wells), 250
Time of Men, The (Roberts), 319
Time of Wonder (McCloskey), 350
Time to the Rescue (Ardizonne), 335
Tim in Danger (Ardizonne), 335
Timothy and the Blue Cart (Whitney), 315
Timothy Crump's World (Alger), 197
Timothy in Bushland (Bruce), 291
Timothy's Quest (Wiggin), 282
Tim's Friend Towser (Ardizonne), 335
Tim's Place (Evans), 333
Tim Tadpole and the Great Bullfrog (Flack), 329
Tim to the Lighthouse (Ardizonne), 335
Ting-a-ling Tales (Stockton), 212
Tinka, Minka, Linka (McNeer), 361
Tinkham Brothers' Tide Mill, The (Trowbridge), 199
Tinmaker of New Amsterdam, The (Berry), 328
Tin Woodman of Oz, The (Baum), 276
Tiny Houses and Their Builders (Hart), 207
Tinykin's Transformations (Lemon), 182
Tiny Tales (Blyton), 306
Tiny Tots, 392
Tip Lewis and His Lamp (Pansy), 211
Tip Top Weekly, 376
Tirra Lirra (Richards), 325
"Tis All For the Best" (More), 129
Tiss, a Little Alpine Waif (Spyri), 225
"Tis the voice of the sluggard," 108
Tita of Mexico (Moon), 312
Tit for Tat (Rey), 353
T-Model Tommy (Meader), 318
Toad of Toad Hall (Milne), 310
To Alaska for Gold, or The Fortune Hunters of the Yukon (Stratemeyer), 237
To Be A Logger (Lenski), 365
To Beat a Tiger, One Needs a Brother's Help (Lewis), 324
Tobias o' the Light (Stratemeyer), 240
Toby Tyler (Otis), 222
Today's Generation, 396
Tod Of the Fens (Whitney), 315
To Herat and Cabul; A Story of the first Afghan War (Henty), 209
Toinette's Philip (Jamison), 230
Token for Children; being an exact Account for the Conversion, holy and exemplary Lives and Joyful Deaths of several Children, A (Janeway), 100
Token for the Children of New England . . ., A (Mather), 100
Told Again (de la Mare), 180
Told by Peter (Bruce), 291
Tolliver (Means), 343
Tomahawk Trail, The (Lamprey), 329
Tom and the Monkey King (Stoddard), 231
Tom Brave (Alger), 198
Tom Brown at Oxford (Brown), 190
Tom Brown's School Days (Brown), 190
Tom Cardiff in the Big Top (Garis), 292
Tom Cardiff's Circus (Garis), 292
Tom Cobble (Farjeon), 320
Tom, Dick and Harry (Reed), 228
"Tom Hickathrift," 229
Tomina in Retreat (Le Feuvre), 235
Tom Kitten's Painting Book (Potter), 279
Tommy and Grizel (Barrie), 281
Tommy Thacher Goes to Sea (Hader), 322
Tommy Thumb's Song Book . . ., 112, 124
Tommy, Tilly, and Mrs. Tubbs (Lofting), 302
Tommy's Change of Heart (Burgess), 289
Tommy's Wishes Come True (Burgess), 289
Tom Newcombe; or, The Boy of Bad Habits (Castlemon), 198
Tom Sawyer Abroad, by Huck Finn (Twain), 217
Tom Sawyer, Detective (Twain), 217
Tom Swift Among the Diamond Mines (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift Among the Fire Fighters (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Aerial Warship (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Air Glider (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Airline Express (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Air Scout (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Airship (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Atomic Earth Blaster (Stratemeyer), 239
Tom Swift and His Big Dirigible (Stratemeyer) 238
Tom Swift and His Big Tunnel (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Chest of Secrets (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and his Electric Locomotive (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Electric Rifle (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Electric Runabout (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Flying Boat (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Flying Lab (Stratemeyer), 239
Tom Swift and His Giant Cannon (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Giant Robot (Stratemeyer), 239
Tom Swift and His Giant Magnet (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Great Oil Gusher (Stratemeyer), 238

Tom Swift and His Great Searchlight (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His House on Wheels (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Jetmarine (Stratemeyer), 239
Tom Swift and His Magnetic Silencer (Stratemeyer), 239
Tom Swift and His Motor-Boat (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Motor-Cycle (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Ocean Airport (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Outpost in Space (Stratemeyer), 239
Tom Swift and His Photo Telephone (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Planet Stone (Stratemeyer),
Tom Swift and His Rocket Ship (Stratemeyer), 239
Tom Swift and His Sky Racer (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Sky Train (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Submarine (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Talking Pictures (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Television Detector (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Undersea Search (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Wireless (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift and His Wizard Camera (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift Circling the Globe (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift in Captivity (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift in His Air Scout (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift in His War Tank (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift in the Caves (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift in the City of Gold (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Swift in the Land of Wonders (Stratemeyer), 238
Tom Temple's Career (Alger), 197
Tom Thatcher's Fortune (Alger), 197
Tom Thumb's Folio, for Little Giants, 69
Tom Thumb's Folio, or, A New Plaything, 69
Tom Tiddler's Ground (de la Mare), 180
Tom Tracy (Alger), 197
Tom Turner's Legacy (Alger), 198
Tom Whipple (Esmonds), 352
Tonio and the Stranger (Coatsworth), 317
Toni, the Little Woodcarver (Spyri), 225
Tono Antonio (Sawyer), 337
Tono-Bungay (Wells), 250
Tony (White), 230
Tony, a Sketch . . . (Montgomery), 208
Tony the Hero (Alger), 197
Tony Keating's Surprises (Pansy), 212
Too Big (d'Aulaire), 346
Toodle and Noodle Flat-Tail (Garis), 292
Tookey (Hader), 321
"Too Wise" the Wonderful Wizard (Blyton), 307
Top Book of All . . ., The, 117
Top of the Morning (Carr), 347
Topsail Island Treasure (Meader), 318
Topsy (Flack), 329
Topsy and Angus and the Cat (Flack), 329
Topsys and Turveys (Newell), 286
Torch Bearer, The (Marshall), 301
Torch of Courage, The (Bailey), 362
Toto's Merry Winter (Richards), 325
Touch of Greatness, A (Anderson), 334
Tough Winter, The (Lawson), 349
Tourmalin's Time Cheques (Anstey)
Tour of the Zero Club, or Adventures Amid Ice and Snow (Stratemeyer), 236
Toutou in Bondage (Coatsworth), 317
Tower Rooms, The (Bruce), 291
Tower Secret, The (Garis), 294
Tower Treasure, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Town-Crier, The (Montgomery), 208
Town of the Fearless, The (Snedeker), 291
Toy books, 118
Toyland, Trot's Journey, and Other Poems and Stories (Greenaway), 218
Toy theater books, 119
Toys Come to Life (Blyton), 304
Tracked through the Wilds (Ellis), 193
Track of Fire . . ., The (Ellis), 195
Tracts for the Young, 385
Trade Wind, The (Meigs), 330
Traditional Songs of England (Summerly), 176
Traditions, The (Sherwood), 164
Tragedy of Korosko, The (Doyle), 232
Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson . . . (Twain), 217
Tragedy of Wild River Valley, The (Finley), 205
Trail and Trading Post, or The Young Hunters of Ohio (Stratemeyer), 237
Trail Drive: A True Narrative of Cowboy Life from Andy Adam's "Log of a Cowboy" (Rounds), 280
Trail of Courage (Watson), 355
Trail of the Sandhill Stag (Seton), 255
Trail of the Spanish Horse, The (Schultz), 296
Trails of the Pathfinders (Grinnell), 296
Train Boy, The (Alger), 197
Training Sylvia (White), 230
Train That Lost Its Way, The (Blyton), 305
Train to Timbuctoo, The (Brown), 345
Tramp Abroad, A (Twain), 217
Transformations, 118
Trap Lines North (Meader), 318
Trapper's Retreat, The (Ellis), 194
Travelers Along Life's Highway (Johnston), 251
Traveling Shoes (Streatfeild), 340

