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### Children's Books by New Mexico Writers

Margaret J. Homan

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This thesis, directed and approved by the candidate's committee, has been accepted by the Graduate Committee of The University of New Mexico in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

CHILDREN'S BOOKS BY NEW MEXICO WRITERS

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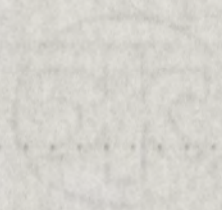
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1971

CHILDREN'S BOOKS BY NEW MEXICO WRITERS

BY  
MARGARET J. HOMAN

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Arts in Elementary Education  
in the Graduate School of  
The University of New Mexico  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
August, 1971

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CHILDREN'S BOOKS BY NEW MEXICO WRITERS

BY

Margaret J. Homan

ABSTRACT OF THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of  
Master of Arts in Elementary Education  
in the Graduate School of  
The University of New Mexico  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

August, 1971

The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze the books in children's literature written by New Mexico writers. Major emphasis was given to those books published from 1950 to 1970.

The study identified only the New Mexico writers of children's books who claimed the state as their place of residence while writing their books. The study identified and analyzed those books which an elementary school child would enjoy.

Initially the study began by identifying New Mexico writers of books for children from lists of New Mexico writers which contained writers of both adult and children's literature. The lists were prepared by resource people in the state.

A review of literature about the Southwest in general provided the background of literature about New Mexico in particular. A comparative study of authoritative sources provided the criteria for categorizing books by New Mexico writers. Books pertaining to the cultural groups of New Mexico were categorized under their respective groups. Books of realism containing factual information were carried forward to books of information in annotated tables following the specific category to which each was related. Each book in the study was reviewed and analyzed pertinent to classifying it in its correct category.



In the first analysis the study has revealed that more books of realism have been written than books of information. More books pertained to the Indian culture than to either the Anglo or the Hispano cultures. Most of the cultural books showed a sincere attempt to interpret the present day problems of the group about which the story is concerned.

Books for early childhood brought out the originality and variety of a rich era of picture books in New Mexico. Subjects of high interest were used in most of the books which revealed that New Mexico writers were aware of the interests of children paralleling adult interests and paralleling national trends. The only area not covered by the study was published volumes of poetry. Much poetry has been written but as yet the poetry has not been collected and put into permanent books for children.

Books of information revealed that most categories of non-fiction for children were represented with books by New Mexico writers although very few books appeared in any one category.

From the study it can be concluded that many fine books have been written by New Mexico writers which provide enrichment for specific areas of study. Most of the books provide interesting and worthwhile leisure time reading for children.

It can also be concluded that the study developed the first known historical record of all types of books written

with children in mind by New Mexico writers only. The study recorded what many authoritative sources have written concerning specific books in the study. The study revealed the trend that books for children have taken from the time the first book was published in 1891. The study incorporated anecdotal facts relative to the books for children written by New Mexico writers.

The growth in the number of books written and published from 1950 to 1970 emphasized the importance of recording the books for children by New Mexico writers. The study also emphasized the necessity of keeping the record updated if the historical record of children's books is to be preserved for posterity.

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## CHAPTER I

### THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

New Mexico writers have contributed to the wealth of literature for children since the early part of the century. With the influx of people into the state, mainly from the East, the number of writers gradually began to increase. These pioneer writers found a new land but a land ages old in its beauty, its culture, its ruined pueblos, and its folklore. Some of the books written by the earliest pioneers are still published and are of national significance. Many of the books are no longer published. A few books have been re-issued.

The early writers wrote literature common to the native environment and the cultures of New Mexico--the Indian, the Hispano, and the Anglo. The youthfulness and the uniqueness of the state, as well as the topography of the area, inspired many of the writers.

It is through literature, whether for adults or children, whether written by natives of the area or not, that one can pass on to future generations the customs and traditions, the history, and the profiles of personalities who have had a part in the growth of the state.

### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze

the books in children's literature written by New Mexico writers. Major emphasis will be given to those books published from 1950 to 1970.

### The Importance of the Study

The basic contribution of this study was an attempt to identify and categorize the books written specifically for children by New Mexico writers. The study reviews the books for the purpose of classifying them into categories of children's literature. The study develops the first known historical record of books written for children by New Mexico writers only, and it reveals the trends that books for children have taken since before statehood in 1912.

Books for children in New Mexico have been researched by only one study. That study was concerned mainly with the fictional literature written about the cultural groups of the state.<sup>1</sup> Because of the literary and the historical value, the contributions in literature made by the writers of the state should be recorded for posterity.

### Delimitation of the Problem

This study was concerned with all books written by New Mexico writers which an elementary school child would enjoy.

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<sup>1</sup>Mina Bannon Ruggles, "The History of Children's Literature of New Mexico," (unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1954).

Emphasis will be placed on the books published from 1950 to 1970.

#### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Few terms were used in the study. Most of those that have been defined in the context; however, the meaning attributed to the more commonly used terms are given here.

New Mexico writers. For the purpose of this study New Mexico writers apply to native New Mexican writers and to those writers who considered New Mexico as their place of residence at the time of writing their books.

Children's books. Children's books used in this study apply to books which an elementary school child would enjoy.

Books for early childhood. Books for early childhood refer to picture books, picture-story books and easy-to-read books for the pre-school and beginning elementary school child.

Young. Young refers to children who are capable of reading on a second to fourth grade level.

Mature. Mature refers to those readers capable of reading at or above fourth grade level.

Hispano Culture. Hispano Culture for this study refers to the Spanish-American and the Mexican-American cultures in New Mexico.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The nature of the study made it necessary to review two types of literature. Therefore, a review of the related literature about the Southwest is summarized in the first part of Chapter II. Literature pertinent to the categorization of books for children is summarized in the second part. Sources of the data and a method of procedure finalize the chapter.

Chapter III contains the reviews and classification of books contributed by New Mexico writers before 1950. The books were placed in the categories paralleling those classifications determined by authorities in the field of literature for children.

Since New Mexico is unique because of the three cultures existing in the Land of Enchantment, and since one of the major trends in literature is the writing of books about children of other cultures, many of the books are subdivided into categories pertaining to the cultural groups of New Mexico. These categories were assessed in regard to books which might overlap into other classifications. Therefore, certain names will reappear in different parts of the text. Each subsequent chapter was classified in the same manner.

Chapter IV includes the books for early childhood written by New Mexico writers from 1950 to 1970. This chapter includes the picture books, the picture-story books

and the easy-to-read books.

In Chapter V books of realism from 1950 to 1970 by New Mexico writers are reviewed. The books are categorized for the young and mature readers.

Chapter VI includes the review of informative books published from 1950 to 1970 by New Mexico writers. The books are categorized for the young and mature readers. Tables with annotations of the books fusing fact with fiction follow each category.

Conclusions and recommendations are presented in the final chapter, which is Chapter VII.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The nature of the study for "Children's Books by New Mexico Writers" necessitated the study for two types of related literature. Therefore the review of literature will be divided into two sections. The first study is a review of literature pertinent to the Southwest in general which was necessary to obtain the background of literature for New Mexico specifically. The second part is a comparative study of authoritative sources pertinent to the categorization of books by New Mexico writers. Sources of the data and methods of procedure conclude the chapter.

### LITERATURE PERTINENT TO THE SOUTHWEST

At the time the proposal was made, the only research pertinent to the subject was Ruggles' study<sup>1</sup> about the fictional literature pertaining to the cultural groups of the state. New Mexico writers were mentioned in several books of literature about the Southwest. However, no previous study had been made in which all New Mexico writers of children's literature had been identified. Ruggles in 1954 analyzed the literature for

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<sup>1</sup>Mina Bannon Ruggles, "The History of Children's Literature of New Mexico," (unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1954).

children about New Mexico from the state's early history to 1950 in a Master's Thesis for the University of New Mexico. Ruggles was concerned mainly with the fictional literature written about the cultural groups of the state. She found an increasing number of books were being published with a background about the cultural groups. Ruggles also found that children's books about the Indians made contributions largely about the myths, the legends, the rituals, and the art forms of the Indians. Children's books about the Spanish-Americans made contributions about the poetical background of the language, the religion and social customs of their culture. The children's books about the Anglos were contributions pertaining largely to the travel and the realism in the everyday life of their culture. Ruggles observed that the mystery story, the animal story, and the travel story appeared more in the literature for the Anglo.

Ruggles concluded that many children, depending on age range, had very little literature to which they could identify. She also concluded that many fine books written for children early in the literary history of the state were no longer being published. The study was not limited to New Mexico writers alone.

In 1963, Virginia Milner in an article for New Mexico Magazine listed many writers which could be considered as

New Mexican.<sup>2</sup> In the article Milner stated,

The list is lengthy and we will discuss only those modern, outstanding New Mexican authors, whether native or transplanted, who have enriched Southwestern literature and carved for the State its place in the literary sun with their prolific material.<sup>3</sup>

The list of authors included writers of adult literature as well as writers of children's literature. The article mentioned many writers which further research qualified as writers for this study.

In 1948, Major, Smith and Pearce devoted a chapter to children's literature about the Southwest in Southwest Heritage: A Literary History.<sup>4</sup> They stated there was a close relationship between the work of the folklorists and the first writings of children's literature in New Mexico. Southwest themes were used as background for fictional writings. The writers found that the Indians with their colorful ceremonies and nature lore made the strongest appeal to children in the early years resulting in a portrayal of Indian life in the literature. Major, Smith and Pearce found that a paramount theme in a number of books in the early period dealt with the

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<sup>2</sup>Virginia Milner, "500 New Mexico Authors," New Mexico Magazine, XXXXI (September, 1963), pp. 6-7, 30, 34.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 6.

<sup>4</sup>Mabel Major, Rebecca W. Smith, and T. M. Pearce, Southwest Heritage: A Literary History. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1948), pp. 156-164.



reluctance of the Indians in sending their children to the Whiteman's schools and the adjustments which the Indian children had to make in the schools, along with the adjustments they had to make on their return to the reservations. The history of various tribes of the Indians afforded background in some of the books.

Major, Smith and Pearce, like Ruggles, found very few books written for children which depicted the Spanish way of life in New Mexico. Those books that were published were stories written about the meeting of the Spanish with the Indian cultures through the historical explorations and conquests in New Mexico. Very few of those books were written for the younger children.

Major, Smith and Pearce found that books about the Anglo way of life in New Mexico, what few there were, used pioneer themes as their settings. Personalities who became heroes of the Southwest were portrayed in some of the books published. Among the books for younger children, the writers found animal stories in collaboration with the topography of the state afforded books of high interest.

In 1952 Mildred P. Harrington edited The Southwest in Children's Books,<sup>5</sup> which is a bibliography of children's books

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<sup>5</sup>Mildred P. Harrington (ed.), The Southwest in Children's Books (Baton Rouge: Louisiana Press, 1952), p. XV-XIX.

in Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. Harrington stated that New Mexico has become very proud of its varied heritage and that the cultures have not escaped its writers of books for children. Harrington found that archaeological themes are as important in New Mexico literature for children as the surviving Indian festivals and religious dances. The Spanish conquistadores, the desert, the mountains, and old cities live in children's books. Harrington wrote that a beginning has been made and that literature for children in New Mexico reveals an interesting development. Louise Cornell, former children's librarian at the Main Branch of the Albuquerque Public Library, with her committee, submitted the bibliography for the chapter on New Mexico.<sup>6</sup> In this chapter, Cornell with the committee listed several of the better known cultural and historical books by New Mexico writers.

In 1955, Campbell in The Book Lover's Southwest<sup>7</sup> revealed that each culture has attempted to create a literature of its own. Many areas of literature are not as yet represented in New Mexico. Campbell believes that archaeological and anthropological findings would afford a rich background for children's books in New Mexico. The inheritance of the romantic history

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<sup>6</sup>Ibid., citing Louise Cornell, pp. 28-33.

<sup>7</sup>Walter S. Campbell (Stanley Vestal), The Book Lover's Southwest. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955), pp. 203-287.

of New Mexico, the forest and desert, the environment of wide vistas, the color and sweep of the skies, furnish many untapped sources for writers of children's books. Campbell reiterated what other writers about the Southwest have said, that a great folklore does exist not only among the Indians but among the Spanish-Americans. Where the folklore of the Indians has been written about for all readers, the folklore existing among the Spanish-Americans has not been made available to readers who know no Spanish. Campbell believes books for juveniles should be about themselves, their own country, their people and mores. Thus inter-cultural relations are enhanced through reading books about children in all parts of the nation.

Powell in writing about the books published before 1950 in Southwestern Book Trails: A Reader's Guide to the Heartland of New Mexico and Arizona,<sup>8</sup> found good works about the Indians as well as a few Spanish-American stories. However, Powell's book dealt more with adult literature about the Southwest than with children's books.

May Hill Arbuthnot in Children and Books<sup>9</sup> discussed literature about the Indian culture and the tremendous changes

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<sup>8</sup>Lawrence Clark Powell, Southwestern Book Trails: A Reader's Guide to the Heartland of New Mexico and Arizona. (Albuquerque: Horn and Wallace Publishers, 1963), pp. 1-91.

<sup>9</sup>May Hill Arbuthnot, Children and Books (Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1964), pp. 450-451.

which have developed since the first books were written in America. Most of the earliest books about the Indians were stories of war and bloodshed. The new books are showing the modern Indian of the reservation coping with many difficulties. The more recent books deal with specific tribes of Indians and present authentically the kinds of homes they have, their religious beliefs and customs. Many of the books show a sincere attempt to interpret the present day problems of the Indians.

The real origin of literature for children in New Mexico began before the art of writing developed in the Land of Enchantment. The early peoples of the state had a literature in the vast collections of folklore stories of the Indians which were recited or chanted, generation after generation, around the Indian campfires, in front of the adobe fireplaces of the hogans, or at the ceremonial dances performed in each pueblo. As these tales were told by the old fathers, the cultural values of the group were passed down to the young.

The Franciscan Fathers related the first New Mexican Hispano stories. Nothing was recorded for children by New Mexico writers in the early years as continual uprisings destroyed any literature that might have been recorded. As a result their musical, poetic language was handed down verbally.

Folklore, then was the slowly accumulated rich treasure which is the heritage for children in New Mexico. When examined, one finds the richness of imagination and a variation in the background of the cultural groups which gave a distinctive quality to children's literature as it developed in New Mexico.

The Anglos were the first to record any of the early literature for children in New Mexico. Most of the writers and their books which were identified in the literature were those writers who had contributed books before 1950. Most of the books written were literature pertaining to the cultural groups of the state. The books reflected authentically the mores of the cultures. Many writers traveled through the state and recorded in their books the knowledge gleaned from their travels. Further study was necessary to qualify the writers for this study and especially for the study from 1950 to 1970.

#### LITERATURE PERTINENT TO CATEGORIZING BOOKS

A comparative study was made pertinent to the categories into which books for children could be classified. Only authorities in the field of children's literature were considered for this study. Arbuthnot in Children and Books stated,

As you grow in knowledge of authors and illustrators, you will discover that certain names recur in different parts of the text. This repetition occurs because some authors have written both realism and fantasy, for example, and some artists have illustrated the books of others and

also have written as well as illustrated their own books.<sup>10</sup>

Reviewing and analyzing the books for study revealed that New Mexico writers could, in many instances, recur in different parts of the study.

Arbuthnot,<sup>11</sup> Georgiou,<sup>12</sup> Hollowell,<sup>13</sup> Huck,<sup>14</sup> Meigs,<sup>15</sup> and Smith<sup>16</sup> were compared for determining which categories could be used in the study.

Books for the youngest children were categorized as books for early childhood. Picture books, picture story-books and books first read by children in the elementary school were included in the broad category.

Smith reviewed the picture book category from their inception to the present time. Smith discussed picture books

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid., Preface, p. 3.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid.

<sup>12</sup>Constantine Georgiou, Children and Their Books (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969).

<sup>13</sup>Lillian Hollowell, (ed.), A Book of Children's Literature (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1966).

<sup>14</sup>Charlotte S. Huck and Doris A. Young, Children's Literature in the Elementary School (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961).

<sup>15</sup>Charlotte Meigs and others, A Critical History of Children's Literature (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1964).

<sup>16</sup>Dora V. Smith, Fifty Years of Children's Books (Champaign: The National Council of Teachers of English, 1963).

as having their beginning in "The Age of Children's Books--1925-1940."<sup>17</sup> With the advent of the new printing processes and the influx of foreign artists and authors to the United States, the picture books became even more popular. Smith also stated,

The advent of the Caldecott Medal established by Frederick G. Melcher in 1938 for the best picture book of the year, helped to center still further attention upon the qualities which differentiate a distinguished picture book from other notable books for children.<sup>18</sup>

In the forties the picture books as a whole reflected a variety "of form and theme."<sup>19</sup> Picture books continued to flourish in the fifties. As Meigs pointed out,

The good picture story book has extraordinary powers of joy and enrichment, for the good ones add the beauty, humor, and appropriateness of their artistic interpretations to stories told with skill, imagination, and appreciation of fine words.<sup>20</sup>

Smith believes that picture books for little children have brought into focus great events in the history of the country as well as the lives of great people who have had participation in those events. New values have been established through the interweaving of the stories with pictures in a

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<sup>17</sup>Ibid., p. 32-48.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid., p. 37.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid., p. 55.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., citing Meigs, p. 67-68.

natural, social or historical setting.

Concluding her review on the history of the picture book, Smith claimed,

The period from 1925 on will go down in history as the time of the perfecting of the picture book in which text and illustrations in complete harmony carry the narrative together throughout the book. It is the picture book which maintains the child's interest in reading during the difficult period of learning to read. Throughout the second quarter of the century, the freshness, the originality, the unbelievable variety in theme, in text, and in illustrations represented by this form has revolutionized writing for little children.<sup>21</sup>

Arbuthnot wrote of books for early childhood as belonging in three main divisions. The three divisions include the picture book which has little or no text, the picture storybook in which the pictures are an integral part of the text, and the illustrated book which consists of fewer pictures but which illuminate the text.<sup>22</sup>

Huck explains the first books for early childhood as books which contain pictures with very few objects and that a child reads the pictures as an adult reads the text to the child. Huck also mentioned the picture storybook as the following step-up from the picture book in which the pictures in the books are appropriate to the text. The stories in picture books or picture storybooks are about everyday

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<sup>21</sup>Ibid., p. 92-93.

<sup>22</sup>Arbuthnot, op. cit., p. 53.



experiences with which children are familiar. Among the categories which Huck claims are in the early books for childhood are found Mother Goose books, concept books, animal stories, personified animals, talking beasts, adventure, humor and fantasy.<sup>23</sup>

Georgiou referred to picture books as the simpler form which speaks simply and directly to the child, whereas the picture storybook is more developed and with fewer pictures. Georgiou included the same categories as other authorities. She outlined the books in this category as the picture books, the picture storybooks and the easy-to-read books which are considered as good literature for children.<sup>24</sup>

Hollowell wrote,

This century has witnessed changed attitudes toward the young child, a by-product of which has been the picture book--a book whose pictures not only make it more attractive but play an important part in telling the story. Both text and pictures should be integrated as a harmonious whole. Some authorities distinguish the picture story book from the picture book as being designed for older children and emphasizing characters and plot rather than theme, as does the picture book; on the other hand, others use the term interchangeably. However that may be, it is true that picture books are no longer intended for young children only but are published for older boys and girls. Noteworthy among these are many informational books and works of artistic merit; . . .<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>23</sup>Huck, op. cit., pp. 75-112.

<sup>24</sup>Georgiou, op. cit., pp. 62-93.

<sup>25</sup>Hollowell, op. cit., p. 7.

Categories for books which the young and mature readers would enjoy were studied and compared also. Realism was the key word in the literature pertaining to fictional books for the young and mature children. Arbuthnot<sup>26</sup> referred to realism as pertaining to the "Here and Now." The stories in this area must be possible, although they can be humorous or fantastic. Arbuthnot defined the story of realism "as a tale that is convincingly true to life."<sup>27</sup>

Georgiou stated that, "Realism in children's literature is a broad division that encompasses every aspect of life."<sup>28</sup> Hollowell stated that fiction books "are concerned with realistic stories in which purely imaginary events appear plausible and possible and are true to some aspects of life."<sup>29</sup>

Among the books of realism discussed by the authorities, it became evident that any type of story of a fictional nature could be categorized as realism. Books pertaining to the understanding of others in which children learn to accept differences between cultural groups were of utmost importance in the realistic category. Historical fiction, animal stories and contemporary life stories were included in realism. Books

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<sup>26</sup> Arbuthnot, op. cit., p. 426.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Georgiou, op. cit., p. 360.

<sup>29</sup> Hollowell, op. cit., p. 305.

pertaining to sports, mystery stories, folk tales, myths and legends are important subdivisions in books of realism. Stories of romance which the more mature readers enjoy have their place in realism. Many books of realism are about other times and places and are correlated with divisions of the social studies category.

Books of information, composed of non-fictional stories for the young and mature readers, were a major category for books in children's literature. Georgiou wrote,

The fundamental role of informational books is to provide the child with a body of information that as it answers old questions will stimulate him to ask new ones.<sup>30</sup>

In the broad category of informational books are those books which relate to all the sciences, the physical, the natural and the mathematical. The most prevalent subjects for children in the sciences are plant and animal life, the human body, the earth, the universe, natural resources and conservation. Science books for children are one of the most important sources for the study of rockets and space which is a never ending avenue of interest for the new space age.<sup>31</sup>

The social studies division is concerned with aspects of living in all the cultures, past and present. They often

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<sup>30</sup>Georgiou, op. cit., p. 414.

<sup>31</sup>Ibid., pp. 414-430.

have anthropological and ethnological authenticity. History, geography, economics, government and biographical stories are important divisions in the category. Reference books are included. The fine arts, books about hobbies and games and special holidays are relative. Although the authoritative sources had various headings for books of information, the major classifications were identifiable.

The comparative study provided the important background needed for categorizing books by the New Mexico writers. A review of the books provided a rich background for the study. Criteria for categorizing and analyzing books were established. Knowledge gained concerning children's books in general was made applicable to books written by New Mexico writers.

#### SOURCES OF THE DATA

Data for this study have been obtained from many sources and many resource people in the state. Because of the nature of the study it was deemed necessary to use the knowledge of as many resource people as possible.

Letters afforded important data for the study. A form letter was prepared and mailed to the Public and University Libraries of the state asking for identification of New Mexico writers and their contributions. Letters were written to several writers now living outside the state for confirmation of the identification and information pertinent to their

contributions. Letters were also written to many writers living in the state for the same purpose. Personal letters were written to resource people now living outside the state for confirmation of material found or for new material pertinent to the study. Copies of the form letters mailed to librarians and writers appear in Appendix A.

Personal interviews afforded data. Personal interviews were arranged with librarians at the Main Branch of the Albuquerque Public Library as well as the University of New Mexico Library. Personal interviews with the resource librarians and the children's librarian continued throughout the study at the Main Branch of the Albuquerque Public Library. A special trip was made to the New Mexico State Library in Santa Fe and to the Thomas C. Donnelly Library, Highlands University, at Las Vegas. The Aztec Elementary School Library afforded data. The librarian made it possible for personal review of the books housed there as well as books from other libraries in the Albuquerque Public Schools. Some information was obtained from the accession department of the administrative department of the Albuquerque Public Schools. Personal interviews at book stores provided needed information.

Lectures afforded data for the study. The lectures attended were concerned with literature written by the writers who were the main speakers.

Personal interviews with several writers afforded data

for the study and added enrichment which could not otherwise have been included.

Telephone interviews were a very important source in gathering data for the study. Not only resource people were interviewed by telephone, but many writers were talked with who provided additional information for the study.

Data for this study have also been obtained from books having a New Mexico background in children's literature. When the books reviewed were unavailable for the study, reviews from authoritative sources were used. Reviews from authoritative sources were also used for the categorization of children's books. The catalogue systems of the Public and School Libraries afforded information.

The author biographical files at the Main Branch of the Albuquerque Public Library and authoritative biographical books provided data about the writers and their contributions. Newspapers also provided data for the study. Publications from the State Department of Education which were available at the Albuquerque Public Schools and publications which review children's books regularly afforded valuable data.

Committee work on the revision of the social studies curriculum for the Albuquerque Public Schools before the study began provided background for the study. Two recent courses in Children's Literature at the University of New Mexico clinched the desire to make a beginning in recording books for

children by New Mexico writers only. Committee work for the selection of new basal readers for the Albuquerque Public Schools which were considered for adoption in New Mexico provided an opportunity to find contributions by New Mexico writers.

