

ON EXHIBITION

A SELECTION OF RARE AND SPECIAL CHILDREN'S BOOKS
SHOWN ON THE OCCASION OF THE
CHILDREN'S LITERATURE CENTER'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Tuesday, November 19, 2013
Children's Literature Center
Jefferson Building LJ- 129
and
Rosenwald Room
Rare Book and Special Collections Division
Jefferson Building LJ-205

EXHIBITION CHECKLIST

A Boy's Life

In charming vignettes and hand-lettered text, the Swiss painter Béatrice Appia tells the life of a boy from birth to young adulthood.

APPIA, BÉATRICE.

Histoire de Jean Vallade. With thirteen pochoir plates. Paris: Daniel Jacomet & Cie., 1928.
Limited edition of 1000 copies.

Fun and Games and Instruction

This first edition of a classic picture book is hand-colored throughout. The complete set is exceedingly rare, because the splendid plates were often removed from the books to be used for framing.

The first volume shows children's everyday past-times including gymnastics and horseback riding. The second volume introduces further scenes, including games, crafts, buildings, and ships. These artistic, informational picture books represent the best of German children's literature of the Biedermeier period (ca. 1815 – 1850).

Berliner Original Bilderbuch. Ein angenehmes und nützliches Geschenk für artige Knaben und Mädchen. [Berliner Original Picture Book. A pleasant and useful present for obedient boys and girls]. 2 vols. Berlin: Winckelmann & Söhne, 1831-32.

A Spirited Alphabet Book

This tri-lingual ABC book features the adventures of a wooden Dutch doll and other toys that have been reduced to their most basic geometric forms. Blandin, a Belgian artist, organized the first exhibition of Cubist and Fauvist works in Belgium with his friend Guillaume Apollinaire, author of “The Cubist Painters” (1913).

BLANDIN, ANDRE

ABCD. Edited by Charles Bulens. Bruxelles: Edition de L’Art Decoratif, C. Dangotte, 1913.

C Stands for Catcher

Picking up on a contemporary childhood sport, the McLoughlin Company published this poem about a baseball game as a device to teach the letters of the alphabet. The poem takes us through the basic elements of the game as well as introducing some of the character types one might confront on the field: “C stands for Catcher, with mask on his face. D stands for Diamond, drawn flat on the ground.”

Base-ball A B C. New York: McLoughlin Bros, 1885

The Waddle Book

In 1934 Blue Ribbon Books issued a novelty edition of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. *The Waddle-Book* included bound-in cardboard cutouts of six Oz characters which could be detached and assembled into three-dimensional form to walk (or waddle) down a cardboard Yellow Brick Road provided with the book. Popular with children, very few complete copies of the book with original “waddles” intact have survived.

BAUM, L. FRANK

The Wizard of Oz Waddle Book. Illustrations by W. W. Denslow. New York: Blue Ribbon Books, 1934. (Two items).

Reading French

The first (and probably only) printing of this exceedingly rare miniature wooden-boxed library for English children provides reading lessons in French. Divided into four levels of reading proficiency, the miniature books feature vocabularies and picture stories of rural life: outdoor views, buildings, flowers, birds, insects, animals, trades, and games for boys and girls. For example, volume 14 features boys playing soldier, horse and buggy, tops, marbles, lacrosse, blind man’s buff, and others.

Bibliothèque des Enfants [Infants library]. [London]: John Marshall, [ca. 1800]

Complete set in sixteen volumes, with full-page copperplate illustrations. Each volume in the original decorative colored paper boards with a paste-on label.

A Biedermeier ABC

This exceedingly rare portfolio of twenty-four plates is considered one of the most beautiful ABC – presentations of the Biedermeier period. Using the alphabet as his Leitmotif, the artist has created a tableau of colorful scenes of bourgeois, military and peasant life. Both realistic and idealized, the hand-colored decorative and imaginative lithographs provide insight into early nineteenth century European life, but feature images from other cultures and places as well. For example, the page for the letter C shows a camel, a crocodile, Chinese men, European children and peddler, and a Chinese-inspired castle in the background. Especially handsome are the many stately buildings, soldiers and decorated horses.

Bilder Alphabet zur Erweckung des Scharfsinns [Pictorial alphabet to awaken children's minds ...
Nürnberg: Renner, G. N. (1838). With 24 hand-colored lithographs. Folio.

A Fable from ancient India

Marcia Brown, gifted and versatile artist, won her second (out of three) Caldecott medal for *Once a Mouse*, a fable about the mighty and ungrateful tiger who forgot that he was once only a mouse.