Traveller, The (Sherwood), 166
Traveller in the Fur Coat, The (Weyman), 234
Travels and Adventures of Monsier Violet, The (Marryat), 176
Travels into Several remote nations of the world in four parts by Lemuel Gulliver (Swift), 109
Travels of Babar (de Brunhoff), 328
Travels of Timmy Toodles, The (Gruelle), 298
Treasure Hunters, The (Blyton), 304
Treasure Island (Stevenson), 226, 297
Treasure Mountain (Kelly), 315
Treasure of the Incas, The (Henty), 210
Treasure of the Sea, The (de Mille), 207
Treasure Seekers of the Andes, or American Boys in Peru (Stratemeyer), 237
Treasures in the Marshes, The (Yonge), 186
Treasures Long Hidden (Chrisman), 312
Treasure Trove, 374
Treasure Valley, The (Lamprey), 329
Treasury of Irish Folklore, A (Colum), 297
Treasury of Pleasure-Books, A (Abbott), 172
Treatise on the Astrolabe (Chaucer), 35
Tree, The (Grey Owl), 333
Tree for Peter, A (Seredy), 340
Tree House Mystery (Warner), 311
Tree in the Trail (Holling), 353
Tree of Appomattox, The (Altsheler), 288
Tree of Freedom (Caudill), 358
Treeless Plains, The (Rounds), 354
Treve (Terhune), 300
Trial, The (Yonge), 185
Trigger John's Son (Robinson), 343, 350
Trimmed Lamp, The (Henry), 299
Trini, the Little Strawberry Girl (Spyri), 225
Triple Alliance, The (Avery), 234
Triumph, 395
Triumph for Flavius (Snedeker), 291
Trot's Journey (Greenaway), 218
Trouble After School (Beim), 362
Trouble for Jerry (Gates), 348
Trouble on the Mountains (Abbott), 173
Troubles of Life, The (More), 129
Troublesome Three (Blyton), 308
Troy Sentinel, 168
Truce of the Wolf and Other Tales of Old Italy (Davis), 320
Trudy and the Treehouse (Coatsworth), 317
True Blue: A Story of Luck and Pluck (Ellis), 193
True Philosopher, The (Bacon), 313
True Story Book, The (Lang), 229
True Story of Fala, The (Dalgleish), 360
True Story of My Life, The (Andersen), 179
True to Himself, or Roger Strong's Struggle for Place (Stratemeyer), 236
True to His Colors (Castlemon), 199
True to His Trust (Ellis), 193
True to Old Flag (Henty), 207
Trumpeter of Krakow, The (Kelly), 314
Trumpeter's Tale; The Story of Louis Armstrong (Eaton), 342
Trumpets in the West (Trease), 355
Truth-Finder; or, The Story of Inquisitive Jack, The (Parley), 171
Try Again; or, The Trials and Triumphs of Harry West (Optic), 187
Try All Ports (Whitney), 315
Try and Trust (Alger), 197
Try: Better Do It, Than Wish It Done (Finley), 204
Trystie's Quest, or Kit King of the Pigwidgeons (MacDonald), 310
T. Tenbarom (Burnett), 227
Tuftoo, the Clown (Garis), 293
Tumbledown Dick: All People and No Plot (Spring), 351
Turf and Bluegrass (Anderson), 334
Turkestan Reunion (Lattimore), 322
Turkey for Christmas (de Angeli), 336
Turtle Dove, The (Howitt), 181
Turtle Dove's Nest . . ., The (Crane), 201
Turtles (Bronson), 344
Tutor: Boys' and Girls' Weekly Album, 369
'Twas the Night Before Christmas (Moore), 296
Twelfth Day Gift . . ., The, 121
Twelve Portraits (Nicholson), 254
Twenty and Ten (Bishop), 341
Twenty Best Fairy Tales by Andersen, Grimm and Miss Muloch, The (Perkins), 290
Twenty-Fifth Hour (Best), 316
Twenty Gallant Horses (Anderson), 335
Twenty Minute Tales (Blyton), 304
Twenty Minutes Late (Pansy), 212
Twenty-one Balloons (DuBois), 348
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea (Verne), 214
Twenty-Two Bears (Bishop), 341
Twice Bought . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Twiddledetwit, A Fairytale (Finley), 205
Twilight Land (Pyle), 225
Twilight of Magic, The (Lofting), 302
Twilight Stories (Wiggin and Smith), 283
Twin Babies, The (Finley) 204
Twin Colts (Colt), 333
Twin Cousins, The (May), 203
Twin Deer (Hogan), 333
Twin Kids (Hogan), 333
Twin Kittens (Hogan), 334
Twinkle and Chubbins; Their Astonishing Adventures in Nature-Fairy-Land (Baum), 277
Twinkle's Enchantment (Baum), 277
Twin Lambs (Hogan), 333
Twin Otters and the Indians (Hogan), 334
Twin Puppies (Hogan), 334

Twins at St.Clare's (Blyton), 304
Twin Seals (Hogan), 333
Twins Go To Nursery Rhyme Land, The (Blyton), 305
Twins of Emu Plains (Bruce), 291
Twins Who Flew Around the World (Holling), 353
Twisted Claw, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Two Admirals: A Tale, The (Cooper), 167
Two and Two Are Four (Haywood), 346
Two Apprentices, The (Howitt), 181
Two Are Better Than One (Brink), 333
Two Arrows, The (Meigs), 330
Two Arrows (Stoddard), 231
Two Beddicut Boys (Trowbridge), 199
Two Boys (Pansy), 211
Two Boys in Wyoming . . . (Ellis), 193
Two Brothers and Their Animal Friends (Lenski), 364
Two Brothers and Their Baby Sister (Lenski), 365
Two Cadets with Washington (Stoddard), 232
Two Cars, The (d'Aulaire), 346
Two Cousins, The (Pinchard), 128
Two Dolls, The (Sherwood), 165
Two Edwards, The (Elliott), 168
Two Elsies, The (Finley), 205
Two Four-penny Bits (Hart), 207
Two Funny Clowns (Hader), 321
Two Girls (Coolidge), 214
Two Guardians, The (Yonge), 185
Two Helens, The (Lattimore), 322
Two Is a Team (Beim), 362
Two Is Company, Three's A Crowd, A Wild Goose Tale (Hader), 322
Two Lambs, The (Cameron), 172
Two Little Confederates (Page), 228
"Two little dicky-birds," 125
Two Little Knights of Kentucky Who Were the "Little Colonel's Neighbors" (Johnston), 251
Two Little Mice (Pyle), 278
Two Little Miners (Brown and Hurd), 345
Two Little Pilgrims' Progress . . . (Burnett), 227
Two Little Savages (Seton), 255
Two Little Scamps and a Puppy (Brazil), 283
Two Little Trains (Brown), 345
Two Little Waifs (Molesworth), 219
Two Logs Crossing (Edmonds), 352
Two Lonely Ducks (Duvoisin), 328
Two Penniless Princesses (Yonge), 186
Two Sides of the Shield, The (Yonge), 186
Two Sieges of Paris (Henty), 209
Two Sisters, The (Sherwood), 164
Two Soldiers, The (More), 129
Two Towers, The (Tolkien), 341
Two Tramps, The (Le Feuvre), 235
Two Ways of Becoming a Hunter (Castlemon), 199
Two Wheelbarrows, The (Abbott), 173
Two Wild Cherries in the Woods (Garis), 292
Two Years Before the Mast (Dana), 176, 295
Tyke-y, His Book and His Mark (Whitney), 315
Tyndale Bible, 63
Typee (Melville), 182