#### METHODS OF PROCEDURE

Three separate card files were established for the study. A biographical card for each writer provided background about the writer. Reading cards with data relevant to each book in the study were made. Information pertinent to the reading level and categorization into areas of children's literature was included on the cards. Additional cards providing enrichment for the study were added to the book file. A reading card was made for each professional resource material used in the study.

A filing system was set up for letters from the libraries, letters from the writers and letters from other resource people.

A dated diary was kept pertinent to the personal and telephone interviews. Notes from these interviews were kept in a notebook to be filed with the biographical material after reference work was completed.

A chart was made relative to categorization of books by authorities in the field of children's literature which

was used for categorizing books by New Mexico writers.

Criteria for each area of literature in the classifying process were filed with the chart for reference as the study progressed.

Figures were made pertaining to literature for the cultural groups. It was felt that these figures would show the trend of literature for children by New Mexico writers and at the same time provide a quick and easy way for identifying many of the books.

Tables with annotations of books from the early childhood books and books of realism which provided authentic information in specific areas were made for the purpose of carrying them forward to the chapter on books of information.



## CHAPTER III

### CHILDREN'S BOOKS BY NEW MEXICO WRITERS BEFORE 1950

Since the real origin of literature for children in New Mexico began with the first people who lived in the state, it is only natural that the first books published would be concerned with the folklore of these people. As exploring parties began to enter New Mexico, other cultures from the Latin countries began to appear and develop an unwritten literature of their own. Following the Latin routes and making more of their own, the Anglos began their influx into the Southwest. Finally there resulted "The Heroic Triad"<sup>1</sup> which Paul Horgan wrote about in his most interesting and relevant book. From these three cultures New Mexico has been fortunate in that some of the earliest pioneers began to record that unwritten literature which was handed down through the ages. As a result there were many noteworthy contributions by New Mexico writers in the literary field for children before 1950.

### CULTURAL BOOKS

Strange as it may seem the first published book by a New Mexico writer consisted of stories about all three of the

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<sup>1</sup>Paul Horgan, The Heroic Triad (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1954), p. XI.

cultures.

Ruggles in her study found Charles Lummis to have been the first known New Mexico writer of books for children.<sup>2</sup> A New Mexico David,<sup>3</sup> a collection of short stories about the Indians, the Hispanos and the cowboys, was based on Lummis' travels among the Indians and the Hispanos in New Mexico and antedates any other recorded literature for the mature reader. A New Mexico David, first published in 1891, was re-issued in 1934. A much later book by Lummis, for the mature reader, was Pueblo Indian Folk-Stories<sup>4</sup> which included tales, legends, and animal stories told by story-tellers around the campfires. Both books are now out of print. Lummis lived near Isleta during his residency in New Mexico.

### Indian

In A Book of Children's Literature, Hollowell stated,

The native American folklore is that of the Indians. Because their folklore was closely connected with their religion, there is no sharp dividing line between their myths and their fairy tales. The bulk of these have been collected in

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<sup>2</sup>Mina Bannon Ruggles, "The History of Children's Literature of New Mexico," (unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1954), pp. 53-54.

<sup>3</sup>Charles Lummis, A New Mexico David (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934).

<sup>4</sup>Charles Lummis, Pueblo Indian Folk Stories (New York: Appleton-Century, 1937).

recent years.<sup>5</sup>

The books pertaining to the cultural groups before 1950 were not only realistic in regard to their religion, their myths and their folklore, but they were informative. Unlike the literature about the Indians in the early days of America, the literature by New Mexico writers was pertinent to everyday life in the pueblos. The books revealed with deep understanding and philosophy, the life and the way of the cultures about which the writers wrote.

An early pioneer in the field of children's books was Mary Austin. Arbuthnot wrote, "Mary Austin's Children Sing in the Far West<sup>6</sup> is the only collection of children's poems about the great Southwest."<sup>7</sup> Austin lived in Santa Fe and these poems grew out of her experiences while teaching in New Mexico. Some of the verses in her volume of poetry picture the animal lore of the state while other verses ". . . are in the native rhythm of the Indians and tell of the tribal wisdom and superstitions."<sup>8</sup> As Arbuthnot so ably expressed,

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<sup>5</sup>Lillian Hollowell, A Book of Children's Literature (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1966), p. 37.

<sup>6</sup>Mary Austin, Children Sing in the Far West (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1928).

<sup>7</sup>May Hill Arbuthnot, Children and Books (Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1964), p. 151.

<sup>8</sup>Hollowell, op. cit., p. 553.

"These poems give young readers a new understanding of and respect for our American Indians. At her best, Mary Austin transcends local color and writes with universal significance."<sup>9</sup> The book, with illustrations by Gerald Cassidy, is now out of print. Austin's earliest book for the young and more mature reader was The Basket Woman<sup>10</sup> a book of Indian tales in which she incorporated the lore of the California Indians with the New Mexico Indians to show fine interpretations of Indian feeling and philosophy.

Among the notable collectors who gathered some of the first tales from the Indians was Elizabeth De Huff who lived in Santa Fe in the early twenties. De Huff's first children's book was Taytay's Tales<sup>11</sup> which was a collection of Pueblo tales recorded as an old Pueblo grandfather told them to her. Although out of print, Taytay's Tales has universal appeal. Other books by De Huff followed. Swift Eagle of the Rio Grande<sup>12</sup> is a novel which shows the daily life in a pueblo with its pottery making, ceremonials, legends, and herding.

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<sup>9</sup>Arbuthnot, loc. cit.

<sup>10</sup>Mary Austin, The Basket Woman (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1928).

<sup>11</sup>Elizabeth Willis De Huff, Taytay's Tales (New York: Harcourt, 1922).

<sup>12</sup>Elizabeth Willis De Huff, Swift Eagle of the Rio Grande (New York: Rand McNally and Company, 1928).

The novel is now out of print. Taytay's Tales preceded Five Little Kachinas,<sup>13</sup> Two Little Hopi,<sup>14</sup> Hoppity Bunny's Hop,<sup>15</sup> and Little Boy-Dance.<sup>16</sup> These books are all vignettes of child life or animal folk-tales related by the Pueblo Indians and all have gained national significance in literature for children.

In the same decade as De Huff, a native New Mexican writer, Eileen Nusbaum, was listening to and recording the tales of the Zuni Indians. First published under the title, The Seven Cities of Cibola,<sup>17</sup> Nusbaum's Zuni Indian Tales<sup>18</sup> revealed the life and customs of the Zuni Indians. Nusbaum lived in Santa Fe.

A temporary resident of the state in the thirties was Dorothy Childs Hogner who studied at the University of New Mexico. Hogner wrote and her husband illustrated a variety of

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<sup>13</sup>Elizabeth Willis De Huff, Five Little Kachinas (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1930).

<sup>14</sup>Elizabeth Willis De Huff, Two Little Hopi (New York: Mentzer, 1936).

<sup>15</sup>Elizabeth Willis De Huff, Hoppity Bunny's Hop (Caldwell: Caxton Printers, 1939).

<sup>16</sup>Elizabeth Willis De Huff, Little Boy-Dance (Chicago: Wilcox and Follett Company, 1946).

<sup>17</sup>Eileen Nusbaum, The Seven Cities of Cibola (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1926).

<sup>18</sup>Eileen Nusbaum, Zuni Indian Tales (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1928).

legends and folktales of the Navajos in Navajo Winter Nights.<sup>19</sup> The tales in the first group of stories are based on Navajo myths about the beginning of the world while the last group are tales about the native animals of the state--the deer, the skunk, the coyote, the prairie dog and others.

A writer of stories about the Pueblo and Navajo children of the thirties was Isis L. Harrington. An Albuquerque Indian School teacher, Harrington was acquainted with life among the Pueblos. Eagle's Nest<sup>20</sup> is the story of two Navajo boys who take their sheep to summer pasture among the foothills of Mount Taylor in western New Mexico. Louise Beaujon did the illustrations. In Nah-le-Kah-de<sup>21</sup> Harrington included a short glossary of Navajo vocabulary used in telling her story of the little shepherd. Told in the Twilight<sup>22</sup> is a group of Navajo "Mother Goose Rhymes" with stories to accompany the poems and illustrated by Glen O. Ream. All of the above books are for the young and the mature readers.

Louise Abeita (E-Yeh-Shure) a Santa Fean, gave for

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<sup>19</sup>Dorothy Childs Hogner, Navajo Winter Nights (New York: Nelson, 1935).

<sup>20</sup>Isis L. Harrington, The Eagle's Nest (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1930).

<sup>21</sup>Isis L. Harrington, Nah-le-Kah-de (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 1937).

<sup>22</sup>Isis L. Harrington, Told in the Twilight (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 1938).

young readers an interpretation of her life as an Indian in I Am A Pueblo Indian Girl.<sup>23</sup> With illustrations by artists from the Pueblo Indians the book portrays the "dignified beauty"<sup>24</sup> of an Indian girl. I Am A Pueblo Indian Girl brings out the originality and variety of this rich era of picture books in New Mexico. "Beauty," a poem taken from Abeita's book appears in Houghton Mifflin's new reading series for 1971.<sup>25</sup>

Elizabeth Pack, who taught Indians at Crown Point during the thirties, produced a reader-type story of the Navajo Indians during the thirties. In Kee and Bah, Navajo Children,<sup>26</sup> Pack used actual photographs for illustrations. The book for the young reader, relates the experiences Pack had with the Navajo families in that area of New Mexico.

The forties in New Mexico were marked by the earliest works of Ann Nolan Clark, a native of Las Vegas. New Mexico's most notable writer of children's books was an education

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<sup>23</sup>Louise Abeita (E-Yeh-Shure), I Am A Pueblo Indian Girl (New York: Hale, 1939).

<sup>24</sup>Charlotte Meigs, Anne Thaxter Eaton, Elizabeth Nesbitt, Ruth Hill Viguers, A Critical History of Children's Literature (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1964), p. 638.

<sup>25</sup>William K. Durr and others (comp.), Fiesta (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1971), citing "Beauty," p. 158.

<sup>26</sup>Elizabeth Pack, Kee and Bah, Navajo Children (Chicago: The American Book Company, 1940).

specialist for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for many years. Clark began her literary career by writing and printing the books for the children with whom she worked. After these first hand printed books, Clark became nationally known for Little Herder in Spring,<sup>27</sup> Little Herder in Autumn,<sup>28</sup> Little Herder in Winter,<sup>29</sup> and Little Herder in Summer.<sup>30</sup> Written in Navajo and English, and illustrated by Hoke Denetsosie, these books became known as the "Little Herder Series." It appears that the Little Herder books marked the beginning of series books published for children by a New Mexico writer. The "Little Herder Series," with the settings in the Red Rock Valley, included the stories of a little Navajo girl herder living through the four seasons of the year. In 1950 Clark incorporated these early primers into Little Herder in Spring, in Summer and Little Herder in Autumn, in Winter. In 1951 all four of the Herder books were incorporated into Little Navajo Herder.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Little Herder in Spring (United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1940).

<sup>28</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Little Herder in Autumn (United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1940).

<sup>29</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Little Herder in Winter (United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942).

<sup>30</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Little Herder in Summer (United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942).

<sup>31</sup> Barbara Harte and Carolyn Riley (comp.), Contemporary Authors: A Bio-Bibliographical Guide to Current



Who Wants to Be a Prairie Dog?<sup>32</sup> is another book about the Navajos which Clark wrote. Along with the "Navajo Series," Clark wrote other series published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Haskell Institute of Lawrence, Kansas categorized Clark's publications from the Bureau of Indian Affairs as the Indian Life Readers. These were subdivided into the "Pueblo Series," the "Sioux Series" and the "Navajo Series."<sup>33</sup>

Little Boy With Three Names<sup>34</sup> was written in Spanish and English. The Young Hunter of Picuris<sup>35</sup> is the story of a young boy of Picuris Pueblo. Sun Journey<sup>36</sup> is the story of a Zuñi boy with translation in English.

Clark's "Sioux Series" written in Sioux and English

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Authors and Their Works (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1967), Volume 5-8, p. 40.

<sup>32</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Who Wants to Be a Prairie Dog? (United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1940).

<sup>33</sup>Ibid., citing Haskell Institute, back cover.

<sup>34</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Little Boy With Three Names (Chilocco, Oklahoma: Printing Department Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, 1940).

<sup>35</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Young Hunter of Picuris (Chilocco, Oklahoma: Printing Department, Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, 1943).

<sup>36</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Sun Journey (Chilocco, Oklahoma: Printing Department, Chilocco Indian Agricultural School, 1945).

included the Pine Ridge Porcupine,<sup>37</sup> The Slim Butte Raccoon,<sup>38</sup> Bringer of the Mystery Dog<sup>39</sup> and Singing Sioux Cowboy Reader.<sup>40</sup>

Rich in animal lore, these books were all used as readers with the children with whom Clark worked. As no other books written in two languages were found for this early period, it would appear that Clark's books were the first books written bilingually.

In My Mother's House<sup>41</sup> was Clark's most widely acclaimed success before 1950. Illustrated by Velino Herrera, In My Mother's House describes accurately the life of the Tewa Indian children of Tesuque near Santa Fe. Georgiou wrote,

. . . this book is distinguished by poetic text and masterfully done illustrations. Dignity of language communicates the ordered life of the pueblo people. Based on a complete understanding of Indian life and art, the rhythmic text and pictures preserve the color, beauty, and peace of Indian life in the West.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, The Pine Ridge Porcupine (United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1941).

<sup>38</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, The Slim Butte Raccoon (United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1942).

<sup>39</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Bringer of the Mystery Dog (United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1943).

<sup>40</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Singing Sioux Cowboy Reader (United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1947).

<sup>41</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, In My Mother's House (New York: Viking, 1941).

<sup>42</sup> Constantine Georgiou, Children and Their Literature (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1969), p. 342.

For this work of literary art Ann Nolan Clark was awarded the New York Herald Tribune Spring Festival Award which is an award that carries "a cash prize and is given annually to the best books for children published during the first half of the year."<sup>43</sup> This award was the first of many awards Clark was to receive as recognition in the field of children's books.

As Clark relates in Journey to the People<sup>44</sup> the seed for In My Mother's House was planted before she went to Tesuque to teach the Tewa Indians. The seed came from an incident when Clark taught at the Zuñi Pueblo. A group of teenage Zuñi boys, curious about a silver watch which a teacher continually removed from his pocket, took the watch. Thinking the watch was magic and held Whiteman medicine, the boys completely dismantled it. They found the watch held no magic or medicine. One boy decided then that the head is a better place to keep Whiteman medicine.<sup>45</sup>

Later in Tesuque Clark remembered the incident. In Chapter V of Journey to the People<sup>46</sup> "Seed of a Story", Clark

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<sup>43</sup>Charlotte S. Huck and Doris A. Young, Children's Literature in the Elementary School (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961), p. 26.

<sup>44</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Journey to the People (New York: Viking Press, 1969).

<sup>45</sup>Ibid., pp. 68-75.

<sup>46</sup>Ibid., pp. 68-87.

wrote,

This night, years afterward in Tesuque, I did not remember so much the hurt of having stolen something one did not steal. I remembered that magic is not enclosed in silver watches or cloth-bound books. But how to prove this to Tesuque children? We could tear a book apart, but all we would have when we finished would be tiny screws and wheels, words and dots and question marks.

But we could make a book. We could build it day by day from the things we knew. This would show the children surely that a book is only the keeping place for the things we know and understand and can use.

Thus the book In My Mother's House was written. It grew from the seed of a memory shared with a Zuñi boy who borrowed a watch to possess its magic. As it is written, it bears no kinship with watches nor with stealing. It bears no scar of a hurt of some Zuñi boys who stole something they did not steal. What came forth in the flowering bears little resemblance to that which formed the seed.

In My Mother's House was not furnished from the notebooks of the Tesuque children. At that time these children had no notebooks. They would not have known how to write in them or how to read them. It came not from their notebooks but from the things their hearts and minds could understand.<sup>47</sup>

Annis Duff, Clark's editor and friend, wrote the introduction for Journey to the People,<sup>48</sup> which is Clark's adult book. In referring to In My Mother's House Duff stated,

It was during her four years of work in Tesuque that 'one thing happened to make a great difference.'

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<sup>47</sup> Ibid., pp. 74-75.

<sup>48</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Journey to the People (New York: Viking Press, 1969).

This was the writing of the home geography that later became, as she tells in Chapter Four, In My Mother's House. Someone--she is not sure who-- took the calico-covered book to Washington, D.C., and it eventually found its way to the Viking Press in New York and became Ann Nolan Clark's first published book.

Now came ever-widening opportunities and responsibilities. Willard Beatty, Chief, Branch of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, believed firmly that Indian children have the right to identify with children in books. But there had been no books about children sufficiently like themselves in ways of living to provide any basis for identification. In My Mother's House unquestionably made 'a great difference' in this condition of things. It has the texture and cadence of Tewa Indian speech, and a deep feeling for the world the Indian child knows.<sup>49</sup>

"Home"<sup>50</sup> adapted from In My Mother's House appears in the new reading series of Harcourt, Brace and World, 1970.

Georgiou claimed that ". . . Ann Nolan Clark's In My Mother's House is a lyrical poem of quiet beauty whose appeal has no age limit."<sup>51</sup>

Clark's Little Navajo Bluebird<sup>52</sup> is the dramatic story of a little Navajo girl and the problem she faces deciding whether or not to leave the closeness of her family and go to

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<sup>49</sup> Ibid., citing Annis Duff, p. 11.

<sup>50</sup> Elizabeth K. Cooper (comp.), Going Places, Seeing People (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 1970), citing "Home," p. 46.

<sup>51</sup> Georgiou, op. cit., p. 113.

<sup>52</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Little Navajo Bluebird (New York: Viking Press, 1943).

school in the Whiteman's world. For the young and mature reader, a better understanding of the Indian's problem of adjustment is acquired. Illustrated by Paul Lantz, Little Navajo Bluebird was chosen a Junior Literary Guild selection which launched Clark well on the road to international fame in the field of children's literature. Hollowell wrote,

Mrs. Clark's poetic writing combined with the interpretative drawings of the Indian artist Alan Houser makes this book another superior book to add to her impressive list. The author and the artist portray the changing seasons on the desert and the daily life of the Papago Indians. Mrs. Clark was awarded the Regina Medal in 1963 by the Catholic Library Association to the writer, the illustrator, editor, or publisher for 'a lifetime dedication to the highest standards of literature for children.'<sup>53</sup>

Alice Marriott who has lived in Santa Fe for a number of years is an ethnologist, anthropologist, and writer. Her books all reveal the importance of ethnological and anthropological studies which have been made about the Indians of the Southwest. She began her writing career for children with Winter-Telling Stories.<sup>54</sup> The legends of the Kiowa Indians are recorded in an informal style with much colloquial dialogue for the mature reader, and they are carefully illustrated by

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<sup>53</sup>Lillian Hollowell (ed.), A Book of Children's Literature (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1966), p. 311.

<sup>54</sup>Alice Lee Marriott, Winter-Telling Stories (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1947).

a Kiowa Indian, Roland Whitehorse. Winter-Telling Stories was re-issued in 1969 and is an informative book which can be used in the social studies curriculum.

Indians on Horseback<sup>55</sup> is a story of the Plains Indians, their history, customs and beliefs. With illustrations by Margaret LeFranc, it is a factual book for the mature reader and is characterized by its authenticity. Of Marriott's books, Campbell wrote,

Marriott long since established herself in the very front rank of writers on the American Indian. Her books are both entertaining and enlightening, with excellent stories told with tender sympathy, droll humor--not all at the expense of the Indians--and deep understanding.<sup>56</sup>

### Hispano

Before 1950 books pertaining to the Hispano culture by New Mexico writers were very few in number. It appears that only four books by New Mexico writers relative to the Hispano culture had been written which could be included among children's books at this time. They are Education of a Burro,<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>55</sup>Alice Lee Marriott, Indians on Horseback (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1947).

<sup>56</sup>Walter S. Campbell, The Book Lover's Southwest. A Guide to Good Reading. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1955), p. 50.

<sup>57</sup>Dorothy Childs Hogner, The Education of a Burro (New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1936).

The Burro of Angelitos,<sup>58</sup> Adventures of Don Francisco Vasquez de Coronado,<sup>59</sup> and Niños Alegres.<sup>60</sup>

The Education of a Burro by Dorothy Childs Hogner, is a humorous story of two Mexican peasants and their three burros. Much of the story involves the training of the youngest burro. It is a traditional animal fable and a delightful contribution about Mexican life for the young children. Nils Hogner, a former art professor at the University of New Mexico, was the illustrator.

Margaret Pond Church of Taos and Santa Fe and a writer before 1950 wrote The Burro of Angelitos which is the story of Mexican life for the mature reader. The Burro of Angelitos is a clever play of humor in which Mexican life is imitated. The full page illustrations by Gigi Johnson portray the burro's reputation for laziness along with the laziness of the village loafer. The action of the book grows as the characteristics of the lazy burro collide with the characteristics of the lazy loafer.

The Spanish conquistador was portrayed in the authentic

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<sup>58</sup>Margaret Pond Church, The Burro of Angelitos (Las Angeles: Suttonhouse, Ltd., 1936).

<sup>59</sup>George P. Hammond and Edgar F. Goad, Adventures of Don Francisco Vasquez de Coronado (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1938).

<sup>60</sup>May Martinez Raizizun, Niños Alegres (Dallas: Banks Upshaw and Company, 1942).



and historical book of this era by George P. Hammond and Edgar F. Goad. Adventures of Don Francisco Vasquez de Coronado is an interesting book for the mature reader about the life and adventures of Coronado on his journey to find wealth in New Mexico.

May Martinez Raizizun, now living in Albuquerque wrote Niños Alegres. Niños Alegres is composed of original melodies by Raizizun and Claribel Fischer Walker who taught in the Santa Fe Public Schools in the late thirties and early forties. In the preface, Raizizun wrote,

This book is the result of many years of teaching the younger children of New Mexico, and cherishing a desire to give them little songs of their own which portray the experiences characteristic of their daily lives. These experiences are in danger of being lost in this swiftly changing world, and the desire to capture and record for posterity, some of the quaintness, the gentleness, the simple faith and contentment of these little tots with whom I have been so happily associated lent impulse to this publication.<sup>61</sup>

Niños Alegres is written in Spanish with some of the verses translated into English and appearing along with the Spanish selections. A story or legend accompanies each song and the book contains a Spanish vocabulary index. The book was used in the Santa Fe Public Schools for some time.

### Anglo

The Anglo culture was represented by very few books

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<sup>61</sup>Ibid., Preface.

written for children by New Mexico writers. However, books appealing to the children of the Anglo culture were written. The books included fantasy, animal stories and sports stories.

Fantasy in literature began with the folklore tales recorded about the first cultural groups in this period of New Mexico literature for children. Modern fantasy in New Mexico children's literature was introduced by a Santa Fe writer, author-illustrator Robert Bright of Taos and Santa Fe. Bright moved to the state in 1938 and was New Mexico's first writer to write books in the realm of modern fantasy. His first children's book, Travels of Ching<sup>62</sup> was a picture-story book about a Chinese doll coveted by a poor little girl who could not afford to buy him. A simple, direct, and easy to follow story, Ching develops a personality in his adventures to America and back to China which makes him a favorite story book doll to be loved by many children.

Bright's second book in the realm of fantasy for the very young was Georgie.<sup>63</sup> In his auto-biographical sketch, Bright wrote,

My children's books are poems in words and pictures that seem to spring up like flowers overnight, sometimes as complete surprises, sometimes

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<sup>62</sup>Robert Bright, Travels of Ching (New York: W. R. Scott, 1943).

<sup>63</sup>Robert Bright, Georgie (New York: Doubleday, 1944).

out of a wish, like the one made by my children to really meet a ghost. And so, of course, a ghost had to be produced, and he had to be little and charming, the proper subject for a picture poem, and with the proper sort of name. And that was Georgie, my first success.<sup>64</sup>

Georgie, a New England ghost who lived in the Whittaker's attic, played a very important role in the lives of the family. Georgie, feeling unwanted because the step he had been creaking was nailed down, decided to leave home. Everything went wrong until circumstances brought him back and all was well again. Georgie was an immediate success with young and old alike and has, since the first publication, been produced in paperback by arrangement with the original publisher. Georgie was also made into a film strip with the original drawings animated through a special process by Weston Wood Studio of Connecticut. The same studio also made a recording of Georgie. The book "was chosen for showing at the Brussel's World Fair."<sup>65</sup> Bright's illustrations in Georgie are very appealing to the picture book readers and to young readers.