BROWN, MARCIA.

Once a Mouse...a Fable cut in Wood by Marcia Brown. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1961.

An immortal King and his Queen

In this second in the series about the most famous elephants in the world – in the original French – Babar the king and his queen Céleste fall out of the sky with their balloon, then have a number of extraordinary adventures including an assault by cannibals, a ride on a whale, and performing in a circus.

BRUNHOFF, JEAN DE.

Le Voyage de Babar. Paris: Editions du Jardin des Mondes, [1932].

Santa Claus Comes Down the Chimney

A color-lithographed paper toy, depicting an elaborate Victorian fireplace with a small Christmas tree sitting on top and Santa-Claus descending from the chimney when a string is pulled. On the verso appears an unrecorded printing of Clement Moore's "Night before Christmas."

CHANDLER, JOHN GREENE.

Santa-Claus presents his compliments to all the Little Folks and Big Folks. Roxbury, Mass: published by J G Chandler [1858].

Making Sense of a Child's Life

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the publishing house of Frederic Warne – known for the books by Beatrix Potter, began to build its reputation based upon illustrated books by such well-known authors and artists as Edward Lear, Kate Greenaway, and Walter Crane. The *Children's Object Book* serves as some sort of nineteenth-century *Orbis Pictus*, in which the ordinary objects and

places of child's life are depicted and labeled so as to promote social class as well as reading and learning.

The Children's Object Book. London, New York: F. Warner, 188?

A Picture of the World

A clergyman and pedagogue, Johann Amos Comenius wrote many books about his “universal education,” which emphasized schooling for both boys and girls, physical education, learning of crafts, and child-centered school books. In 1658, near the end of his life, the book for which he would be most remembered, was printed in Nürnberg, Germany. Writing the text in Latin and German, furnishing it with small and charming illustrations – which some say he made himself – Comenius called his book *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* or *Orbis Pictus*, as the little picture primer came to be called. It created an immediate sensation. Within a year, it was published in England and within a decade it had appeared in ten new editions. It was translated, copied, adapted, revised, supplied with new illustrations, and became the most used school book for the next century. Combining learning with entertainment, it was the first book specifically written and illustrated in a manner designed to appeal directly to children.

Centered around God, describing the world and the universe, *Orbis Pictus* begins by introducing the heavens and the earth, the elements, trees and fruit, flowers, birds and insects, animals, fishes and human anatomy. It describes trades such as beekeeping and printing as well as children's games. The plates for the first two English editions (1659, 1664) are believed to have been destroyed in the Great 1666 London fire, making the present copy exceedingly rare

COMENIUS, JOHANN AMOS

Orbis Sensualium Pictus. [Comenius's Visible World]. Or, A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief Things that are in the World; and of Men's Employments therein ... most suitable to Children's capacities] ... & translated into English by Charles Hoole. London: Printed for J Kirton, 1664.

Illustrated by Crane

Along with Caldecott and Greenaway, the English artist and book illustrator Walter Crane is considered to be the most prolific and influential children's book creator of his generation, and one of the strongest contributors to the child's nursery motif that dominates English children's illustrated literature in the late 19th century. His distinctive work featured some of the more colorful and detailed renderings of the child-in-the-garden that characterized nursery rhymes and children's stories for many decades. In *Baby's Own Aesop*, Crane builds his full-page illustrations around the author's limericks.

CRANE, WALTER.

The Baby's Own Aesop: Being the Fables Condensed in Rhyme, With Portable Morals Pictorially Pointed. London; New York: George Routledge & Sons, 1887.

The Lady of the House

The Diligent Girl is a classic example of the didactic nature of most nineteenth-century children's books and toys. In this game, young girls are delivered the none-too-subtle lesson of their place in the Victorian family. The game includes 6 illustrated cards (labeled the poultry-yard, the wash-house, the kitchen, the larder, the dining room and study, and the parlour or drawing room), 48 illustrated "tickets," 44 glass counters, and a book of instructions in English, Italian, German, and French. The task is to identify and locate materials belonging to a properly run household. The most diligent of the players earns the title of "The Proper Lady of the House."

The Diligent Girl as Lady of the House. Germany: s.n., 1870. Marion S. Carson Collection.

Vocational training

Forty-five nineteenth-century trades are described and illustrated in this small book, from barber to wheelwright. The hand-colored illustrations and brief texts offer positive models of workmen and their skills to young readers in 1829, and give today's researchers a glimpse into the pre-industrial trades of the era.