Ugly Duckling, A Play, The (Milne), 310
Ulric the Jarl; A Story of a Penitent Thief (Stoddard), 231
Ulysses S. Grant (Stoddard), 231
Uncharted Ways (Snedeker), 291
Uncle and Aunt (Coolidge), 214
Uncle Ben (Optic), 187
Uncle Ben's Whale (Edmonds), 352
Uncle Bernac (Doyle), 232
Uncle Bill, A Tale of Two Kids and a Cowboy (James), 312
Uncle Gus's Circus (Rey), 353
Uncle Gus's Farm (Rey), 353
Uncle Lubin (Robinson), 294
Uncle Remus and Brer Rabbit (Harris), 221
Uncle Remus and His Friends (Harris), 221
Uncle Remus; His Songs and Sayings (Harris), 221
Uncle Remus' Magazine, 221, 377
Uncle Remus Returns (Harris), 221
Uncle Remus; The Home Magazine, 377
Uncle Titus (Spyri), 225
Uncle Tom's Cabin (Stowe), 185
Uncle Wiggly and Alice in Wonderland (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly and Baby Bunty (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly and His Friends (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly and Jackie and Peetie Boy Wow (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly and Mother Goose (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly and the Alligator (Garris), 293
Uncle Wiggly and the Little Tails (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly and the Pirates (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly at the Beach (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly Book, The (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly Goes Swimming (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly Indian Hunter (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly in the Country (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly in the Woods (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly Longears (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly on Roller Skates (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly on the Farm (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly on the Flying Rug (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly's Adventures (Garis), 291
Uncle Wiggly's Airship (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Automobile (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Auto Sled (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Bungalow (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Fortune (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly's Funny Auto (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly's Happy Days (Garis), 293

Uncle Wiggly's Holidays (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Ice Boat (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Ice Cream Party (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly's Icicle Spear (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Jumping Boots (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's June Bug Friends (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly's Make Believe Tarts (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Picnic Party (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Picture Book (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Rheumatism (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly's Rolling Hoop (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Silk Hat (Garis), 292
Uncle Wiggly's Squirt Gun (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Surprises (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Travels (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Visit to the Farm (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Wash Tub Ship (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Water-Spout (Garis), 293
Uncle Wiggly's Woodland Games (Garis), 292
Uncrowning a King . . . (Ellis), 193
Under Black Banner (Trease), 355
Under Dewey at Manila, or The War Fortunes of a Castaway (Stratemeyer), 237
Under Drake's Flag (Henty), 208
Under MacArthur in Luzon, or Last Battles in the Philippines (Stratemeyer), 237
Under Otin in the Philippines, or A Young Officer in the Tropics (Stratemeyer), 237
Under Scott in Mexico (Stratemeyer), 236
Understood Betsy (Canfield), 298
Under the Lilacs (Alcott), 206
Under the Mikado's Flag (Stratemeyer), 236
Under the Pig-Nut Tree: Spring (Hader), 321
Under the Pig-Nut Tree: Summer (Hader), 321
Under the Red Robe (Weyman), 234
Under the Tent of the Sky (Brewton), 338
Under the Tree (Roberts), 319
Under the Waves . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Under the Window (Greenaway), 218
Under Togo for Japan, or Three Young Americans on Land and Sea (Stratemeyer), 236
Under Wellington's Command; A Tale of the Peninsular War (Henty), 210
Unidivided Union, The (Optic), 188
Ungava (Ballantyne), 189
Ungava Bob (Wallace), 283
Unhappy Princesses, The (Crouch), 103
Unicorn With Silver Shoes, The (Young), 316
Union Jack, 184, 388
Unknown to History (Yonge), 186
Unlucky Tib (Ellis), 194
Unto the End (Pansy), 212
Up a Crooked River (McNeer), 361
Up Among the Ice-floes (Oxley), 256
Up and Down the Nile; or, Young Adventurers in Africa (Optic), 188
Up and Down the River (Caudill), 358
Up Hill and Down (Coatsworth), 317
Up in the Air (Flack), 329
Upper Fourth At Mallory Towers (Blyton), 306
Ups and Downs. An Every-Day-Novel (Hale), 202
Upside Down: An Automobile Story for Boys (Ellis), 194
Upside Down Book: A Story for Little Boys (Hogan), 334
Upside Down Book: A Story for Little Girls (Hogan), 334
Up the Faraway Tree (Blyton), 307
Up the Forked River; or, Adventures in South America (Ellis), 195
Up the River (Abbott), 174
Up the River; or, Yachting on the Mississippi (Optic), 188
Up the Tapajoes . . . (Ellis), 192
Up to Calvin's (Richards), 325
Up-To-Date Boys, 377
Urbanitatis, 36
Us (Molesworth), 219
Us, and Our Charge (LeFeuvre), 235
Us, and Our Donkey (LeFeuvre), 235
Us, and Our Empire (LeFeuvre), 235
Useful and Instructive Poetry (Carroll)
Use of Talents, The (Cameron) 172
Us Maltbys (Means), 343

Vagabonds, The (Trowbridge), 199
Vaino, a Boy of New Finland (Davis), 319
Valentine and Orson, 63
Valentine and Orson (Crane), 63, 201
Valentine's Gift . . ., The, 121
Valley of Adventure, The (Blyton), 305
Valley of Fear, The (Doyle), 233
Vanguard, 395
Vanished Island (Meigs), 330
Van Loon's Geography (Van Loon), 301
Van Loon's Lives (Van Loon), 301
Velveteen Rabbit, The (Bianco), 301
Venture Boys Afloat, The (Garis), 292
Venture Boys in Camp, The (Garis), 292
Verborum Explicatio et Synonyma, 16
Verbum Sempiternum (Taylor), 69
Vernon (Abbott), 174
Veronica (Duvoisin), 328
Veronica and Other Friends (Sypri), 225
Veronica's Smile (Duvoisin), 328
Verses (Coolidge), 214
Verses for Children (Ewing), 215
Verses of Many Days (Stoddard), 231
vertuous Life and memorable Death of Sir Richard Whittington, The, 68
Very Big Secret, A (Blyton), 307
Very Clever Rabbit, A (Blyton), 305
Very Simple Story, A (Montgomery), 208
Very Special House, A (Krauss), 364