"Georgie" adapted from Bright's book Georgie appears in Story Carnival,<sup>66</sup> one of a series of prose and poetry books

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<sup>64</sup>Muriel Fuller (ed.), More Junior Authors (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1963), citing Robert Bright, pp. 28-29.

<sup>65</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Robert Bright, November 13, 1970.

<sup>66</sup>Floy Winks De Lancy and William J. Iverson (eds.), Story Carnival (Syracuse: L. W. Singer Company, Inc., 1960), citing "Georgie" pp. 192-196.

by L. W. Singer and Company which is used in many of the Public Schools.

Sports stories have been the traditional favorites of the Anglo children of all ages. Realistic, informative about the techniques of specific sports, and full of action, these books are an important and significant part of life. The first sports books written by a New Mexico writer appeared in the late forties.

Wilfred McCormick of Albuquerque grew up in Hagerman in the Pecos Valley. Well known as a short story writer of westerns before the turn of the half century, McCormick also displayed his versatility by writing sports books for juveniles. McCormick's first book, Three-Two Pitch<sup>67</sup> was the beginning of the "Bronc Burnett" series for which he is nationally known. Legion Tourney<sup>68</sup> followed the same year. A year later Fielder's Choice<sup>69</sup> and Flying Tackle<sup>70</sup> completed four books in the series. The "Bronc Burnett" series are for the mature reader and have their setting in the fictional town of Sonora, New Mexico.

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<sup>67</sup>Wilfred McCormick, Three-Two Pitch (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1948).

<sup>68</sup>Wilfred McCormick, Legion Tourney (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1948).

<sup>69</sup>Wilfred McCormick, Fielder's Choice (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1949).

<sup>70</sup>Wilfred McCormick, Flying Tackle (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1949).

Each book in the series features a good sportsmanship theme and reveals many fine points of high school baseball or football strategy. The same characters appear in each book of the series. Bronc is always the hero and is always present when trouble appears. With Bronc's help victory is inevitable. Each book of the series is packed with fast action and good sportsmanship.

#### ANIMAL BOOKS

Books written about animals before 1950 appear to fall into two categories, the picture books and the informative books for the older readers.

##### Picture Books

The animal picture books for the very young child were written by two writers who had not been mentioned in the previous study, Clare Turlay Newberry and Barbara Latham. Both writers have written worthwhile and entertaining books for the picture book corner. Fictional, but realistic, the stories are a delight for the very young.

Clare Turlay Newberry Trujillo, a resident of Santa Fe for many years, was a writer who illustrated all of her books. For writing, Trujillo used her maiden name. Newberry's books are classified as picture books for the very young. Of Newberry's books, Hollowell wrote,

These contain little or no plot, but the

pictures are so enchanting that they make one want to stroke the cats and expect them to walk out from between the pages. The text and the pictures are so close to the experiences of children with kittens and puppies that it is easily understandable why they are so appealing to children.<sup>71</sup>

Newberry based most of her stories on personal experiences and most of the illustrations were done from life as she observed her own children and pets.

Herbert the Lion<sup>72</sup> is a charming and clever story depicting the rapid growth of a lion cub in realistic drawings. Herbert the Lion appeals to children of pre-school age and is excellent for the beginning reader. In 1939 Herbert the Lion was re-issued. The new edition contained more pictures and the book was made larger.<sup>73</sup> The book was re-issued again in 1956.

Newberry's second book was Mittens.<sup>74</sup> It is the story of a kitten who had six toes on each front paw which explains why the cat was called Mittens. The pictures are so true-to-life that even adults enjoy the book of pictures which show Mittens in all kinds of engaging positions.

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<sup>71</sup>Hollowell, op. cit., p. 277.

<sup>72</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Herbert the Lion (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1931).

<sup>73</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Herbert the Lion (New York: Harper and Row, 1939).

<sup>74</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Mittens (New York: Harper and Row, 1936).

Newberry's Babette<sup>75</sup> is the story of Chatty who was eight. Saturdays were lonely days until Chatty met Babette, a Siamese kitten. Newberry's pictures in this book have such appealing qualities that every child will delight in the simple text.

Newberry's Barkis<sup>76</sup> is the story of a cocker spaniel puppy and Edward, a kitten. Close to the experiences of children who love animals, Barkis is an exquisitely illustrated book to which all children will relate.

Uncle Toby,<sup>77</sup> by Newberry, has colored pictures with a simple text in telling the story of three little people dear to the hearts of adults. Newberry's pictures are portraits of children everyone knows. Perhaps not as popular as other books by the writer, Newberry has, however, captured the form and expressions of children in the realistic pictures.

April's Kittens<sup>78</sup> is the story of April and her cat Sheba who becomes the mother of three kittens. The important decision of choosing between the kittens leads adults as well

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<sup>75</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Babette (New York: Harper and Row, 1937).

<sup>76</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Barkis (New York: Harper and Row, 1938).

<sup>77</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Uncle Toby (New York: Harper and Row, 1939).

<sup>78</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, April's Kittens (New York: Harper and Row, 1940).

as children to join in April's dilemma. Newberry's pictures in sooty blacks and smoky grays are most beguiling and are assuredly the work of an artist.

Lambert's Bargain<sup>79</sup> is the story of Lambert who bought a bargain hyena for his sister's birthday present. Always getting the family in trouble, the hyena was finally adopted by Lambert's cross old uncle. There is no moral to the story but the book is enriched by Newberry's amusing line drawings showing the various expressions of the hyena. Some older children would enjoy the fantastic humor of the simple text correlated with the humorous pictures. The book was re-issued in 1952.

In 1940 Newberry also wrote Drawing a Cat.<sup>80</sup> In the book the writer-artist describes her method of drawing cat pictures. Newberry illustrates her techniques with many drawings. Drawing a Cat is enchanting and is exceptionally good for any child interested in learning to draw cats.

Marshmallow<sup>81</sup> is the story of a white baby rabbit who comes to live with Oliver, the cat. Although Oliver is afraid

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<sup>79</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Lambert's Bargain (New York: Harper and Row, 1941).

<sup>80</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Drawing a Cat (New York: Studio Publications, 1940).

<sup>81</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Marshmallow (Eau Claire: Hale, 1942).



of the rabbit, Marshmallow considers Oliver his relative. Newberry's pictures depicting Oliver first as scared, curious and absorbed, and finally as enthusiastic and paternal, reveal the acceptance of Marshmallow by Oliver. Ulibarri wrote in an annotated bibliography that Marshmallow is a book of "friendship; the acceptance of others who are different."<sup>82</sup>

Pandora<sup>83</sup> is another beautiful picture book by Newberry. The story of Pandora, the beautiful mischievous Persian cat, and Peter, the little boy who loved her is brief but convincing. Pandora is another classic among Newberry's illustrative cat series.

Newberry's Kitten's ABC<sup>84</sup> is a rhyming alphabet book. Composed of a verse and a picture of cats or kittens on each page, Newberry has used water colors to depict the vigorous action of the cats. The rhythm of the pictures is superior to the rhythm of the verse. However, children will enjoy the realistic features of the drawings. The book was re-issued in 1965. It appears that Kitten's ABC is the first alphabet

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<sup>82</sup>Madeline Ruth Ulibarri, "The Socialization Process Role Theory, and a Teaching Taxonomy: An Application To Children's Literature" (unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June, 1970), p. 189.

<sup>83</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Pandora (New York: Harper and Row, 1944).

<sup>84</sup>Clare Turlay Newberry, Kitten's ABC (New York: Harper and Row, 1946).

book written by a New Mexico writer.

In Smudge,<sup>85</sup> Newberry tells, with little text, of the first adventures of a family of three Persian kittens. The pictures are lovely sketches of young kittens done in red chalk and black charcoal strokes. Smudge appeals to all cat lovers, young and old and is more of an illustrator's book than a story book.

Another writer-illustrator before 1950 was Barbara Latham Cook of Santa Fe and Taos. Better known as an illustrator than a writer, Latham (pen name) contributed one delightful book of literature for children which was Perrito's Pup.<sup>86</sup> A picture story book for the very young, the story describes the antics of a playful little pup who tried to make friends with old dog Perrito without success. The pup learned through hard experience to leave Perrito alone. Finally the day arrived when the pup was accepted by the older dog. Latham reveals her knowledge of dogs throughout the text and the charming illustrations are very realistic.

### Informative Books

Informative books about animals written with a knowledge

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<sup>85</sup> Clare Turley Newberry, Smudge (New York: Harper and Row, 1948).

<sup>86</sup> Barbara Latham, Perrito's Pup (Eau Claire, Wisconsin: E. M. Hale and Company, 1946).

from close observation of the species comprise the second category of animals in books.

Ernest Thompson Seton, a founder and Chairman of the Committee that established the Boy Scouts of America in 1910, and who wrote the organization's first manual, was a visitor in New Mexico before statehood. Seton moved to Santa Fe in the thirties and established his home, now known as Seton Village. From his early travels Seton wrote Wild Animals I Have Known,<sup>87</sup> the first informative animal book which was published before statehood. In Wild Animals I Have Known much of the topography of New Mexico is revealed along with the presentation of the characteristics of the animals observed. Wild Animals I Have Known includes stories of animals in their own environment. As Meigs pointed out,

The author has a respect for animal life which prevents him from incurring the defects of sentimentalization or exaggeration of their animal instincts. His authenticity founded on knowledge and observation is impressive. His imagination and genuine sympathy imbue his facts with feeling and constructive emotional quality.<sup>88</sup>

Huck wrote, "This book with 'personal' histories of animals was a forerunner of the modern books written about one

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<sup>87</sup> Ernest Thompson Seton, Wild Animals I Have Known (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898).

<sup>88</sup> Charlotte Meigs and others, A Critical History of Children's Literature (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1964), p. 356.

animal."<sup>89</sup> An outstanding feature of Wild Animals I Have Known are Seton's marginal sketches of animals observed and written about. Although the book was out of print, it was re-issued in 1928 and again in 1942. Wild Animals I Have Known has been included in the Legacy Library: First Series which is a first set of classics made up of ten volumes. Book consultants stated, "Legacy Library has achieved their intent 'to seek out and preserve . . . our inheritance from the great authors and illustrators of the past'."<sup>90</sup> Seton came to be known as one of the world's leading authorities on wildlife and Indian lore.

"Silverspot, the Story of a Crow" which is an adaptation of one of the stories in Wild Animals I Have Known is included in the new reading series by Macmillan.<sup>91</sup>

In a much later book, The Biography of a Grizzly<sup>92</sup> Seton broadened his intellectual interest in natural history and used a more scientific approach for writing his story of

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<sup>89</sup> Charlotte S. Huck and Doris A. Young, Children's Literature in the Elementary School (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961), p. 57.

<sup>90</sup> Ann Beebe and others, "Junior Books Appraised," School Library Journal 13:4, December, 1966, p. 74.

<sup>91</sup> Albert J. Harris and Mae Knight Clark (comp.), More Than Words (New York: Macmillan, 1970), citing "Silverspot, the Story of a Crow," p. 125.

<sup>92</sup> Ernest Thompson Seton, The Biography of a Grizzly (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918).

a grizzly. Biography of a Grizzly was re-issued in 1967 and is available in paperback.<sup>93</sup> It is a facsimile of the original edition with its small, narrow block type and wide frequently illustrated margins.

The Seton Library which was housed at Seton Village in Santa Fe now belongs to the Boy Scouts and is housed in their new museum at the Philmont Scout Ranch in Cimarron, New Mexico.<sup>94</sup> A list of the Seton publications included in a letter from Dee Seton Barber will appear in Appendix B.

Dr. Loyd S. Tireman, now deceased, and a former Chairman of the Department of Elementary Education at the University of New Mexico, personified the small animals of New Mexico in his "Mesaland Series" for the young children of the state. The "Mesaland Series" consisted of fairly easy reading stories about the inhabitants of the mesas and the desert country of New Mexico, humorously told and carefully illustrated by the late Ralph Douglass, a former Chairman of the Art Department at the University of New Mexico. From the "Mesaland Series" the young and the mature readers learn much of the topography of the state. The series included Baby Jack and the Jumping

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<sup>93</sup>Millicent Lapkin (comp.), Bulletin From Virginia Kirkus Service (New York: Virginia Kirkus Service, Inc., July 1, 1961), p. 171.

<sup>94</sup>Personal letter from Dee Seton Barber, November 1, 1970.

Jack Rabbit,<sup>95</sup> Hop-A-Long,<sup>96</sup> a baby jack rabbit, Dumbee,<sup>97</sup> a bee, Cocky,<sup>98</sup> a roadrunner, Big Fat,<sup>99</sup> a prairie dog, Quills,<sup>100</sup> a porcupine, and Three Toes,<sup>101</sup> a coyote. The books are now out of print. It appears that Tireman was the first New Mexico writer to write books about the small animals that roam the mesa lands.

A telephone interview with Mrs. Tireman<sup>102</sup> revealed the facts of how and why Dr. Tireman wrote the "Mesaland Series." During the war when Tireman was working on an Inter-American Educational Bilingual Project, much of his time was spent traveling. As he traveled by train from one post to another, his loneliness prompted him to write the stories for his own

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<sup>95</sup>Loyd Spencer Tireman, Baby Jack and the Jumping Jack Rabbit (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1943).

<sup>96</sup>Loyd Spencer Tireman, Hop-A-Long (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1944).

<sup>97</sup>Loyd Spencer Tireman, Dumbee (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1945).

<sup>98</sup>Loyd Spencer Tireman, Cocky (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1946).

<sup>99</sup>Loyd Spencer Tireman, Big Fat (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1947).

<sup>100</sup>Loyd Spencer Tireman, Quills (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1948).

<sup>101</sup>Loyd Spencer Tireman, Three Toes (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1949).

<sup>102</sup>Telephone interview with Mrs. Loyd S. Tireman, May 31, 1971.

children. When he returned home he discussed his stories with his co-worker, artist Ralph Douglass. Douglass made the sketches of the animals from real life as he observed them on the mesas around Albuquerque.

#### HISTORY BOOKS

The forties were marked by the first history books about New Mexico by New Mexico writers. Well written, accurate and authentic, two of the books were published the same year.

In 1941 Ann Nolan Clark co-authored with Frances Carey the first history book for the young children. A Child's Story of New Mexico<sup>103</sup> illustrated by Mary Royt and George Buctel, was adopted by the State Textbook Division. A re-issue of the book was made in 1960.<sup>104</sup> A Child's Story of New Mexico is still being used for teaching the history of New Mexico in the public schools. The book is in the process of being updated to meet the tri-cultural approach to the history of New Mexico. A tape is being prepared which can be used in collaboration with the text. The book used with the tape

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<sup>103</sup>Ann Nolan Clark and Frances Carey, A Child's Story of New Mexico (Lincoln: The University Publishing Company, 1941).

<sup>104</sup>Ann Nolan Clark and Frances Carey, A Child's Story of New Mexico (Lincoln: The University Publishing Company, 1960).

will meet the new approach to media instruction.<sup>105</sup>

About the same time that Clark and Carey's A Child's Story of New Mexico was published, George P. Hammond and T. C. Donnelly, both of Albuquerque, completed their Story of New Mexico<sup>106</sup> which was the first book for the older or mature student of history. Their book had, as Cornell wrote, "a slightly older appeal than Clark's but covered essentially the same material."<sup>107</sup> The book was for several years on the State Adopted Textbook list.

In 1947 the first story of Albuquerque appeared. Written in response to years of requests by people new to the state, Erna Fergusson, a native Albuquerquean wrote about Albuquerque from 1706 to 1947. For the mature reader, Albuquerque<sup>108</sup> tells of Albuquerque then and now, from "Redskins to Railroads" and from "Rodeo to Rotary." The outstanding feature of the book is a section which includes anecdotes dating from 1718. Albuquerque was the first real history of the city by a person

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<sup>105</sup> Personal interview with Helen Zechmeister, Consultant, East Area Office, Albuquerque Public Schools, October 17, 1970.

<sup>106</sup> George P. Hammond and T. C. Donnelly, Story of New Mexico (Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1941).

<sup>107</sup> Mildred P. Harrington, The Southwest in Children's Books (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1952), citing Cornell, p. 30.

<sup>108</sup> Erna Fergusson, Albuquerque (Pamona, California: Progress Bulletin, 1947).



who knew it well.

Anthropological and archaeological findings afford a rich background for children's books in New Mexico. Where Marriott used her training and knowledge in writing about Indians, Frank C. Hibben, a member of the staff of the University of New Mexico Anthropology Department, utilized his knowledge in writing about the earliest men who inhabited the Southwest. Lost Americans,<sup>109</sup> for the mature readers, affords valuable and authentic information for the study of prehistoric man in the Southwest. The details of the artifacts which were found and written about are extensions that help any reader learn more about the past. The book is available in paperback also.

#### SUMMARY

The first half of the twentieth century ended with increasing interest shown in books published that could be used as supplementary reading in New Mexico schools providing enrichment and a deeper understanding of the cultural groups of the state. Several of the books, however, are now out of print. Some of the books have been re-issued.

A half century of children's books by New Mexico

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<sup>109</sup> Frank C. Hibben, Lost Americans (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1946).

writers reflected a wealth of literary art which was varied and colorful as recorded by the writers. Folklore, animal stories, historical fiction and poetry along with some factual history were predominate in the types of books written for children.

New Mexico was a state that could be proud of its literary heritage and its various cultures which many of the writers utilized in developing settings for their books. Little of the rich background had escaped the writers for children. New Mexico writers had not yet produced much informational literature about the Anglo culture or the Hispano culture for the interests of children. However, New Mexico was still the Land of Enchantment, the land of grandeur, the land of folklore and songs, the land of wildlife and history. By the end of 1950 authorship of children's books was not yet a hundred years old. Because of its literary art, New Mexico was fast becoming a center of immense interest for people around the world. New Mexico was to see a growth in the number of writers entering the field of writing for children's interests and a growth in the types of books published for children.

Figure 1 shows the Triad of Cultures in books written by New Mexico writers before 1950.

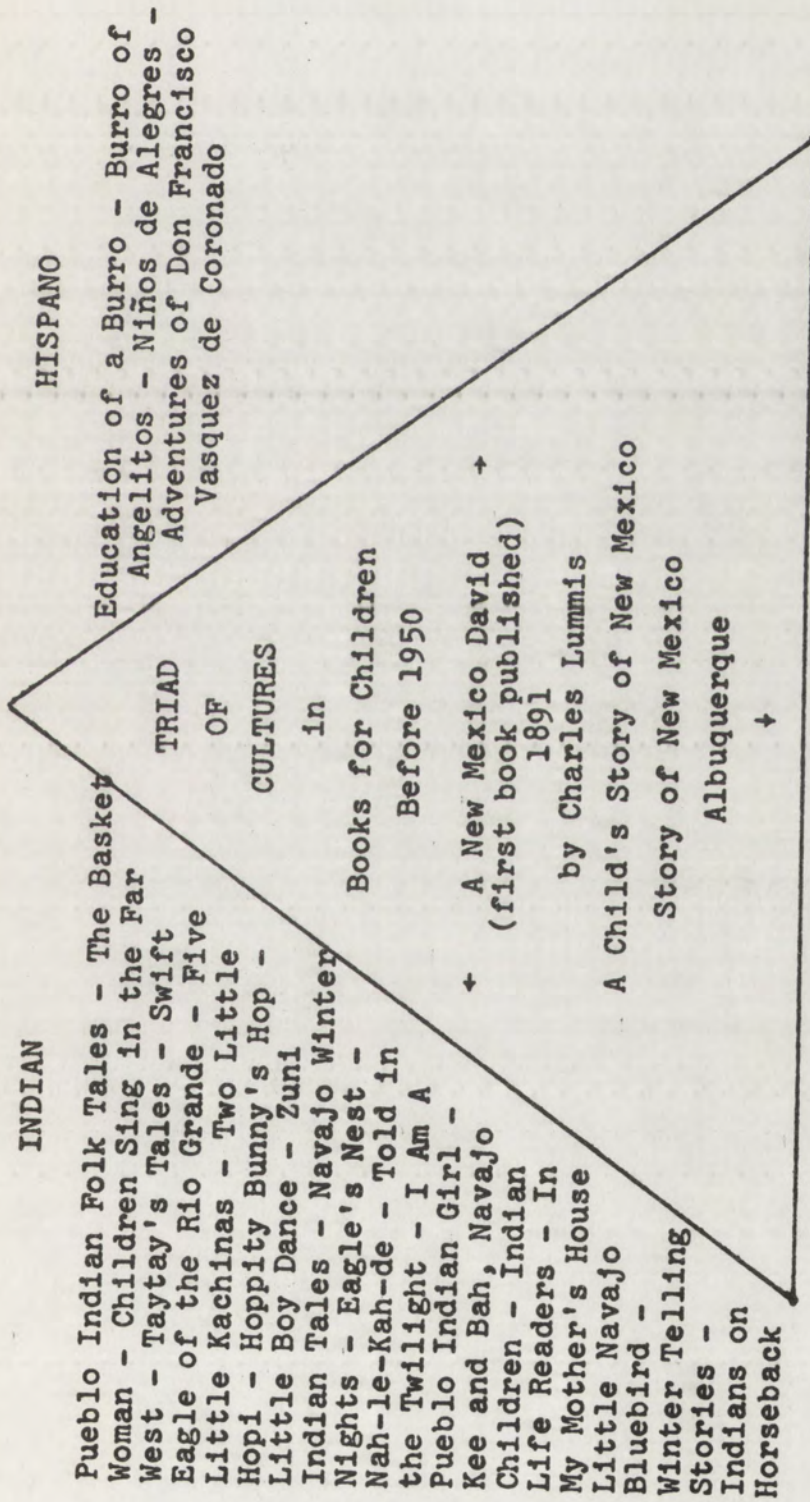


FIGURE 1

BOOKS BEFORE 1950 BY NEW MEXICO WRITERS

## CHAPTER IV

### BOOKS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD BY NEW MEXICO

#### WRITERS FROM 1950-1970

Picture books, picture storybooks, and read aloud books, terms used synonymously for books which children first see, hear and read in early childhood, are a product of the twentieth century. These books are characterized by harmony of pictures with the text, by charming and sympathetic pictures, by humorous and appealing techniques, and by a dramatic or a humorous story and a handsome format. As wide a range of topics, both factual and fanciful, appear in books for early childhood as appear in any other age range of books for children.

Among this wide range of topics for early childhood, one finds familiar and everyday experiences, informative stories, humor, and make-believe, all of which are experiences one shares in modern realistic stories. In some the conflicting values of old and young in a different cultural group are reflected.

New Mexico has been well represented by writers in early childhood books. The early history of children's books in New Mexico revealed several noteworthy writers of early childhood books. As the first half of the century was passing, these same writers along with others were producing the visual art form which provided children with their first experience

in art and literature together.

The study in this chapter relates to the books for early childhood. It will review and categorize the identified books by New Mexico writers.

Realism was closely interwoven into many of the first books for early childhood. Georgiou pointed out that realism in literature,

. . . employs the stuff of everyday living, weaving it into a tale of real adventure that presents the young readers the excitement, the humor, the triumphs and failures, the good and bad in everyday life.<sup>1</sup>

Family stories with their themes of love, reassurance and achievement are the basis of realism in books for children. They have always had a strong appeal for children because they delineate situations that relate to a child's own life. From these stories children experience a multitude of ways for adjusting to reality and to facing the problems of growing up in this modern world.

Even though the characters and plots are invented, true-to-life situations are the main emphasis in realistic stories. These stories are not confined to a single cultural group. Many of the books describe people who are different, interweaving factual information with fiction, which aids a

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<sup>1</sup>Constantine Georgiou, Children and Their Literature (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1969), p. 9.

reader to grow and better understand others as well as himself.

### CULTURAL BOOKS

#### Indian

Ann Nolan Clark began the last half of the century with the publication of several read-aloud books for early childhood in which minority groups were ever present in the background of each story. Her informational books of realism for the youngest children provide vicarious experiences for helping children develop ways of understanding human relations. As the national front gave new significance to intercultural education, and the portrayal of life in other cultures, New Mexico was reflecting this new emphasis through the works of Ann Nolan Clark with her interpretations and sensitivity to the folkways of the Southwest and other countries in which she worked with children.

Little Indian Pottery Maker,<sup>2</sup> the story of a little Pueblo Indian girl of New Mexico who learns from her mother how to work with clay, is a simple and appealing book in rhythmic verse. The illustrations in dark, clear colors by Don Perceval add much to the text.

Two years later Clark wrote Little Indian Basket

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<sup>2</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Little Indian Pottery Maker (Eau Claire: E. M. Hale and Company, 1955).