DARTON, WILLIAM. *Little Jack of all Trades, or, Mechanical Arts Described, in Prose and Verse: Suited to the Capacities of Children: with Engraved Representations of the Different Trades.* London: Printed for Harvey and Darton, 1829.

Native Costumes from Around the Globe

A boxed set showing twenty-seven different peoples of the world in their native costumes including people of Nova Scotia, Madagascar, Greenland, Turkey, Persia, Russia, England, and Holland. The popularity of books about people from around the world began around the mid-eighteenth century at the time of the famous British children's bookseller John Newbery. While the early books concentrated on people of Europe, the scope gradually expanded. By the mid-nineteenth century – when the present little leporello was made – a large selection of such books was available. A companion volume – showing only male costumes – is held by the Library's Geography and Map Division.

The Earth and Its Inhabitants. Similar works are attributed to Carl Johann Sigmund Bauer, 1780-1857, a German globe maker. Hand-colored engraved panels. No place, circa 1830.

Felixmüller's ABC

Between 1911 and 1915, Conrad Felixmüller (1897-1977), who thought of himself as a socialist expressionist, attended the School of Applied Arts in his native Dresden, Germany. After joining the Communist Party, he contributed to *Der Sturm* [The Storm], a journal which had been founded by the expressionists in 1910. Felixmüller's paintings were part of the 1937 exhibition in Munich which the Nazi regime declared as "Entartete Kunst" (Degenerate art). Eventually, over 140 of his works were removed from museums and galleries and much of his work was destroyed during the 1944 bombing of Berlin.

The 2012 exhibition, "German Expressionism: the Graphic Impulse," at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, featured Felixmüller's art among prints, drawings, paintings, and sculptures by the

major expressionists including Oskar Kokoshka, Erich Heckel, Vasily Kandinsky, Emil Nolde, Käthe Kollwitz, and Max Beckmann. Felixmüller's art is also held by the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Guggenheim Museum, the Staatliche Kunstsammlungen, Dresden, the University of Virginia Art Museum, and others. Created for his sons Luca und Titus, who appear on the first page and under the letters of their names, *Felixmüller's ABC* is among the most significant twentieth-century artist's picture books.

FELIXMÜLLER, LONDA UND CONRAD

ABC. Ein geschütteltes, geknütteltes Alphabet in Bildern und Versen. [A mixed-up alphabet in pictures and rhymes]. With a two-colored woodcut on the title page and fifteen hand-colored original woodcuts by Conrad Felixmüller. Dresden: Selbstverlag, 1925. Special edition, hand-colored and signed by Felixmüller.

“For Darling Olga from Papa and Mama”

Nicholas II, the last tsar of Russia, and his wife Alexandra were devoted to their children and routinely gave them books as presents. When Grand Duchess Olga was eleven years old, her parents gave her this copy of *Grimm's and Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales*, which Empress Alexandra inscribed in English, “For darling Olga, from Papa & Mama, Christmas 1906.”

Grimm, Jacob.

Grimm's and Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales. London: Blackie and Son, 1906.
Russian Imperial Collection

Hawthorne Re-writes Greek Myths

Nathaniel Hawthorne had long been interested in the literary task of re-writing the classic myths. His *Wonder-Book for Girls and Boys* (1852) is a children's book in which he does just that. He takes six Greek myths, including The Gorgon's Head and The Golden Apples, and sets them into a story frame.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL.

A Wonder-Book for Girls and Boys. With 60 designs by Walter Crane. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin 1893

The First World's Fair

The concertina-folded, hand colored peepshow draws the viewer dramatically into the interior of the Crystal Palace, the site of the world's first fair. It features exhibits, visitors, and one of the Fair's most famous attractions, a fanciful glass fountain, designed by Follett Osler. Held from May to October, 1851, in London, the “Great Exhibition of the World's Industry” was opened by Queen Victoria and attracted some six million visitors. The decorative three-dimensional “peep show” reveals the glamour and elegance of the historic event.

The Interior of the Crystal Palace in London. [A teleorama] A view into the Life and Doings of London during the Great Industrial Exhibition. Original-Eigenthum G.W.F. [i.e. D.W. Faber, lithographer, probably located in Nuernberg, 1851]. Hand-dated 1832.

A French Picture Book

From time to time, the renowned poster designer Alain Gauthier, born in Paris in 1931, turned his talents to children's books. His *Zizou* (1974) was an immediate bestseller and has become a great rarity. The two original paintings which illustrate two pages are a remarkable example of original vs. printed art.