Very Young and Quite Another Story (Ingelow), 207
Vice Versa (Anstey), 222
Victoria (Sherwood), 165
Victorious Union, A (Optic), 188
Victor Ollnee's Discipline (Garland), 255
Victor Vane (Alger), 198
Victory at Valmy (Trease), 355
Viking Age, The (Du Chaillu), 207
Viking Bodleys, The (Scudder), 216
Village Champion (Stoddard), 232
Village School . . ., The (Kilner), 126
Village School Mistress, The (Sherwood), 165
Village Watch-Tower, The (Wiggin), 282
Villette (Bronte), 297
Vindication of the Rights of Women (Wollstonecraft), 127
Vine and Olive; or, Young America in Spain and Portugal (Optic), 188
Vinny Applegay (Parton), 323
Vinzi (Spryi), 225
Viola and Her Little Brother (Abbott), 174
Violent Men, The (Meigs), 330
Violet Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Violet Leaf, The (Sherwood), 165
Virginia (Abbott), 173
Virginia Exiles, The (Gray), 356
Virginia Lee (Judson), 348
Virginia Lee's Bicycle Club (Judson), 348
Virginia's Bandit (Singmaster), 331
Virgin Islands in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Virgin of the Sun, The (Haggard), 226
virtuous Life and memorable Death of Sir Richard Whittington, The, 68
"Visit at Homely Hall, A," 127
Visit from St. Nicholas, A (Moore), 168
Visitor, 378
Visitors from London (Barne),343
Visitors from Oz, The (Baum), 276
Visitors in the Night (Blyton), 308
Visit to Grandpa, A (Sherwood), 165
Visit to Madam Sun, A (Hoffman), 180
Visit To the Isle of Wight (Abbott), 174
Vivette (Burgess), 278
Vista books, 118
Vocabulary (Aelfric), 15
Voice of the City, The (Henry), 299
Voice of Youth, 378
Voyage of Cathay, The (Cooper), 167
Voyage of Charlemagne, The (Stoaddard), 232
Voyage of the Javelin, The (Meader), 318
Voyage of the "Mary Adair," The (Crompton), 233
Voyagers (Colum), 297
Voyages of Christopher Columbus, The (Speery), 351
Voyages of Doctor Dolittle, The (Lofting), 302
Voyages of Jacques Cartier, The (Averill), 337

Wag-by-Wall (Potter), 279
Wagging Tails (Henry), 363
Wagons Westward (Speery), 351
Wagtail (Gall and Crew), 323
Wag-Tail Bess (Flack), 329
Waif Maid (McNeer), 361
Waif of the Mountains, A (Ellis), 193
Waifs and Strays (Henry), 299
Wailing Siren Mystery, The (Strtemeyer), 240
Wait and Hope (Alger), 197
Wait and Win (Alger), 198
Wait for William (Flack), 329
Wait Till the Moon is Full (Brown), 345
Wakey Goes To Bed (Hogan), 333
Walking in England (Trease), 354
Walking in Gold (Crawford),341
Wallace (Abbott), 173
Walled In (Stoddard), 231
Walter Loring's Career (Stratemeyer), 240
Walter of Tinerton (Marshall), 301
Walter the Lazy Mouse (Flack), 329
Walter Sherwood's Probation (Alger), 173
Walt Whitman, Builder for America (Deutsch), 347
Wanda Gág's Story Book (Gág), 314
"Wanderer, The," 16
Wanderers, The (Kingston), 184
Wanderer's Necklace, The (Haggard),226
Wanderings of Joe and Little Em, The (Paine), 254
Wanted (Pansy), 212
Wanted-A Pedigree (Finley), 204
War Chief, The (Burroughs), 284
War Chief of the Seminoles, The (McNeer), 361
Wares of the Edgefield, The (White), 230
Warlord of Mars, The (Burroughs), 284
Warning Clock, The (Cameron), 171
War of the Worlds, The (Wells), 250
War-Trail Fort, The (Schultz), 295
Washed Ashore (Kingston), 184
Washington Picture-Book, The (Lenski), 365
Washington, the Nation's First Hero (Eaton), 342
Watch and Wait; or, The Young Fugitives (Optic), 187
Watchbirds, The (Leaf), 337
Watchwords of Liberty (Lawson), 349
Water Babies . . . (Kinsley), 196
Water-Buffalo Children, The (Buck), 357
Water Cresses (Alcott), 206
Watergate (Best), 316
Waterless Mountain (Armer), 320
Water-Witch; or, The Skimmer of the Seas: A Tale, The (Cooper), 167

Waverly; or, 'tis Sixty Years Since (Scott), 167
Wax-Taper; or, The Effects of Bad Habits, The (Elliott), 168
Way for a Child to be Saved, The (Abbott), 173
Way of a Dog, The (Terhune), 300
Way of Salvation Explained, The (Abbott), 173
Way of the World, The (Optic), 187
Way to Glory, The (McNeeley), 316
Way to the House of Santa Claus, The (Burnett), 227
Way to Thrift, The, 35
Ways of the Hour: A Tale, The (Cooper), 168
Ways of White Folks, The (Hughes), 323
We and the World (Ewing), 215
We Are a Family (Hogan), 334
Web of Traitors (Trease), 355
We Couldn't Leave Dinah (Treadgold), 351
We Didn't Mean To Go To Sea (Ransome), 319
We Do Love Mary Mouse (Blyton), 306
Wee Gillis (Leaf), 337, 349
Week Spent in a Glass Pond by the Great Water Beetle, A (Ewing), 215
Wee Lucy; Little Prudy's "wee croodlin doo" (Clarke), 203
Wee Lucy's Secret (May), 203
Wee Nipper, 393
Wee-Wee Winkie, 233, 378
Wee Willie Winkie (Brooke), 281
Wee Willie Winkie, 233, 391
Wee Willie Winkie, and Other Stories (Kipling), 234
Wee Willie Winkie and Some Other Boys and Girls from Mother Goose (Hader), 321
Wee Wisdom, 376
We Girls (Whitney), 197
Weir of Hermiston (Stevenson), 226
Welcome, The (Deutsch), 347
Welcome Home! (Bemelmans), 344
Welcome Josie, Click and Bun (Blyton), 307
Welcome Mary Mouse (Blyton), 306
We Live by the River (Lenski), 365
We Live in the City (Lenski), 365
We Live in the Country (Lenski), 365
We Live in the North (Lenski), 365
We Live in the Southwest (Lenski), 365
Well Done, Noddy (Blyton), 307
Well Done, Secret Seven (Blyton), 307
We'll Meet in England (Barnes), 343
Well Really Mr. Twiddle! (Blyton), 308
Well-Spring, 370
Wells Brothers (Adams), 280
Wept of Wish-ton-Wish: A Tale, The (Cooper), 167
We're Going To Town (Aldis), 311
Wesleyan Juvenile Magazine, The, 384
Wesleyan Juvenile Offering, The, 383
Western Boy, The (Alger), 197
Westerners, The (White), 303
West From Home (MacBride), 327
West Indies in Story and Pictures (Henry), 363
Westminster Abbey (Boreman), 111
Westward Ho! (Kingsley), 196
Wet Magic (Nesbit), 256
We Twelve Girls (Pansy), 212
We Want a Story (Blyton), 306
We Were There At the Battle of Gettysburg (Malkus), 318
Whale; or, Moby-Dick, The (Melville), 182
Whaler 'Round the Horn (Meader), 318
What A Fine Day For . . . (Krauss), 364
What An Adventure (Blyton), 306
What Children Sing (Le Mair), 299
What Everybody Wanted (Singmaster), 331
What Happened to Inger Johanne (Zwilgmeyer), 294
What Is Right for Tulip (Duvoisin), 328
What Katy Did (Coolidge), 214
What Katy Did at School (Coolidge), 214
What Katy Did Next (Coolidge), 214
What'll You Do When You Grow Up? (Hader), 321
What Not, 372
What Sami Sings with the Birds (Spyri), 225
What Shall We Do Now? Five Hundred Games and Pastimes (Canfield), 298
What She Said, and What She Meant (Pansy), 211
What's That? (Newberry), 350
What They Couldn't (Pansy), 212
What To Do About Molly (Flack), 329
Wheat Princess, The (Webster), 294
Wheel on the Chimney (Brown), 345
When Abigail Was Seven (White), 230
When and Where in Italy (Foster), 353
When Esther Was a Little Girl (White), 230
When Grandfather Was A Boy (Bailey), 362
When I Grow Up (Lenski), 365
When I Was Your Age (Richards), 325
When Jenny Lost Her Scarf (Averill), 338
When Life Is Young (Dodge), 201
When Life Was Young (Stephens), 215
When London Burned. A Story of Restoration Times and the Great Fire (Henty), 209
When Molly Was Six (White), 230
When Patty Went to College (Webster), 294
When Santiago Fell, or The War Adventures of Two Chums (Stratemeyer), 239
When Sarah Saved the Day (Singmaster), 330
When Sarah Went to School (Singmaster), 330
When the Key Turned (Stratemeyr), 245
When the Root Children Wake Up (Fish), 339
When the Sleeper Awakes (Wells), 250
When the Typhoon Blows (Lewis), 324
When the Wind Blew (Brown), 344