Maker,<sup>3</sup> a story of a little Papago Indian girl of Arizona who learns from her grandmother how to gather and prepare yucca leaves for weaving a mat. The bright cheerful colors by Harrison Begay add warmth and characterization to the child and her grandmother. Both of these books are in the "Look, Read and Learn" series of books by the publisher. Both books feature short simple sentences making them easy for younger children to learn to read after hearing the stories read aloud.

The Desert People<sup>4</sup> is the story of an Arizona boy, a Papago Indian, and his pattern of life through a calendar year of activity. Following the cycles of nature, he tells of the ways of his people and describes their life. The strong enchanting pictures by Allan Houser harmonize with the text to provide excellent intercultural material for any age child. "The Desert People"<sup>5</sup> adapted from Clark's book The Desert People appears in Ginn's new reading series for 1969.

Tia Maria's Garden<sup>6</sup> is the story of a small boy who

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<sup>3</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Little Indian Basket Maker (Chicago: Melmont, 1957).

<sup>4</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, The Desert People (New York: Viking, 1962).

<sup>5</sup>Theodore Clymer and Gretchen Wulfinf (eds.), All Sorts of Things (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1969), citing "The Desert People," p. 23.

<sup>6</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Tia Maria's Garden (New York: Viking, 1963).

goes for a walk in his Aunt Maria's desert garden in New Mexico. Almost singing with words, Tia Maria's Garden is excellent for reading aloud as it gives the feel of the closeness of nature apparent in all Indian life. In the pictures accompanying the text, Ezra Jack Keats has revealed the little plants and animals which are characteristic of the desert.

This for That<sup>7</sup> is another story by Clark of an Arizona Papago Indian boy. Named "Put-it-Pick-it" because he forgets to pick up the right things, his wise old grandfather helps him to improve his memory by introducing Put-it-Pick-it to some trade rats. Written in verse form with no rhyme, the book has a distinctive quality and features lithographed illustrations in soft tones by Don Freeman.

Hollowell pays tribute to Ann Nolan Clark by writing,

Probably the best known writer about the Indians is Ann Nolan Clark, whose books have done much to bring out a better understanding between different racial and cultural groups. She taught children of the Zuni, Sioux, Navajo, Papago, and Tewa Indians and worked<sup>8</sup> with them from Canada to Central and South America.

Clark's books all reveal the combined efforts of writer, illustrator, editor, and printer in producing complete harmony of text and illustrations and in revealing the family

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<sup>7</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, This for That (New York: Golden Gate, 1965).

<sup>8</sup> Lillian Hollowell (ed.), A Book of Children's Literature (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1966), p. 311.



life and the folkways of cultural groups in New Mexico and abroad. Of Clark's books, Smith wrote,

Interpretations such as Ann Nolan Clark's have helped the modern child who is sensitive and a gifted reader to recognize the values in cultures older and in some cases more primitive than his own.<sup>9</sup>

Clark's books are cherished by young and old alike for their superb text and beautiful illustrations.

Mary Perrine, a teacher at Thoreau wrote her first picture book, Salt Boy,<sup>10</sup> about a young Navajo boy. Written with simplicity, Salt Boy says much about human relations. Salt Boy, forbidden to practice throwing a noose on his mother's sheep, must make his own decision when a flash flood sweeps a lamb away. His reward for good judgment is the approval of his father and the promise that he will learn to rope a horse. Illustrations by Leonard Weisgard reveal the mesas, canyons and rock formations of the Navajo country.

Nannabah's Friend<sup>11</sup> is a companion book to Salt Boy. The story of a little Navajo girl, the book shows how Nannabah bridges the gap between the security of her home and the world outside. In the sensitive story, Perrine brings

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<sup>9</sup>Dora V. Smith, Fifty Years of Children's Books (Champaign, Illinois: The National Council of Teachers of English, 1963), p. 70.

<sup>10</sup>Mary Perrine, Salt Boy (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1968).

<sup>11</sup>Mary Perrine, Nannabah's Friend (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1970).

understanding to the difficult step of doing something alone for the first time by a child in the growing process. Leonard Weisgard has done the complementary pictures for this book, also.

Stephanie and the Coyote<sup>12</sup> was written by Jack Crowder a conservation engineer at Bernalillo. The story is the dramatization of the events in the life of a little seven year old Navajo girl on the reservation, in which Crowder projects the simple life of the Navajos with many of their hardships. Originally written in captions and in paperback form; the revised edition has regular print, a more durable back, and a glossary of Navajo vowel sounds, consonant sounds, syllabication and a noun glossary. The Navajo translation is done by William Morgan, Sr., and the photographs in color by Crowder, who is an artist in photography, enrich the text.

Thelma Clarke of Albuquerque published her own book Runaway Boy.<sup>13</sup> The book, printed in larger print than usual, is a story of a little Pueblo boy who runs away because he doesn't like to work. His laziness gets him into trouble as he encounters each new venture. But all ends well as the story moves along and has a happy fairy tale ending. Although

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<sup>12</sup>Jack Crowder, Stephanie and the Coyote (Bernalillo, New Mexico, copyright, 1969).

<sup>13</sup>Thelma Clarke, Runaway Boy (Albuquerque: Clarke Industries, 1969).

the book is not durable for handling by the small ones, the book has merit. The story is one told by Regina Albarado De Cata, 89, of San Juan Pueblo, to her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.<sup>14</sup> Runaway Boy is beautifully illustrated by (Tsa-sah-wee-eh) Helen Hardin of Santa Clara Pueblo.

### Hispano

Picture story books pertaining to the Hispano culture were not as numerous from 1950 to 1970 in children's books as stories about the Indians. Very few for the youngest readers were found.

Magic Money<sup>15</sup> by Ann Nolan Clark is a beautifully illustrated story of a Costa Rican family and the wonderful relationship between a boy and his grandfather. The warmth of Leo Politi's pictures, the characterization, and the plot make this book very commendable for the library shelf. Chosen as a Junior Literary Guild selection, Magic Money reflects the deep understanding of the heart and mind of a child in a Latin culture of Central America.

A Santo for Pasquelita<sup>16</sup> by Ann Nolan Clark is a prose

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<sup>14</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Thelma Clarke, November 1, 1970.

<sup>15</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Magic Money (New York: Viking, 1950).

<sup>16</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, A Santo for Pasquelita (New York: Viking, 1959).

poem of a Mexican orphan, who is brought to New Mexico as an adopted granddaughter of an old Santero and his wife. The book presents a fine story about a maker of religious images and of the family life Pasquelita experiences as she learns to make friends among the village people. The black and white illustrations by Mary Villarejo lend charm to the text.

Theresa Kalab Smith of Santa Fe wrote a picture book about a Mexican-American child of New Mexico. Poncho and the Pink Horse<sup>17</sup> is the story about a Mexican boy whose life was one single happy routine caring for Chiquita, his small burro. When fiesta time arrived in Santa Fe, Poncho, with his guitar and his singing, raised money to pay for his burro's hay. After accounting time Poncho had enough money left to ride the wonderful Pink Horse on the carousel. The story is told with simple understanding for the child's love of his burro. The bright full page color pictures by Smith are well designed and help to carry the story. Poncho and the Pink Horse could also be categorized as an animal story.

Laura Atkinson, a teacher in the Albuquerque Public Schools for the last two decades and now a Consultant for Title I in Language Arts at the Old Town School, wrote Horny-Toad Kite.<sup>18</sup> The book with its brilliant colored

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<sup>17</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, Poncho and the Pink Horse (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1951).

<sup>18</sup>Laura Atkinson, Horny-Toad Kite (Austin: Steck

illustrations by the author, is the story about the many kites made for Kite Day at the A. Montoys School in the Manzano Mountains when Atkinson was a Consultant there. A good read aloud book, it tells of the adventures of the Horned Toad kite in particular, and it relates to the Hispano children of the area and the state.<sup>19</sup> Horny-Toad Kite is no longer in print.

One Luminaria for Antonio<sup>20</sup> by Flora Hood of Albuquerque is an easy to read Christmas story. It illustrates an old custom in a Hispano village. While the little New Mexico town is busy making luminarias, little Antonio manages to make just one luminaria with a cracked candle which he leaves burning before Mass in hopes of receiving a blessing. Ann Kirn's illustrations in gray, white and ochre are in a distinctive dotted style and lend much interest to the text.

One Luminaria for Antonio is a book children will relate to wherever luminarias are a custom for the Christmas season and it provides a detailed description of one Hispano custom for children who are unfamiliar to the folkways of the Hispano

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Company, 1957).

<sup>19</sup>Personal interview with Laura Atkinson, Consultant for Title I in Language Arts, Albuquerque Public Schools, July 24, 1970.

<sup>20</sup>Flora Hood, One Luminaria for Antonio (New York: Putnam, 1966).

culture. The book was chosen by the publishers as a "See and Read Book" for beginning readers. The original manuscript and its art work have been presented to the University of New Mexico Library.

Kathryn Hitte who lived in Santa Fe a little more than a year (1968-69)<sup>21</sup> is a writer of fifteen delightful books for the pre-school and beginning reader age. However, Mexicali Soup,<sup>22</sup> co-authored with her husband, William D. Hayes, is the only book that could qualify for this research. Done in appropriately colored illustrations by Anne Rockwell, Mexicali Soup is the story of a Hispano mother who tries to please her family by leaving out the ingredient which displeases each member of the family. Consequently, mama's soup results in a bland mixture. The moral of the story is all too clear in this Anglicized story and young readers will surely get the point of its humorous style.

Although these picture books are regional, they have, in many instances, gained universal recognition because they reflect the realism of everyday living among the cultural groups of New Mexico, which are a colorful part of the American background. They provide enrichment in the social studies

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<sup>21</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Kathryn Hitte, November 1, 1970.

<sup>22</sup>Kathryn Hitte and William D. Hayes, Mexicali Soup (New York: Parent's Magazine Press, 1970).

program. Most of the books reveal ways of family life and some of the social customs of the individual groups which afford a rich background in the history of our country.

### Anglo

It appears that realism in picture books about the Anglo culture had only one New Mexico writer contributing to children's books. However, books of interest for Anglo children fit into other categories of children's books.

Lois Duncan, a resident of Albuquerque since 1960, has written several teenage novels and many short stories in addition to several books of merit for the early childhood years.<sup>23</sup> The Littlest One in the Family,<sup>24</sup> a story of the youngest child in the family, Robert, is a book written by a person who reflects her understanding of the youngest child in a family and especially a lovable little boy. Duncan's story of Robert and how he grows up with the advent of a new baby is a familiar pattern of family life which pleases most of the very young readers. The illustrations by Suzanne Larsen add a quality of realism to the text. Huck says "Duncan has captured the feelings of a small boy who remembers to be nice

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<sup>23</sup>Telephone interview with Lois Duncan Arquette, May 31, 1970.

<sup>24</sup>Lois Duncan, The Littlest One in the Family (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1960).

to the baby 'because he knew how he felt to be the littlest one in the family'."<sup>25</sup>

Duncan's Silly Mother<sup>26</sup> was chosen as a Junior Literary Guild selection. A read aloud book, it is definitely a valuable lesson in family life of a too busy mother and her little boy Michael who decides it is time to set things straight. An extra helping hand was the solution. The life-like illustrations in blue and olive green by Suzanne Larsen and the readable quality of the text make Silly Mother a humorous and delightful book and is starred as a "must read"<sup>27</sup> by Kirkus.

Giving Away Suzanne<sup>28</sup> is the story of an annoying younger sister who is traded for a goldfish by her older sister. Life becomes quite dull with little Suzanne away and the end of the story is obvious. Duncan's style of appealing to little ones, along with Leonard Weisgard's black, lavender and white illustrations make Giving Away Suzanne a lively book,

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<sup>25</sup>Charlotte S. Huck and Doris A. Young, Children's Literature in the Elementary School (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961), p. 246.

<sup>26</sup>Lois Duncan, Silly Mother (New York: Dial Press, 1962).

<sup>27</sup>Millicent Lapkin and others, Bulletin From Virginia Kirkus' Service (New York: Virginia Kirkus' Service, July 1, 1961), p. 171.

<sup>28</sup>Lois Duncan, Giving Away Suzanne (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1963).



although it is not as humorous as Silly Mother. However, the book is an excellent example of sibling relationships.

The foregoing picture books of realism in family life all relate to the growing up process in a child's life and the adjustments a child must make in normal everyday situations.

#### ANIMAL BOOKS

Animals are a favorite subject for many realistic types of stories for children. Some of New Mexico's writers have produced such stories. Some of the stories are realistic. Some employ fantasy. Arbuthnot says, "Animal stories fall into three distinct categories--talking beasts, animals true to their species but with the power of speech, and animals objectively reported."<sup>29</sup> Picture books about animals from 1950 to 1970 by New Mexico writers fall into the last two categories.

Laura Atkinson's Pack Rat School,<sup>30</sup> with black pen drawings by the writer, is an unusual animal story about the pack rats in the Manzano Mountains. The story was written when Atkinson was a Consultant at A. Montoya School. The lessons Tug and Lug learn from their mother while exploring

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<sup>29</sup>May Hill Arbuthnot, Children and Books (Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1964), p. 398.

<sup>30</sup>Laura Atkinson, Pack Rat School (Austin: Steck and Company, 1956).

the A. Montoya School, and the disappointment they suffer when their entrances to the school are blocked by the teacher affords the younger listener or reader a story applicable to human life. It is a delightful book of animal conversation and a book which the early reader enjoys reading on his own. However, Pack Rat School is now out of print.

Ann Nolan Clark's Third Monkey<sup>31</sup> is another delightful talking animal story. A Junior Literary Guild selection, the story is about the last monkey of triplets who becomes quite independent and ventures into his South American forest to find out what other animals are like. The humor at his discovery that he is just a monkey with monkey ways and that he is chosen to be his clan's new leader for his monkey ways is enhanced by Don Freeman's richly colored pictures.

Theresa Kalab Smith, writer and illustrator of Santa Fe, who has lived in New Mexico twenty-four years<sup>32</sup> has characterized her books with four color illustrations.

Up a Tree<sup>33</sup> is a farmyard adventure that begins with Cindy, the kitten, when she finds herself up a tree. Cindy's

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<sup>31</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Third Monkey (New York: Viking, 1956).

<sup>32</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Theresa Kalab Smith, November 1, 1970.

<sup>33</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, Up a Tree (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1956).

friends, including a duck, a chick, a frog, and a pig, waken the mother cat for the rescue. The dog who chased Cindy up the tree in the first place is quite chagrined when the same animals have to pull him out of a mud hole.

Dilly Dally<sup>34</sup> is a more cleverly written book in lovely colors. Dilly Dally is a duck who prefers running and playing with the other animals to swimming in the pond. When his friend the chipmunk is in danger, Dilly Dally is forced to swim in order to rescue the chipmunk. It is then that he discovers he likes to swim! Dilly Dally is an easily read story for the older ones of the picture book group.

The Sleepy Squirrel<sup>35</sup> features Rocky, a young squirrel who prefers to sleep while his friends play. Smith illustrated the book with excellent pictures of the animals.

The Littlest Skunk<sup>36</sup> is a talking animal book with controlled vocabulary for the beginning reader. The animals with their play are disturbed by a coyote but all turns out well when each animal outwits the intruder. Smith's pictures are complementary.

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<sup>34</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, Dilly Dally (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1961).

<sup>35</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, The Sleepy Squirrel (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1962).

<sup>36</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, The Littlest Skunk (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1964).

Peppy<sup>37</sup> is a fun story of a monkey who dresses up in clothes left behind by some circus animals. Along with his friends, Robby the raccoon and Jocky the jack rabbit, they have great fun until an eagle appears. The lively illustrations by Smith are excellent.

No Home for a Kitten,<sup>38</sup> with its life-like illustrations, is the story of a homeless kitten who is befriended by other animals of the woods, a chipmunk, a squirrel, and a skunk, only to find out he doesn't like their kind of food. Excellent pictures by Smith accompany the text.

Smith's newest book is Bimbo, A Little Kinkajou.<sup>39</sup> It is a story of a little runaway Mexican Kinkajou, Bimbo, who finds a friend in Snoopy, the raccoon. Their funny episodes end with the first snowfall. As usual Smith's pictures are very commendable.

Four of Smith's books appear on the State Adopted Text-book list. They are Up a Tree, Dilly Dally, The Sleepy Squirrel, and The Littlest Skunk.

In referring to Arbuthnot's third category of animals,

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<sup>37</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, Peppy (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1965).

<sup>38</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, No Home for a Kitten (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1969).

<sup>39</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, Bimbo, A Little Kinkajou (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1970).

Arbuthnot further explained that this type is,

. . . the one told from observation, with fidelity to all the modern knowledge of the species. It may deal with animals by themselves in their own world, as reliable observers have seen them, holding their own against their particular enemies and solving their own problems. Or it may deal with human beings and animals together. In this case the animals are most frequently pets--dogs, kittens, or horses--recorded as objectively as human beings see them.<sup>40</sup>

In this category New Mexico again has been well represented in the picture book category.

Looking-for-Something,<sup>41</sup> by Ann Nolan Clark, is the story of a stray burro who wanders from the banana country of Ecuador into the city, then on to the old gold-mining region, and finally to the forests where the Indians live. As he travels, he is looking for something that he will feel is his very own. He finds his something in a farming country where a small boy claims him as his own. Leo Politi has done beautiful illustrations on every page with some double page spreads and some full pages in color. Kirkus wrote,

This is one of those exquisite poetic stories, enchantingly illustrated, that librarians and teachers and most parents will welcome, but that children rarely accept spontaneously as their own.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Arbuthnot, op. cit., p. 403.

<sup>41</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Looking-for-Something (New York: Viking, 1952).

<sup>42</sup> Virginia Kirkus (ed.), Bulletin From Virginia Kirkus Service (New York: Virginia Book Shop Service, February 15, 1952), p. 123.

Clark has also written an animal story telling of the relentless and unsentimental rules of animal life. Bear Cub<sup>43</sup> relates the birth and training of a grizzly cub until the mother leaves him on his own. This is the complete story of a cub's first year and the full color double page spreads with some black and white line drawings by Charles Frace are a complement to this picture book text.

Lloyd Lózes Goff, writer and illustrator, who has lived in Albuquerque and New York wrote books about birds which are authentic and are highly recommended for nature stories and could be included in the picture book corner.

Run, Sandpiper, Run<sup>44</sup> describes a migration of sandpipers from South America to Labrador where they raise families and then return again to South America. Water color illustrations in blue, brown and yellow are accurate and artistic.

Fly, Redwing, Fly<sup>45</sup> traces the life cycle of a red-winged blackbird. The narrative in both of the books is simple, clear and direct. Both books feature Goff's beautiful pictures in color which are lithographs done directly on stone.

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<sup>43</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Bear Cub (New York: Viking, 1965).

<sup>44</sup>Lloyd Lózes Goff, Run, Sandpiper, Run (New York: Lothrop, 1957).

<sup>45</sup>Lloyd Lózes Goff, Fly, Redwing, Fly (New York: Lothrop, 1959).

Clare Turlay Newberry of Santa Fe also contributed books to the category of animal stories told from observation with her wonderful life-like illustrations. T-Bone! Baby Sitter<sup>46</sup> is the story of a cat baby sitter falling in and out of grace with her owner by her mischievous ways. The Newberry cat pictures are the selling point of the book.

Percy, Polly and Pete<sup>47</sup> is the story in which Newberry has shown ". . . the nearest approach to a plot . . ." <sup>48</sup> wrote Arbuthnot. In this story three kittens and their two year old mistress go through the growing pains of growing up. The charcoal drawings have their usual charm.

Widget,<sup>49</sup> a fluffy and serious little cat, enchants the younger readers with her curiosity. After wandering through the house she ventures into the garden unaware of Pudge, the dog. Mama cat comes to the rescue just in time. The book is beautifully illustrated in two colors by Newberry.

Frosty<sup>50</sup> is the story of the Romero family who promised their nine year old daughter Felice a puppy. The trip to

<sup>46</sup> Clare Turlay Newberry, T-Bone! Baby Sitter (New York: Harper, 1950).

<sup>47</sup> Clare Turlay Newberry, Percy, Polly and Pete (New York: Harper, 1952).

<sup>48</sup> Arbuthnot, op. cit., p. 406.

<sup>49</sup> Clare Turlay Newberry, Widget (New York: Harper, 1958).

<sup>50</sup> Clare Turlay Newberry, Frosty (New York: Harper, 1961).

the animal shelter produced Frosty, a large Alaskan malamute. A dramatic situation transpires wherein Frosty thinks quickly and saves the day. Newberry's black and white pictures along with the simple text make this a good read aloud book. Of Newberry's books, Arbuthnot wrote,

Clare Turlay Newberry's little books have no importance as literature, but as exquisite picture books for the youngest they are unexcelled. Her cats have a fluffy, furry look that fairly tempts you to touch them, and so have the woolly snowsuits and hair of the children. There is softness, a rotundity, and a depth of textures in her pictures to which children and adults respond with equal delight. These pictures are made by a person who loves the feel of cats, puppies, and babies. She draws them lovingly and happily, and children respond with 'Ohs' and 'Ahs' of delight.<sup>51</sup>

Wags<sup>52</sup> by Theresa Kalab Smith is an animal story which falls naturally into the last category of animal stories. Wags, not a dog of 'blue blood' type, is looked down upon by the pedigreed pooches of the neighborhood. He is befriended by a little girl who does not seem to mind the lack of blue ribbons or blue blood. Wags is illustrated in the usual four colors characteristic of Smith's books.

It appears that the late Gracie Z. Barker, a former teacher in Socorro, wrote one book for the younger readers.<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> Arbuthnot, loc. cit.

<sup>52</sup> Theresa Kalab Smith, Wags (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1967).

<sup>53</sup> Reply from inquiry sent to New Mexico Institute Mining and Technology Library, May 10, 1970.



Wee Tall Tales<sup>54</sup> includes three short stories with lovable and merrily drawn characters. "Daisy the Cow" is a story of a friendly cow that becomes a heroine. "Spot, the Madcap Kitten" is a delightful story of cleanliness versus dirtiness and the happiness resulting from the right change. "Little Lost Cloud" is a story of growing up and the problem of finding the way home after running away. Each story has a lesson and the illustrations by Audrie Knapp complement the text.

#### FANTASY AND HUMOROUS BOOKS

Fantasy and humor in books are a never ending avenue of delight for the very young children. Georgiou wrote,

Fantasy is that portion of literature which brings the magical and the irrational into the world of actuality. . . . Fantasy is the product of the imagination that comes meaningfully alive to the reader though it may deal with intangibles and abstractions.<sup>55</sup>

Most authorities agree that there is a very thin dividing line between fantasy and humor. However, fantasy or humor, to be good, has to be possible. It must be believable although it can be preposterous. The earliest books of fantasy in New Mexico go back to the rich inherited folklore of tales told around the campfires and in the villages, and eventually

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<sup>54</sup>Gracie Z. Barker, Wee Tall Tales (New York: Pageant Press, Inc., 1963).

<sup>55</sup>Georgiou, op. cit., p. 242.

recorded by some of the early writers. There was an element of magic about these tales. There was some humor. The fantasy of these tales captivated the child, drawing upon his experiential background and promoting his imaginative processes.

These tales were founded on the facts of everyday characters and episodes that made the unreal seem real, and the tales carried with them in many instances those special ingredients of humor and enchantment. Fantasy in literature includes all the folk tales, fairy tales, fables and myths because they draw upon the imagination of any and all readers. Modern fantasy in children's books continues to be "a tale of magic, often beginning realistically but merging quickly into adventures strange, astonishing and dreamlike,"<sup>56</sup> wrote Arbuthnot.

Robert Bright of Santa Fe, who had written and illustrated his first and very successful picture book of fantasy in 1944, about the friendly little ghost, Georgie, continued to write and illustrate fanciful stories for the picture book age. Me and the Bears<sup>57</sup> is the story of a little girl so fascinated by the baby bears at the zoo that she longed to play with them. It is a gentle story with very appealing

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<sup>56</sup> Arbuthnot, op. cit., p. 337.

<sup>57</sup> Robert Bright, Me and the Bears (New York: Doubleday, 1953).

pictures in black, with a dash of brown, which complement the fanciful gaiety of the story. Me and the Bears is highly recommended for the picture book corner and is an excellent bedtime fantasy.

Richard Brown and the Dragon<sup>58</sup> is a traditional fairy story written with a modern touch. It is an excellent satirical re-telling of the bucket-maker's apprentice from Mark Twain's "A Trip Abroad." Richard, the inventor, finally invents the weapon that kills the dragon. Fame and the princess become Richard's reward. Bright's drawings are suggestive and laughable representations of surprise people, knights and dragons.