GAUTHIER, ALAIN.

Two original paintings from the picture book *Zizou artichaut coquelicot oiseau*. [Zizou, the artichoke, the poppy and the bird]. By Jean Chalon. Grasset Jeunesse, 1974.

Moral Guidance of Youth

William Grimaldi (1751-1830), well-known for his miniature paintings, sketched the objects on his daughter's dressing table one day which led to his producing a number of so-called "toilet books," most notable among them *A Suit of Armour for Youth*. Here, eleven illustrations of armour – a crest, a helmet, breast plate, sword, a shield, and others – which are revealed when the image flaps are lifted – advertise Grimaldi's moral maxims.

GRIMALDI, STACEY.

Suit of Armour for Youth. London: R. Ackerman, 1823

Lafcadio Hearn

This famous Japanese tale of the boy who loved to draw and killed a monster with his rare gift, is among the stories brought to the West by Lafcadio Hearn at the end of the nineteenth century. Charmingly illustrated and printed on crepe paper, this handsome volume was published by the Library in a facsimile edition.

HEARN, LAFCADIO.

The Boy who drew Cats. Rendered into English by Lafcadio Hearn. Tokyo: Takejiro Hasegawa, Meiji 31 [1898].

A Token for Children

The heavily religious *A Token for Children*, a representative of the Puritan era, was brought to the United States from England and was published here as late as 1840. This very rare volume, in excellent condition and in its original calf binding, was presented to the Library of Congress by Dorothea Lang of Bowie, Maryland on March 25, 1988 during a festive celebration in her honor. It had been in her family for 260 years.

JANEWAY, JAMES.

A Token for Children : Being an exact Account of the Conversion, holy and exemplary lives, and joyful Deaths of several young Children/ by James Janeway, minister of the Gospel; to which is 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; preserved and published for the encouragement of piety in other children; with new additions. Boston in New-England: Printed for T. Hancock, at the Bible and Three Crowns near the town-dock, 1728

A Paper Doll Book

Because of her vanity and pride, Little Fanny is reduced to begging for her bread and is restored to her former station only after learning lessons in humility and modesty. Her decline and restoration are illustrated with eleven hand-colored cut-outs with interchangeable parts.

S. & J. Fuller produced many similar paper doll books in the early nineteenth century at their London publishing house, names The Temple of Fancy.

The History of Little Fanny, Exemplified in a Series of Figures. London: S. & J. Fuller, Temple of Fancy, 1810.

A Selection of Hornbooks

The hornbook, considered the legitimate ancestor of all children's books, dates back to the middle of the 15th century. The paddle-shaped device, which was covered with a piece of paper, protected by a thin layer of horn and secured to the wood with metal panels, displayed the alphabet, the numbers, and the Lord's Prayer. Hornbooks were made from wood, metal, leather, cardboard, and even gingerbread. However, most were plain, whittled or carved. The horn was obtained from the horns of cattle, sheep, or goats. The earliest sheets were written by hand on parchment or vellum.

Practical, economic, and nearly indestructible primers – whose ultimate purpose was to lead the child to spiritual salvation, hornbooks were attached to a child's belt or could be worn around the neck. Hornbooks were peculiar to the English-speaking countries, and were used extensively in England and America from the early 16th to the late 18th century. Developments in papermaking, printing, and engraving resulted in the manufacture of the next type of reading device for the young: paper battledores, primers and children's books, like those, introduced by the first English children's book publisher, John Newbery.

The display includes:

Rare 18th Century silver Hornbook

Rare, decorative ivory hornbook

Small, wooden hornbook

Wooden hornbook with abacus.

History of the Horn-book by Andrew White Tuer. London: Leadenhall Press, 1896.

Bound in the original vellum, the first edition of this two-volume definitive reference work on hornbooks with facsimiles of hornbooks and battledores.

A Folding Globe

This extremely rare folding globe becomes three-dimensional when the strings are pulled. J.F. Kaiser, who was introduced to stone lithography in his father's bookbinding business, began producing folding globes for schools as early as 1824.

KAISER, JOSEF FRANZ

Mechanischer Welt Globus zum Gebrauche des kleinen Geographen. [Mechanical world globe for the young Geographer]. With 6 lithographed, hand-colored globe segments and 2 charts, in color-lithography. Graz: Kaiser, ca 1840. While the facsimile is displayed here, the original edition is part of the Geography and Map collection.

