A bibliography of Jacob Abbot with a biographical and critical introduction

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Thesis

A Bibliography of Jacob Abbott

with

A Biographical and Critical Introduction.

by

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Preface

Jacob Abbott is a name unfamiliar to many of the people who have been influenced by his work. Although educators appreciate his introduction of the honor system, students of literature have not evaluated the debt that modern juveniles owe to the Rollo Books and the Lucy Books. Nor have students of theological history realized the effect of The Young Christian on the moral thought of the nineteenth century.

As a step towards such a study, this bibliography of Abbott's books has been prepared. Many of the books have become scarce and some of the copies located are unique. But now that they are listed and collated, the tools of research are forged and the critical study can begin.

The biographical and critical material preceding the bibliography is introductory rather than definitive. For it is not until all of Abbott has been thoroughly studied that one can properly evaluate his work.

For aid in this project, I am indebted to Miss Beatrice

Rollo G. Silver.
Introduction

I. Biography

Jacob Abbott lived the traditionally long and peaceful life which we have come to associate with nineteenth century Yankee stock. He is a good example of a happy combination of the strains of dogmatic Puritan, practical farmer, and Yankee trader. From all of the information available at present, his life seems singularly free of trouble; its tranquillity is a refreshing experience for the modern reader.

George Abbot, the first member of the family to settle in America, was a Yorkshire Puritan who arrived in 1640 and in 1643 became one of the original proprietors of Andover, Massachusetts. His great-grandson, Jacob Abbot, 1st., (b. 1748) moved from Andover to Wilton, New Hampshire, where he became a farmer and, later, a merchant. This merchantile experience enabled him to become business assistant to the Hon. Samuel Philips who with Benjamin Weld owned a great amount of land in
what is now Maine. One of Abbott's duties was the supervision of this territory. His son and assistant, Jacob 2nd., was born in Wilton in 1776 and married a cousin, Betsey Abbot, in 1798. This couple moved to Hallowell, Maine, where the second of their seven children, Jacob 3rd., subject of this biography, was born on November 14, 1803.

From their home in Hallowell and later from Brunswick, the boy's father and grandfather directed the development of the Maine territory. Despite the arduous task of hacking roads through the wilderness and founding townships, they never neglected to guide the religious life of the settlers. The grandfather, we are told, "carried Bible, hymn book, and a collection of printed sermons with him into the woods as a part of the regular 'supplies' for his men; and morning worship, and two services on the Sabbath, were part of their regular duty".

From these pioneers whose practical life was interlarded with

Unless otherwise noted, the biographical data for this and the following paragraphs can be found in Jacob Abbott, *Abbott's Young Christian* (New York, 1882), pp. 2 — 95.

op. cit., p. 5.
moral teachings, Jacob Abbot found the pattern of his career.

There is no record of the boy's education until the family moved to Brunswick and he attended Miss Buss's school. At Hallowell Academy, he prepared for Bowdoin College from which he graduated in 1820. Unfortunately his academic record is not available, and our only information about his collegiate career is the following list of honors:

Member of Peucinian Society.
Exhibition, May, 1820: Deliberative Discussion in English, "Public Spectacles".
Declamation, Sept. 5, 1820, extract from a speech of Philips.
Commencement Part, Sept. 6, 1820: "The Intellectual Powers of Pascal".
Member, Phi Beta Kappa.

As an undergraduate, his first published article appeared in a Brunswick newspaper. At this time, he added the second "t" to his last name to avoid the title "3rd.". The only other fact known about his academic career is that he spent two summers teaching school in a Quaker community near Brunswick.

In 1821, he began his study of theology at Andover Academy which he interrupted to teach school at Portland, Maine, and Beverly, Massachusetts. One of his Portland pupils was Henry W. Longfellow, thirteen years old, who evidently was not greatly impressed with his teacher. In later years, the poet could only recall that Abbott had "an amicable and indulgent manner."

From Andover, he went to Amherst College as Tutor in 1824. The next year he was offered the Professorship of Chemistry.

Letter to Rollo G. Silver from Philip S. Wilder, Bowdoin College, February 14, 1940.
which he declined because he did not choose to devote his life to scientific research. The trustees then decided that he be appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy; and that his salary be eight hundred dollars per annum, one hundred dollars of which are, however, to be appropriated by him annually, with the advice of the other members of the faculty towards making repairs and additions to the philosophical apparatus.

At the same time, he was also appointed "Inspector of the College Buildings and Grounds".

Three years later, he married his childhood sweetheart, Harriet Vaughn, of Hallowell. Of this union, five sons were born. Of the four reaching manhood Lyman, the author, editor, and friend of Theodore Roosevelt, became a public figure. After his marriage, Abbott began his routine, long to be characteristic, of preaching in neighboring pulpits, writing Sunday-school texts, publishing theological articles, all to fulfill his driving ambition.

His reputation as a moralist grew to such an extent that he was invited to Boston to found and carry on a school for the broader education of young ladies. This school, later called the Mount Vernon School, was an important landmark in the history of American education, for it was among the first devoted to freeing the conventions in which young women were bound. Abbott's letter on the invitation is interesting not

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only for the antique charm of its detail but also for the revelation of the esteem in which the young man of twenty-six was held:

I was called upon to-day by Dr. Wisner of the Old South Church, and H. Hill, Esq., Boston, who have come to this place for the purpose of making a proposition to me to remove to Boston and take the charge of a sort of high-school, which some gentlemen are disposed to establish there. Two are contemplated, one for girls and another for boys. It was expected that both would be supported by substantially the same persons; but two different committees were appointed to take measures to establish them, each of which, separately and without the knowledge of the other, voted to make application to me. When this interference was subsequently discovered, it was determined to send a delegation from each committee to me, to lay both plans before me, that I might decide in favor of either or neither. The gentlemen above named were the delegation.

The plan proposed, though not yet fully detailed, is something like the following: A number of subscribers, from fifty to a hundred at the outset, appoint a committee, into whose hands and under whose control the institution is to be placed, and who are to act as a Board of Trustees in its management. This board establishes two schools, male and female, and places them in charge of two associate principals, one for each branch of the school. They offer to me fifteen hundred dollars the first year, together with an assistant at six hundred dollars, and they pay all necessary expenses. From the commencement of the second year I have all the tuition until my income is two thousand dollars, and one half of the excess above that is mine, and one half goes to the school. The money thus paid into the hands of the trustees is to be expended in the purchase of books, literary and scientific apparatus, etc., and, perhaps, ultimately a building.5

The implied compliment on his ability pleased Abbott, but he was torn between his feeling of duty towards Amherst which was then in financial difficulties and his idea of his own worth in dollars and cents. He refused the invitation, but when the delegates increased the salary he accepted.

The school opened on June 1, 1829 in a house on Mount Vernon Street. Due to the success of its unique method of self-government, the school grew until it moved to larger quarters in the Masonic Temple on Temple Place.

A symbol of the original method of education which he introduced was the metal plate engraved with "Study Hours", and attached by hinge to the clock on the school-room wall. When it was up, no student could leave her seat or communicate with any other student without the permission of the teacher. When it was half down, whispering was allowed as long as it did not disturb others. When it was completely down, school was suspended. Absolute obedience to the plate was the only rule of the school.

On entering school, each student received a blank schedule, which she filled out herself. Abbott encouraged the girls to choose their own studies and to prepare their lessons at their own pleasure, thus becoming one of the first educators in America to institute the elective system. He stressed ideas rather than words.

No girl ever received punishment for a misdeed, for, said Abbott, "They who wander from duty always plunge themselves into troubles they do not anticipate. This will be the case with you all through life, and it will be the case here."

The ordinary routine of the school was entrusted to

6 op. cit., p. 45.
officers. Two "regulators" had charge of the clock, bell, and study-plate. Four "distributors" distributed pens, papers, copies, and other school material. Four "vote-receivers" collected, sorted, and counted the votes. Two "secretaries" kept a daily record of the school business and two "accountants" kept the accounts. Two "curators" took charge of the furniture, halls, and accident-prevention. The "accountants" were picked from the teachers, but all the other officers were students who were allowed to pick their own assistants. Thus the young ladies of the Mount Vernon School of Boston studied Latin, French, English, mathematics, geography, natural history, and natural philosophy. Proper emphasis was, of course, placed on religious education.

This religious training was ethical rather than theological. During the daily prayer and Saturday afternoon lectures which Abbott conducted, he emphasized the duty of a Christian towards his fellows. His homilies were perfectly adapted to the needs of an earnest and questioning society which received them so well that he ventured to incorporate them into a book. In 1832, The Young Christian was published. The contents of this book will be discussed in the critical part of the introduction, but a few words about its success will show how Abbott anticipated the popular concern with child guidance. In ten months of 1834, nine thousand copies were sold. During the
twelve months ending in April, 1837, over three thousand copies were sold by the American Tract Society, alone.

To satisfy the demands for more of these tracts, Abbott forced himself to rise early and write for three hours before going to classes. This strenuous routine undermined his health so that he was forced to retire from the active administration of the Mount Vernon School in February, 1833. The next year and a half he devoted to writing, preaching, and editing. The Young Christian was followed by The Corner Stone, an equally successful book. In eight months of the year in which it was published, over ten thousand copies were sold.

At the time these books were issued, the Unitarian movement was growing, and every bit of theological writing was studied for signs of radical thought. John Henry Newman, for instance, discussed The Corner Stone in one of the Tracts For The Times. He found The Corner Stone approaching "within a hair's breadth of Socinianism" and savouring "strongly of Sabellianism". However, no great notice of this radical tendency was taken by the theologists of this country and Abbott's reputation continued to grow. He continued to preach and became Minister of the Eliot Church (Congregational) in Roxbury.


8 op. cit., p.118.