When the World Shook (Haggard), 226
When Wendy Grew Up (Barrie), 281
When We Were Very Young (Milne), 310
Where Have You Been? (Brown), 345
Where Is Adelaide? (White), 230
Where's My Baby? (Rey), 354
Where the Wind Blows (Pyle), 278
Which Is the Wiser? (Howitt), 181
Whiffy McMann (Hader), 321
While the Story-log Burns (Burgess), 290
Whip-poor-will. A Sad Story of a Naughty Boy (Optic), 187
Whirligigs (Henry), 299
Whispering Girl (Means), 342
Whispering Rabbit and Other Stories, The (Brown), 345
Whispering Statue (Stratemeyer), 246
Whistle, The (Franklin), 123
Whistle, Daughter, Whistle (Best), 316
Whistle for the Train (Brown), 345
Whistle Punk (Rounds), 354
Whistle Round the Bend (Berry), 328
Whistler's Van (Jones), 336
White Beaver, The (Castlemon), 199
White Beaver, The (Schultz), 296
White Boots (Streatfeild), 340
White Buffalo Robe, The (Schultz), 296
"White Cat, The," 105
White Cat and Other French Fairy Tales, The (Field), 315
White Cave, The (Stoddard), 231
White Company, The (Doyle), 232
White Crystals, The (Garis), 292
White Dress, The (Finley), 202
White Elephant, and Other Tales from Old India (Faukner and Becker), 363
White Fang (London), 281
Whitefoot, the Wood Mouse (Burgess), 288
White Heron, A (Jewett), 251
White Horse, The (Coatsworth), 317
White Horse Fred; or, Julian Among the Outlaws (Castlemon), 199
White Indian (Moon), 312
White Isle (Snedeker), 291
White Jacket (Melville), 182
White Kitten and the Blue Plate, The (Hogan), 333
White Man's Saga (Linklater), 359
White Memories (Whitney), 197
White Mustang: A Tale of the Lone Star State, The (Ellis), 195
White Nights of St. Petersburg, The (Treece), 355
White People, The (Burnett), 227
White Pigeon, The (Sherwood), 166
White Puppy Book, The (Aldin), 297
White Stag, The (Seredy), 340
White Stallion of Lipizza (Henry), 364
Whitey and Jinglebob (Rounds), 354
Whitey and the Blizzard (Rounds), 354
Whitey and the Colt Killer (Rounds), 354
Whitey and the Rustlers (Rounds), 354
Whitey and the Wild Horse (Rounds), 354
Whitey Looks for a Job (Rounds), 354
Whitey Ropes and Rides (Rounds), 354
Whitey's First Roundup (Rounds), 354
Whitey's New Saddle (Rounds), 354
Whitey's Sunday Horse (Rounds), 354
Whitey Takes a Trip (Rounds), 354
Whitsuntide Gift . . ., The, 121
Who Goes There? (Lathrop), 324
Whole Booke of Psalmes . . ., The, 70
Whopper, The (B.B.), 356
Who Rides in the Dark? (Meader), 318
Who Shall Be Greatest? (Howitt), 181
Who Wants To Be A Prairie Dog? (Clark), 351
Why the Chisholm Trail Forks (Adams), 280
Why We Live Where We Live (Evans), 333
Wicked John and the Devil (Chase), 358
Wide Awake; An Illustrated Magazine for Children, 214, 216, 219, 222, 374
Wide, Wide World, The (Warner), 183
Widget (Newberry), 350
"Widsith," 16
Wild Animals I Have Known (Seton), 254
Wilderness Clearing (Edmonds), 352
Wilderness Fugitives, The (Ellis), 192
Wilderness Road, The (Altsheler), 288
Wild Geese, The (Weyman), 234
Wild Geese Calling (White), 303
Wild Geese Flying (Meigs), 330
Wild Horses of the Red Desert (Rounds), 354
Wildlife Cameraman (Kjelgaard), 364
Wildlife Under the Equator (De Chaillu), 207
Wild Man of the West, The (Ballantyne), 190
Wild Man of the Woods, The (Ellis), 194
Wild Orphan (Rounds), 354
Wild Peggie (Abbott), 174
Wild Pony Island (Meader), 318
Wild Trek (Kjelgaard), 364
Wild Warning (Garis), 294
William (Crompton), 302
William Again (Crompton), 302
William and A.R.P. (Crompton), 302
William and the Brain Trust (Crompton), 302
William and the Evacuee's (Crompton), 302
William and the Explorer (Crompton), 302
William and the Masked Ranger (Crompton), 302
William and the Moon Rocket (Crompton), 302
William and the Space Animal (Crompton), 302
William and the Tramp (Crompton), 302