King Winter

Gustav W. Seitz was a German publisher of illustrated books and viewing-cards printed in monotonies and chromolithography. Soon after establishing his business in Hamburg, he experimented with publishing short, shaped chapbooks for children. *King Winter*, which was particularly successful, tells the story the Bavarian King Winter, the embodiment of Christmas Spirit. He leaves his palace of snow to usher in the winter season. He rewards obedient children with sweets.

King Winter. Hamburg: Gustav W. Seitz, 1859

A Trip through London Town

First published in 1883, *London Town* tells of a young girl's travels around London, encountering and appreciating many of the familiar sights and figures of London, including the Tower of London, the British Museum, Westminster Abbey, and a Beefeater. During her travels she also interacts with many less familiar, but equally intriguing figures, like the muffin man, the Shoeblack brigade, and the Orange Girl. Written in verse by Felix Leigh, this book captures the sites and sounds of Victorian London, some still present today, others long forgotten. The book is beautifully illustrated by the distinguished Victorian illustrators Thomas Crane and Ellen Houghton.

LEIGH, FELIX.

London Town. Designed and Illustrated by Thomas Crane and Ellen Houghton. London, New York: Marcus Ward, 1883.

Little Red Riding Hood

Little Red Riding Hood, the cunning wolf, and dangerous woods have been popular, and sometimes terrifying characters for generations of children. The chromolithographed illustrations with pull-tab mechanisms in both of these books bring the characters to life. The publishing history of *Krasnaia Shapochka* is explored in the article, *The Mystery of Yakiv Orenshtain's Little Red Riding Hood*, which is available on the Library of Congress's European Division's webpage.

Krasnaia Shapochka. Kiev-Kolomea: I.A. Orenshteina, [ca. 1920] // *Little Red Riding Hood*. New York: Sully and Kleinteich, [ca. 1920]

A Beloved Pinocchio

This pop-up version of a beloved classic, is among the most popular children's books with Library of Congress visitors. Published during the Great Depression, *Pinocchio* one of the four pop-ups in the series.

LORENCINI, CARLO.

The "Pop-Up" Pinocchio. Being the Life and Adventures of a Wooden Puppet who finally became a real Boy.
With "Pop-Up" Illustrations in Color by Harold Lentz. New York: Blue Ribbon Books, Inc., [1932].

An American Children's Literature Classic

John Newbery, the London bookseller, after whom the Newbery medal is named – given each year to the most distinguished children's book written in the United States - was the first to produce books for the amusement of young readers.

This exceedingly rare American edition of the book, is the first published by the great American printer and founder of the American Antiquarian Society, Isaiah Thomas. Shown here is a picture of boys playing baseball, apparently the first such citation in any book.

A little pretty Pocket- Book, Intended for the Amusement of Little Master Tommy, and Pretty Miss Polly. The First Worcester Edition. Worcester, Massachusetts: Printed by Isaiah Thomas, 1787.

Picture Book Whimsy

A tongue-in-cheek picture story and whimsical paintings of a doll whose name was P'sich (Psyche). Finding her lonely and forgotten, the night watch man convinces her that it is "not the name that matters but the stuffing inside. "Why not improve your mind and become interesting?"

Foster studied in Paris and at the Art Students League in New York, and made drawings for fashion and advertising. One of her early picture books – most of which have doll characters - was selected for the 1966 "Fifty Books Show" of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

MARIANA. (Marian Curtis Foster. pseud.).

P'sich.

Number 317 of the first edition of 500 signed copies; silk-screened and hand-colored by the Berrien Studios. In the original slip case. Ca. 1945.

Magic Transformations

In this collection of twenty-four hand-colored lithographed plates, in the publisher's original wooden box, distorted prints are magically transformed into recognizable images when reflected in the mirrored cylinder. Pictured are Puss in Boots, hearts, an elephant, a monkey, etc. Based on an earlier French version, this anamorphic optical toy, was produced by the McLoughlin Brothers, the successful 19th century company known for its pioneering in color printing of children's books and games.

The Magic Mirror, or Wonderful Transformations. New York: McLoughlin Bros., circa 1890.

A Maine Memory

Robert McCloskey, beloved writer and illustrator of children's books, created this lyrical picture book of his Maine island which was his home. Published in the mid-fifties, a golden age for picture books, *Time of Wonder* is considered an American classic.

MCCLOSKEY, ROBERT.

Time of Wonder. New York: Viking Press, 1957.