In 1835, T. H. Carter, one of Abbott's publishers, called on him in Roxbury with an assortment of engravings which he thought could be used as illustrations for a book. He suggested that Abbott write the text. In Abbott's words, "He gave me proofs, and I began to see what I could do. In that way I made my first 'Rollo Book'. I sold the manuscript to Mr. Carter for about one hundred and fifty dollars. Pretty soon another was wanted. The price presently got up to three hundred and fifty dollars."

In this business-like fashion, Abbott created one of the most popular of all juvenile series. His skill in disguising a Sunday-school lesson brought him a host of readers. The Rollo Books, the Lucy Books, the Jonas Books went into edition after edition, not only in this country but in Europe as well.

At the age of thirty-two, finding himself a prosperous and celebrated author, he turned over the Roxbury ministry to his brother and spent as much time as he could at his house and garden in Farmington, Maine.

In 1843, he spent several months making the grand tour of Europe and calling on the ministers and publishers with whom he had corresponded for so many years. Unable to forget the Oxford attack on The Corner Stone, he arranged a meeting with John Henry Newman. According to Abbott:

From the anteroom I entered the study. It was a large
sombre-looking, the wall entirely filled with books, many of which were very ponderous and ancient-looking tomes. There was a plain but antique-looking table in the middle of the room. Mr. Newman received me very cordially. At first there was an air of some constraint, as I imagined, with an effort, very proper under the circumstances, on his part, to keep the conversation away from religious subjects. I, however, was determined not to lose the object of my visit now, and forcibly introduced the subjects of the Tracts and the Oxford views. I told him that one principal object which I had in view in calling upon him was to speak of the Tracts, and particularly of the strictures which some of the writers had made upon my own writings. I told him that the presumption always was in such cases that when an author was made the subject of such criticism he, of course, resisted and resented them, but that I did not. On the contrary, I was aware that the criticisms were in many respects just, though severe, and that they would have modified in many respects my manner of expressing my opinions, if not the views themselves, if I had access to them before the publication of the writings in question.

Then followed conversation which lasted for an hour. I expressed distinctly the views which prevailed among the Congregationalists of New England averse to the establishment or the perpetuation of an ecclesiastical power, and that the unity which we seek for is a unity of feeling, a harmony and co-operation among all different forms and organizations of Christians.¹⁰

Immediately upon his return from Europe, Abbott remained in New York where he joined his brothers in a new educational project. This was a progressive school for young ladies which again became so successful that the Abbots founded a similar school for boys. At this time, Harriet Vaughan Abbott passed away, leaving her husband to take care of their four small sons. An illuminating episode of the manner in which he carried out his methods of child training in his own home is told by

¹⁰ op. cit., pp. 77-79.
his son Lyman:

My first recollection of my father is an incident which, though slight, is very significant of his spirit in dealing with children. Recovery from scarlet fever had left me subject to gatherings in the ear which produced very severe ear-aches. Surgical operations for such trouble were then unknown. The only relief obtainable was soaking cotton-wool in laudanum and putting it in the ear to deaden the pain. My father was living in the part of New York City now called Greenwich Village, and, with his brothers, was carrying on a school for girls in the city. It was quite essential for his work that he should get his night's rest. He made a bargain with me: he would tell me a story for fifteen minutes, then I was let sleep for fifteen minutes, and so we would go through the night together. Whether this was done for only night or many nights, I do not now recall. By this bargain he and I became partners; he carried my burden, but I also did something to carry his burden. He would help me bear my pain, but he trusted me to help him get ready for his morrow's work.

This confidence in children and cooperation with children was one of his distinguishing characteristics. I have known men as fond of children as my father, but I have never known a man who had for them such respect. In a true sense, it might be said that he treated children as his equals, not through any device or from any scheme, but spontaneously and naturally. He trusted the judgment of children, took counsel with them, and in all the matters which concerned them and their world was greatly influenced by their judgments. He threw responsibility upon them, great responsibility, and they realized it.

As Abbott entered his fifties, the schools were sold and from that time to the end of his life, he concentrated solely on writing educational texts and handbooks. In 1853, he married Mrs. Mary Dana Woodbury and two years later they retired to "Fewacres", Farmington, Maine. A glimpse of Abbott at this period shows that he retained his unique method of handling

"Lyman Abbott, Silhouettes of My Contemporaries (Garden City, 1921), pp. 322-3."
children.

No elements of knowledge seemed to him too abstract or difficult to interest a child, and his methods of teaching were such that they did interest the children. I studied with him, for example, some of the simple problems of Euclidean geometry, and for many years kept the blank books in which I had drawn my diagrams and written my demonstrations. His method was to make every study apply in some way or other to the actual life round about us. Two instances illustrating this method of teaching have remained in my memory for fifty years. I was studying arithmetic and came to percentage. Now my experience with my own children is that percentage as ordinarily taught in the schools is a horrible bore. It means learning rules by rote with very little conception of the practical use and operation of percentage. My grandfather solved the difficulty in this way. When we came to percentage he entrusted me with the duty of making his deposits, cheques and cash, in the village bank, which was about half a mile away. He made a contract with me that I was to be paid for this work on a percentage basis. Both the purpose and operation of percentage were thus fixed in my mind and by a process which was the very reverse of boresome.

To the end of his life, he kept a school of some kind, even if it was only for the education of his grandchildren and their playmates. One of the recreations of his final years was the landscaping of the garden at "Fewacres".

Mrs. Abbott died in 1866. Abbott continued to live at Farmington, surrounded by children and grandchildren. He passed away on October 31, 1879.

II. A Critical Survey.

One purpose filled Jacob Abbott's writing life of fifty years; in his two hundred books lie the record of a constant absorption with the mental and spiritual well-being of youth. In an era of inhibitive and cruel treatment of children, Abbott substituted example and anecdote for flogging and ridicule. The Puritan idea of the little savage whose devils must be exorcised, slowly receded under Abbott's tender preachments to the entirely normal boy of Bronson Alcott's schools.

A study of a Sunday-school tract of 1820, the major type of literature provided for children of that day, will reveal a bombastic sermon which used fear of eternal damnation as its weapon for obedience. Abbott, however, thought of children as rational beings who would obey if they knew the reason why they should obey. In a memoir of his father, Lyman Abbott states that

This spirit of respect which my father had for children interprets his literary method. He never condescended to children, never talked down to them or wrote down to them. He believed they could understand large truths if they were
simply and clearly stated.... He never sought for short and easy words, but selected what he thought the best word to express his meaning. The child, he said, will get the meaning of the word from the context, or if he does not, he will ask his mother what the word means, and so he will be learning language.\footnote{Lyman Abbott, Silhouettes of My Contemporaries (Garden City, 1921), pp. 334-5.}

Abbott's literary method consisted of three innovations: I. use of the logic and rhetoric of childhood, 2. vivid illustration of religious doctrine, 3. emphasis on the practical use of religion. His constant theme is that the good life is a happy one because the conscience is clear. Since this method and purpose never changed, there are no definite divisions, outside of series titles, to Abbott's work. Neither are we able to find any "period" in his life when he devoted himself exclusively to one "aspect" of his thought. For the purpose of this survey, we can divide his books into four rather general classifications: religious tracts, juveniles, histories, and books on education. These classifications are of necessity arbitrary because all of Abbott's books are interlarded with theology, instruction, and history.

a. Religious Tracts.

Five religious tracts were among the most popular of all of Abbott's books. The Young Christian (1832), the most successful of all, was followed by The Corner Stone, The Way to do Good, Hoaryhead, and McDonner.
In *The Young Christian*, Abbott proposed to explain and illustrate, in a simple manner, the principles of Christian duty, and is intended, not for children, nor exclusively for the young, but for all who are just commencing a religious life, and who feel desirous of receiving a familiar explanation of the first principles of piety. As it is a fact, however, that such persons are generally among the young, that is, from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, the work has been adapted in its style, and in the character of its illustrations, to their mental habits.

This book is characterized by colloquial style, short sentences, and much dialogue to break up the pages. It purported to discuss both sides of a question and gave reasons for the wrong or right of a situation. As an example, let us take Abbott's discussion of Prayer: A young man going forth into the world is told by his father that he may receive anything he asks for. Abbott links this illustration with the Biblical phrase "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father, in my name, he will do it." But neither Father will give the son anything to harm him. Often, concludes Abbott, a prayer cannot be answered because if the wish were granted, it might be harmful. God must also reserve the right to deny our requests if they interfere with the general good. Abbott follows this with another example in which he realistically describes a storm at sea. The passengers pray and discover that the best they can do is not to pray for safety from danger, but to find peace, knowing that God will do what is best. In this incident, it may be illuminating to point out that Abbott became so engrossed in his narrative that he had to apologize to the reader for giving

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so full "a narrative of the circumstances of a storm at sea, and perhaps my reader has almost forgotten what is my subject". Having pointed out that there must be a submissive spirit in prayer, Abbott illustrates that the pagan Socrates died with calmness because he trusted in a heavenly father.

This method of involving the reader in a colorful episode and then discussing its religious implications is characteristic of the religious tracts. He was wise enough to choose episodes close enough to a child's experience to prove that religion could solve everyday problems.

b. Juveniles.

Abbott's minor talent for story-telling found its best out-let in his famous juveniles. The Rollo Books, the Lucy Books, the Florence Books enthralled several generations of children with their realistic adventures. Rollo, the little boy who has been loved, copied, and caricatured ever since his creation is the best rounded and lively of all his characters.

The world in which Abbott placed his children is fair, clean, and economically sound. Their families were usually in very good circumstances; the children were unusually good children; the adults exhibited an unusual amount of knowledge in giving the answers to abstruse questions. The characters move in a tight, smug world of their own, conventional and
According to Lyman Abbott, the juveniles were largely employed in illustrating and enforcing four principles for parents:

- When you consent, consent cordially.
- When you refuse, refuse finally.
- When you punish, punish good-naturedly.
- Commend often; never scold.