William and the Witch (Crompton), 302
William Carries On (Crompton), 302
William Does His Bit (Crompton), 302
William Elton (Finley), 204
William Henry Harrison, John Tyler and James Knox Polk (Stoddard), 231
William in Trouble (Crompton), 302
William Jackson, Indian Scout (Schultz), 296
William's Bad Resolution (Crompton), 302
Williams' Crowded Hours (Crompton), 302
William Sedley . . . (Kilner), 124
William's Happy Days (Crompton), 302
William's Televison Show (Crompton), 302
William the Bad (Crompton), 302
William the Bold (Crompton), 302
William the Conquerer (Abbott), 174
William the Conquerer (Crompton), 302
William the Detective (Crompton), 302
William the Dictator (Crompton), 302
William the Explorer (Crompton), 302
William the Film Star (Crompton), 302
William the Fourth (Crompton), 302
William the Gangster (Crompton), 302
William the Good (Crompton), 302
William the Lawless (Crompton), 302
William the Outlaw (Crompton), 302
William the Pirate (Crompton), 302
William the Rebel (Crompton), 302
William the Showman (Crompton), 302
Willie and the Mortgage (Abbott), 173
Willie Elton (Finley), 204
Willie's Adventures: Three Stories (Brown), 345
Willie's Walk To Grandma (Brown), 345
Willis the Pilot, A Sequel to The Swiss Family Robinson (Sypri), 225
Will James Cowboy Book, The (Dalgleish), 360
Willoughby Captains, The (Reed), 228
Willow Tree Village (Lattimore), 322
Willow Whistle, The (Meigs), 330
Will Weatherhelm (Kingston), 184
Willy Nilly (Flack), 329
Wind Fairies . . ., The (De Morgan), 217
Windfall, The (Stoddard), 231
Wind in the Chimney (Meigs), 330
Wind in the Rigging (Pease), 313
Wind in the Willows, The (Grahame), 285, 295
Wind in the Wood, The (B.B.), 355
Wind on the Moon, The (Linklater), 359
Windows for the Crown Prince (Gray), 356
Wind Song (Sandbug), 303
Wind That Wouldn't Blow, The (Chrisman), 312
Windy Hill, The (Meigs), 330
Wing-and-Wing; or, Le Feu-Follet: A Tale, The (Cooper), 167
Winged Arrow's Medicine (Castlemon), 199
Winged Girl of Knossos (Berry), 327
Winged Lion, The (de Mille), 208
Winged Watchman (Van Stockum), 343
Wings Above Billabong (Bruce), 291
Wings Around South America (Dalgleish), 360
Wings for Per (d'Aulaire), 346
Wings for the Smiths (Dalgleish), 360
Wings from the Wind (Tudor), 362
Winking Ruby Mystery (Stratemeyer), 245
Winnie-the-Pooh (Milne), 310
Winning His Spears: A Tale of the Crusades (Henty), 208
Winning Out (McNeeley), 316
Winsome Words, 388
Winterborough (White), 230
Winterbound (Williams), 302
Winter Cottage (Brink), 333
Winter-Evenings Entertainments (Crouch), 103
Winter Flight (Gall and Crew), 323
Winter Fun (Stoddard), 231
Winter Holiday (Ransome), 319
Winter Noisy Book, The (Brown), 345
Winter's Mischief (Allee), 320
Wisdom's Daughter (Haggard), 226
Wise Woman, or The Lost Princess (MacDonald), 213
Wishing-Cap, The (Sherwood), 165
Wishing Chair Again, The (Blyton), 307
Wishing Horse of Oz, The (Thompson), 277
Wishing Pear, The (Coatsworth), 317
Wishing-Stone Stories, The (Burgess), 289
Wish on the Moon (Hader), 322
Witch Family, The (Estes), 352
Witch Tree Symbol (Stratemeyer), 246
Witch Winnie (Champney), 224
Witch Winnie in Holland (Champney), 224
Witch Winnie in Paris (Champney), 224
Witch Winnie in Spain (Champney), 224
Witch Winnie in Venice (Champney), 224
Witch Winnie in Versailles (Champney), 224
Witch Winnie's Mystery (Champney), 224
Witch Winnie's Studio (Champney), 224
With a Song in His Heart: The Story of Richard Rodgers (Ewen), 358
With Boone on the Frontier, or the Pioneer Boys of Old Kentucy (Stratemeyer), 239
With Buller in Natal (Henty), 210
With Clive in India: or, the Beginnings of the Empire (Henty), 209
With Cochrane the Dauntless; A Tale of the Exploits . . . (Henty), 210
With Cortes the Conquerer (Watson), 355
With Custer In the Black Hills, or A Young Scout Among the Indians (Stratemeyer), 239
With Frederick the Great; A Story of the Seven Years War (Henty). 210
Within the Capes (Pyle), 225

Within the Enemy's Lines (Optic), 187
With Kitchner in the Soudan; A Story of Atbara and Omdurman (Henty), 210
With LaSalle, the Explorer (Watson), 355
With Lee in Virginia; A Story of the American Civil War (Henty), 209
With Moore at Corunna (Henty), 210
With Roberts to Pretoria; A Tale of the South African War (Henty), 210
With Taylor on the Rio Grande (Stratemeyer), 239
With the Allies to Pekin (Henty), 210
With the Black Prince (Stoaddard), 231
With the British Legion; A Story of the Carlist Wars (Henty), 210
With the Indians in the Rockies (Schultz), 295
With Trumpet and Drum (Field), 250
With Washington in the West, or A Soldier Boy's Battle in the Wilderness (Stratemeyer), 237
With Wolfe in Canada (Henty), 209
Wizard of Borland, The (B.B.), 356
Wizard of Oz, The (Baum), 276
Wizard of the North, The (Fillmore), 300
Woggle-Bug Book, The (Baum), 276
Wolf (Terhune), 300
Wolf Brother (Kjelgaard), 364
Wolf Hunters (Grinnell), 296
Wolf of Lamb's Lane, The (McNeer), 361
Wolf Song (Hubbard), 317
Woman of the Commune; a Tale of Two Sieges of Paris, A (Henty), 209
Woman's Magazine and Girls Own Paper, 395
Won By the Sword; A Tale of the Thirty Years' War (Henty), 210
Wonder-Book for Boys and Girls, A (Hawthorne), 184, 295
Wonder City, A Picture Book of New York, The (Lenski), 364
Wonder City of Oz, The (Neill), 277
Wonder Clock, The (Pyle), 225, 278
Wonderful Advantages of Adventuring in the Lottery, The (More), 129
Wonderful Adventures of Nils, The (Lagerlöf), 285
Wonderful Adventures of Paul Bunyan, The (Untermeyer), 334
Wonderful Baker (Hunt), 357
Wonderful Day, The (Coatsworth), 317
Wonderful Days (Bailey), 362
Wonderful Electric Elephant, The (Montgomery), 281
Wonderful Feast, The (Slobodkina), 350
Wonderful Garden, The (Nesbit), 256
Wonderful Glass House, The (Lattimore), 322
Wonderful House, The (Brown), 345
Wonderful Knight, The (Fajeon), 321
Wonderful Life and Most Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, The (Defoe), 109
Wonderful Locomotive, The (Meigs), 330
Wonderful O, The (Thurber), 360
Wonderful Stories for Children (Andersen), 179
"Wonderful Story About Giant Snap-'em-Up" (Sinclair), 175
Wonderful Storybook (Brown), 345
Wonderlands, 378
Wonder Smith and His Son, The (Young), 316
Wonders of Herodotus (Farjeon), 321
Wonder Tales from Many Lands (Pyle), 278
Wonder Tales from the Far East (Carpenter), 339
Wonder Tales of Architecture (Lamprey), 329
Wonder Tales of Dogs and Cats (Carpenter), 339
Wonder Tales Retold (Pyle), 278
Wonder World of Ants (Bronson), 344
Won for the School (Avery), 234
Wongo and the Wise Old Crow (Moon), 312
Wooden Locket (Lide and Johnson), 317
Wooden Willie (Gruelle), 298
Woodie Thorpe's Pilgrimage (Trowbridge), 199
Wood Magic; A Fable (Jefferies), 223
Woodmyth and Fable (Seton), 255
Woodpigeons and Mary, The (Moslesworth), 220
Woodruff Stories (Goulding), 184
Woodshed Mystery, The (Warner), 311
Woodstock . . . (Scott), 167
Wooing of Calvin Parks, The (Richards), 325
Words of Welcome, 393
Work and Play, 373
Work and Wages (Howitt), 181
Work and Win . . . (Ellis), 194
Work and Win; or, Noddy Newman on a Cruise (Optic), 187
Works of Fancy and Imagination (MacDonald), 213
World Before Him, The (Alger), 198
World Before Them, The (Moodie), 184
World in Tune, The (Gray), 356
World Is Round, or A Rose Is a Rose (Stein), 347
World of Captain John Smith, The (Foster), 353
World of Christopher Robin, The (Milne), 310
World of Columbus and Sons (Foster), 353
World of Girls, A (Meade), 233
World of Horses, The (Anderson), 335
World of Ice, The (Ballantyne), 189
World of Pooh, The (Milne), 310
World Over, 379
World Round (Hogan), 334
World's Desire, The (Haggard and Lang), 226
World Series (Tunis), 357
Worlds Not Realized (Gatty), 183
World Wide Evangelization Crusade, 396