A James Marshall Sampler

Artist and storyteller James Marshall is one of the most beloved children's book masters of American children's literature. Shown are - aside from the published book – are full-color originals, pencil sketches and the book dummy for *Fox be Nimble* (1990). Marshall's irresistible wit delighted readers with his many immortal picture books including *George and Martha* (1972), *The Stupids step out* (1974), *Miss Nelson is Missing* (1977), *Red Riding Hood* (1987), and *Goldilocks and the three Bears* (1988), *Hey, diddle, diddle* (1989), and *The Owl and the Pussycat* (1998).

MARSHALL, JAMES.

The James Marshall Collection of Drawings for Fox be Nimble (1989). Gift by James Marshall.

A Movable Circus

A very rare and complete first edition of this astonishing book that opens up into an elaborate circus menagerie. Some 450 cutout and pop-up figures tell the lively happenings involving performers, animals, members of the audience and an orchestra. This movable masterpiece by the ingenious Lothar Meggendorfer (1847-1925) is "a crowning achievement in the field of movables...far superior to any others published before or since." (Peter Haining. *Movable Books*. London: New English Library, 1979, p. 65).

Maurice Sendak, a Meggendorfer collector wrote: "Meggendorfer enlarged the child's visual pleasure in a way that probably will never be duplicated. His work stands alone. What came after, the pretty pop-ups of my own childhood, were skimpy in comparison and, more to the point, they were directed to a profitable, publishing-concocted child audience...What he had to offer was the very best on the highest level." (Justin Schiller. Lothar Meggendorfer Archive. Schiller, [1975], unpagged.

MEGGENDORFER, LOTHAR.

Internationaler Circus. Esslingen. Schreiber, J.F., (1887).

A simple, dramatic and majestic Joan of Arc

While the books by the British Randolph Caldecott, Walter Crane, and Kate Greenaway became an instant success in the United States, the sophisticated Joan of Arc and other books by Boutet de Monvel became "the rage."

DE MONVEL, BOUTET

Jeanne d'Arc. Paris: E.Plon, Nourrit & Cie, [1896]

Home schooling in 1803

This early American interactive primer was designed to help mothers teach their children at home. It contains a card with three rectangles to be cut out "for concealing the cuts [woodcut illustrations] till the names have been read," and, "a frame on which to place the moveable letters for spelling words."

The Mother's Remarks on a Set of Cuts for Children. Philadelphia: Printed for Jacob Johnson, 1803.

A Careening Baby Carriage

Peter Sheaf Hersey Newell (1862 –1924) was an American artist, illustrator, and author. He built his career by creating humorous poems and illustrations for various magazines, such as *Harper's Weekly*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Scribner's*, and *The Saturday Evening Post*. He later went on to write and illustrate popular children's books, three of which are represented here. *Topsy and Turveys* (1893), a poem and images that could be read upside down; *The Rocket Book* (1912), in which an actual hole in the book tracks the trajectory of a bullet; and *The Slant Book* (1910), which offers a slope-shaped book, permitting us to following the harrowing ride of a baby carriage racing downhill

NEWELL, PETER.

The Slant Book. New York: Harper Brothers, 1910.

The American Revolution

An educational card game featuring historical landmarks, major events and significant figures of the American Revolution. Images and their descriptions include: Throwing the Tea Overboard, Gen. Washington, Commander American Army, the Battle of Bunker Hill, Landing of the British Forces at Boston, and Signing the Declaration of Independence.

NORWOOD, NORA.

American Revolution. [Card game] dedication to the Talented and Esteemed Teachers of the Boston Schools. [No imprint but probably Boston, circa 1876].

The smallest Children's Book in the World

This copy of the smallest children's book in the world has twelve pages, containing the story of "Old King Cole." Measuring one millimeter by one millimeter, it is among the most popular books in the Library's vast collection. It is on permanent exhibition in the Children's Literature Center.

Old King Cole. Certified copy No. 56. Paisley, Scotland: The Gleniffer Press, 1985.

Early Alphabet Amusement

This first and only edition of one of the classic Nuernberg alphabet books reveals the evolution from the didactic primer to the poetic and artistic picture book of German children's books. Each page features a letter of the alphabet in a figurative interpretation. The letters are adorned by two illustrations showing objects, trades, pastimes and other activities. These, in turn, are described in four-line rhymes. With 72 hand-colored engravings on 24 plates.

Das originelle ABC. Allerliebste komisch figuerlich dargestellt; mit Bilder-Szenen aus der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart durch sinnige poetische Erlaeuterungen ausgestattet. Ein Bilderbuch zur angenehmen Unterhaltung fuer gute Kinder. [ABC, the original ABC. Illustrated charmingly with scenes from the past and

present, explained by poetic verses. A picture book for the pleasant entertainment for good children]. Nuernberg: Renner, G.N., [1835].