Hurrah for Freddie<sup>59</sup> is the story of a little boy and his favorite toy watching the procession when the queen rode in her golden coach to the Abbey to be crowned. Davis wrote,

This is surely the outstanding record for little boys and girls of the coronation of Elizabeth II of England. It tells of how Michael and his little horseman, Freddie, watched the procession and the Queen in her coach drive by on their way to Westminster Abbey. Here, printed in red and black are the London bobbies, the foot guards, the soldiers, and finally the royal coach and the Queen. Here are the people who watched on that exciting rainy day. Here is London as Michael and Freddie saw it. And here, most important of all is Freddie who practically managed the

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<sup>58</sup>Robert Bright, Richard Brown and the Dragon (New York: Doubleday, 1952).

<sup>59</sup>Robert Bright, Hurrah for Freddie (New York: Doubleday, 1953).

entire affair. It is a gay and jolly book<sup>60</sup> that registers for all time a historical event.

Dorothy Brett's red and black drawings complement the text and bring to life the pictures that British children were accustomed to see in their books generations ago.

Anne Carroll Moore wrote,

My own favorite among books published during the Coronation period is Hurrah for Freddie! by Robert Bright. . . . It took me to London and the Coronation as I saw it in 1937. Robert Bright has a true sense of child play. Each one of his picture books has had individuality and charm.<sup>61</sup>

Miss Pattie<sup>62</sup> is the story of a Vermont village cat who has fantastic abilities for talking, washing, knitting and being a busy-body in general. After giving birth to a kitten, Miss Pattie becomes an ordinary cat again. Bright's yellow and brown pictures are full of detail lending an air of whimsy to the text.

Georgie to the Rescue<sup>63</sup> was the second story about Georgie, the friendly little ghost that haunted the Whittaker's New England attic. The story is an excellent Halloween story

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<sup>60</sup>Mary Gould Davis, "Guide to Books for Young People," Saturday Review, October 17, 1953, p. 64.

<sup>61</sup>Anne Carroll Moore, "The Three Owls' Notebook," The Horn Book Magazine, XXIX (August, 1953), p. 265.

<sup>62</sup>Robert Bright, Miss Pattie (New York: Doubleday, 1954).

<sup>63</sup>Robert Bright, Georgie to the Rescue (New York: Doubleday, 1956).

with its night-blue pictures by the writer which help portray the new exploits of the little ghost who goes on a trip to the city and rescues his friend, Miss Owl, from captivity in the zoo. Georgie to the Rescue had outstanding book reviews.

The Friendly Bear,<sup>64</sup> illustrated with brown and black crayon drawings, is another Bright story which stirs warmth in the listener's response. Little Matt makes a visit to see Grandpa who is away from home at the time Matt arrives. Not to be outdone, Matt goes to see the friendly bear by the bee hives. Matt takes grandpa's slippers, jacket and spectacles and dresses the bear. By the time Matt has the bear comfortably settled in Grandpa's chair, Grandpa arrives home. Little Matt hears a story, which is why he had gone to Grandpa's anyway, and the bear has some honey. The Friendly Bear is characterized by an occasional use of the vernacular.

A sequel to Georgie to the Rescue is Georgie's Halloween.<sup>65</sup> In the third story about Georgie the shy little Georgie attends a party for the village children and returns home to find a surprise party for him from his friends in the attic. The illustrations by Bright lend an atmosphere to the little ghost story that makes it ideal for the little Halloween

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<sup>64</sup>Robert Bright, The Friendly Bear (New York: Doubleday, 1957).

<sup>65</sup>Robert Bright, Georgie's Halloween (New York: Doubleday, 1958).

tricksters and treaters.

Round, Round World,<sup>66</sup> chosen as a Golden Beginning Reader by the publisher, and written under the pseudonym, Michael Douglass, is the story of Bernaby, a kitten, in his search for a home where happiness will prevail. The perfect home turned out to be with a little girl across the way. Bright's touch of humor with detailed pictures are the selling point of Round, Round World.

An ideal read aloud book by the popular Robert Bright is My Hopping Bunny.<sup>67</sup> A fanciful story, with its softly drawn black and white illustrations by the writer, My Hopping Bunny is told in the first person. A little boy in red overalls goes to the store to buy himself a cuddly hopping bunny. As Kirkus says, "from this point on the story hops, skips and jumps along in jingly rhyme to the point where the bunny aims for the moon."<sup>68</sup> As stated by Libby, the book is,

. . . not an equal of the stories about the little ghost, Georgie, in Mr. Bright's previous books, but one which the nursery group may want to hear several times, for even they are caught by

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<sup>66</sup>Michael Douglass (pseud.), Round, Round World (New York: Golden Press, 1960).

<sup>67</sup>Robert Bright, My Hopping Bunny (New York: Doubleday, 1960).

<sup>68</sup>Millecent Lapkin and others, Bulletin From Virginia Kirkus Service, Inc. (New York: Virginia Kirkus' Service, June 1, 1960), p. 405.

the landing-on-the-moon fever these days.<sup>69</sup>

Another Robert Bright success is the whimsical fantasy about a penguin, Which is Willy?<sup>70</sup> Highly entertaining for adults and children, this book is one beginning readers will enjoy. Its black and white hilarious illustrations by the writer complement the bare text in the adventures of the vacillating penguin who is an individual one minute and a member of his penguin gang the next. His desire to be different leads him from one extreme to the next in his amusing adventures. Which is Willy?, like Georgie, was made into a filmstrip and recorded by Weston Wood of Connecticut.

The fourth story of Georgie, the gentle little ghost, is Georgie and the Robbers.<sup>71</sup> A Junior Literary Guild selection, the book projects Georgie into a big scary ghost the night that thieves ransacked the Whittaker's home in the small New England village. It is delightfully illustrated by Bright which makes it another interesting episode in the little ghost's escapades for the picture book corner.

Georgie and the Magician<sup>72</sup> and the last of the little

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<sup>69</sup>M. S. Libby, "Lively Arts" New York Herald Tribune, April 2, 1961, p. 36.

<sup>70</sup>Robert Bright, Which is Willy? (New York: Doubleday, 1962).

<sup>71</sup>Robert Bright, Georgie and the Robbers (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1966).

<sup>72</sup>Robert Bright, Georgie and the Magician (New York:

ghost books for this decade, finds the same characters present as in the earlier books. Herman the cat, Miss Oliver the owl, and Georgie all assist Mr. Whittaker as he stages the most imaginable magic show possible. The book, with its famous Bright drawings, is just as entertaining to the picture book set as the earlier books. In a reply from a letter of inquiry to Mr. Bright, there is a forthcoming Georgie story for 1971, Georgie and the Noisy Ghost. In the same letter Mr. Bright wrote,

A place does suggest stories. I doubt, for instance, that I would have thought of writing Georgie, had it not been for the prevalence of real ghosts in our New Mexico village. They were all around. But the idea of a gentle ghost--a little one--was suggested by a recollection of my daughter's non-fear of ghosts while we lived in Connecticut. Her nurse threatened her with the boogy-man if she didn't behave herself, but my daughter, instead of being afraid, kept looking for him under her bed and in closets in hopes of making his acquaintance. In the same way my latest Georgie book, Georgie and the Noisy Ghost, was suggested while I was living in London. England also suggests ghosts. They love them over there. But I deliberately changed the locale to Cape Cod because my main sales are over here. Also I felt on more familiar ground.<sup>73</sup>

In Gregory: The Noisiest and Strangest Boy in Granger's Grove,<sup>74</sup> Bright has added the extra fun of an alliterative

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G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1966).

<sup>73</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Robert Bright and included in Further Comments. November 13, 1970.

<sup>74</sup>Robert Bright, Gregory: The Noisiest and Strangest Boy in Granger's Grove (New York: Doubleday, 1969).



text to the familiar fun of his animated illustrations. The strange and noisy boy in Granger's Grove learns that quietness is important if hens are to furnish eggs for Grandma's cooking.

All of the foregoing books by Bright except Hurrah for Freddie, Round, Round World, and Miss Pattie have been published not only in the United States but also in England by World's Work Publishers.<sup>75</sup>

Margaret Embry, formerly of Los Alamos and now living in Albuquerque, has contributed one read aloud book which is excellent for the beginning reader also. The Blue-Nosed Witch<sup>76</sup> is an amusing Halloween story which charms the young and old alike. What happens to Blanche, a young, undependable witch, when she goes trick-or-treating with her cat and broom, makes a delightful original story. Illustrations by Carl Rose give the appearance of cartoons and blend into the text with its mischief quality. The Blue-Nosed Witch was selected for one of the Spectrum Books published by Macmillan Publishing Company for easy fourth grade reading.

Pulitzer Prize winner, Paul Horgan, formerly of Roswell, well known for adult books of fiction and non-fiction, wrote

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<sup>75</sup>Bright, loc. cit.

<sup>76</sup>Margaret Embry, The Blue-Nosed Witch (New York: Holiday House, 1956).

Toby and the Nighttime.<sup>77</sup> Illustrated by Lawrence Beall Smith, the book is a story of a boy and a stuffed dog who are part of a store window display. As night approaches the boy and the dog come alive to travel beyond the window and rescue an ocean liner, win a sports car race and retrieve a star from space among other adventures. Highly imaginative in its modern adventuresome escapades, Toby and the Nighttime has been criticized for pictures which are "lacking spontaneity and vitality."<sup>78</sup>

Norbert C. Lopez of Española has contributed King Pancho and the First Clock<sup>79</sup> which was written in the style of a fairy tale and has been translated into Spanish. Illustrated in brightly colored double page spreads by Marianne Gutierrez, it is the story of King Pancho and his turtle and a rabbit that raced on Pancho's six mile track. While Pancho's people sang merrily, King Pancho could bet with his eyes closed where the turtle was each time a mariachi sang. It appears that Lopez is the first Hispano writer to have a book published during this period.

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<sup>77</sup> Paul Horgan, Toby and the Nighttime (New York: Farrar, Straus and Company, 1963).

<sup>78</sup> Alice Wolff (ed.), Kirkus Reviews (New York: Virginia Kirkus' Service, Inc., February 1, 1963), p. 107.

<sup>79</sup> Norbert C. Lopez, King Pancho and the First Clock (Mankato: Oddo Publishers, 1967).

Gloria McRae Prewett of Taos wrote Dandy Doodle Day.<sup>80</sup> Illustrated by her mother, Taos artist Sara Morgan McMahon, the book is a beautifully colored picture book with each double page spread utilizing a different color. The story is in rhyme and tells the activities of a clown, Dandy Doodle, who becomes a baker, and by mixing that special ingredient love into his trial and error recipes, Dandy Doodle comes out with the best bakery products in town.

I Am Thing<sup>82</sup> by Betty Lind Mead of Santa Fe and illustrated by her daughter Jennifer Lind Masterson, is a story of a stuffed doll retrieved from a trash can when Jenny was little. The episodes are from the imagination of the writer and includes the story of some events in the childhood of Mrs. Mead's daughter. It appears there are no reviews available for this book other than the publisher's review.

May Martinez Raizizun of Albuquerque whose first book was published before 1950 has written short stories since that time.<sup>82</sup> Her second book, Your Own Little Elf,<sup>83</sup> is illustrated

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<sup>80</sup>Gloria McRae Prewett, Dandy Doodle Day (San Antonio: Naylor Company, 1968).

<sup>81</sup>Betty Lind, I Am Thing (New York: Carlton Press, Inc., 1968).

<sup>82</sup>Personal letter from May Martinez Raizizun, November 30, 1970.

<sup>83</sup>May Martinez Raizizun, Your Own Little Elf (Wheaton, Illinois: The Theosophical Publishing House, 1969).

by Lucille Rowland. The book is a series of poems concerning a little elf which supposedly represents the pixie within one's self in the growing process. Each verse is illustrated with an elf. The book is a "Quest Book" by the Theosophical Publishing House which publishes books on theosophy, extra-sensory perception, reincarnation, world religions, mysticism, philosophy and other allied subjects.<sup>84</sup> Written with the young child in mind, Your Own Little Elf is a good read aloud book for the picture book corner.

#### ALPHABET, COUNTING AND COLOR BOOKS

Not to be forgotten are the alphabet, counting and color books so delightful for the picture book age. Along with Mother Goose books for the very young, these books make learning the alphabet and first numbers unforgettable experiences. These books possess humor which is a quality of perennial appeal to small children and these books elicit expressions of delight.

Robert Bright, in addition to his Georgie books, wrote a tiny counting book, My Red Umbrella.<sup>85</sup> The story involves a little girl who, while taking a walk with her red umbrella

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<sup>84</sup> R. R. Bowker Company, The Publisher's Trade List Annual (New York and London: R. R. Bowker Company, 1970), p. 412.

<sup>85</sup> Robert Bright, My Red Umbrella (New York: William Morrow, 1959).

shelters one dog, two little kittens, one lamb, three pigs, one bear, four rabbits and so on. The beauty of the book lies in the gay and appealing illustrations in black and red by the writer and the un-mechanical use of the numbers. This type of book is endeared to the hearts of the very young. Mi Paraguas Rojo<sup>86</sup> is a Spanish translation of My Red Umbrella which affords excellent reading for the non-English readers.

The Fog is A Secret<sup>87</sup> by Theresa Kalab Smith, is a nature story of a boy walking along the shoreline on a foggy day, picking up the seaweed and trying to see the gulls. The writer's illustrations are done in hazy gray and the pictures are suggestive. However, for a beginning reader the print is quite small.

Bright's I Like Red<sup>88</sup> is an excellent color book about Janey and her red hair. The illustrations done in natural reds with orange and green have added humor to the story of Janey as she visits a farm and finds an increasing number of red things--apples, a dog, the sun, and her friend Tony with red hair.

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<sup>86</sup>Robert Bright, Mi Paraguas Rojo (New York: William Morrow, 1968).

<sup>87</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, The Fog is A Secret (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1966).

<sup>88</sup>Robert Bright, I Like Red (New York: Doubleday, 1955).

## SUMMARY

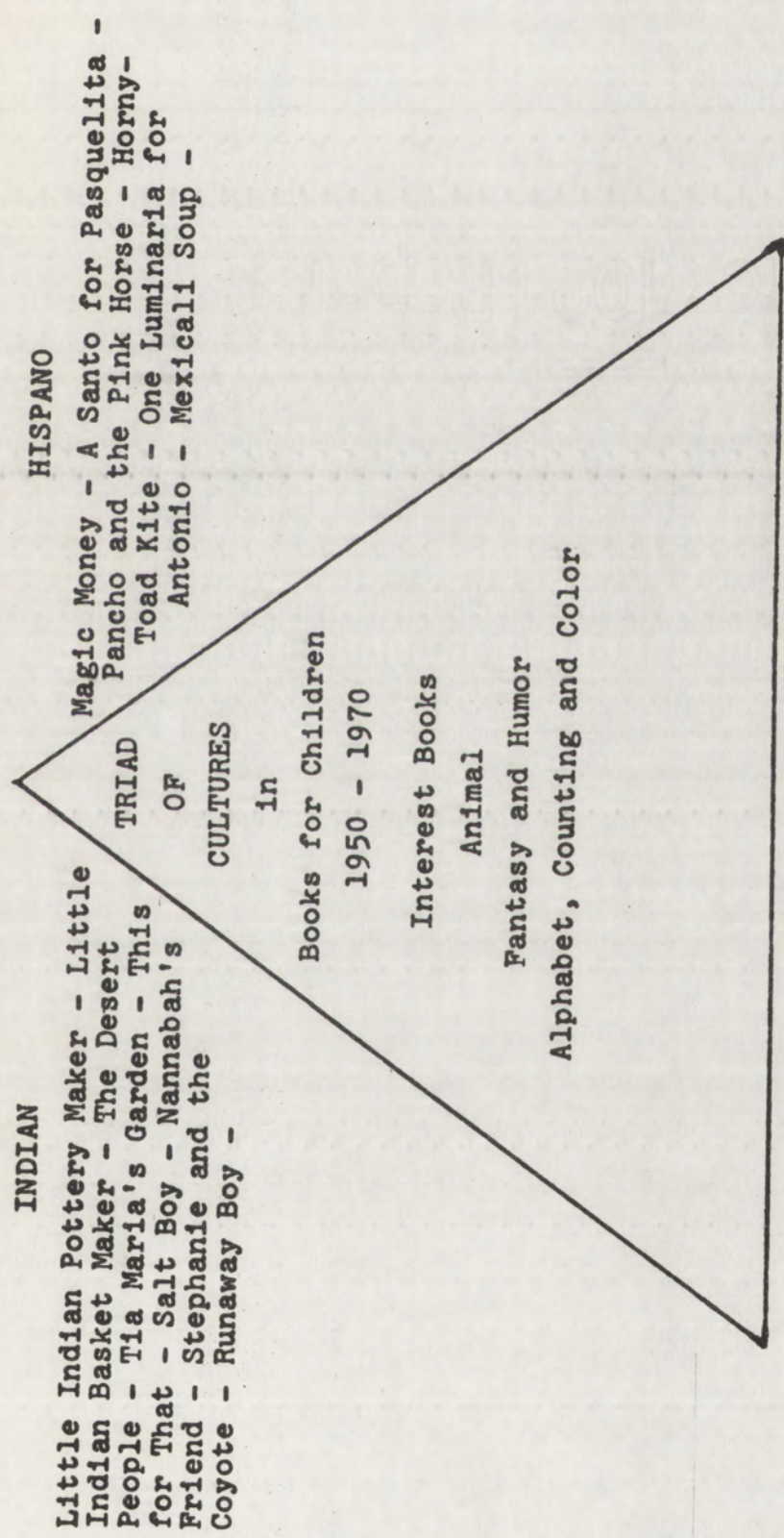
New Mexico writers have contributed a wide selection of literature and art interwoven into a final product which has resulted in beautiful picture books delighting all age groups from the youngest to the oldest. Among the cultural groups written about, more books pertaining to the Indian cultures were published. Two Hispano writers wrote books for children in this period. However, very few books pertaining to the Anglo or the Hispano cultures were written for the very young child. Some of the books referred to in other categories of literature reflected more of the interests of the Anglo children.

Fantasy in children's literature, other than the folk tales, myths and legends of earlier years, appeared for the first time. Color and counting books made their first appearance.

From the books categorized, it is evident that some of the values of the various cultural groups are reflected. In others the customs and traditions of a particular group have been revealed. In some of the books the experiences of everyday living are woven into exciting adventure. Themes of love, reassurance and achievement are predominant in many of the books. Animal stories, both realistic and fantastic, have found their place among the picture books. Throughout the majority of the books the originality in text, the appealing

techniques used in developing the stories, and the harmony of pictures with the text have produced books which children delight in seeing, hearing, and reading in their early years. And the books with their harmony of pictures provide one form of media for creating interest and motivating the very young for reading in modern day education.

Figure 2 shows the Triad of Cultures in books by New Mexico writers for early childhood written from 1950 to 1970.



The Littlest One in the Family - Silly Mother - Giving Away Suzanne

FIGURE 2

BOOKS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD BY NEW MEXICO WRITERS



## CHAPTER V

### BOOKS OF REALISM BY NEW MEXICO

#### WRITERS FROM 1950-1970

Realism in literature can be defined as those writings which show fidelity to natural and realistic life situations. Books of realism reflect adherence to these life situations. Realistic stories have everlasting appeal to children because they reflect the human ideals of the past or the present and make it possible for children to identify with the book characters who may have a similar background. In books which describe people of another culture, children can grow to understand others as well as themselves. Historical realism is interwoven into some of the books producing a fusion of fact and fiction. Most books of realism are aligned with the realities of the present. Each book of realism often expresses a specific problem and many of the books reflect a sincere concern for the emotional level for which the book is intended. The main themes in books of realism are usually those of reassurance, security and the ideals of human life. The books expose readers to the drama of everyday living and make them aware of existing conditions and the period of history about which they are written. Many of the books of realism by New Mexico writers fall naturally into more than one category.

## CULTURAL BOOKS

Indian

Ann Nolan Clark, whose books for early childhood were reviewed earlier, also wrote books of realism for the young and more mature readers. Following her tradition in writing about other cultures, Clark produced many books which have promoted a better understanding between the different cultural groups. In Secret of the Andes<sup>1</sup> for the mature reader, Clark has created a realistic picture of the life of an Incan boy who lived high in a mountain valley of the Andes in Peru. Cusi, the Incan boy, lives with an old Indian herder and assists in guarding the precious llama flock while he is learning the traditions and lore of his people. Secret of the Andes was a Junior Literary Guild selection and Ann Nolan Clark was awarded the Newbery Medal in 1953 for this outstanding book. The Newbery award is made "for the most distinguished contribution to American Literature for children, published in the United States during the preceding year by a citizen or resident of the United States."<sup>2</sup> Of Cusi, the Inca boy in the book, Clark said in her "Newbery Award Acceptance" speech,

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<sup>1</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Secret of the Andes (New York: Viking, 1952).

<sup>2</sup>Lillian Hollowell, A Book of Children's Literature (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1966), p. 528.

I knew Cusi in Secret of the Andes under many other names and in many other places. I also knew him in the market place in Cuzco.

To answer other questions that have been asked me, I know Peru, I have lived there. I know its roads and its mountain trails, its misted peaks and its age-old ruins, I knew Cusi. I knew him in Ecuador. I knew him in Peru. All my life I had been getting ready to understand him. Secret of the Andes is part fact, part imagination, part history, part legend--all so mixed up together that for me it happened.<sup>3</sup>

In Santiago,<sup>4</sup> Ann Nolan Clark pictures the problems of natives and whites in Guatemala today. For the mature reader, Santiago is a sensitive story in which Clark tells of the boy who was taken to Tia Alicia by his Indian mother. Because of her devotion for the boy, Tia Alicia, who is a small hotel manager, is encouraged to educate Santiago and to bring him up in the Spanish tradition. Although Santiago loves and appreciates Tia Alicia in return, he is more interested in the fortunes of a friend who is to be sent to college in the States. As Santiago grows and matures, he learns of his Indian heritage and realizes he cannot become a Spanish gentleman. With the added incentive of his fortunate friend who decides to pioneer in Africa, Santiago decides to become a teacher in his native village in the jungle. Santiago reveals customs of both the Indian and Latin cultures

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<sup>3</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, "Newbery Award Acceptance," The Horn Book Magazine, XXIX (August, 1953), p. 257.

<sup>4</sup> Ann Nolan Clark, Santiago (New York: Viking, 1955).

in Guatemala.

Medicine Man's Daughter<sup>5</sup> by Clark is a skillfully written story in her familiar poetic style about a Navajo girl whose only desire was to carry on the work of her father, a famous medicine man. Full of the lore of the Navajos, Tall Girl receives the awaited sign giving her permission to attend the mission school where she could study the Whiteman's medicine. For the mature reader, it appears that Medicine Man's Daughter is not comparable to other books by Clark. Critics write there is not enough story to inspire the reader to continue the book. As Kirkus pointed out, "The uncomplicated story is shrouded in an impenetrable silence--an Indian silence which is sustained too long."<sup>6</sup>

Clark's Along Sandy Trails<sup>7</sup> is a photographic counterpart and a complement to Clark's book for the early reader, In My Mother's House, and is written in rhythmical verse for the young reader. The setting is the quiet beauty of the Arizona Indian country where a little granddaughter walks with her Indian grandmother among the desert flora and fauna.

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<sup>5</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Medicine Man's Daughter (New York: Farrar, Strauss and Company, 1963).

<sup>6</sup>Alice E. Wolff (ed.), Kirkus Reviews (New York: Virginia Kirkus' Service, Inc., March 1, 1963), p. 240.

<sup>7</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Along Sandy Trails (New York: Viking, 1969).

Superb photography by Alfred A. Cohn reveals the cactus blossoms and trees and the animals of the desert which combines natural history with the Indian reflection in their relation to the desert and its beauty. The plants are identified on the last page of the book. Along Sandy Trails makes a good read aloud story for the youngest child who has not begun to read.

Fables of Tewa Indian Dances<sup>8</sup> as recorded by Regina Albarado de Cata of the San Juan Pueblo is a book published by Thelma Clarke of Albuquerque. Among the tales recorded are the "Deer Dance," "Story of Montezuma," the "Story of Mountain Bird," "Juan Rey," the "Basket Dance," the "Yellow Corn Dance," and the story of the "Butterfly" and its dance. These fables have been passed down from the San Juan Pueblo and its sister pueblo across the river, San Gabriel de las Espanoles. Fables of Tewa Indian Dances is a small paperback for the mature reader which includes actual photographs in black and white.