The Rollo Books are filled with incidents that seem to have been thought of primarily to demonstrate the effect of these rules on children. One Sunday in Paris, Rollo and Jennie followed a crowd into a circus thinking that it was a church. When they returned to mother and Uncle George, mother, instead of scolding Rollo, said, "Never mind, Rollo. I don't think you were at all to blame; though I am glad that you came out when you found out what sort of a place it was".¹⁵

It is interesting to note that most of the books in each series have identical proportions and the same number of pages. Abbott seems to have written them in the same easy, confident style of a man talking to a group of children around his chair. The stories have no suspense and therefore no action plot. Incident rolls into incident, sandwiched with moral comments, until a definite number of pages have been written.

It is easy to see why the cosmopolitan atmosphere of

Rollo's European adventures proved so fascinating to the insular child of nineteenth century New England. The series was not only a guide-book; it was a book of etiquette, a book of knowledge, and an adventure story. Through it all, the children were treated as equals by their parents.

When Rollo did not travel, he conducted scientific experiments with fire, water, earth, and air, he studied how to write letters, he worked, he played, he went to museums, and he went to school. All the other Abbott characters went through life with the same variety of experience and correct demeanor.

Barrett Wendell finds these juveniles "with their unconscious humor and art, such admirable pictures of Yankee life about 1840." And he goes on to say that "comically limited and consciously self-content as the world of Rollo is, it has a refinement which amounts almost to distinction!" He goes on to say

Whatever you think of the Holiday family and their friends, who may be taken as types of the Yankee middle class just after Gilbert Stuart painted the prosperous gentlemen of Boston, they are not vulgar. The world of "Little Women" is a far more sophisticated world than that of Rollo, a bigger one, a rather braver one, and just as sweet and clean."

In the middle of his career, Abbott turned to writing


op. cit., p. 337.

op. cit., p. 337.
historical biographies which were planned to supplement the textbooks then being used in the schools. He was one of the first of a long line of educators to recognize that memorizing dates and names did not help the student to understand history. As an antidote to the bare, factual chronicles of the forties, he prescribed a love-sick Cleopatra, an Elizabeth valiant and bitter by turns, a vulgar and cruel Henry the Eighth.

But, primarily an educator, he insisted on historical accuracy and constant surveillance over every detail. In the preface to The History of Queen Elizabeth, he states that

The narratives are not tales founded upon history, but history itself.....Nothing is stated, not even the most minute and apparently imaginary details, without what was deemed good historical authority.

Abbott attempted to recreate the spirit of the past and allowed neither prudishness nor his personal convictions to soften the truth. The realistic atmosphere of his histories is a far cry from the chaste thin-blooded background of the juveniles, and shows a versatility in Abbott's personality little suspected.

Obviously these books were intended for fairly mature minds. No reader of Rollo or Lucy would have been allowed in those days to see Mr. Abbott's violent description of Araspes's love for Panthea and the dire results thereof in Cyrus the Great.

Abbott gave way to a grandiloquent rush of words as this first paragraph of Cleopatra testifies:

The story of Cleopatra is a story of crime. It is a narrative of the course and the consequences of unlawful love. In her strange and romantic history we see this passion portrayed with the most complete and graphic fidelity in all its influences and effects; its uncontrollable impulses, its intoxicating joys, its reckless and mad career, and the dreadful remorse and ultimate despair and ruin in which it always and inevitably ends.\(^2\)

Rewriting history seemed to suit Abbott's facile and not-too-deep temperament. All his hitherto repressed love of color and excitement in living seems to flash from the pages. Re-reading them to-day, one can become absorbed in rich descriptions which hardly belong in the writings of a New England Minster. However, one always stops short after a page or two before the familiar moralizing which never fails to crop up in a volume of Abbott.

\(^d\). Books on Education.

Abbott's book, *The Teacher* (1833), is a textbook of educational psychology containing precepts which he never found necessary to change during the remaining fifty years of his life. This book discusses the experiments in juvenile education which he was then conducting at The Mount Vernon School. Designed as a handbook for teachers, it discourses on the enjoyment and trials of teaching, as well as mechanical

Details of instruction and discipline, religious education, the importance "of moral influences as a means of effecting the objects in view."

He emphasizes the fact that, of all professions, teaching deals most directly with human nature. The teacher experiments upon the mind and only those who realize this will find satisfaction in their work. It is only by studying the intellectual results he wishes to accomplish that a teacher can be successful.

Abbott then points out that too many teachers try to do too many things at once. This can be eliminated by assigning a particular time to every task. Abbott, it will be remembered, used the "Study-Hour" plate and schedule as a symbol of discipline.

In another section of the book, he lists several suggestions for teachers which deserve repeating if only to show how modern his ideas were:

1. Never do any thing for a scholar, but teach him to do it for himself.
2. Never get out of patience with dulness.
3. The teacher should be interested in all his scholars.
4. Do not hope or attempt to make all your pupils alike.
5. Do not allow the faults or obliquities of character, or the intellectual or moral wants of any individual, of your pupils, to engross a disproportionate share of your time.
6. The teacher should guard against unnecessarily imbuing those faulty mental habits, to which his station and employment expose him.

7. Assume no false appearances, in your school, either as to knowledge or character.

Abbott, concluding the book, points out that religious education has to be handled very carefully in a country with so many varied opinions. He suggests that the teacher go no farther than those who support his school, for the employers be have the right to decide what should be taught.

Forty years later in *Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of the Young* (1872), he addressed himself principally to parents, now several generations removed from the original readers of *Rollo*. He advised on the best methods by which parents may receive respect from their children. He saw no other solution than absolute parental authority in the home. Not a repressive Victorian authority, however, but an authority based on firm and gentle measures. He did not advocate an over-familiarity between parent and child resulting sometimes in lowering the barriers between different ages. A proper time must be chosen to establish affection and sympathy. One must never allow the child to see the parent in a temper, even when in the act of punishing for disobedience.

These two books, written in youth and old age, show no
disparate opinions, little philosophic growth and the method of illustration and summary remain the same. What Abbott believed as a young man, he found no cause to question all his life. Fears and doubts never seemed to have assailed him. One cannot help admiring his instinctive sympathy for children and his genius for solving educational problems one hundred years before they were dignified as a science,
III. Method of Bibliography.

The bibliography which follows describes Abbott's publications in book or pamphlet form. A list of the volumes not yet located appears in an appendix. The first edition of each volume is the only one noted unless a following edition was greatly revised. Such a revision is noted in the collation of the first edition.

The method of collation is the same as that used by Currier in his monumental bibliography of Whittier. The books and pamphlets are listed chronologically. Since vertical strokes to indicate the lining of the title-page are of no importance in determining editions, they are omitted. Printer's rules and devices, however, are noted and the wording of the title-page is copied verbatim. Where there is no distinction between upper and lower case, the compiler has tried to make the transcriptions as clear as possible. Square brackets are used to note any information not directly quoted.

When the verso of the last leaf of any volume is blank,

it has not been included in the number of pages, but it is noted in the collation.

Bindings are described whenever possible, and at least one location of each volume is given.
BIBLIOGRAPHY.


Copy: Boston Public Library.

Leaf: 7\(\frac{1}{3}\) x 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) trimmed. Collation: viii, 112 pages. A preliminary signature in four and sig. 1 — 9 in sixes, 10 in two. Page[i], title-page. [i], copyright notice, 1829, by Christopher C. Dean. [iii], iv, Preface. [v] — viii, Contents. [1]—112, text.

The Boston Public Library copy has been rebound. The book was probably issued as a pamphlet. Maps are inserted at pages 12, 32, 52, 78.


Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Little Philosopher, or The Infant School At Home. No. I
By Erodore. Boston: Carter & Hendee...1829.

Leaf: 5\(\frac{3}{4}\) x 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) trimmed. Collation: A pamphlet of 36 pages
with wrappers. Sig. [i] — 3 in sixes. Page [i], title-page.
[ii], copyright notice, July 25, 1829, by Carter and Hendee
[iii], blank. [iv], frontispiece. [v] — viii, Preface. [9]
— 36, text.

Binding: Green wrappers with design enclosing title and pub-
lisher and printer's name below design on front cover.
Advertisement printed on back cover. White end-papers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Little Philosopher, or The Infant School At Home. No. II. [rule] By Erodore. [rule] Boston: Carter & Hendee...1829


Copy: American Antiquarian Society.
The Little Philosopher, or The Infant School At Home. No. III.
By Erodore. Boston: Carter and Hendee.
1830.


Copy: American Antiquarian Society.
The Little Philosopher, or The Infant School At Home. No. IV.
1830.


Copy: American Antiquarian Society.
The Little Philosopher, or The Infant School At Home. No. V.


Copy: American Antiquarian Society.
A Lecture on Moral Education, Delivered in Boston, Before the American Institute of Instruction, August 26, 1831. [rule]

Leaf: 8 7/8 x 5 1/8 trimmed. Collation: A pamphlet of 22 pages.

The pamphlet has been bound and the signatures cannot be listed without hurting the volume.

Copy: Andover-Harvard Theological Library.

American Antiquarian Society.

Boston Public Library.

By Jacob Abbott, Principal.  

By Peirce and Parker, No. 9, Cornhill.


Binding: Light blue paper. Printing within border of french rules on cover: Description of Mount Vernon School in 1832. Some copies are bound in boards covered with light blue paper.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Boston Public Library.

Massachusetts Historical Society,


Copy: Library of Congress
Boston Public Library.


Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Teacher: or Moral Influences Employed in the Instruction and Government of the Young; Intended Chiefly to Assist Young Teachers in Organizing and Conducting Their Schools. By Jacob Abbott, Late Principal of the Mt. Vernon Female School, Mass. [rule] Boston: Published by Peirce and Parker. [rule] 1833.

Leaf: 7¼ x 4¾ untrimmed. Collation: 293, [4] pages. Sig. [1]—25 in sixes. Page [1], title-page. [II], copyright notice, 1833, by Peirce and Parker. [III], dedicatory note. [IV], blank. [V], VI, Preface dated Boston, June 20, 1833. [VII]—XI, Contents. [XII], blank. [13]—293, text. Verso of 293 is blank. The following leaf is blank and advertisements are on the final two leaves.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
The Duties of Parents, in regard to The Schools Where Their Children are Instructed. A Lecture, delivered before The American Institute of Instruction, at their Fifth Annual Meeting. By Jacob Abbott. Published by order of the Institute. Boston: Tuttle and Weeks, Printers, 1834.


Copy: Andover-Harvard Theological Library.
Early Piety, By Rev. Jacob Abbott, Boston, Massachusetts .......
1 Samuel, 3:19. "And Samuel grew, and the Lord was with him".

From the American National Preacher. New-York: Published by John S. Taylor, Brick Church Chapel, Opposite the City Hall........1834. D. Fanshaw, Printer.


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.
The Family At Home or Familiar Illustrations of The Various Domestic Duties. With An Introductory Notice, By G. D. Abbott.


An engraved title-page with tissue guard is inserted before page [1].


Copy: American Antiquarian Society.
Right and Wrong: or Familiar Illustrations of the Moral Duties of Children. By Marianne. Boston: Published by William Peirce, No. 9, Cornhill, 1834.

Leaf: 6 x 3\(\frac{7}{8}\) untrimmed. Collation: viii, [9] — 162 pages. Sig. [l] in four, 2 — 13 in sixes, 14 in five. Page [i], Right and Wrong. [ii], blank. [iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1834, by William Peirce and printer's note: Press of Webster & Southard, 9 Cornhill, Boston. [v], vi, Preface: [vii], vii, Contents. 9 — 162, text.


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.

Leaf: 7 1/4 x 4 1/2 trimmed. Collation: 360 pages. Sig. [1]—30 in sixes. Page [1], title-page. [2], copyright notice, 1834, by William Peirce and printer's and stereotyper's notes:


Binding: Red ribbed cloth with an all-over leaf design. Black paper label on spine. Gold printing on label within border:


Note: In some issues a "Preface to One of the London Editions" is inserted between the first and second gathering.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Boston Public Library.


Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding:

Illustrations: An engraving is inserted opposite the title-page.

Copy: Boston Public Library

Leaf: $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ trimmed. Collation: 175 pages. Sig. [1] — 15 in sixes. Page [1], Children's Fire-Side Series. [2], blank. [3], title-page. [4], copyright notice, 1835, by Leavitt, Lord, & Co. and stereotyper's note: Stereotyped by F. F. Ripley. [5], Preface. [6], blank. [7], Contents. [8], blank. [9] — 175, text. The final five pages are blank.


Illustration: An engraving is inserted opposite the title-page.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Illustration: An engraving is inserted opposite the title-page.


Copy: New York Public Library.


Binding: Dark green cloth stamped in blind with small square design and wross within circle and two borders stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: China and The English. Abbott's Fire-Side Series. Yellow end-papers.

Illustration: An engraving is inserted opposite the title-page.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Leaf: 6\(\frac{1}{8}\) x 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) untrimmed. Collation: 236 pages. Sig. [1] — 20 in sixes. Page [1], [2], blank. [3], title-page. [4], copyright notice, 1834, by John Allen & Co. and stereotyper's note: Stereotyped by Shepard, Oliver and Co. No. 3 Water Street. [5], Notice. [6], blank. [7], Contents. [8], blank. [9] — 236, text. The penultimate leaf is blank, and the final leaf is pasted to the cover.

Binding: Green pebbled cloth with lamp encircled by wreath within border stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: Family Story Book 2. White end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding: Purple cloth with lamp encircled by wreath within border stained in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: Week Day Book. White end-papers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Green pebbled cloth with border design and center ornament stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: Sabbath Day Book. White end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.
New England, and Her Institutions. By one of her sons.

Boston: John Allen & Co. 1835.

[iii], 4, Advertisements. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1835, by John Allen & Co. and stereotyper's note.
Stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry. [7] – [9 (incorrectly numbered xi)], Table of Contents. [10], blank.


Copy: Harvard College Library.

Massachusetts Historical Society.


Binding: Contemporary, of maroon calf, gilt. One line fillet stamped in blind on covers. Two-line lozenge-shaped frame with title in center stamped in gold on front cover. White end-papers.

Illustration: Two cuts on yellow paper inserted opposite the title-page.

Note: The story of the discovery of this, the first edition of Rollo Learning To Talk, and a more complete description of the book can be found in Valta Parma, "The Little Scholar and Rollo Learning to Talk," The Publisher's Weekly, November 19, 1938.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.
Rollo Learning to Read; or, Easy Stories for Young Children.

By the author of The Little Scholar Learning to Talk.

Boston: John Allen & Co. 1835.


Binding: Contemporary, of maroon calf, with fillet border stamped in blind on covers. Frame with rounded corners and title in center stamped in gold on front cover. Six rules stamped in gold on spine.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding: Brown ribbed cloth with an all-over leaf design stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: double rule The Way To Do Good. By Jacob Abbott. double rule picture of cross. White end-papers.

Illustration: An engraved title-page and frontispiece are inserted before the first gathering.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Boston Public Library.
Hoaryhead, and The Vallies Below. Or Truth Through Fiction. 

By Jacob Abbott, author of The Young Christian.

Boston: Published by Crocker & Brewster, 47 Washington-street. 1838


Binding: Light brown cloth. Building within filigree border design stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine:

Hoaryhead

By Jacob Abbott.

White end-papers.

Illustration: An engraving is inserted opposite the title-page.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Boston Public Library.
Rollo At Play; or, Safe Amusements. [rule] By the author of "Rollo Learning to Talk," and "Learning to Read." [rule]


Binding: Purple or brown ribbed cloth stamped in blind with a wavy design. Gold stamping on front cover: Rollo At Play. White end-papers.

Note: The Amy Lovell copy in the Harvard College Library has a presentation inscription dated January 1, 1838. The stories in Rollo At Play and Rollo At Work were republished separately as The Rollo Story Books.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Leaf: 6½ x 3½ trimmed. Collation: 191 pages. Sig. [1]—[6] in sixteens with a set of printed signatures for binding in eights although no signatures are provided for sixteens.

Page [1], Ralla [sic] At Work: or The Way To Be Industrious. [2], frontispiece. [3], title-page. [4], copyright notice, 1837, by T. H. Carter, Agent, and stereotyper's note: Stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry. [5], Contents and engravings. [6], Notice to Parents. [7]—191, text.

Verso of 191 is blank.

Binding: Purple ribbed cloth stamped in blind with a flower and leaf design. Gold stamping on front cover: Rollo At Work. White end-papers.

Note: The Amy Lowell copy in the Harvard College Library has a presentation inscription dated January 1, 1838.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Leaf: 6 3/8 x 4 trimmed. Collation: 197 pages. Sig. 1 - 16 in sixes and sig. 17 in four. Page 1, blank. 2, frontispiece. 3, title-page. 4, copyright notice, 1838, by T. H. Carter and printer's note: Tuttle, Dennett, and Chisholm, Printers—17 School Street. 5, Prefatory Notice dated Roxbury, October 16, 1838. 6, Contents. 7 - 197, text. Verso of 197 and the last leaf are blank. In some copies the leaf of 197 is the last leaf.


Note: The Amy Lowell copy in the Harvard College Library has a presentation inscription dated Dec. 25, 1838.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding: Dark green pebbled cloth. Leaf and shell border design stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: [double rule] Caleb in the Country, by Abbott. [double rule]. Seven sets of double rules stamped in blind on spine. Chocolate end-papers. A

Illustration: An engraving is inserted opposite the title-page.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

American Antiquarian Society.


Illustration: An engraving is inserted opposite the title-page.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

American Antiquarian Society.
McDonner; or Truth Through Fiction. By Jacob Abbott, Author of The Young Christian. "There is, therefore, no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus." — Rom. viii, I. Boston: Crocker and Brewster. 47 Washington-street. 1839.


Illustration: An engraving is inserted opposite the title-page.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.

American Antiquarian Society.


Copy: American Antiquarian Society.

Harvard College Library.

Massachusetts Historical Society.


Binding: Greeb ribbed cloth stamped in blind with a leaf and line design. Gold printing on front cover: Rollo's Vacation. White end-papers.

Note: The Amy Lowell copy in the Harvard College Library has a presentation inscription dated Jan. 1, 1839.

Copy: Harvard College Library.
Rollo's Experiments. By the author of Rollo Learning to Talk, to Read, At Work, At Play, At School, At Vacation, &c. [rule]


Binding: Black or green ribbed cloth. Ornamental stamp within box rule stamped in blind on both covers. The top rule has the name of the binder. Gold printing on front cover: Rollo's Experiments. White end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding: Black ribbed cloth. Ornamental stamp within box rule stamped in blind on covers. The top rule has the name of the binder. Gold printing on front cover: Rollo's Museum.

White end-papers.

Copy: Massachusetts Historical Society.


Binding: Calf. White end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.
Rollo's Travels. By the author of Rollo Learning to Talk, to Read, At Work, At Play, At School, At Vacation, &c. [rule]


Binding: Brown, grey, or black ribbed cloth stamped in blind with ornamental floral design within box rule on covers.

Gold printing on front cover: Rollo's Travels. "Hite end-papers.