Worst Boys, The (Ellis), 194
Worst Boy in Town, The (Habberton), 216
Worth Having (Pansy), 212
Would-Be-Goods, The (Nesbit), 255
Wrecked? (Stoddard), 231
Wrecked But Not Ruined (Ballantyne), 189
Wrecker, The (Stevenson), 226
Wren Winter's Triumph (Alger)
Writing Game, The (Tunis), 357
Wrong Box, The (Stevenson), 226
Wulf the Saxon; a Story of the Norman Conquest (Henty), 209
Wu, the Gatekeeper's Son (Lattimore), 322
Wuthering Heights (Bronte), 297
Wyandotte; or, The Hutted Knoll: A Tale (Cooper), 167
Wych Hazel (Warner), 183
Wycliffe Bible, The, 34
"Wynken, Blynken and Nod" (Field), 250
Wyoming (Ellis), 192

Xerxes, the Great (Abbott), 174

Yacht Club; or, The Young Boat-Builder, The (Optic), 187
Yankee Doodle. An Old Friend in New Dress (Pyle), 225
Yankee Doodle's Cousins (Malcolmson), 350
Yankee Middy, The (Optic), 187
Yarns on the Beach; A Bundle of Tales (Henty), 209
Year in the City, A (Mitchell), 301
Yearling, The (Rawlings), 343
Year of Columbus, 1492 (Foster), 353
Year of Independence, 1776 (Foster)
Year of Jublio, The (Sawyer), 337
Year of Lincoln, 1861 (Foster)
Year of the Christmas Dragon, The (Sawyer), 337
Year of the Pilgrims, 1620 (Foster), 353
Year Without a Summer, The (Parton), 323
Yea! Wildcats! (Tunis), 357
Yellow Dwarf, The (Crane), 201
Yellow Fairy Book, The (Blyton), 303
Yellow Fairy Book, The (Lang), 229
Yellow God . . ., The (Haggard), 226
Yellow House Mystery, (Warner), 311
Yellow Knight of Oz, The (Thompson), 277
Yellow Story Book, The (Blyton), 307
Yertle the Turtle & Other Stories (Seuss), 340
Yeshu, Called Jesus (Bishop), 341
Yesterday Framed in Today (Pansy), 212
Yonie Wondernose (de Angeli), 336
You Can't Pet a Possum (Bontemps), 338
You Funny Little Noddy! (Blyton), 308
You Make Your Own Luck (Singmaster), 331
Young Acrobat, The (Alger), 197
Young Actor; or, The Solution of a Mystery, The (Optic), 188
Young Adventurer, The (Alger), 197
Young Alaskans, The (Hough), 286
Young Americans (Meigs), 330
Young American's Magazine of Self-Improvement, 370
Young Auctioneer, or The Polishing of a Rolling Stone, The (Stratemeyer), 236
Young Aunts, The (Dalgleish), 360
Young Bandmaster, or Concert Stage and Battlefield, The (Stratemeyer), 239
Young Bank Clerk, or Mark Vincent's Strange Discovery, The (Stratemeyer), 240
Young Bank Messenger (Alger), 198
Young Boatman, The (Alger), 198
Young Book Agent, The (Alger), 198
Young Bridge-Tender, or Ralph Nelson's Upward Struggle, The (Stratemeyer), 236
Young Britain, 394
Young Briton, 395
Young Briton's Journal, 390
Young Burglers; a Tale of the Peninsular War (Henty), 208
Young Canada, 385
Young Captain Jack (Alger), 198
Young Carthaginian; a Story of the Times of Hannibal (Henty), 209
Young Children's Book, The, 63
Young Churchman, 384
Young Circus Rider, The (Alger), 197
Young Colonists, The (Henty), 209
Young Conductor (Ellis), 193
Young Cowboy (James), 312
Young Days, 387
Young Emigrants, The (Traill), 175
Young England, 385
Young England's Illustrated Newspaper, 385
Youngest Artist (Lattimore), 322
Youngest Girl in the Fifth (Brazil), 283
Youngest Explorer (Alger), 197
Young Explorers of the Amazon, or American Boys in Brazil (Stratemeyer), 237
Young Explorers of the Isthmus, or American Boys in Central America (Stratemeyer), 237
Young Financier, The (Stoddard), 231
Young Flash, the Deer (Burgess), 290
Young Folk and Old (Farjeon), 320
Young Folks, 388
Young Folk's Browning, The (Browning), 223
Young Folks' Budget, 388
Young Folks' Circle, 375
Young Folks' Evangel, 395
Young Folks' Monthly, 373
Young Folks' Minstrels, The (Bangs), 232