In a letter from Thelma Clarke,<sup>9</sup> she writes that two more books have been published under pseudonyms by Clarke Industries. Juan the Champ<sup>10</sup> by A. S. Parker of Albuquerque

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<sup>8</sup>Thelma Clarke, Fables of Tewa Indian Dances (Albuquerque: Master Printing Company, 1967).

<sup>9</sup>Personal letter from Thelma Clarke, February 1, 1971.

<sup>10</sup>A. S. Parker (pseud.), Juan the Champ (Albuquerque:

is the story of an Indian family and their problem of saving the desert land on which they live from land snatchers. Illustrated by Helen Hardin (Tsa-sah-wee-eh), Juan the Champ is published in paperback as well as hard back.

Foolish Ant and Others<sup>11</sup> is by M. H. Parsons of Albuquerque. The book includes the story of the foolish ant as told by Regina Albarado de Cata of the San Juan Pueblo. Included also are other Navajo stories and poems. Foolish Ant and Others is illustrated by Indians at the Albuquerque Indian Sanatorium and is a paperback edition.<sup>12</sup>

Lois Duncan of Albuquerque has written several realistic books for the mature readers in addition to the books for early childhood. Before moving to Albuquerque, Duncan had been a three time winner during her high school days of the Seventeen magazine annual short story contest. Duncan also had won the Dodd, Mead and Company publisher's "Seventeenth Summer Literary Competition" for the best teenage novel of the year with Debutant Hill in 1958.<sup>13</sup>

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Clarke Industries, 1970).

<sup>11</sup>M. H. Parsons (pseud.), Foolish Ant and Others (Albuquerque: Clarke Industries, 1970).

<sup>12</sup>Telephone interview with Thelma Clark, February 3, 1970.

<sup>13</sup>Telephone interview with Lois Duncan Arquette, May 31, 1970.

Duncan's first book published in realism for the mature reader after she moved to Albuquerque was Season of the Two-Heart.<sup>14</sup> It is the story of Natachu, a Pueblo Indian girl, who leaves her native village to work as a housekeeper and babysitter in Albuquerque during her senior year in an Anglo school. The title of the book reflects the conflicting world of the Indian girl with the Anglo world between which Natachu must choose. Musically talented, Natachu's lovely voice serves as a bridge between her two worlds. Her romantic interest in an Anglo schoolmate and the difficult decisions she must make as she grows to maturity and continues her education are resolved in a satisfying climax for the reader. The characters are well developed and realistic.

My Name Is Lion<sup>15</sup> is Margaret Embry's most recent book. For the mature reader, the story is one of conflicting influences which a young Navajo boy is forced to encounter when he participates in the Whiteman's world. A Junior Literary Guild selection, My Name Is Lion reveals with deep feeling a proud Navajo boy's reluctance to relinquish the Indian ways which are his by right of birth.

James O. Harvey of Albuquerque, a writer of short

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<sup>14</sup>Lois Duncan, Season of the Two-Heart (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1964).

<sup>15</sup>Margaret Embry, My Name Is Lion (New York: Holiday House, 1970).

stories and a serial has written one book for the mature reader, Beyond the Gorge of Shadows.<sup>16</sup> Set in the Southwest about 10,000 years ago during the Folsom man era, the story is based on archaeological findings. It details the conflict between wise elders and the youthful energy of three boys who are determined to prove that men other than their tribe did exist. When one boy is killed defending the life of another, the story moves to its climax where another tribe of men is found and the boys return to their elders with members of the found tribe. Beyond the Gorge of Shadows interests those readers who prefer reading about prehistoric people of the American Southwest. It appears from literature prior to publishing that Beyond the Gorge of Shadows will be included in the Bright Horizons, Book V, 1971, which is Scott, Foresman and Company's new enrichment series for elementary schools.

Flora Hood, who wrote such an interesting book for the picture book corner and the beginning reader, worked about fifteen years for the Bureau of Indian Services in Utah and New Mexico before retiring in Albuquerque in 1960. Although she moved from Albuquerque in the spring of 1970, Hood will be remembered for her contribution of several good books for the older readers of juvenile literature. Something for

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<sup>16</sup>James O. Harvey, Beyond the Gorge of Shadows (New York: Lathrop, Lee and Shepard, 1965).



the Medicine Man<sup>17</sup> grew out of Hood's experiences with the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina while she was teaching there. For the young reader, the story is about Ada, a little Cherokee Indian, and the problem she had to solve in selecting just the right gift for the aging and ailing Medicine Man. Told with tenderness and a deep understanding of a child's responsiveness to beauty, Something for the Medicine Man reveals the sensitivity of the Cherokee culture to the beauty of nature. The book was a Junior Literary Guild selection in 1962.

Hood's The Pink Puppy<sup>18</sup> also had a setting in North Carolina and is about a little Cherokee girl of the reservation. The child loses her mother and the traumatic loss makes Cindy withdraw into an imaginative world of her own where she searches for something that will not die or leave her. With gentle counseling by the teacher and old Grandmother, Cindy eventually overcomes her withdrawal. It appears that The Pink Puppy is not as popular as other books by the writer.

Wolf Robe Hunt, who grew up in the Acoma Pueblo, has illustrated and co-authored the book The Dancing Horses of

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<sup>17</sup>Flora Hood, Something for the Medicine Man (Chicago: Melmont Publishers, 1962).

<sup>18</sup>Flora Hood, Pink Puppy (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1966).

Acoma<sup>19</sup> with Helen Rushmore of Oklahoma. No other books about the Acoma Indians were found in earlier decades about the legends of the Acomas, the Pueblo Indians who built the oldest continuously inhabited mesa village in North America. In The Dancing Horses of Acoma, Hunt has related tales of his childhood as told to Rushmore. Hunt's illustrations portray the primitive style of traditional Indian paintings which are found on the walls in the cave dwellings of the sky city west of Albuquerque. For the mature reader, the stories are the legends of gods and heroes reflecting the customs and the tribal ceremonies of Acoma life which are still practiced in the Pueblo City of Acoma. Among the legends told are those of the "Flint Bird," "Spider Boy and the Sun God's Twins," "The Battle of White Cliff House," "The Rain God's Reprisal," "Young Hunter," and others. As Meigs pointed out, ". . . they reflect the customs and tribal rites and ceremonies and preserve the ancient tradition, which might otherwise be forgotten."<sup>20</sup>

Bernadine Kelly, a supervisor of Social Studies for the New Mexico State Department of Education in the forties,

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<sup>19</sup>Helen Rushmore and Wolf Robe Hunt, The Dancing Horses of Acoma and Other Acoma Indian Stories (New York: World Publishing Company, 1963).

<sup>20</sup>Charlotte Meigs and others, A Critical History of Children's Literature (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1964), p. 430.

wrote two little books for the mature readers. Lujan Returns<sup>21</sup> gives accurate details of the Zuni Indians and includes not only the ways of the Zuni Indians, but some of the myths and legends of these people. Lujan Returns has been on the State Adopted Textbook list.

Tales for a Tenderfoot<sup>22</sup> by Kelly includes stories about the Taos Rebellion, Bishop Lamy, Kit Carson and the Navajos, the Lincoln County War, San José, and the coming of the railroad and statehood. Full of historical facts, Tales of a Tenderfoot is excellent reading for mature readers about those early happenings.

Oliver La Farge who lived in Santa Fe for many years was the Pulitzer Prize Winner for his adult book of fiction, Laughing Boy in 1929. Some years later La Farge wrote a juvenile historical fiction for the young readers. Cochise of Arizona<sup>23</sup> is the story of Cochise of the Chiricahua Apaches, one of the greatest of all American Indian Chiefs. La Farge wrote briefly and factually to produce one of the shortest and best of the three books about Cochise which were published

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<sup>21</sup>Bernadine Kelly, Lujan Returns (Dallas: University Publishing Company, 1950).

<sup>22</sup>Bernadine Kelly, Tales for a Tenderfoot (Dallas: University Publishing Company, 1950).

<sup>23</sup>Oliver La Farge, Cochise of Arizona (New York: Aladdin, 1953).

in America about the same time. Meigs wrote,

In 1953 there appeared three biographies of Cochise. His love for peace and his desire for friendship with the white men are especially clear in Cochise of Arizona (1953) by Oliver La Farge.<sup>24</sup>

Cochise of Arizona was chosen as one of the American Heritage Series by the publisher which is a collection of biographies, fictionalized adventure and actual historical events which are considered fiction, although some of the series are close to factual accounts.

Alice Marriott, a Santa Fe ethnologist and anthropologist, has also written books of fiction for the mature reader. The Black Stone Knife<sup>25</sup> is a realistic story of a heroic journey by five young Kiowa Indian boys from Oklahoma, through the lands of the enemy Apaches, across the Rio Grande, and on into Mexico in search of a wonderful black stone knife. Their encounters with talking birds (parrots), strange tree people (monkeys), and at last the black stone knife, are an interesting account about the particular region through which the boys traveled.

In Indian Annie: Kiowa Captive,<sup>26</sup> Marriott shows how two ways of life can meet in understanding from the story of

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<sup>24</sup> Meigs, op. cit., p. 609.

<sup>25</sup> Alice Marriott, The Black Stone Knife (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1957).

<sup>26</sup> Alice Marriott, Indian Annie: Kiowa Captive (New York: David McKay Company, 1965).

ten year-old-Annie. Stolen from her parents by Kiowa Indians, Annie learns how to make a hard adjustment from pioneer girl to Indian daughter. For the mature reader, the story is based on many true incidents from Oklahoma and Texas histories. The reader understands that love for foster parents can be devoted and sincere in Indian Annie: Kiowa Captive.

Natachee Scott Momaday, who has lived with her family in New Mexico about twenty-five years, is a Jemez Springs artist and writer. In 1969, Momaday won the New Mexico Press Women's Zia Award for her book The Owl in the Cedar Tree.<sup>27</sup> An authority on Indian culture, Momaday writes of a Navajo Indian boy, Haske, who is caught in the struggle between the age-old customs of his beloved grandfather and the new ways of his parents. Haske grows up and by going to school he learns he can hold on to the age-old culture and the new. The Owl in the Cedar Tree, for the young and mature reader was selected as supplementary reading material for the third and fourth grades at the request of the publishers. The State Adopted Textbook Division includes the book on their list. The Owl in the Cedar Tree has also been transcribed in Braille by Mrs. L. C. Rosenbaum of Albuquerque. Momaday expects to have Voices of the Wind and Magic Moccasins published

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<sup>27</sup>Natachee Scott Momaday, Owl in the Cedar Tree (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1965).

in 1971.<sup>28</sup>

Lucille Mulcahy, a native Albuquerquean, whose juvenile short stories have appeared in several national magazines for children, is also a writer of realistic books for young people. Mulcahy's first book, Dark Arrow,<sup>29</sup> is the story of a fifteenth century Tewa Indian boy, Younger Brother, who saves his village of Puye in the Jemez Mountains from an attack by hostile Indians. Mulcahy describes the life among the ancient Tewas with deep feeling derived from the research which she did relative to the early history of the tribe. For the mature reader, Dark Arrow reveals the ancient custom of a young Indian's initiation into manhood and the courage he must display to earn a new name befitting his new found manhood.

In Natoto,<sup>30</sup> Mulcahy uses pre-Columbian times with a setting in Chaco Canyon to tell the story of a young Tewa Indian girl. Though Natoto could not remember the time when there was no threat of war, she had grown up happily with her devoted grandparents and with the usual girl problem of falling in

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<sup>28</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Natachee Scott Momaday, November 1, 1970.

<sup>29</sup>Lucille Mulcahy, Dark Arrow (New York: Coward-McCann, 1953).

<sup>30</sup>Lucille Mulcahy, Natoto (New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1960).

love. When there was a surprise attack by the enemy, Natoto's life was completely changed. Her courage in the face of sorrow and anxiety and Natoto's resulting heroine role is an unusual story with deep human values to please the mature reader interested in the life of a young girl of a different culture and a different period. It rings true with authenticity.

Mulcahy's Fire on Big Lonesome<sup>31</sup> is the story of the Zuni Indians who left their pueblo to fight a forest fire in California and of Phillip, a young Zuni boy, in particular. For the young and mature reader, Mulcahy has used actual photographs from the United States Forest Service and the United States Department of Agriculture in telling of Phillip's resourcefulness and speed which saved so many lives. Mulcahy was the 1967 recipient of the Zia Award from the New Mexico Press Women for Fire on Big Lonesome.<sup>32</sup>

The late Franc Johnson Newcomb, well known as a writer of Navajo lore and customs, spent many years on the Navajo reservation where she and her husband operated a trading post. Having studied the Navajo culture through the years, Newcomb wrote two adult books on the culture before she wrote Navajo

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<sup>31</sup>Lucille Mulcahy, Fire on Big Lonesome (Chicago: Elk Grove Press, Inc., 1967).

<sup>32</sup>Personal interview with Lucille Mulcahy, February 20, 1970.

Bird Tales<sup>33</sup> for the mature readers. A "Quest Book" for children, this book was published by the Theosophical Publishing House in Illinois under a grant from the Kern Foundation. The book contains unusual folk tales for children. Newcomb collected the tales from Indian friends. The stories are charmingly told and delightfully illustrated by Na-Tan-Sa-Ka (Harry Walters), a Navajo artist. Throughout the stories in Navajo Bird Tales, Newcomb has communicated the early Navajo lore and customs to her readers.

Elizabeth Pack, whose first book for young readers appeared in 1940, also wrote A Saddle for Hoskie.<sup>34</sup> The book tells the story of a nine year old Navajo boy who sees a beautiful carved Mexican saddle at the trading post and is filled with a passionate desire to own it. Adverse circumstances in the family deplete his savings for the saddle. In his disappointment at not being able to buy the saddle, Hoskie enters a racing contest at Gallup and wins the saddle. For the young and the mature readers, A Saddle for Hoskie has a contemporary setting, and Hoskie's experiences at home and at school are very realistic.

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<sup>33</sup>Franc Johnson Newcomb, Navajo Bird Tales (Wheaton, Illinois: The Theosophical Publishing House, 1970).

<sup>34</sup>Elizabeth Pack, Saddle for Hoskie (New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1951).



Dorothy Rhoads of Santa Fe wrote The Corn Grows Ripe<sup>35</sup> which is for the mature reader. A simple story of the faith and diligence of Mexican Indian peasants, Meigs wrote it is,

. . . an absorbing story rich in Mayan tradition, of a high-spirited twelve-year-old boy who had avoided responsibilities until his father was injured. Jean Charlot's illustrations are as perfectly suited to this story set in Yucatan as they are to Mrs. Clark's Secret of the Andes.<sup>36</sup>

The Corn Grows Ripe is simply told, superbly illustrated, and is rich in the folkways and customs portraying a contemporary Indian culture. In "Junior Books Appraised," Edmonds stated that its ". . . real appeal is to perception readers of the fourth and fifth grade levels and as a read-aloud."<sup>37</sup>

Theresa Kalab Smith who wrote several animal picture books reviewed in Chapter III also wrote Wiki of Walpi.<sup>38</sup> For the young reader, the story is about Wiki, a present day Pueblo Indian boy, who is an albino. Born with a skin that could not tolerate the sun, Wiki resorts to the help of a medicine man who finds leaves which, when brewed, produce a lotion that helps to toughen Wiki's skin. When Masi the

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<sup>35</sup>Dorothy Rhoads, The Corn Grows Ripe (New York: Viking, 1956).

<sup>36</sup>Meigs, op. cit., p. 564.

<sup>37</sup>M. H. Edmonds, "Junior Books Appraised," Library Journal 81:1550, June 1, 1956.

<sup>38</sup>Theresa Kalab Smith, Wiki of Walpi (Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1954).

medicine man dies, Wiki has to find the leaves for himself. In so doing Wiki also finds he is able to cure his village of another sickness. Large and interesting poster-colored pictures by Smith make Wiki of Walpi interesting.

Stan Steiner of Santa Fe, a resident of New Mexico for about twenty-five years wrote The Last Horse.<sup>39</sup> For the young and mature reader, the book is the dramatic story of Little No Feather and his horse, White Star, his most beloved treasure. The story reveals in poetic terms the relationship between the Navajo boy and his horse at a time when pick-up trucks began to replace horses among the Navajos. The Last Horse has very striking illustrations done by Beatien Yazz, an Indian artist. Although the book is out of print, Mr. Steiner, in a personal letter, says The Last Horse will be republished in the fall.<sup>40</sup>

Pablita Velarde, christened Tse-Tsan (Golden Dawn), and a Santa Clara Indian who is generally regarded as one of the most outstanding Indian artists of the nation, has translated and simplified legends of the Santa Clara Pueblo in her book, Old Father, The Story Teller.<sup>41</sup> Based on a painting by the

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<sup>39</sup>Stan Steiner, The Last Horse (New York: Macmillan, 1961).

<sup>40</sup>Personal letter from Stan Steiner, July 27, 1970.

<sup>41</sup>Pablita Velarde, Old Father, The Story Teller (Globe, Arizona: Dale Stuart King Publisher, 1960).

same title, Old Father relates six ancient tales handed down from Velarde's ancestors. "The Stars" details the migration of her tribe by way of the Milky Way in their search for the middle road of the world. "Sad Eyes" is the story of a little boy lost in the woods and reared by a wild deer. "Enchanted Hunter," who is a bewitched young man, is saved by a spider woman. "Turkey Girl" is a Cinderella story in which the turkeys dress up their herd girl so that she can attend a tribal ceremonial. "Butterfly Boy" is a story in which the Kachinas teach a lonely little boy the dance of happiness for the people who scorn him. "The First Twin" relates how the Koshares first came. Koshares are strange hero clowns of Indian lore, who have the dual role of making people laugh and of following the beautiful Kachinas.

The stories in Old Father, The Story Teller, which even the smallest child will love, are beautifully told and superbly illustrated. There is a realism and a sophistication about them which makes them more than simple stories for children. Old Grandfather, The Story Teller has become a collector's item for those interested in the heritage of America and for collectors of Southwest literature and art.

Lela and Rufus Waltrip of Artesia, are a husband and wife team who have contributed realistic books for the young and more mature readers of literature. The Waltrips were native Texans who received their higher education in New Mexico

universities and were teachers in Artesia.

Quiet Boy,<sup>42</sup> the most popular of the books written by Lela and Rufus Waltrip, was chosen as one of the Weekly Reader Book Club selections.<sup>43</sup> It is the story of a young Navajo Indian on an Arizona Reservation who bridges the gap between two cultures to find his place in the world. Transcending racial lines endows the courageous and resourceful Quiet Boy and the reader with a wisdom that becomes reality in reconciling the Whiteman's ways with ways of the Indians. Quiet Boy has been included in Harcourt Brace and World's New Companion Series: Adventures in Literature,<sup>44</sup> a textbook for the seventh grade. Black pen drawings by Theresa Kalab Smith, also a New Mexico writer, add background to the story.

### Hispano

One of Ann Nolan Clark's most highly recommended books is Paco's Miracle.<sup>45</sup> A deeply religious story, Paco's Miracle combines the teachings of Saint Francis with the spirit of Christmas. Throughout this superbly written story runs the

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<sup>42</sup>Lela and Rufus Waltrip, Quiet Boy (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, Inc., 1961).

<sup>43</sup>Telephone interview with Lela Waltrip, Thursday, October 23, 1970.

<sup>44</sup>Personal letter from Lela Waltrip, October 26, 1970.

<sup>45</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Paco's Miracle (New York: Farrar, Straus and Company, 1962).

theme of kindness to all things as Clark tells the story of the orphaned Paco who was befriended by a lonely old Frenchman in a small New Mexico village. The French trapper taught Paco about Saint Francis. After the old one died, Paco was placed as an adopted son with Tomas who was soon to be married. Paco entered the world of colorful ceremonies of a Hispano marriage and the festivities which followed. Later he was chosen to go to Santa Fe to get supplies for La Posado Celebration. A snow slide caught Paco in the mountains. By communicating with the animals, which the old Frenchman had taught him how to do, his life was saved. That was the miracle of the title. Paco's Miracle is an excellent read aloud story for the Christmas season as Clark describes the customs of the Hispano people of the Southwest.

Summer Is For Growing<sup>46</sup> by Clark describes the life of the haciendas of New Mexico before statehood in 1851. The book is the story of eleven-year-old Lala of French and Spanish ancestry and how she accepted what she thought was her responsibility and kept what she thought had been her promise. Like her mother, Lala learns to be the patrona of a hacienda in New Mexico before it became a territory of the United States. Criticized for slight plot and stereotyped

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<sup>46</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Summer Is For Growing (New York: Farrar, Straus and Company, 1968).

characters and lack of real feeling, Summer Is For Growing is, nevertheless, a realistic portrayal of one facet of early life in New Mexico as it conveys information through the incidents, the conversations and the descriptions.

Peg-Leg Willy<sup>47</sup> by Margaret Embry is a seasonal story about a turkey that becomes the pet of a Hispano family. Rescued from coyotes, Willy is provided with a wooden leg. However, Willy is slated for roasting on Thanksgiving Day. While la abuelita (the little grandmother) prepares the stuffing, the children find convincing ways of holding off the execution. Peg-Leg Willy holds the young reader in doubt as to Willy's fate to the end of the story. A feature of the book is the translation of Spanish words used throughout the text, and the pictures by Ann Grifalconi are most appropriate to the realistic atmosphere of the story.

Paul Horgan, one of America's most recognized writers, lived in Roswell many years. First he was a cadet at the New Mexico Military Institute there. Later he was the librarian at the Institute for several years. Horgan usually spends his summers in Santa Fe and many of his writings have a New Mexico background. His intensive knowledge of the Southwest won him the Pulitzer Prize in history for Great River: Rio Grande in

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<sup>47</sup>Margaret Embry, Peg-Leg Willy (New York: Holiday House, 1966).

North American History. The next year saw the publication of Saintmaker's Christmas Eve<sup>48</sup> which is the story of two Castillo brothers who learned the craft of saintmaking from a Franciscan friar. The setting is a northern village of the Rio Grande River at the beginning of the nineteenth century. One of the brothers, Roberto, returns home, lame and limping with his pack empty and a two foot high statue of St. Christopher with the Holy Child not paid for. The double miracle which takes place on Christmas Eve and how Roberto and the friar were saved is the story of reverence which charms and consoles the mature reader. Saintmaker's Christmas Eve was highly recommended in all the reviews.

Bernadine Kelly while still working for the State Department of Education wrote Colonists and Caravans.<sup>49</sup> The book contains two stories. "The Return to Santa Fe" details the early history of Santa Fe with the arrival of Don Juan de Oñate and the first colonists. Based on historical facts, it also has information on the Franciscan Fathers, the Pueblo Revolt, and the conquests of De Vargas. "The Name Day of Dona Clara" includes information on the trappers who invaded Santa Fe, the Santa Fe Trail, and the story of the Mexican Government

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<sup>48</sup>Paul Horgan, The Saintmaker's Christmas Eve (New York: Farrar, Straus and Company, 1956).

<sup>49</sup>Bernadine Kelly, Colonists and Caravans (Dallas: The University Publishing Company, 1950).

in New Mexico.

Pita<sup>50</sup> has a contemporary Hispano setting in New Mexico. For the mature reader, Pita, by Lucille Mulcahy, who wrote her first books about the Indians, is the story of the Lopez family and their trials as farmers in a small village where Mr. Lopez is the head man for the management of the ditch water that irrigates their crops. The action of the story centers around a long standing feud between the Lopez family and their relations from a rival small village. Further complications arise when the Lopez daughter, Pita, receives an invitation to a dance from Carlos, who is a boy in the rival village. The many trials in the life of the small villages, as seen through Pita's eyes, culminate in a happy ending for its readers in Pita.

Jack Schaefer who has been a resident of New Mexico for fifteen years has written one book of realism reflecting the Hispano culture which mature readers would enjoy. Old Ramon<sup>51</sup> depicts the pastoral life of a Mexican shepherd. Old Ramon and his young apprentice journey with the sheep toward the Mexican grazing lands in the southwest. As they travel the boy's dog is killed while protecting the herd

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<sup>50</sup> Lucille Mulcahy, Pita (New York: Coward-McCann, 1954).

<sup>51</sup> Jack Schaefer, Old Ramon (New York: Houghton, Mifflin, 1960).



against a wolf. Ramon, in reminiscing, gives the boy courage to overcome his loss as they continue the journey with the sheep. The book is a very touching story and it reveals a natural and abiding friendship between an old man and a young boy.