Copy: Massachusetts Historical Society.


Binding: Black or green ribbed cloth stamped in blind with a leaf design and box rule on covers. Gold stamping on front cover: Rollo's Correspondence. White end-papers.

Note: The Amy Lowell copy in the Harvard College Library had a presentation inscription dated Dec. 25, 1839.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.

Massachusetts Historical Society.


Binding: Black ribbed cloth, ornamental border design within box rule stamped in blind on covers. Ornaments stamped in blind above and below the gold printing on the spine: [two rules]. Rollo Code of Morals [two rules]. Brown end-papers.

Illustration: An engraving with tissue guard is inserted opposite the title-page.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Binding: Black cloth. Ornate wreath design stamped in blind on covers. Filigree leaf design above and below double rule rectangle stamped in gold on spine. Gold stamping on spine: Rollo's First Philosophy. White end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
Jonas On A Farm in Summer, By the author of the Rollo Books. 

[rule] Boston: Published by W. D. Ticknor. 1842.


Note: The Amy Lowell copy in the Harvard College Library has a presentation inscription dated Jan. 1, 1842.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Massachusetts Historical Society.

Boston: Published by W. D. Ticknor. 1842.

Leaf: $6\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ trimmed. Collation: 180 pages. Sig. [1] — 15 in sixes. Page [1], blank. [2], frontispiece. [3], title-page. [4], copyright notice, 1841, by T. H. Carter and stereotyper's note: Stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry. [5], Preface. [6], blank. [7], 8, Contents. [9] — 180, text.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
The New Testament of Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ; Translated out of the original Greek, and with the former translations diligently compared and revised; with brief explanatory notes. Boston: Published by Crocker and Brewster, 47 Washington Street. 1842.


Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).
Cousin Lucy At Study. By the author of the Rollo Books.

Boston: Published by B. B. Mussey. 1842.

Leaf: 6\frac{1}{8} x 3\frac{3}{8} trimmed. Collation: 180 pages. Sig. [1] - 15 in sixes. Page [1], blank. [2], frontispiece. [3], title-page. [4], copyright notice, 1841, by T. H. Carter and stereotyper's note: Stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry. [5], Preface. [6], blank. [7], 6, Contents. [9] — 180, text.

Binding: Green ribbed cloth with oval filigree design within border stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine:

filigree ornaments

Cousin Lucy At Study

filigree ornament

Chocolate end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

American Antiquarian Society.

Leaf: 6\(\frac{1}{8}\) x 3\(\frac{3}{8}\) trimmed. Collation: 180 pages. Sig. [1] — 15 in sixes. Page [1], blank. [2], frontispiece. [3], title-page. [4], copyright notice, 1841, by T. H. Carter and stereotyper's note: Stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry. [5], Preface. [6], blank. [7], 8, Contents. [9] — 180, text.

Binding: Green pebbled cloth with oval filigree design and center ornament within border stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: [filigree ornament] Cousin Lucy At Play [filigree ornament]. Light brown end-papers.

Copy: American Antiquarian Society.


Binding: Maroon pebbled cloth with oval filigree design and center ornament within border stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: [filigree ornament] Cousin Lucy on the Sea-Shore [filigree ornament]. Chocolate end-papers.

Copy: American Antiquarian Society.

[rule] Boston: Published by B. B. Mussey. 1842.

in sixes. Page [1], blank. [2], frontispiece. [3], title-page.
[4], copyright notice, 1841, by T. H. Carter and stereotyper's
note: Stereotyped at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.
[5], Notice. [6], blank. [7], 8, Contents. [9] — 180, text.

Binding: Brown ribbed cloth with oval filigree design with
cross in center stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on
spine: [filigree ornament] Cousin Lucy's Conversations
[filigree ornament]. Chocolate end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

American Antiquarian Society.
Cousin Lucy's Stories. Stories told to Rollo's Cousin Lucy, when she was a little girl. By the author of the Rollo Books. Boston: Published by B. B. Mussey. 1842.


Binding: Black ribbed cloth with oval filigree design within border stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: [filigree ornament] Cousin Lucy's Stories [filigree ornament]. Chocolate end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

American Antiquarian Society.


Binding:

Copy: Harvard College Library (rebound).


Binding: Purple ribbed cloth. An oval wreath with flower and leaf at top and bottom stamped in blind on covers: Filigree design above and below rectangle and ornament stamped in gold on spine. Gold stamping on spine: Rollo's Philosophy Part III. White end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Binding: Brown, black, or red ribbed cloth. An oval design with flower and leaf at top and bottom stamped in blind on covers. Filigree design above and below rectangle and ornament at bottom stamped in gold on spine. Gold stamping on spine: Rollo's Philosophy Part IV. White end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.
Marco Paul's Travels and Adventures in the Pursuit of Knowledge.


Copy: American Antiquarian Society.


Illustrations: An engraving is inserted opposite the title-page and engravings are inserted in the text.


Copy: American Antiquarian Society.

Harvard College Library.

Massachusetts Historical Society,
Marco Paul's Adventures in Pursuit of Knowledge. [rule] 


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding:

Copy: Harvard College Library (Rebound).


Binding: Purple cloth. Red leather backstrip.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
The Mount Vernon Arithmetic. Part II. Vulgar and decimal Fractions. By Jacob Abbott. "Few rules and a great deal of practice; that is the true key to the acquisition of knowledge." New York: Collins & Brother, 254 Pearl Street. 1847.


Binding: New York Public Library (rebound).
Abbotts' Addition Columns, for teaching the art of adding with facility and correctness from the Mount Vernon Arithmetic.

The final two pages have advertisements.


Copy: New York Public Library.


Illustrations: A map of France is inserted opposite page [13].

Copy: New York Public Library. (rebound)
History of King Charles the First of England. By Jacob Abbott.  
Cliff Street.

Leaf: \(\frac{65}{6}\times 4\frac{1}{2}\) trimmed. Collation: [xii], [l3] — 285 pages.  
Sig. [l] — 18 in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece.  
[iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1848, by Harper  
& Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii],  
Engravings. [ix], blank. [x], [xi], Illustrations. [xii],  
pages have advertisements.

Binding: Red cloth. Ornamental design within border stamped in  
blind on both covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule]  
King Charles the First, Abbott's Histories. [decorated rule].  
Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.  
American Antiquarian Society.


A portrait and title-page in color are inserted before page [v]. A map of the central parts of Scotland is inserted opposite page [13].

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Sig. [A] — S in eights. Pages [i] — [iv], blank. [v],
title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1848, by Harper & Brothers.
[vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], En-
gravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 278, text. The final ten pages
have advertisements.

Binding: Red cloth. Ornamental design within border stamped in
blind on both covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule]
Alexander the Great Abbott's Histories. [decorated rule].
Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.
         Massachusetts Historical Society.


Copy: Harvard College Library.

Massachusetts Historical Society.

Leaf: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ trimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 304 pages. Sig. [A] — T in eights. Pages [i] — [iii], blank. [iv], frontispiece. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1849, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 304, text.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
History of Julius Caesar By Jacob Abbott. With Engravings.

New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 82 Cliff Street

Leaf: $6\frac{3}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ trimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 278 pages.

Sig. [A] — R in eights, S in two. Pages [i] — [iii], blank. [iv], frontispiece. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1849, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 278, text. Advertisements on final two pages.

Binding: Red cloth. Ornamental design within border stamped in blind on covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule]

Julius Caesar. Abbott's Histories. [decorated rule]. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Leaf: $\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ trimmed. Collation: [xii], [l3] — 270 pages. Sig. [A] — R in eights. Pages [i] — [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1849, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [l3] — 270, text. The final two pages have advertisements.


Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Boston Public Library.

New York Public Library.

Leaf: 6\(\frac{5}{8}\)x 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) trimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 291 pages. Sig. [A] — S in eights, S(sic) in two. Pages [i] — [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1849, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 291, text. The final page is blank.


Copy: Harvard College Library.

Boston Public Library.

New York Public Library.

Leaf: $6\frac{5}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ trimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 281 pages. Sig. [A] — S in eights. Pages [i] — [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1849, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 281, text. The following page is blank and the final six pages have advertisements.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Boston Public Library.
The History of Xerxes the Great. By Jacob Abbott. With engravings.

Leaf: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ trimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 302 pages.
Sig. [A] — T in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece.
[iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1850, by Harper & Brothers.
[v] — vii, Preface. [viii], blank. [ix], Contents.
[x], Engravings. [xi], blank. [xii], map. [13] — 302, text.
Advertisements on final two pages.

Binding: Red cloth. Ornamental design within border stamped in blind on covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule]
The History of Xerxes Abbott's Histories. [decorated rule].
Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.
New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 82 Cliff St.

Sig.[W] in two, A in six, B — S in eights, [T] in two.
Pages [i] — [iii], blank. [iv], frontispiece. [v], title-page.
[vi], copyright notice, 1850, by Harper & Brothers. [vii],
[viii], [incorrectly printed vi], [ix], [incorrectly printed vii]
Preface. [x], blank. [xi], Contents. [xii], Engravings. [13] —
289, text. Final three leaves blank.

Binding: Red cloth. Ornamental design within border stamped
in blind on both covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated
rule] Cyrus the Great Abbott's Histories. [decorated rule].
Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.
New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 82 Cliff St.

Sig. [A] — S in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece.
[iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1850, by Harper &
Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii], blank.
[ix], Engravings. [x], [xi], blank. [xii], illustration. [13] —
286, text. Final leaf blank.

Binding: Red cloth. Ornamental design within border stamped in
blind on both covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule]
Darius the Great Abbott's Histories. [decorated rule].
Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

[All within a frame of decorated boughs signed: W. Roberts, sc.]