A Rare Model Theatre

This handsome American model theatre is complete and in unusually fine condition. The twenty five scenes which are joined together include children's pastimes such as boys making head-stands, wrestling and playing leapfrog, children playing with a kite, a girl pretending to be Little Red Riding Hood, boys playing soldiers, a girl giving a lesson to her pets, or children receiving Christmas presents from the Christmas tree.

Panorama of the Visit of Santa Claus to the Happy Children. Springfield, Mass. Published by Milton Bradley & Co. [c. 1870?].

Transparent Transformations

This rare and unusual portfolio of six, finely-crafted color chromolithographs by the Austrian artist Theodor von Pichler is a fine example of late-nineteenth century toy books. The transparent images are dual prints, which reveal, when held against the light, illustrations responding to the story and illustration.

VON PICHLER, THEODOR. *Sechs Märchen...* [Six fairy tales]. Stuttgart: Verlag von Gustav Weise, [1879].

Moving Images

Twenty-two full color lithographic are attached and become a moveable scroll. Scenes include a Spanish harbor, a shipwreck, Port Said, Cairo, a crocodile hunt and African Scenes.

Eine Reise durch Afrika (A Journey through Africa). O.O., Dr. u. J. (Berlin, Luxuspapierfabrik A Sala, ca 1889).

A Picture Book Dummy

The mock-up dummy "Floral fairies: Adventures of Johnny Jump-up" rendered in water color by Alberta Hall, is part of a small and rare archive consisting of drawings, a sketchbook with text "Vibration and color" by Gertrude Ina Robinson, hand colored gift tags, sticker labels and mock-ups with designs by Gertrude Ina Robinson, and copy of Dennison's Christmas book 1913. Most likely, Robinson prepared this handsome package to introduce her work to a potential publisher.

ROBINSON, GERTRUDE.

Archive for floral fairies and rainbow fairies. Created: 1907-1913.

A Special Daniel Boone

In 1925, Esther Averill sailed for France. A few years later, she met the Russian artist Feodor Rojankovsky whose heart was set on making children's books. Averill was intrigued. She launched

the Domino Press, though she knew little about publishing. *Daniel Boone* (1931) – Averill wrote – was big, colorful, fragile, and as a publishing project risky. It turned out to be a big success. In the 1940s, after Domino Press was closed, Averill began writing and illustrating her own children's books. Her Jenny Linsky stories including *The Cat Club* (1944), *Jenny's First Party* (1948), and their sequels are still popular with children today.

ROJANKOVSKY FEODOR

Daniel Boone: Historic Adventures of an American Hunter among the Indians.

Paris: Domino Press [1931]. Limited edition, signed by F. Rojankovsky, copy number 7. A series of the lithographs printed separately without text, and numbered from 1 to 50 are bound into the volume.

A Children's Book from 1945

This "Giant Golden Book" of nursery rhymes, published the year World War II ended, shows - in glowing colors – beautiful children in an innocent and contented make-believe world.

ROJANKOVSKY FEODOR.

Pictures from Mother Goose. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1945.

Toys from Days Past

The fifty stone-lithographed, hand-colored plates in this magnificent elephant folio show beautiful folk toys from America to Brazil to India, Japan and Persia.

RUMPF, FRITZ, UND OSWALD, A. ERICH.

Spielzeug der Völker. [Toys of the World]. Berlin: Weise, W. 1922-25.

The World's Oldest Story

Born in France in 1897, Seignobosc began drawing at a young age. After studying art in Paris, she came to America after World War II. Françoise, as she became known, wrote and illustrated numerous picture books, among them several stories about Jeanne-Marie. One of her finest books is *La plus vieille Histoire du Monde*, painted in her primitive style, produced in pochoir – a type of batik printing – tells the story of Genesis.

SEIGNOBOSC, FRANCOISE

La plus vieille Histoire du Monde. (The world's oldest story). Paris: Le Jardin des Modes, 1931.

Maurice Sendak

This limited, 25th anniversary edition of *Where the Wild Things are*, among the most famous picture books ever published, was signed by the author/illustrator and includes an original drawing of the story's main character, Max. The LC copy is no.63 of 225.

SENDAK, MAURICE.

Where the Wild Things are. New York: Harper & Row, publishers, 1988.