### Anglo

Elsa and S. Omar Barker of Las Vegas are better known as writers of adult fiction. Both Elsa and Omar are from writing families.<sup>52</sup> Elsa Barker's adult books have been western novels under the name of E. M. Barker. She has written many novelettes, short stories and serials which were published in national magazines. Unfortunately, Elsa Barker's juvenile books have been published in French and Dutch translations and not in America. The books are for the mature reader and have their strongest appeal among girls. However, Elsa Barker has written some of the "Bobbsey Twin" books which were a famous series in the twenties.<sup>53</sup> Because the books are the property of the publisher, they cannot be identified.

S. Omar Barker, a writer of many short stories and poetry for the Santa Fe New Mexican and for national magazines,

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<sup>52</sup>Telephone interview with Wilfred McCormick, brother of Elsa Barker. S. Omar Barker is the brother of Elliot Speer Barker, writer of adult books. May 3, 1970.

<sup>53</sup>Ibid.

is a western writer. Although his works have appeared in what most authorities would consider adult reading, Barker has written many poems and short stories that even the young reader has adopted. One of his selections appeared in Prose and Poetry for Enjoyment,<sup>54</sup> the fourth edition for the mature reader. Barker's most recent book which can be classified not only as adult but as juvenile for the more mature reader is Little World Apart.<sup>55</sup> A semi-autobiographical story of a western childhood, the book has many anecdotes involving the hunting of game in New Mexico's high rugged mountains in the early part of the century. As Kirkus wrote,

The Bohannons literally are a little world apart; not one telephone or automobile is mentioned in the book and, though one girl marries and Chad goes off to fight the Germans, we last see the family still in its log cabin. The Bohannons are not drawn with any great depth or subtlety, but their world of experience will stimulate all five senses.<sup>56</sup>

Of interest to many juveniles would be the Columbia Recording by Jimmie Dean of Barkers' "A Cowboy's Christmas Prayer." This poem, truly western in lingo as well as thought and spirit has also been translated into braille for

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<sup>54</sup>Personal interview with Elsa and S. Omar Barker in Las Vegas, May 15, 1970.

<sup>55</sup>S. Omar Barker, Little World Apart (New York: Doubleday, 1966).

<sup>56</sup>Alice E. Wolff (ed.), Kirkus Reviews (New York: Virginia Kirkus' Service, Inc., January 15, 1966), p. 73.

the blind.<sup>57</sup>

A unique book by Ann Nolan Clark for the young and mature reader is World Song.<sup>58</sup> Combining poetry with realism, Clark tells the story of Patrick who grew up in Chicago but who made yearly visits to see his grandfather, an Anglo trader in the Navajo country. After joining his father on a plantation in Costa Rica, Patrick experiences loneliness. Only the song of the yellow warbler relieves his sadness as he hears a tune he last heard while visiting his grandfather. Through the song of the migrant birds, Patrick realizes that Costa Rica and American boys have much in common. The universality of the story makes this book a must read in juvenile literature.

Lois Duncan's first book to be published after she moved to New Mexico was Game of Danger.<sup>59</sup> A melodrama, this book is the story of the McQuarters family who were living normal lives in a small town in the East where the father was a respected teacher in the high school. Action begins when the mother sends Anne and Rob with an important letter and some money on a hurried trip to visit a friend in Maine. Quite bewildered, Anne and Rob arrive at their destination to find

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<sup>57</sup>Personal interview with Elsa and S. Omar Barker, May 15, 1970.

<sup>58</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, World Song (New York: Viking, 1960).

<sup>59</sup>Lois Duncan, Game of Danger (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1962).

that their friend no longer lives there, that newspaper headlines are proclaiming their father a communist, and that he has disappeared. Fitting the pieces of the puzzle together, proving themselves brave in the face of disdainful public opinion, and learning the truth about their father makes an absorbing story of realism which involves the mature reader throughout the book.

Ransom,<sup>60</sup> for the mature reader, is the story of the kidnapping of five teenagers near Albuquerque. In the book Duncan develops the personality characteristics of each teenager through the dialogue of the psychological pressures to which each is subjected in his everyday life. Because of the kidnapping, the teenagers and their parents are drawn together through the suspense and moments of terror which they experience. Ransom is recommended as a good novel of suspense with unusual but realistic outcomes.

Duncan's They Never Came Home<sup>61</sup> was a Junior Literary Guild selection. For the mature reader, the book received the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Award. This award "is given annually to the book which is the most popular with boys and girls in grades four through eight in the Vermont schools."<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>60</sup>Lois Duncan, Ransom (New York: Doubleday, 1966).

<sup>61</sup>Lois Duncan, They Never Came Home (New York: Doubleday, 1969).

<sup>62</sup>Charlotte S. Huck and Doris A. Young, Children's

In 1969 Duncan was presented the Zia Award by the New Mexico Press Women for They Never Came Home. The book is the story of a very selfish boy, Larry, who is a pusher of drugs and refuses to accept discipline from his dad. After embezzling two thousand dollars from the dope ring and pushing his best friend, Dan, off a cliff during a camping trip, Larry goes to California. Later Larry finds his friend recuperating from amnesia. When Dan learns who he is and how he has been taken, the tables are turned on Larry. Full of suspense, the story keeps the reader's attention to the very end with its modern day problems.

Margaret Embry's Kid Sister<sup>63</sup> is an excellent family story of a contemporary problem in which Embry gives an account of Zib Pauley and the run-ins with her teenage sisters and parents over whether Zib could keep the one pet she loved, a special "hooded" rat. The escapades of Rosemary, the rat, regales the laughter of the young hearts as Embry reveals the insights of children that are so natural in the situations in which Zib and Rosemary become involved. Kid Sister affords excellent realistic reading for the mature reader and it appeals to the girls who find themselves in conflict with

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Literature in the Elementary School (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961), p. 28.

<sup>63</sup>Margaret Embry, Kid Sister (New York: Holiday, 1958).

older sisters.

Dorothy Guck of Nogal, New Mexico, a writer of short stories for children's magazines and for the New Mexico Magazine, has used the activities of the Forest Service as a background for many of her writings.<sup>64</sup> Guck wrote the first newspaper and magazine articles to appear on Smokey the Bear, the National Forest Conservation symbol. Danger Rides the Forest<sup>65</sup> is Guck's only published book. It is for the mature child. A mystery-adventure set in the Cortez National Forest, the story involves a forest ranger's tomboy daughter, Johnnie, and her love of the wild country. Guck relays her knowledge of the Forest Service throughout the development of the love story involving Johnnie and the choice she makes between two boys. Although there is a good story, the chief feature of the book lies in Guck's style of weaving the plot around authentic information about the Forest Ranger Service.

Jessie Hosford, formerly of Las Vegas and now living in the southern part of the state, is a writer of poetry, newspaper articles and one adult book. In 1969 she wrote An Awful Name to Live Up To.<sup>66</sup> The book is a highly amusing

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<sup>64</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Dorothy Guck, November 17, 1970.

<sup>65</sup>Dorothy Guck, Danger Rides the Forest (New York: Vanguard Press, 1968).

<sup>66</sup>Jessie Hosford, An Awful Name to Live Up To (New York: Meredith Press, 1969).

story about family life in Nebraska, Hosford's native state. Written in diary form, it is a realistic recorded impression of farm and family life at the beginning of the twentieth century. Mature girls especially will enjoy reading the highly amusing details of the trials and tribulations which Julia, her loving German father, her beautiful English mother, and her stepsisters and brothers share.

Maxine Hunt Ortiz of Albuquerque has written realistic books for the mature reader. The General's Daughter<sup>67</sup> is the story of a young girl's struggle for independence away from her father's authoritarian domain. As Leigh Ann grows in maturity and understanding, she looks forward to an education and her return home. A poor-little-rich girl theme prevails in the story as she learns the ways of the migratory workers in California. Mature girls more than other readers will enjoy the story of conflict with one's self.

That Girl Pat<sup>68</sup> by Hunt, which the mature reader will enjoy, is the story of a girl who returns home to a ranch in the Colorado Rocky Mountains after flunking out of college. Although Pat sees herself as a failure, she enters into the many preparations of readying the ranch for the summer dudes.

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<sup>67</sup> Maxine Hunt, The General's Daughter (New York: Messner, 1960).

<sup>68</sup> Maxine Hunt, That Girl Pat (New York: Macmillan, 1963).

Pat's manner of solving her problems opens up new vistas of personal experiences which help her in the growing up process. That Girl Pat has its appeal with girls desiring a light love story.

Bernadine Kelly's Trail Riders<sup>69</sup> is the story of the first white men living in New Mexico and the children who followed the trail with Don Juan de Oñate of Spain over three hundred fifty years ago. Of interest is the story of the building of San Juan, the coming of Coronado, the Acoma battle with the Spaniards and the move to San Gabriel.

Leona Klipsch of Socorro, formerly of Albuquerque and Farmington, wrote Treasure Your Love<sup>70</sup> which was the winner of the Librarian's Prize Competition Award for literary excellence by Dodd, Mead Publisher. The award is given each year to the writer showing excellence in literary art.<sup>71</sup> The story in Treasure Your Love is woven around Liese Ann Hager who, at sixteen, is determined to solve the problem of learning to be popular. Klipsch gives an amusing but very realistic presentation of the conflict between approbation and Liese Ann's need to find herself. The conflict makes the story

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<sup>69</sup>Bernadine Kelly, Trail Riders (Dallas: The University Publishing Company, 1950).

<sup>70</sup>Leona Klipsch, Treasure Your Love (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1959).

<sup>71</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Leona Klipsch, November 1, 1970.



appealing to its readers. Treasure Your Love is also available in paperback.

Thelma Campbell Nason, now serving as Secretary of the Albuquerque Historical Society, wrote Under the Wide Sky<sup>72</sup> which is composed of stories of adventures that happened many years ago. Considered as historical fiction, every story is one of real people--explorers, travelers, settlers, soldiers, ranchers and a scientist. The book features short historical sketches preceding each chapter which places it in the history of New Mexico. The cover of the book was done by the New Mexico State Tourist Bureau. Black pen drawings by Herb Kane complement the text. Interesting to note, Thelma Campbell Nason is one of ten contributing writers for Exploring with American Heroes, a social studies series for fourth grade published by Follett and appearing on the State Adopted Textbook list. In this book, Nason contributed the stories on Cabeza de Vaca, Father Sierra, Kit Carson and Goddard.<sup>73</sup>

No Golden Cities to be published early in 1971 and written by Nason, is the historical story of the colonization of New Mexico.<sup>74</sup>

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<sup>72</sup>Thelma Campbell Nason, Under the Wide Sky (Chicago: Follett Publishing Company, 1965).

<sup>73</sup>Personal interview with Thelma Campbell Nason, October 26, 1970.

<sup>74</sup>Ibid.

Clare Newberry, so well known for her picture book stories of kittens, again reveals her masterful strokes for a cat in Ice Cream For Two,<sup>75</sup> which is for the young reader. Huck wrote,

Clare Newberry describes the wholesome relationship of a mother and her eight-year-old son who move to New York. While the artist-mother is out looking for work the boy becomes acquainted with their apartment neighbors. The mother's picture of the Siamese cat next door helps her find work. To celebrate, the mother and her son spend a day doing what the little boy chooses. By nightfall there is only enough money left for ice cream for two and they have never seen the movie which was the mother's wish.<sup>76</sup>

The beguiling story is told with dry humor and genuine understanding depicting a wonderful relationship between mother and son with superb drawings by the writer.

Mrs. Lee Priestley, who lives in Las Cruces, is a novelist and writer of numerous teenage books and children's stories. In her first book for the mature reader Rocket to the Stars,<sup>77</sup> Priestley used the rocket testing grounds of Alamogordo for a contemporary setting. The story involves the difficult lesson of learning to discipline oneself in the growing-up process. Most of the episodes are highly

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<sup>75</sup>Clare Turley Newberry, Ice Cream For Two (New York: Harper and Row, 1953).

<sup>76</sup>Huck, op. cit., p. 247-248.

<sup>77</sup>Lee Priestley, Rocket to the Stars (New York: Messner, 1959).

plausible with enough tension to provide excitable reading for the mature romanticist, and the story gives insight to a brother-sister relationship where the brother is older.

Priestley received the Zia Award from the New Mexico Press Women for Rocket to the Stars in 1961.

A Teacher for Tibby,<sup>78</sup> by Lee Priestley uses the Michigan forests during the 1860's as a setting for the young reader. Eight-year-old Tibby and her desire to go to school furnished the background around which this story reveals the everyday atmosphere of frontier life with emphasis on the domestic influence of the early west. A Teacher for Tibby probably has its highest appeal among girls.

A Second Look for Avis<sup>79</sup> by Lee Priestley is a present day romance for the mature reader. With a setting on a plantation in the South, the story has an intriguing plot built around Avis Barton and the burden she takes upon herself in supporting a frivolous sister and an unappreciative mother. Priestley has characterized the aging matriarch of the old plantation days tremendously well and the book is recommended highly.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>78</sup>Lee Priestley, A Teacher for Tibby (New York: William Morrow, 1960).

<sup>79</sup>Lee Priestley, A Second Look for Avis (New York: Messner, 1961).

<sup>80</sup>I. Elizabeth Stafford, "Junior Books Appraised," School Library Journal, 8:102, September, 1961.

Priestley's Believe in Spring<sup>81</sup> is a book for the mature reader about the Randall family in 1865. Forced to leave Texas because of the father's health, the family moves to a rugged territory of New Mexico. The story is concerned with the romances which develop for seventeen year old Varina and her resentment of the luxuries she must do without in frontier life. Melodramatic in action, in which Varina eventually gives in to true romance, the story results in an excellent view of the Old West.

Jack Schaefer's The Plainsmen<sup>82</sup> is a collection of nine short stories about the Old West as it must have been in the early days. For the young and mature readers the stories are an excellent example of Schaefer's ability for story-telling and for revealing the poignant aspects of a plainman's life in those early times. It appears that this book is highly recommended for the mature reader.

Stubby Pringle's Christmas<sup>83</sup> is another excellent book by Schaefer which the mature reader would enjoy. Stubby Pringle is only twenty but he is a cowhand at the Triple X

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<sup>81</sup>Lee Priestly, Believe in Spring (New York: Messner, 1964).

<sup>82</sup>Jack Schaefer, The Plainsmen (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1963).

<sup>83</sup>Jack Schaefer, Stubby Pringle's Christmas (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1964).

ranch and has done a man's work since he was fifteen. He sets out for a twenty-seven mile ride to the schoolhouse to celebrate Christmas. He is side-tracked when he finds a family of homesteaders in trouble. The story is excellent for reading aloud to all ages for it depicts the real spirit of Christmas. It is not only a seasonal story, but it reflects the customs of the cowboys in the early days of the West.

Shane<sup>84</sup> is a re-publication of the book Schaefer wrote in 1949 as an adult book. Now listed for the mature reader, Schaefer has refined it, but all the elements of the story with its literary superiority remain intact. The illustrations are realistic and suggest the people who played the parts in the movie. Mature eight to eleven year olds may be ready for this book as revised.<sup>85</sup> It is a tragic tale of a grim and unforgettable man of the old West with carefully depicted characterization written in narrative style.

Ramona Maher Weeks, who lived in Albuquerque in the fifties and was editor of the University of New Mexico Press for several years, wrote two excellent books for the mature readers during her residency. Written under her pen name,

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<sup>84</sup> Jack Schaefer, Shane (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1967).

<sup>85</sup> Virginia Kirkus, Bulletin from Virginia Kirkus Service, Inc., (New York: Virginia Kirkus' Service, Inc., April, 1954), p. 235.

Ramona Maher, the books are in the "Daughters of Valor Series" published by John Day Publishers in New York. The books in this series are fictionalized accounts of actual girls in their teens who were heroines.

In Their Shining Hour,<sup>86</sup> Maher tells the story of Susanna Dickenson, a young mother, whose husband died with the other heroes at the Alamo, in the war for Texas independence. Written in a compelling way, the story is of special interest to mature girl readers. The book is rich in informative details of pioneer life built around the issue of the Alamo and it is a must read for the study of pioneer history.

A Dime for Romance<sup>87</sup> is the story of Metta Fuller Victor, a writer of dime novels during Abraham Lincoln's time. In the book, Maher captured the atmosphere of a small Ohio town which existed in the middle of the nineteenth century. An enjoyable historical biography for the mature reader, Maher has told the story of Metta from the time she first began to write down her teenage romances during school hours. Maher adds just enough fiction and dialogue to make the story realistic.

Lela and Rufus Waltrip of Artesia have contributed books

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<sup>86</sup> Ramona Maher, Their Shining Hour (New York: John Day, 1960).

<sup>87</sup> Ramona Maher, A Dime for Romance (New York: John Day, 1963).

of historical realism which were written for the young people in the eight to twelve age group.

White Harvest,<sup>88</sup> pictures the life of a family of migrant cotton pickers living in Texas in the early 1900's. Susan, the oldest girl is the one most anxious for a permanent home, and when Susan's father accepts a New Mexico homesteading grant, her dream for a home and a chance to study is realized. Kirkus says White Harvest is "a story in which plot, character and atmosphere maintain a satisfying equilibrium."<sup>89</sup> The story is very convincing and appealing, furnishing an authentic picture of a specific phase and a specific era of American life in the Southwest with more than just regional appeal. Illustrations in black pen drawings by Christine Price lend much to the history packed book.

Purple Hills,<sup>90</sup> a sequel to White Harvest, but a story that can be read independently,<sup>91</sup> continues the adventures of Susan Mathis and her family, with a slightly different theme,

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<sup>88</sup>Lela and Rufus Waltrip, White Harvest (New York: David McKay Company, 1961).

<sup>89</sup>Millicent Lapkin and others, (comp.), Bulletin From Virginia Kirkus' Service (New York: Virginia Kirkus' Service, June 1, 1960), p. 407.

<sup>90</sup>Lela and Rufus Waltrip, Purple Hills (New York: Longman's Green and Company, Inc., 1961).

<sup>91</sup>Telephone interview with Lela Waltrip, October 23, 1970.

as feuds, floods, and family crises comprise the adventures of the Mathis family, and especially of Susan, after they have settled on a homestead in New Mexico. Black pen drawings by Christine Price add much to the historical setting of Purple Hills.

Cowboys and Cattlemen,<sup>92</sup> a book with more general and universal appeal, comprises fictionalized accounts of twelve Western heroes from the days of the Conquistadores to the early part of the present century. Branding, cattle drives and bronco busting, combined with historical facts, provide the background for the book. The stories begin with Cortez when he landed in Mexico in 1518 bringing with him the first horses. Included in the book is the story of Coronado heading north in 1540 bringing sheep, cattle, pigs, goats, and vaqueros (cowboys). The lives of the first cowboys who all shared their love of the frontier make up the stories. Throughout the book the writers have stressed romance and adventure and right living. Extensive research by the Waltrips is revealed in the journals, the documents and the historical studies listed in the bibliography. A few illustrations in black pen drawings by Larry Toschik add interest and a touch of the early historical days of the Southwest to the text.

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<sup>92</sup>Lela and Rufus Waltrip, Cowboys and Cattlemen (New York: David McKay Company, 1967).



Richard Wormser who has lived in Santa Fe for about twenty years has written realistic fiction for the mature reader. Ride a Northbound Horse<sup>93</sup> is a western story depicting the rugged life of Texas cattle drivers in the 1870's. Cav Rand, only thirteen years old, proves himself to be a real man in the grueling northbound cattle drives. Sullivan wrote,

Highlights of this excellent western are its characterizations, dialogue, humor, and style. . . . Short paragraphs, large print, almost continuous action and/or conversation should attract slow and reluctant readers. Young readers will also sense the sound values presented here. Recommended.<sup>94</sup>

Wormser's Kidnapped Circus<sup>95</sup> is a story set in New Mexico in 1881. It concerns thirteen year old Ed Phelps who joins Professor Sabin's Dog and Mule Show. The story relates the adventures of Ed and the Professor as they travel from town to town. Wormser's characterization of all the characters clearly reveals the clichés which develop in the story. It is an interesting and amusing story although the portrayal of the territory is not as clearly depicted as in Ride a Northbound Horse.

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<sup>93</sup>Richard Wormser, Ride a Northbound Horse (New York: William Morrow, 1964).

<sup>94</sup>Peggy Sullivan, "Junior Books Appraised," Library Journal, 89:2664, June 15, 1964.

<sup>95</sup>Richard Wormser, Kidnapped Circus (New York: William Morrow, 1968).

Gone to Texas<sup>96</sup> involves the Lancy family and their move from Kentucky to escape the aftermath of the Civil War. Their destination was Texas to raise mustangs. In a closely knit story, Wormser relates how thirteen year old Don's pride is restored by his father's heroism in defeating the villain who follows the Lancy family on their journey to Texas. The outstanding features of the book are the rich background for the setting, the well drawn characters and the fast moving action.

#### ANIMAL BOOKS

Most of the animal books for the young and mature reader fall into Arbuthnot's third category of animals. Books in this category are those which tell the story from observation or which deal with animals as seen in their own habitat.<sup>97</sup> However, two of the books do present animals as talking beasts with an atmosphere of fantasy or make believe about them.

Blue Canyon Horse<sup>98</sup> by Ann Nolan Clark, for the young reader is also a good read aloud book for the very youngest elementary school child. Clark reveals the wild country of

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<sup>96</sup>Richard Wormser, Gone to Texas (New York: William Morrow, 1970).

<sup>97</sup>May Hill Arbuthnot, Children and Books (Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1964), p. 398.

<sup>98</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Blue Canyon Horse (New York: Viking, 1954).

Utah to tell about a mare and her colt and an Indian boy who loved them both. The little mare deserts her owner to run with a band of wild horses for a year. With her colt, the mare returns to the friendship of the boy. Written in free verse, the book creates rhythmic oneness of thought and text which adds meaning to the story.

Margaret Embry of Los Alamos and Albuquerque, who contributed such a fine book on family relations has also made a contribution of a realistic animal book to the growing list of books by New Mexico writers. In Mr. Blue,<sup>99</sup> a third grade class adopts a stray cat which provides the very distraction that third graders enjoy. The cat adopts the class and all goes well until the nervous music teacher arrives and is bitten by Mr. Blue. The story ends as Mr. Blue saves the lives of the class when the brakes on a truck fail to hold. Mr. Blue which is so popular with third graders is available in paperback form and is relatively easy vocabulary for the nine year olds.

A husband and wife writing team, Burdetta Beebe Johnson and James Ralph Johnson moved to Santa Fe in 1964. Both were writers of fictional and informative books for the young and mature readers before arriving in the Land of Enchantment.

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<sup>99</sup>Margaret Embry, Mr. Blue (New York: Holiday House, 1963).

James Ralph Johnson has done the illustrations for nearly all of their books. Both have written books about the animals of New Mexico, the Southwest in general, and about the animals in other sections of the United States as well as in Africa and south of the border. Most of their books were written individually.<sup>100</sup>

In writing fictional books Burdetta Beebe has written two books using her married name, Burdetta Johnson. Coyote for Keeps<sup>101</sup> is the story of two children who visit their grandparents on an Arizona ranch. Determined in their efforts to catch and tame a coyote, the two children are faced with many problems. Burdetta Johnson includes detailed information about the ways of the coyote and the kindness of the children in coping with their problems. Coyote for Keeps will interest the young perceptive readers looking for factual material along with enough fiction to carry the story.

Little Red<sup>102</sup> by Burdetta Johnson is for the mature reader and is the story of a baby javelina rescued by two children in Arizona near the Mexican border. The children's

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<sup>100</sup>Personal letter from Burdetta Beebe Johnson, October 23, 1970.

<sup>101</sup>Burdetta Johnson, Coyote for Keeps (Chicago: Follett Publishing Company, 1965).

<sup>102</sup>Burdetta Johnson, Little Red (Chicago: Follett Publishing Company, 1966).

interest in observing the animals that roam in the area and the story of Little Red as he grows and returns to his natural environment are the highlights of the book.

Under her maiden name Burdetta Beebe, Mrs. Johnson has also written fictional animal books for the mature reader. Assateague Deer<sup>103</sup> is the story of a Silka deer from Japan left on the Chesapeake Bay Island as a test of adaptation to a new environment. In its efforts to survive, many hazards are overcome by the fawn and the mature reader is faced with more factual material of the development of the deer from birth to his first mating than with fictional action. ". . . Interesting as nature lore is, it overpowers the story of Little Silka. . . . not acceptable as fiction."<sup>104</sup>

Ocelot<sup>105</sup> by Burdetta Beebe is a Junior Literary Guild selection. It is an exciting story, for the mature reader, of an ocelot whose habitat is the Mexican jungle. Much discussion is given to the various flora and fauna of the jungle. The details about the natural history of the jungle and the occasional bits of folklore make Ocelot a very interesting and

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<sup>103</sup>Burdetta Beebe, Assateague Deer (New York: David McKay Company, 1965).