Sig. [A] — N in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1850, by Harper & Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii], Engravings. [ix], Order of the volumes, ending with Beechnut. [x], Scene of the story and principal persons. [xi] — 203, text. Verso of 203 is blank. The final four pages have advertisements.


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.

Harvard College Library.
Mary Bell; A Franconia Story, By the author of the Rollo Books. [vignette] New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers'. 82 Cliff Street. [All within a frame of decorated boughs signed: W. Roberts, sc.]

Leaf: 6\(\frac{7}{8}\) x 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) trimmed. Collation: [x], [ii] — 204 pages. Sig. [A] — N in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1850, by Harper & Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii], Engravings. [ix], Order of the volumes ending with Beechnut. [x], Scene of the story and principal persons. [xi]— 204, text. The final four pages have advertisements.


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.

Harvard College Library.
Beechnut A Franconia Story, By the author of the Rollo Books.

New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers. 82 Cliff Street. All within a frame of decorated boughs signed: W. Roberts sc.


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.
Mary Erskine. A Franconia Story, by the author of the Rollo
82 Cliff Street. [All within frame of decorated boughs signed:
W. Roberts, sc.]

Leaf: 6 5/8 x 4 1/2 trimmed. Collation: [x], [ll]—202 pages. Sig.
[A] — M, M(sic) in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1850, by
Harper & Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii],
Engravings. [ix], Order of the volumes, ending with Beechnut.
[x], Scene of the story and principal persons. [ll]—202,
text. The final six pages have advertisements.

Binding: Red cloth with a border design stamped in blind on
both covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule] Mary
[decorated rule]. Red end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.

Harvard College Library.

Leaf: 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) trimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 318 pages. Sig. [A] — [U] in eights. Pages [i] — [iii], blank. [iv], frontispiece. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1851, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 318, text. The final two pages have advertisements.


Copy: Harvard College Library.

Massachusetts Historical Society.

Sig. [A] — [U] in eights. Pages [i] — [iii], blank. [iv], frontispiece. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1852, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], Preface. [viii], blank. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 310, text. The final ten pages have advertisements.

Binding: Red cloth. Ornamental design within border stamped in blind on both covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule]

The History of Romulus Abbott's Histories. [decorated rule]

Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Massachusetts Historical Society.
Rodolphus. A Franconia Story, By the author of the Rollo Books.

[All within frame of decorated boughs signed: W. Roberts sc.]

Leaf: 6 5/8 x 4 1/4 trimmed. Collation: [x], [ll] — 227 pages. Sig. [A] — P in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], copyright notice, 1852, by Harper & Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii], Engravings. [ix], Order of the volumes, ending with Agnes. [x], Scene of the story and principal persons. [ll] — 227, text. Verso of 227 is blank. The following ten pages have advertisements and the final leaf is blank.


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Binding: Red cloth. Ornamental design within border stamped in blind on covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule]
The History of Nero. Abbott's Histories. [decorated rule].

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Boston Public Library.
Franklin Square. [All within a frame of decorated boughs signed: W. Roberts, sc.]

Sig. [A] — 0 in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece.
[iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1852, by Harper &
Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii], Engravings.
[ix], Order of the volumes, ending with Agnes. [x], Scene of
215 is blank. The final eight pages have advertisements.

Binding: Red cloth with a border design stamped in blind on
both covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule] Ellen
[decorated rule]. Red end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.

Harvard College Library.
Caroline. A Franconia Story, By the author of the Rollo Books.


Franklin Square. [All with a frame of decorated boughs signed: W. Roberts, sc.]

Leaf: 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) x 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) trimmed. Collation: [x], [ll] — 220 pages.

Sig. [A] — 0 in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1853, by Harper & Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii], Engravings. [ix], Order of the volumes, ending with Agnes. [x], Scene of the story and principal persons. [ll] — 220, text. The final leaves are blank.

Binding: Red cloth with a border design stamped in blind on both covers. Gold printing on spine: [decorated rule]


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.

Leaf: \(6\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{2}\) trimmed. Collation: [x], [ii] — 203 pages. Sig. [A] — M in eights, N in six. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1853, by Harper & Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii], Engravings. [ix], Order of the volumes, ending with Agnes. [x], Scene of the story and principal persons. [ii] — 203, text. Verso of 203 is blank.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
Agnes. A Franconia Story, By the author of the Rollo Books.

New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers'. Franklin Square. All within a frame of decorated boughs signed: W. Roberts, sc.]

Leaf: 6\frac{1}{3} \times 4\frac{3}{8} trimmed. Collation: [x], [xi] -- 224 pages.
Sig. [A] -- 0 in eights. Page 1, blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1855, by Harper & Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii], Engravings. [ix], Order of the volumes, ending with Agnes.[x], Scene of the story and principal persons. [xi] -- 224, text.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Note: The binding described above is that of the copyright deposit. There are copies of the same edition bound in purple cloth with the same stamping on the covers and the following stamped in gold on the spine: [three rules] Rollo's Tour in Europe [rule] Jacob Abbott [rule] Rollo on the Atlantic [rule] Reynolds & Co. [three rules].

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.

Leaf: $6\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ trimmed. Collation: 226 pages. Sig. \[A\] — N in eights. Page \[3\], blank. \[4\], frontispiece. \[5\], Rollo's Tour in Europe. W. J. Reynolds & Co. Publishers, Boston. \[6\], blank. \[7\], title-page. \[8\], copyright notice, 1854, by Jacob Abbott, and stereotyper's and printer's notes: Stereotyped at the Boston Stereotype Foundry. G. C. Rand Book and Wood Cut Printer. \(9\), Order of the volumes ending with "Rollo in Scotland" and principal persons of the story. \(10\), Contents and Engravings. \(11\) — 226, text. Page \[3\] is the recto of the first leaf of the first gathering.

Binding: Purple cloth. Picture of Venus rising from the sea within elaborate border design stamped in blind on covers. Gold stamping on spine: \[\text{three rules}\] Rollo's Tour in Europe \[\text{rule}\] Jacob Abbott \[\text{rule}\] Rollo in Paris \[\text{rule}\] Reynolds & Co. \[\text{three rules}\]. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Leaf: 6½/8 x 4½ trimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 304 pages. Sig. [A] — T in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1854, by Harper & Brothers. [v], vi, Preface. [vii], Contents. [viii], blank. [ix], Engravings. [x], [xi], blank. [xii], map. [13] — 304, text.


Copy: Boston Public Library.

New York Public Library.

Leaf: 6$5/8$ x 4$1/2$ trimmed. Collation: 197 pages. Sig. [1] — 13 in eights. Page [1], blank. [2], frontispiece. [3], Rollo's Tour in Europe. Boston: Wm. J. Reynolds & Co. [4], blank. [5], title-page. [6], copyright notice, 1854, by Jacob Abbott and stereotyper's and printer's notes: Stereotyped at the Boston Stereotype Foundry. G. C. Rand, Book and Wood Cut Printer. (7), Contents and engravings. (8), Order of the volumes ending with "Rollo In Scotland" and principal persons of the story. [9], blank. [10], map. (11) — 197, text. Verso of 197 is blank. The following seven pages have advertisements, the eighth is blank, and the final leaf is usually pasted under the end-paper.

Binding: Same as "Rollo In Paris". Gold stamping on spine:


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding: Same as "Rollo in Paris". Gold stamping on spine:

[three rules] Rollo's Tour in Europe [rule] Jacob Abbott

Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


The final six pages of the last gathering have advertisements.

Binding: Same as "Rollo in Paris". Gold stamping on spine:
[three rules] Rollo's Tour in Europe [rule] Jacob Abbott

Copy: Harvard College Library.
The Strait Gate; or, The Rule of Exclusion From Heaven.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Little Louvre; or, The Boys' and Girls' Gallery of Pictures.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.

Leaf: 7 x 5\(\frac{3}{8}\) untrimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 160 pages.
Sig. [A] — K in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], Harper's Story Books. [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1855, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 160, text.

Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
Virginia; or, A Little Light on a Very Dark Saying. [vignette of a river scene] New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. [within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]


Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).
\([\text{within ornamental border of trees, angels, and flowers}]\)


Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Harper Establishment; or, How The Story Books Are Made.


Leaf:  $6\frac{7}{8} \times  5\frac{5}{8}$ untrimmed. Collation: xii, [13] — 160 pages. Sig. [A] — K in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], Harper's Story Books. [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1855, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], xii, Engravings. [13] — 160, text.

Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.

Leaf: 7 x 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) untrimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 160 pages. Sig. [A] — K in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], Harper's Story Books. [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1855, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [xiii] — 160, text.

Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Studio; or, Illustrations of the Theory and Practice of Drawing, for Young Artists at Home. [vignette of children drawing] New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. [within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Story of Ancient History, From the Earliest Periods to the Fall of the Roman Empire. [vignette of the Sphinx] New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. [within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]

Sig. [A] — K in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], Harper's Story Books. [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1855, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], Preface. [viii], blank. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], xii, Engravings. [13] — 160, text.

Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Story of American History, From the Earliest Settlement of
the Country to the Establishment of the Federal Constitution.

[vignette of George Washington] New York: Harper & Brothers,
Publishers. [within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and
angels]

Sig. [A] — K in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece.
[iii], Harper's Story Books. [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi],
copyright notice, 1856, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], Preface.
[viii], blank. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], xii, Engravings.
[13]— 160, text.

Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on
both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
John True; or, The Christian Experience of An Honest Boy.


[within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
[within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

copy: Boston Public Library.
The Engineer; or, How to Travel in the Woods. [vignette of a campfire] New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. [within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Gibralter Gallery: Being An Account of Various Things
Both Curious and Useful. [vignette of a boat] New York:
Harper & Brothers, Publishers. [within ornamental border of
trees, flowers, and angels.]