A Traditional Japanese Wedding

Takejiro Hasegawa, whose crepe-paper books of Japanese tales have become highly-priced collectors' items, was born in Tokyo in 1853, the year Commodore Mathew Calbraith Perry was on his way to Tokyo Bay with his fleet of "black ships." Young Hasegawa eventually became a publisher taking advantage of the educated Americans (and other nationals) who lived in Tsukiji, the foreign enclave of Tokyo. David Thompson, an ordained Presbyterian minister, who arrived in Yokohama in 1863, was of Hasegawa's authors rendering Japanese tales into English.

THOMPSON, DAVID. *The Mouse's Wedding*. Illustrated by Sensei Eitaku. Japanese Fairy Tale Series No. 6. Tokyo: Kobunsha, Meiji 21 [1888].

The Golliwog

The second Golliwog title from a turn-of-the-century picture book series, noted for its artistic design and the stylish black doll character who is considered controversial today. Born in 1873, Upton, returned to her native Great Britain and began work as an illustrator. Returning to the U.S., she and her mother made a book together which featured a set of peg dolls and the dramatic black doll, they named the golliwog. *The Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls* (1895) became a great success and so were all the others in the series, which took the golliwog and his companions to all kinds of places around the world.

UPTON, FLORENCE.

The Golliwog's Bicycle Club. London: Longmans, 1896.

Robinson Crusoe on his desert island

When Daniel Defoe first published *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, in 1719, it was a remarkably popular work of fiction for adults. Children were drawn to Crusoe's adventures and bravery, as well as the illustrations accompanied the text, and soon adopted the story as their own. This beautiful shape book, published by Louis Prang in 1864, stands out among adaptations of the Crusoe story for children.

VERY, LYDIA L.A. *Robinson Crusoe*. Boston: L. Prang, [1864]

Early ABCs

This little primer is a well-illustrated example of how early American children learned their ABCs. The clear woodcut illustrations of animals and common objects lead the new reader from letter sounds to brief one-syllable stories. In 1941, Frank Hogan, gave the Library of Congress many rare children's books in 1941.

WILLARD, SAMUEL. *The Picture Primer: Intended as a First Book for Children and as an Introduction to the Picture Reading Book*. New-Haven, S. Babcock, 1833.

An Idyllic Picture Tableau

A children's book critic described "Bilderlust für artige Kinder" by Voltz, as one of the most beautiful children's books produced in the first half of the 19th century. The unusually large format adds to the visual effect of the book. The lively scenes, filled with numerous figures, are drawn with affection, and often with humor. Many of the sheets are veritable Biedermeier genre pieces.

VOLTZ, JOHANN MICHAEL.

Bilderlust für artige Kinder. (Picture Fun for well-behaved Children). With hand-colored lithographed title and 19 plates by Kuhn after Johann Michael Voltz. Reutlingen: Fleischhauer und Spohn, 1841.

A Nostalgic Picture Book

Mabel Humphrey's nostalgic childhood stories are interpreted by equally nostalgic children's scenes by Jesse Willcox Smith and Elizabeth Shippen Green, both considered among the finest American artists of the early 20th century. A student of Thomas Eakins and Howard Pyle, Smith became a prolific illustrator of books and magazines. Among her best known children's books are classics like Robert Louis Stevenson's *A Child's Garden of Verses* (1905), George MacDonald's *Back of the North Wind* (1919), and Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* (1924). The original art of her *Water Babies* (1916) is held in the Cabinet of American Illustration in the Library's Prints & Photographs Division.

WILCOX SMITH, JESSIE.

The Book of the Child With facsimiles of drawings in colour by Jessie Wilcox Smith; and with Stories and Verses written for the pictures by Mabel Humphrey. New York: Frederick A Stokes Company, 1903.

A Zoetrope

The term "zoetrope" derives from the Greek words "zoeh" and "trophe" which mean "alive" and "turn." The zoetrope, which is sometimes called a "wonder drum" consists of a cylinder with slits cut vertically in the sides. Bands of sequenced pictures are placed into the cylinder. When the viewer looks through the slits of the spinning cylinder, the eye perceives the images as moving. Invented in 1833 by the British mathematician William George Horner, the zoetrope did not become popular until the 1860s when similar devices were developed in Belgium and Austria.

The bands in this zoetrope depict a dancing couple, two boys playing leapfrog, a girl skipping rope, and man playing his cello, and others.

Lebensrad. [The Wheel of Life]. Zoetrope or picture drum with viewing slits, wooden base and 6 double-sided, color-lithographed, paper picture bands. Berlin. Luxuspapierfabrik Sala, ca.1900.