Young Folks' Reciter, 395
Young Folk's Paper, 389
Young Folk's Rural, 373
Young Folk's Stories of American History . . . (Pansy), 211
Young Folk's Stories of Foreign Lands (Pansy), 211
Young Folk's Tales, 393
Young Folk's Weekly Budget, 387
Young Folks Worth Knowing (Pansy), 212
Young Forester, The (Grey), 287
Young Foresters, The (Browne), 190
Young Franc-tireurs and their Adventures in the Franco-Prussian War (Henty), 208
Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze (Lewis), 324
Young Fur Traders, The (Ballantyne), 189
young gallant's whirligig . . ., The (Lenton), 70
Young Game-Warden, The (Castlemon), 199
Young Gentleman's and Lady's Magazine, The, 381
Young Gentleman's Magazine, 386
Young Gerald (Farjeon), 320
Young Hero . . ., The (Ellis), 192
Young Horizons, 378
Young Hunter of Picuris (Clark), 352
Young Hunters in Puerto Rico, or The Search For a Lost Treasure (Stratemeyer), 239
Young Hunters of the Lake, or Out with Rod and Gun (Stratemeyer), 239
Young Idea, 375
Young Inventor's Pluck, or the Mystery of the Willington Legacy, A (Stratemeyer), 240
Young Ireland; An Irsh Magazine of Entertainment and Instruction, 374
Young Israel; A Magazine for Jewish Boys and Girls of America, 379
Young Israel; A Magazine for Jewish Youth, 392
Young Israel. An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Young People, 373
Young Joe and Other Boys (Trowbridge), 200
Young Journalist and Author, 393
Young Kangaroo (Brown), 345
Young Knight-Errant, A (Optic), 188
Young Ladies of Great Britain, 387
Young Lafayette (Eaton), 342
Young Lieutenant (Optic), 187
Young Lion Hunter, The (Grey), 287
Young Mac of Fort Vancouver (Carr), 347
Young Man, 390
Young Man and Woman, 390
Young Man of the House (Hunt), 357
Young Man's Calling, The (Crouch), 102
Young Man's Calling; or The Whole Duty of Youth . . ., The (Crossman), 100
Young man's guide to a vertuous life, The, 105
Young Mans' Meditation, or, Some Few Sacred Poems Upon Select Subjects and Scriptures, The (Crossman), 100
Young Man's Monitor. Or a Modest Offer Toward the Pious, and Vertuous Composure of Life From Youth To Riper Years, The (Crossman), 100
Young Man's Monthly Magazine, 390
young-man's warning piece . . ., The, 103
Young Men of America, 374
Young Men of Great Britain, 386
Young Midshipman, A Story of the Bombardment of Alexandria, The (Henty), 210
Young Miner (Alger), 198
Young Misses' Magazine, The (de Beaumont), 116, 381
Young Moose Hunters, The (Stephens), 215
Young Musician (Alger), 198
Young Naturalist, 388
Young Navigators; or, The Foreign Cruise of the Maud, The (Adams), 188
Young Nimrods in North America, The (Knox), 221
Young Outlaw (Alger), 198
Young People (1885-1891), 385
Young People (1899-1907), 392
Young People's Illustrated Weekly, 390
Young People's Magazine (1868-1887), 373
Young People's Magazine (1890-1914), 390
Young People's Mirror, 370
Young People's Pocket Book, 384
Young People's Weekly, 375
Young Philistine . ., The (Corkran), 228
Young Pilgrim, The, 386
Young Pioneers; or, Better to be Born Plucky Than Rich, The (Ellis), 194
Young Pitcher, The (Grey), 287
Young Quaker, The, 394
Young Ranchers . . ., The (Ellis), 192
Young Ravenals, The (Singmaster), 331
Young Razzle (Tunis), 357
Young Reekie, 396
Young Salesman (Alger), 198
Young Scholar, The, 387
Young Scientist, The, 390
Young Scot, 393
Young Scout . . ., The (Ellis), 192
Young Settler (Strong), 334
Young Soldier, 388
Young Stamp Collector, 392
Young Standard Bearer, The, 388
Young Surveyor, The (Knox), 359
Young Surveyor, The (Trowbridge), 200
Young Templar, The, 387
Young Trailers, The (Altsheler), 288

Young Traveller in England and Wales, The (Trease), 355
Young Traveller in Greece, The (Trease), 355
Young Traveller in India and Pakistan, The (Trease), 355
Young Trawler . . . (Ballantyne), 189
Young Trojan (Miller), 316
Young'un (Best), 316
Young Visitors (Ashford), 300
Young Volcano Explorers, or American Boys in the West Indies, The (Stratemeyer), 237
Young Volunteer in Cuba, or Fighting for the Single Star, A (Stratemeyer), 237
Young Voyagers, The (Optic), 187
Young Walter Scott (Gray), 356
Young Warrior, 396
Young Wild-Fowlers, The (Castlemon), 198
Young Writer (Trease), 355
Your Cup and Saucer (Berry), 327
You're a Good Friend, Noddy (Blyton), 309
Your World in Prose & Verse (Brewton), 338
You Shall Have a Carriage (Coatsworth), 317
Youth (1882-1888), 389
Youth (1922), 394
Youth's Alphabet: or Herbert's Morals, 100
Youth's Biblical Cabinet, 383
Youth's Cabinet (1837-1841?), 269, 369
Youth's Cabinet (1846?-1858), 370
Youth's Casket, 185, 371
Youth's Casket . . ., The (Sherwood), 165
Youth's Companion, 171, 215, 220, 368
Youth's Companion and Weekly Family Visitor, 369
Youth's Dayspring, 370
Youth's Divine Pastime (Crouch), 103
Youth's Friend, 370
Youth's Friend and Scholar's Magazine, 368
Youth's Galaxy, 371
Youth's Gazette, 386
Youth's Guide, 369
Youth's Herald, 368
Youth's Instructer [sic] and Guardian (1823-1830), 368
Youth's Instructer [sic] and Guardian (1817-1855), 381
Youth's Instructor, The (1852-?), 371
Youth's Instructor, The (1858), 385
Youth's Journal, 368
Youth's Literary Messenger, 369
Youth's Lyceum, 369
Youth's Lyceum and Literary Gazette, (1835-1836), 369
Youth's Magazine (1834-1837), 369
Youth's Magazine (1860-1861), 372
Youth's Magazine; A Monthly Miscellany, 369
Youth's Magazine; or, Evangelical Miscellany, 367, 381
Youth's Medallion, 369
Youth's Mental Casket and Literary Star, 369
Youth's Miscellany of Knowledge and Entertainment, 382
Youth's Monitor, 369
Youth's Monitor and Monthly Magazine, 369, 382
Youth's Monthly Magazine, 370
Youth's Monthly Visitor, 368, 381
Youth's Musical Companion, 368
Youth's News Paper, 367
Youth's Outlook, 377
Youth's Penny Gazette, 370
Youth's Penny Magazine, 370
Youth's Pictorial Treasure, 386
Youth's Play-Hour, 196, 386
Youth's pleasant recreation . . . (L.C.), 107
Youth's Press, 375
Youth's Realm, 376
Youth's Recreation, 107
Youth's Repository of Christian Knowledge, 368
Youth's Temperance Advocate, 369
Youth's Temperance Banner, 372
Youth's Temperance Enterprise, 369
Youth's Temperance Visitor, 372
Youth's Treasury, 375
Youth Under A Good Conduct (Mather), 104
Youth's Visitor, 372
Youth's Western Banner, 371
Youth's World, 377
Youth Today; the Month's Best Reading for Young People, 379
YSL Magazine, 395
Yule Logs (Henty), 210
Yule-tide Yarns (Henty), 210

Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan (Stoddard), 231
Zeb, A New England Boy (Stoddard), 232
Zebrology (Rey), 353
Zeeee (Enright), 342
Zeph (Jackson), 225
Zephir Holidays (de Brunhoff), 328
Zigzag Journeys Around the World (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in Arcadia and New France (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in Australia (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in Classic Lands (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in Europe (Butterworth), 220

Zigzag Journeys in India (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in Northern Lands (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in the Antipodes (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in the British Isles (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in the Great Northwest (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in the Levant (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in the Occident (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in the Orient (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in the Sunny South . . . (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys in the White City (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys on the Mediterranean (Butterworth), 220
Zigzag Journeys on the Mississippi (Butterworth), 220
Zip; the Adventures of a Frisky Fox Terrier (Montgomery), 282
Zoo Book, The (Blyton), 303
Zoonooz, 378

About the Authors

JANE M. BINGHAM is Associate Professor of Education at Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan. Her book reviews and articles on children's literature have appeared in journals such as *Elementary English*, *Top of the News*, *The Reading Teacher*, and *Choice*.

GRAYCE SCHOLT teaches in the Language, Literature and Philosophy Division at Mott Community College in Flint, Michigan. Her book reviews and articles have appeared in journals such as *Language Arts*, the *CEA Critic*, the *Michigan Women's Studies Association Proceedings*, and *Choice*.

fifteencenturies004198_0

fifteencenturies004198_0



fifteencenturies004198_0

N

e

benefits the Library.