Sig. [A] — K in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece.
[iii], Harper's Story Books. [iv], copyright notice, 1854, by
Harper & Brothers. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice,
1856, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], Preface. [viii], blank.
[ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], xii, Engravings. [13] —
160, text.

Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on
both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
Dialogues for the Amusement and Instruction of Young Persons.

[within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Great Elm; or, Robin Green and Josiah Lane at School.


[within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
Aunt Margaret; or, How John True Kept His Resolutions.


[within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]

Sig. [A] — K in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece.
[iii], Harper's Story Books. [iv], copyright notice, 1854, by Harper & Brothers. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1856, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents.
[x], blank. [xi], Engravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 160, text.

Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Same as "Rollo in Paris". Gold stamping on spine:


Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Leaf: 6 5/8 x 4 1/8 trimmed. Collation: 215 pages. Sig. [1] — 14 in eights. Page [1], blank. [2], frontispiece. [3], Rollo's Tour in Europe. Brown, Taggard & Chase. Publishers. Boston. [4], blank. [5], title-page. [6], copyright notice, 1857, by Jacob Abbott and stereotyper's and printer's notes: Stereotyped at the Boston Stereotype Foundry. Damrell & Moore, Printers, Boston. (7), Contents and engravings. (8), Order of the volumes ending with "Rollo in Rome". [9], blank. [10], illustration. (11) — 215, text. The verso of 215 is blank, the following four pages have advertisements, the next leaf is blank, and the final leaf is usually pasted under the end-paper.

Binding: Same as "Rollo in Paris". Gold stamping on spine:

[three rules] Rollo's Tour in Europe [rule] Jacob Abbott

Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.
Vernon; or, Conversations About Old Times in England.


[Within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.

[within ornamental border of trees, flowers, and angels.]


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
Viola and Her Little Brother Arno. [vignette of boy and girl]
New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. [within ornamental
tree, flowers, and angels]

in eights. Page [1], blank. [2], frontispiece. [3], Harper's
Story Books. [4], copyright notice, 1854, by Harper & Brothers.
[5], title-page. [6], copyright notice, 1857, by Harper &
Brothers. [7], Preface. [8], blank. [9], Contents. [10], blank.

Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on
both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
Little Paul; or, How To Be Patient in Sickness and Pain.


Binding: Tan wrappers. Ornamental design printed in brown on both covers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.
The Little Learner. Learning to Think.

Leaf: 6\(\frac{5}{8}\) x 5\(\frac{3}{4}\) trimmed. Collation: [xii], [lvi] — 192 pages. Sig. [A] — M in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], list of volumes in series. [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1855, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Contents. [ix] — xi, Directions. [xii], blank. [lvi] — 192, text.


Copy: Massachusetts Historical Society.

New York Public Library.
With Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers,
Franklin Square. 1857.

Sig. [A] — X in eights. Pages [i] — [iv], blank. [v], title-
page. [vi], copyright notice, 1857, by Harper & Brothers.
[vii], viii, Preface. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], En-
gravings. [xii], blank. [13] — 336, text.

Binding: Red cloth. Ornamental design within border stamped in
blind on covers. Gold printing on spine: King Richard the
First. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.

Sig. [A] — M in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], list of volumes in the series. [iv], copyright notice, 1854, by Harper & Brothers. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1857, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], [viii], Contents. [ix], x, Directions. [11] — 192, text.


Copy: Harvard College Library.

Boston Public Library.

New York Public Library.
The Little Learner. [double rule] Learning About Common Things; or, Familiar Instructions for Children in respect to the objects around them, that attract their attention, and awaken their curiosity, in the earliest years of life. By Jacob Abbott. Illustrated with one hundred and twenty engravings.


Leaf: 6¾ x 5¼ trimmed. Collation: [xii], [xiv] — 192 pages. Sig. [A] — M in eights. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], list of volumes in series. [iv], copyright notice, 1854, by Harper & Brothers. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1856, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], Contents. [viii], blank. [ix] — xi, Directions. [xii], blank. [xiii] — 192, text.


Copy: New York Public Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


(10), Order of the volumes ending with "Rollo in Rome".

[11], blank. [12], illustration. (13) — 223, text. Verso of 223 is blank.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).

Leaf: 6 7/8 x 4 1/8 trimmed. Collation: [xii], [13] — 337 pages. Sig. [A] — X in eights, Y in four. Pages [i] — [iii], blank. [iv], frontispiece. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1858, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], Preface. [viii], blank. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], xii, Engravings. [13] — 337, text. The following page is blank and the final six pages have advertisements.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).

Leaf: 6\ 2\times 4\frac{3}{8}\text{ trimmed. Collation: [xiv], [15]} — 288 pages.

Sig. Page [i], blank. [ii], frontispiece. [iii], title-page. [iv], copyright notice, 1860, by Jacob Abbott and electrotyper's and printer's notes: Electrotyped by Smith & McDougal, 82 & 84 Beekman St. Printed by C. A. Alvord, 15 Vandewater St. [v], vi, Preface. [vii] — xi, Contents. [xii], blank. [xiii], List of Engravings. [xiv], blank. [15] — 288, text.

Binding:

Copy: New York Public Library (rebound).


Copy: New York Public Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
The Florence Stories, By Jacob Abbott. [French rule] Grimkie
[rule] 1860.

[iii], The Florence Stories, By Jacob Abbott. New York: Sheldon
& Company. [iv], blank. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice.
1860, by Sheldon & Company, stereotyper's note: Stereotyped by
Smith & McDougal, 82 & 84 Beekman-st. and printer's note:
Printed by C. A. Alvord, 15 Vandewater-st. [vii], viii, Contents.
[ix], Engravings. [x], blank. [11] — 252, text.

Binding: Red cloth with a decorated rectangle stamped in
blind on both covers. Spine: ornaments stamped in gold. Gold
printing: The Florence Stories Grimkie S & Co. Yellow end-
papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
History of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI, of England.

Leaf: 6½ x 4⅛ trimmed. Collation: 316 pages. Sig. [A]—T in eights, U in six. Pages [1]—[3], blank. [4], frontispiece. [5], title-page. [6], copyright notice, 1861, by Harper & Brothers. [7], Preface. [8], blank. [9], Contents. [10], blank. [11], Engravings. [12], [13], blank. [14], map. [15]—316, text.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
Boston Public Library.
New York Public Library.
The Florence Stories, By Jacob Abbott. [french rule] Excursion
To The Orkney Islands. [french rule] New York: Sheldon &

in sixes. Page [1], blank. [2], frontispiece. [3], The Florence
Stories, By Jacob Abbott. New York: Sheldon & Company. [4],
blank. [5], title-page. [6], copyright notice, 1860, by
Sheldon & Company, stereotyper's and printer's notes:
Stereotyped by Smith & McDougal, 82 & 84 Beekman-st.,
Printed by C. A. Alvord, 15 Vandewater-st. [7], Engravings.

Binding: Green ribbed cloth with a decorated rectangle stamped
in blind on both covers. Spine: ornaments stamped in gold.
Gold printing: The Florence Stories The Orkney Islands S &
Co. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).


Binding: Red cloth stamped in blind with an hexagonal design. Two rectangles, the inner one with a leaf design, stamped in blind on both covers. Spine: filigree design stamped in gold. Gold printing: Harlie Stories. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.
Harlie Stories. [french rule] Harlie's Letter; or, How to
Learn with Little Teaching. By Jacob Abbott. With engravings,
from designs by John Gilbert. New York: Sheldon & Company,
335 Broadway, cor. of Worth St. [rule] 1863.

in eights. Page [1], title-page. [2], Order of the volumes,
copyright notice, 1862, by Sheldon & Company, stereotyper's
and printer's notes: Stereotyped by Smith & McDougal, 82 & 84
Beekman Street, N. Y. Printed by C. S. Westcott & Co., 79 John
Street. [3], Contents. [4], Engravings. [5] -- 96, text.

Binding: Red cloth stamped in blind with an hexagonal design.
Two rectangles, the inner one with a leaf design, stamped in
blind on both covers. Spine: Filigree design stamped in gold.
Gold printing: Harlie Stories. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Red cloth stamped in blind with an hexagonal design. Two rectangles, the inner one with a leaf design, stamped in blind on both covers. Spine: Filigree design stamped in gold. Gold printing: Harlie Stories. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Binding: Red cloth stamped in blind with an hexagonal design. Two rectangles, the inner one with a leaf design, stamped in blind on both covers. Spine: Filigree design stamped in gold. Gold printing:Harlie Stories. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Binding: Red cloth stamped in blind with an hexagonal design, two rectangles, the inner one with a leaf design, stamped in blind on both covers. Spine: Filigree design stamped in gold. Gold printing: Harlie Stories. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Binding: Red cloth stamped in blind with an hexagonal design. Two rectangles, the inner one with a leaf design, stamped in blind on both covers. Spine: Filigreee design stamped in gold. Gold printing: Harlie Stories. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.
The Florence Stories, By Jacob Abbott. \[french \text{ rule}\] New York: Sheldon & Company, 335 Broadway. \[rule\] 1865.

Leaf: \(6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{8}\text{ trimmed. Collation: }[x], [ll] - 252\text{ pages.}\)

Sig. \([l] - [2l]\) in sixes. Pages \([i], [ii], \text{ blank. }[iii], \text{ The Florence Stories, By Jacob Abbott. New York: } Sheldon & Company.\)

\([iv], \text{ blank. }[v], \text{ title-page. }[vi], \text{ Order of volumes, copyright notice, 1862, by Sheldon & Company, stereotyper's and printer's notes: Stereotyped by Smith & McDougal, 84 Beekman-st., Printed by Westcott & Co., 79 John-st. }[vii], [viii], \text{ Contents. }[ix], \text{ Engravings. }[x], \text{ blank. } [ll] - 252, \text{ text. The final ten pages have advertisements.}\)

Binding: Brown pebbled cloth with a decorated rectangle stamped in blind on both covers. Spine: Ornaments stamped in gold.

Gold printing: The Florence Stories The English Channel S & Co.

Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Binding:

Copy: New York Public Library (rebound).

Philadelphia: George W. Childs, 628 & 630 Chestnut Street. 1863.


Binding: Same as "Carlo", with correct changes on spine.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.
The Rocking Horse; or, The Rollo and Lucy First Book of Poetry.
Original and selected. By Jacob Abbott, author of the Rollo Books, Franconia Stories, etc. With original engravings.
Philadelphia: George W. Childs, 628 & 630 Chestnut Street. 1863.


Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding: Same as "The Rocking Horse" with correct changes on spine and bound in green pebbled cloth.

Copy: Rare Book Collection, Library of Congress.


Binding: Bright red pebbled cloth with border design stamped in blind on covers. Gold filigree design on spine with name of series and author in red. Gold printing on spine: Spring Riverside Press. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.

Leaf: \( \frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \) trimmed. Collation: 192 pages. Sig. [1] — 12 in eights. Page [1], title-page. [2], list of the series and copyright notice, 1864, by Hurd and Houghton. [3], 4, To The Parents. [5], Contents. [6], Engravings. [7] — 192, text.

Binding: Red cloth with border design stamped in blind on covers. Gold filigree design stamped on spine with the following in cloth color: The John Gay Series By Jacob Abbott. Gold printing on spine: Winter Riverside Press. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding: Bright red pebbled cloth with border design stamped in blind on covers. Gold filigree design stamped on spine with name of author and series in red. Gold printing on spine: Autumn Riverside Press. Yellow end-papers.

Copy: Harvard College Library.


Copy: Boston Public Library.

Leaf: 6 1/4 x 4 7/8 trimmed. Collation: [xiv], [i] — 288 pages. Sig.

Pages [i], [ii], blank. [iii], title page. [iv], list of the series, copyright notice, 1864, by Jacob Abbott, stereotyper's and printer's notes: Stereotyped by Smith & McDougal, 84 Beekman-st. Printed by C. S. Westcott & Co., 79 John-st. [v], vi, Preface. [vii] — xii, Contents. [xiii], List of Engravings. [xiv], blank. [xv] — 288, text.

Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).

Leaf: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ trimmed. Collation: [xiv], [15]—288 pages.

Sig. Page [i], [ii], blank. [iii], title-page. [iv], list of the series, copyright notice, 1864, by Jacob Abbott, stereotyper's and printer's notes:


Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).


Binding: Dark brown ribbed cloth with two rectangles stamped in blind on covers. Gold filigree design stamped on spine with the following in cloth color: The Mary Gay Series By Jacob Abbott. Gold printing on spine: Summer. Peach end-papers.

Copy: Boston Public Library.


Binding:

Copy: New York Public Library (rebound)


Copy: Harvard College Library.

New York Public Library.

Leaf:  $6\frac{7}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{8}$ trimmed. Collation:  8, (11) — 300 pages.


Copy:  New York Public Library.

Leaf: 7\(\frac{3}{8}\) x 4\(\frac{7}{8}\) trimmed. Collation: xii, [13] — 305 pages. Sig. [A] — N in twelves. Page [i], half-title. [ii], [iii], blank. [iv], frontispiece. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1872, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], Object of the Work. [viii], blank. [ix], Contents. [x], blank. [xi], xii, Illustration. [13] — 305; text. [306], blank. The final six pages have advertisements.


Copy: Massachusetts Historical Society.


Copy: Harvard College Library.


Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).


Binding:

Copy: Boston Public Library (rebound).

Leaf: 73/8 x 5 trimmed. Collation: [x], [il] — 330 pages. Sig. [A] — [0] in twelves. Page [i], Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of The Young. [ii], [iii], blank. [iv], frontispiece. [v], title-page. [vi], copyright notice, 1871, by Harper & Brothers. [vii], viii, Contents. [ix], Illustrations. [x], blank. [il] — 330, text. The final six pages have advertisements.


Copy: Harvard College Library.
Findings and Conclusions.

This bibliography of one hundred and ninety volumes proves Jacob Abbott to be one of America's most prolific authors. Moreover, the publications, covering a period of forty years, testify to the continued popularity of his work. Since his influence was so pervasive, it is fitting that a thorough study be made of his life and work. This bibliography prepares the ground for such a project.

The bibliography of Jacob Abbott is also a contribution to the study of Nineteenth Century American Bibliography. The forty years in which Abbott's books were published are probably the most revolutionary in the history of the American book trade. Book production in those years changed from hand printing to stereotyping and electrotyping. These modern methods of book-making have created problems of technical bibliography which are just beginning to be recognized and studied. Therefore, the collations will be useful not only for the information they yield about Jacob Abbott, but also for a vast amount of information about the names and productions of printers, stereotypers, and electrotypers.

Many American libraries have begun to collect juvenile
books in preparation for a study of our social history. In the collations of the bibliography, the locations of the Abbott first editions will enable librarians to check their copies.

Thus, it may be said that the bibliography of Jacob Abbott is important for three different reasons: for a study of Jacob Abbott, for a study of Nineteenth Century American Bibliography, and for the use of students interested in juvenile books.
Abstract.

I. Biography.

Jacob Abbott, born in Hallowell, Maine, on November 14, 1803, is a good example of the strains of dogmatic Puritan, practical farmer, and Yankee trader. His childhood was spent in Hallowell and Brunswick from which towns his father supervised the development of the Maine territory.

He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1820. His academic record is not available, but there are records of honors given to him. Two summers were spent teaching school in a Quaker community near Brunswick. In 1821, he began his study of theology at Andover Academy which he interrupted to teach school at Portland, Maine, and Beverly, Massachusetts. One of his Portland pupils was Henry W. Longfellow. From Andover, he went to Amherst College as Tutor in 1824. The next year he was offered the Professorship of Chemistry which he declined because of lack of interest in scientific research. He was then appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Three years later, he married his childhood sweetheart, Harriet Vaughn, of Hallowell. Of this union, five sons were born. While teaching at Amherst, Abbott preached in neighboring
pulpits, wrote Sunday-school texts, and published theological articles.

In 1829, Abbott was invited to organize and take charge of The Mount Vernon School in Boston. Here he introduced a unique method of self-government, and made great contributions to education. He retired from active administration of the school in 1833, and became Minister of the Eliot Church (Congregational) in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Continuing to publish a vast amount of books and articles, his reputation rapidly grew. Soon he devoted all of his time to writing. Among the books written during this period were The Young Christian and the Rollo Books. In 1843, he spent several months in Europe, and returned to help his brothers open a school in New York. Soon after his return, his wife passed away. In 1853, he married Mrs. Mary Dana Woodbury and two years later they retired to "Fewacres", Farmington, Maine. Mrs. Abbott died in 1866, and Abbott continued to live at Farmington, surrounded by children and grand-children. He passed away on October 31, 1879.

II. Critical Survey.

In almost two hundred books lie the record of Abbott's constant absorption with the mental and spiritual well-being of youth. In an era of inhibitive and cruel treatment of children,
he substituted example and anecdote for flogging and ridicule.

Abbott's literary method consisted of three innovations: I. use of logic and rhetoric of childhood, 2. vivid illustration of religious doctrine, 3. emphasis on the practical use of religion. His constant theme is that the good life is a happy one because the conscience is clear. Since this method and purpose never changed, there are no definite divisions, outside of series titles, to Abbott's work. However, they fall into four general classifications: religious tracts, juveniles, histories, and books on education.

The religious tracts, among his most popular books, involved the reader in a colorful episode and then discussed its religious implications. He was wise enough to choose episodes close enough to a child's experience to prove that religion could solve everyday problems.

His minor talent for story-telling found its best outlet in his famous juveniles. The Rollo Books, the Lucy Books, the Florence Books enthralled several generations of children with their realistic adventures. Rollo is the best rounded of his creations. Abbott seems to have written the series in the same easy, confident style of a man talking to a group of children around his chair. The stories have no suspense and therefore no action plot. They served as books of etiquette,
books of knowledge, and books of adventure.

The historical biographies which he wrote were planned to supplement the textbooks then used in the schools. He attempted to recreate the spirit of the past, and all of his love of color and excitement comes out in these histories. One can become absorbed in his descriptions, but one always stops before the familiar moralizing which never fails to crop up in a volume of Abbott.

His books on education discuss his theories of educational psychology, theories which he did not change during his life-time. They are handbooks for parents and teachers containing advice so practical and so modern that they demonstrate his genius for solving educational problems.

III. Method of Bibliography.

The bibliography describes Abbott's publications in book or pamphlet form. The first edition of each volume is the only one noted unless a following edition was greatly revised. The revision is noted in the collation of the first edition. The collation follows the method of Currier, and the items are listed chronologically. Bindings are described whenever possible and at least one location of each volume is given.

The bibliography describes 190 items and
lists which have not yet been located in first edition.

This bibliography is important for three reasons: for a study of Jacob Abbott, for a study of nineteenth century bibliography, and for the use of students interested in juvenile books.
A list of books by Jacob Abbott not yet located in first edition:

I. The Bible Class Book. No. 2. Scripture Duties.
2. The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings by J. Abercrombie, With additions by Jacob Abbott.
3. Every-Day Duty.
5. The Mount Vernon Reader. Designed for Junior Classes.
8. Learning to Talk.
9. Learning to Read.
10. Florence and John.

19. Mary Osborne.

20. Hubert.


22. Hunter and Tom.

23. The Schooner Mary Ann.

A Classified Bibliography.