<sup>104</sup>Marjorie K. Wagner, "Junior Books Appraised," School Library Journal, 11:182, March, 1965.

<sup>105</sup>Burdetta Beebe, Ocelot (New York: David McKay Company, 1966).

readable book.

Yucatan Monkey<sup>106</sup> is another novel by Beebe with natural history interwoven with the story. Chango is a baby spider monkey who gets separated from his mother. The story involves Chango's trail through the jungle in his attempt to find companionship. The mature reader learns about the wildlife of the Yucatan and the ruins of the Mayas. The fictional story involves a young girl who is a Doctor of Archaeology discovering the Mayan Rosetta stone. Although the narrative is interrupted with facts, it is a very engaging story.

James Ralph Johnson's books are both factual and fictional also. An avid fan of the great out-of-doors and of nature's wildlife, Johnson's books have combined knowledge from his travels and his study of animals of North, South and Central America just as Burdetta Johnson's books have done.

Johnson's first book of fiction to be published after he arrived in New Mexico was Camels West<sup>107</sup> which is an unusual book about Hodji Ali, a Greek camel driver, who is called Hi Jolly in the book. For the mature reader, the story is based on information gathered from Turkey, the Southwest, and the War

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<sup>106</sup>Burdetta Beebe, Yucatan Monkey (New York: David McKay Company, 1967).

<sup>107</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Camels West (New York: David McKay Company, 1964).

Department reports concerning the experiment the United States Army conducted with camels in exploring the Southwest. The action of the story reveals dangerous encounters with the Comanches and the Apaches and the difficulties encountered with the teamster boss until the boss is saved, through the efforts of Hi Jolly, from being tortured to death by the Apaches. The reading interest of Camels West extends beyond the region about which it is written. Western Writers of America awarded a certificate of merit to Johnson for this book as the best western juvenile book of 1964.<sup>108</sup>

Johnson's The Wolf Cub<sup>109</sup> has its setting in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. It is the story of a red lobo and his expecting mate on their trek from the Cedar Mountains, the Burro Mountains and the Black Mountains to the Jemez Mountains, down to the waters of the Rio Grande below White Rock Canyon, and finally to the Sangre de Cristo foothills to the den where the red lobo was born. Driven by hunger the lobo kills a ram which arouses the anger of a rancher who sends out hunters and dogs. The rancher rescues one of the cubs and raises it to be his companion. Johnson's details of life in the

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<sup>108</sup> James M. Ethridge and Barbara Kopala (eds.), Contemporary Authors: A Bio-Bibliography Guide to Current Authors and Their Works, (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1968) Volumes 1-4, pp. 501-502.

<sup>109</sup> James Ralph Johnson, The Wolf Cub (New York: David McKay and Company, 1966).

wilderness are sharp and clear. For the mature reader, the book contains the element of high interest throughout the story.

Pepper: A Puerto Rican Mongoose<sup>110</sup> for the mature reader, combines fiction with nature study. It is the story of a mongoose who, separated from his family, joins forces with a kitten. In their succession of escapades, Johnson interweaves many facts about the botanical and zoological jungle in which the animals live. As a result the book may appeal most to those readers interested in a scientific background.

Blackie, The Gorilla<sup>111</sup> by Johnson is the story of a young gorilla who must fend for himself after his mother has been killed by a leopard. Blackie moves in with a white African hermit and becomes his companion. Much of the story concerns the hatred which the hermit feels toward the elephants which were responsible for the death of his wife and children. The maneuvering ways of the hermit with those of the native ivory poachers and the leopard society which is determined to get Blackie, leave the mature reader with conflicting ideas about the main story of the book. It appears the book

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<sup>110</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Pepper: A Puerto Rican Mongoose (New York: David McKay and Company, 1967).

<sup>111</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Blackie, The Gorilla (New York: David McKay and Company, 1968).



is not as highly recommended as Johnson's other books.

In Ringtail<sup>112</sup> Johnson also combines fiction with nature study. Ringtail, a small raccoon-like animal, is deserted by his mother. He becomes a companion to a prospector. The story involves Ringtail's numerous confrontations with other animals of the Puerto Rican wilds. The climax of the story is the rescue of the prospector by Ringtail, when a fallen tree pins the man down. Ringtail presents some interesting facts about other animals of Puerto Rico for the interested mature reader.

In Moses' Band of Chimpanzees<sup>113</sup> Johnson's method of personifying his main animal character has been accomplished again. Moses, a chimpanzee, finds companionship with a game warden in Africa. Poison-darted by pygmies and nursed back to health by the game warden, Moses regains his powers of leadership and leads his friends to their homeland after serious and near fatal encounters with other animals of the jungle. Included in the book is an extensive bibliography which Johnson used in gathering factual material. Moses' Band of Chimpanzees may appeal more to mature readers interested in animal life of the rain forests than in a fictional story.

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<sup>112</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Ringtail (New York: David McKay and Company, 1968).

<sup>113</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Moses' Band of Chimpanzees (New York: David McKay and Company, 1969).

Everglades Adventure<sup>114</sup> by Johnson is actually more of a survival handbook than it is a story for the mature reader. However, the story does involve a sojourn into the Everglades by two fourteen year old boys. Without modern camping equipment the boys prove to themselves their ability to build a comfortable shelter, to obtain food, and to manufacture useful utensils for their outing. The boys adopt an orphaned baby panther and take it home with them for a pet. The story ends with the return of the panther to its natural habitat. Included in the book is a bibliography of the research materials.

Mary Mian who has lived in Santa Fe since 1954 has produced one book for the young and mature reader. An animal fantasy, The Nip and Tuck War<sup>115</sup> is "a true fairy tale as well as a satire on men and government."<sup>116</sup> The animals are endowed with the power of speech which adds to the excellent characterizations Mian has developed. The book is not a simple story but a carefully drawn allegory in which the reader can draw his own conclusions and make his own comparisons. The Nip and Tuck War is a highly recommended book. Mian expects

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<sup>114</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Everglades Adventure (New York: David McKay Company, 1970).

<sup>115</sup>Mary Mian, The Nip and Tuck War (New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1964).

<sup>116</sup>Harriet B. Quimby, "Junior Books Appraised," School Library Journal, 11:122, September, 1964.

to have another book published in 1971.<sup>117</sup>

A book of animal fantasy by Lee Priestley of Las Cruces for the young reader is Rocket Mouse.<sup>118</sup> Midget, the rocket mouse, equipped with goggles, helmet and a parasol parachute, undergoes grueling but hilarious tests in his escapades preparing to take a journey into space and back. The young reader will be delighted with the account of Midget's hazardous journey and the ingenious ways devised for him to endure the tests. The humorous and droll illustrations in the book by Prue Theobald are an integral part of the text. Rocket Mouse has high appeal for both boys and girls in the space age.

#### MYSTERY BOOKS

Tales of mystery have an element of suspense just as do stories of adventure. The dividing line between the two is very fine. But mystery stories generally have a distinct problem which must be solved. Either there is a mysterious person involved in a good mystery or there is a lost item to be recovered with the clues logically explained as the story progresses. Good mysteries transcend all groups of realistic

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<sup>117</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Mary Mian, November 17, 1970.

<sup>118</sup>Lee Priestley, Rocket Mouse (New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1961).

fiction. Present among the characteristics of a good mystery are the atmosphere of excitement and suspense with breath-taking action to keep the reader absorbed. New Mexico writers have contributed several excellent books of mystery for the mature readers, each of which involve a cultural group of the state.

Unbeknown to the general public S. Omar Barker of Las Vegas, "under the house pseudonym (property of Grosset and Dunlap) Dan Scott,"<sup>119</sup> wrote nine mysteries of the "Bret King of the Rimrock Ranch" series for boys from 1960 to 1964. In fact he started the series for the publisher.<sup>120</sup> Each book in the series is an adventure full of action and mystery involving the great outdoors of New Mexico. For the young and mature readers the books reveal the fascinating ways of the West written in a style that has won national fame for Barker as one of America's most famous Western writers. The books which Barker wrote for the "Bret King Series" will appear in Appendix C.

Ramona Maher's only book written with a New Mexico

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<sup>119</sup>James M. Ethridge and Barbara Kopala (eds.), Contemporary Authors: A Bio-Bibliographical Guide to Current Authors and Their Works (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1968), Volumes 17-18, p. 37.

<sup>120</sup>Personal interview with the S. Omar Barkers May 15, 1970.

setting was The Abracadabra Mystery.<sup>121</sup> An excellent mystery for the mature reader, the book is a story of family conflict overshadowed by the importance of tracking down a curious legacy which was a valuable type face design worth thousands of dollars, left to Ted and Torrey by a famous type face designer. Santa Fe is the setting for this mystery of suspense and incredible outcomes.

In Magic Fingers<sup>122</sup> Mulcahy has used a contemporary setting to tell the story of a little Pueblo girl who learned the ancient art of pottery making from her old blind grandmother in the Isleta Pueblo near Albuquerque. Suspense plays a part when Lupe, who wished to sell her own pottery, followed the child to claim her diggings. Lupe is later discovered to be the thief who stole the ceremonial silver cane which had been a tribal relic since the day when Lincoln had given it to the Indian leader of the Pueblo. A Junior Literary Guild selection, the mystery is for the young and mature reader. Magic Fingers which has been published in Canada,<sup>123</sup> also, tells about the customs of the Isleta Indians.

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<sup>121</sup>Ramona Maher, The Abracadabra Mystery (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1961).

<sup>122</sup>Lucille Mulcahy, Magic Fingers (Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1958).

<sup>123</sup>Telephone interview with Lucille Mulcahy, February 21, 1971.

Dale Evans and Danger in Crooked Canyon<sup>124</sup> was written under Mulcahy's pen name of Helen Hale. A mystery for the mature reader, Mulcahy uses Navajo Indians in a setting near Dale Evan's ranch in the San Fernando Valley of California. It appears that the book has not been as well researched as Mulcahy's other books have been nor has it gained the popularity which her other books have had.<sup>125</sup>

Mulcahy's Blue Marshmallow Mountains<sup>126</sup> is a mystery story using the Sangre de Cristo Mountains as a setting. The story, about Miguel and Paquita who accompany their peddler grandfather on his summer journey through New Mexico towns and villages, introduces the mature reader to Hispano life in the Southwest. In their travels aboard a mule-drawn wagon, the children resolve the mystery of the strange disappearance of a famous Spanish painting from a village church. With their reward the children are able to establish a more permanent home. Mulcahy's characterization in the book is excellent and Blue Marshmallow Mountains is a book most readers will be captivated by.

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<sup>124</sup> Lucille Mulcahy (Helen Hale, pseud.), Dale Evans and Danger in Crooked Canyon (Racine, Wisconsin: Whitman Publishing Company, 1958).

<sup>125</sup> Telephone interview with Lucille Mulcahy, February 21, 1971.

<sup>126</sup> Lucille Mulcahy, Blue Marshmallow Mountains (New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1959).

Eileen Thompson Panowski a resident of Los Alamos since 1947, has written excellent mystery books for the young and mature readers. For writing Panowski uses her maiden name, Eileen Thompson. The canyons and mesas of New Mexico around the Jemez Mountains afford the setting of her first book, The Blue-Stone Mystery.<sup>127</sup> It is the story of Chip and Karen vacationing on a ranch. Chip's expedition, along with other boys, to the hills to uncover a cattle rustling operation and Karen's stumbling onto an old turquoise mine afford the climax of the story. The treasure is restored to the Blue Stone Indian tribe and the children become heroes for their achievement. Because the suspense is kept at a minimum, the interest level may appeal to young readers only.

The Spanish Deed Mystery<sup>128</sup> by Eileen Thompson has its setting at Pojoaque, between Santa Fe and Española. It is the story of two Eastern children who come to New Mexico, become proficient riders and compete successfully in a rodeo. Most important, the children find the lost deed to an old ranch inherited by their father. The book is packed with action and the dialogue is natural. It is outstanding in that Thompson has revealed the children's awareness of the cultural

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<sup>127</sup>Eileen Thompson, The Blue-Stone Mystery (New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1963).

<sup>128</sup>Eileen Thompson, The Spanish Deed Mystery (New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1964).

differences which exist between themselves and the Hispanos in this small town. The Spanish Deed Mystery is well recommended.

The Apache Gold Mystery,<sup>129</sup> set in the White Mountain Apache Reservation of Arizona, won a scroll from the Mystery Writers of America as one of five best children's mysteries in 1965.<sup>130</sup> A more sophisticated story by Thompson, it tells of Danny Collins who runs away to solve the mystery of his father's death. While treasure hunting in the mountains, Danny is befriended by an Apache boy who is also running away. The characterization is excellent in the story where Anglo meets Indian and Apache Gold Mystery affords real mystery for the young and mature reader.

The Dog Show Mystery<sup>131</sup> is the story of Brian Crandall who moves to Santa Fe to live. When his dog is poisoned and a second dog disappears, the mystery deepens. Brian and his friend travel to Denver to find the dog. The book is not as highly motivated as Thompson's other mysteries but some of the young readers will like the constant action involving the

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<sup>129</sup>Eileen Thompson, The Apache Gold Mystery (New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1965).

<sup>130</sup>Reply to inquiry sent to Mrs. Eileen Thompson Panowski, November 1, 1970.

<sup>131</sup>Eileen Thompson, The Dog Show Mystery (New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1966).



characters while they are solving the mystery of the dogs.

Thompson expects Golden Coyote to be published in the spring of 1971.<sup>132</sup>

Bud Westreich, a teacher in the Albuquerque Public Schools from 1954 through 1956 and then employed in the administrative offices of the Albuquerque Public Schools for a short time, wrote two mysteries for the young and mature readers. Lance Todd at Mystery Island<sup>133</sup> is a story that has a New England Coast setting where Lance pursues a chilling underwater channel to find a den of counterfeiters. As a result Lance wins the gratitude of the little community and the romantic admiration of an attractive young girl. The depiction of the locale which Westreich gives in this book is excellent.

Lance Todd at Mystery House<sup>134</sup> is the story of Lance and his inheritance of an old house in the Southwest under curious circumstances. An avid camera fan, Lance travels to Albuquerque to inspect the house. The mysterious events begin when Lance is followed by a man in a brown hat. The book combines imagination with logic in working out each strange

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<sup>132</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Mrs. Eileen Thompson Panowski, November 1, 1970.

<sup>133</sup>Bud Westreich, Lance Todd at Mystery Island (New York: Lantern Press, Inc., 1959).

<sup>134</sup>Bud Westreich, Lance Todd at Mystery House (New York: Lantern Press, Inc., 1959).

event and makes fascinating reading for those readers interested in detective work. Westreich, now living in California, has written several other books which have been published since he left Albuquerque.

#### SPACE FANTASY BOOKS

Space fantasy is one category of literature for children which never fails to please the young and mature elementary school child. In the space age generation, stories which progress from reality to the imaginative, quickly and realistically, win a ready audience. New Mexico has two writers, G. Harry Stine and Jack Williamson who have contributed books in space fantasy.

G. Harry Stine, Head of Range Operations, Division of the Navy, at White Sands Proving Ground has written short stories in addition to several books for the young and mature readers. Often Stine uses the pseudonym of Lee Correy. Starship Through Space<sup>135</sup> is the story of two boys who help build the first ship which goes faster than the speed of light. As crew members, the boys go on the first trip to a new and mysterious planet where they discover life. The building

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<sup>135</sup>G. Harry Stine, Starship Through Space (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1954).

of the space ship is told in detail which appeals to the younger reader interested in science fiction. It appears the book has won its place among the incomparable teenage science fiction stories written by Robert Heinlein who was among the first to corner the space fantasy field.<sup>136</sup>

Jack Williamson of Portales, a writer of twenty-five science fiction novels for adults has written one science fiction for the young and mature reader. Trapped in Space<sup>137</sup> is a fast moving science fiction thriller about young crew members on a star ship. On their rescue mission in outer space the crew is confronted by an alien civilization. Trapped in Space was chosen by Doubleday Publishers as a Doubleday Semaphore Book and one of its Signal Books. Semaphore books are specially designed to provide easy reading material with high interest content for the slow uninterested reader. The chief features of Trapped in Space are fast action, plenty of dialogue, a natural vocabulary for easy comprehension and short, snappy paragraphs. Williamson plans to have another book published in 1971.<sup>138</sup>

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<sup>136</sup>L. S. Bechtel, "Book Review," New York Herald Tribune Book Review, July 4, 1954, p. 6.

<sup>137</sup>Jack Williamson, Trapped in Space (New York: Doubleday, 1968).

<sup>138</sup>Reply from inquiry sent to Jack Williamson, November 19, 1970.

## SPORTS BOOKS

Sports books are a traditional favorite among young and mature readers. They provide an excellent opportunity for readers to see that hard and consistent work plus a strong determination are important ingredients in the development of a winning team. Good techniques used in a specific sport are often found in sports books. Because the style of a sports story is often simple, the story maintains interest and holds the attention of many readers. Sports books often capture the interest of reluctant readers as they approach the upper grades. New Mexico has produced only one writer of sports books with the young and mature readers in mind.

Wilfred McCormick of Albuquerque who had written his first four books about sports before 1950 continued to direct his talent towards writing books for sports fans. McCormick soon became New Mexico's leading writer of series books as well as one of America's most widely known writers of sports books. An avid sportsman himself, McCormick became his principal character in each of his books. His intensity and attention to detail, coupled with his own extensive experience as a college and semi-professional athlete, make his stories ring true and come alive to his readers. In each book McCormick writes, a character must overcome some obstacle in personality development such as mastering a fear or solving a

difficult problem, and the character must do it logically and through hard work. It is quite obvious that McCormick chooses those traits of character that he considers most important in the development of a well adjusted boy.

McCormick now has books in four series continually rolling off the press. His first, the "Bronc Burnett" series, was begun before 1950. Four books were published in 1949 and 1950 and were reviewed in Chapter III. The "Bronc Burnett" series originated as "symbolic of a western character," McCormick said, "hence the name Bronc Burnett was for the Burnett oilfields."<sup>139</sup> The series includes baseball, football, basketball and one scouting story. Every book in the series uses Sonora, a small fictitious town in New Mexico, as home base for the team. However, each book has a different setting depending on whom the team is playing. In 1952, The Albuquerque Tribune wrote,

Bronc Burnett, one of New Mexico's most widely known fiction characters, is going into reprint in the "Famous Book" series of Grossett and Dunlap.<sup>140</sup>

In the same article there was a reprint from The New York Times which stated,

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<sup>139</sup>Wayne Gregory, "2 Big Jobs: Writing, Leading Rotary," The Albuquerque Tribune, January 2, 1968, p. A-4.

<sup>140</sup>"Bronc Burnett Headed For Some More Fame," The Albuquerque Tribune, March 19, 1952, p. B-24.

The New York Times wrote recently that "The Bronc Burnett" series is developing into something special. Bronc Burnett is now so well established that he may be compared with Frank Merriwell of an earlier generation.<sup>141</sup>

Frank Merriwell was the fictitious character conceived by Gilbert Patton, king of the dime novelists, the latter part of the nineteenth century. Patton wrote two hundred nine volumes in the Frank Merriwell series.<sup>142</sup>

The ninth book in McCormick's "Bronc Burnett" series is Eagle Scout,<sup>143</sup> which departed from the familiar sports scenes of the previous books. The setting in this book is on the Boy Scout ranch near Cimarron. It is the story of Scouting competition with the mythical Sonora, New Mexico boys on a trail with Scouts from Illinois and Louisiana. Eagle Scout parallels the other books of the series in its fast action, its suspense pattern and in its embodiment of the high ideals of Scouting. At present there are close to thirty books in the series. Napier in the Albuquerque Tribune wrote, "The Bobbsey Twins and The Five Little Peppers have a new companion--Bronc Burnett."<sup>144</sup> The "Bronc Burnett" books

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<sup>141</sup> Ibid., p. 24.

<sup>142</sup> Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycroft (eds.), Twentieth Century Authors: A Biographical Dictionary (New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1942), p. 1083.

<sup>143</sup> Wilfred McCormick, Eagle Scout (New York: Putnam and Sons, 1952).

<sup>144</sup> Vera Napier, "Over the Coffee Cups," The Albuquerque

continue to come off the press each year and many are available in paperback.

The "Dyke Redman" series originated in 1952. In this series McCormick has used the college sports arena for the development of the plots. For the more mature readers, these books are also characterized by good sportsmanship and the solving of difficult problems through hard work and careful decisions. Dyke Redman of Monticello College stars in these stories. There are two books in the "Dyke Redman" series.

The "Rocky McCune" series by McCormick originated in 1955 with a baseball story. Written for the slightly older reader than the "Bronc Burnett" novels, this series also is composed of books about the same favorite sports and built around the same characters in each book of the series. Rocky McCune is a high school coach who insists on the highest ideals of sportsmanship and fair play. In each book, the reader finds simple messages of fair play along with the struggle of ideals or personalities played in the excitement of sports. Sometimes the power of family life, friends or school on the lives of young players is emphasized. Occasionally there is a clash of ideas between the coach and members of the team. But Coach Rocky always judges the boys on their own merits and comes through with good tips on game strategy for good

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Tribune, April 12, 1956, p. A-2.

play with fast action for the sports minded reader.

McCormick's fourth series is concerned with "Roy Rolfe," a rookie player of professional sports. Conceived in 1962, Roy Rolfe has starred in three books at the present time. The books in this series are for the young and mature readers with interest for sports. Locker-room-banter, the tensions of pro-sports, the problems of the coaches and the players, and the technicalities of the game as seen and experienced by a rookie provide an opportunity for the sports fan to see that hard work and determination are important ingredients in the building of a professional team which can win the game.

The "Randy Brogan" stories comprise the fifth series which McCormick is writing. To date only one book has been published and it is concerned with football.

A complete bibliography of the books to date in each of McCormick's series of sports books will appear in Appendix D.<sup>145</sup>

#### SUMMARY

The books of realism for children by New Mexico writers revealed a substantial growth in the number of books written with the young and mature readers in mind.

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<sup>145</sup>Telephone interview with Wilfred McCormick, April 10, 1971.



Predominant among the books by these writers are those books pertaining to the cultural groups of the state. However, very few books pertained to the Hispano culture. Many books written in this area are unique to the Southwest in general; many are also unique to New Mexico in particular. In most of the books the reader is aware that though cultures may differ, people are the same everywhere. In some of the books conflicts within family groups are evident, particularly between generations. In a few of the books the values of a group are pointed out to the reader through the demonstration of courage and faith by a particular character. In others conflicting values of the old and young in different cultural groups are reflected. In many of the books the customs and the lore of the culture are revealed. Velarde was the first Indian in this twenty year span to record the legends of her people. It appears Momaday was the first Indian to record legends of the Navajos and Rushmore and Hunt were the first to record legends of the Acomas. By reading the books a warm feeling about the humbleness in the homes where other children live and grow is developed. Some books give a factual account of a day in the life of a child. Other books point up in realistic terms the psychological problem of a child and how he copes with the problem. Still others reveal a humorous situation which entertains the reader by the exciting and delightful acts of the characters. Many books have rich details of background that sharpen the

reader's sense of the place and the period of time about which the story is concerned. Others have an element of mystery woven into the fiber of the plot. In most of the books the characters are drawn realistically and with understanding.

Animal books of realism were more numerous for the young and mature readers which follows a trend of using subjects of high interest to appeal to readers. Many of the books were adventure stories providing a rich abundance of material with a fusion of fact and fiction.

Science fiction books made their appearance in New Mexico literature for the first time. Although small in number it is a beginning toward keeping up with one of the high interest areas in books for children. The mystery book category revealed that New Mexico writers are aware of children's interests paralleling adult interest in suspense combined with adventure and mystery. Sports books revealed that a New Mexico writer has made a significant contribution to literature which boys of all ages consider a necessary part of their life. Taken as a whole the books of realism by New Mexico writers are convincingly true to life.

Figure 3 shows the Triad of Cultures in books by New Mexico writers in books of realism written from 1950 to 1970.

INDIAN

Secret of the Andes - Santiago -  
 Blue Canyon Horse - Medicine Man's  
 Daughter - Along Sandy Trails -  
 Fables of Tewa Indian Dances -  
 Foolish Ant and Others - Season  
 of the Two-Heart - My Name Is  
 Lion - Beyond the Gorge of  
 Shadows - The Dancing Horses  
 of Acoma - Lujan Returns -  
 The Black Stone Knife -  
 Indian Annie: Kiowa  
 Captive - The Owl in  
 the Cedar Tree - Dark  
 Arrow - Natoto -  
 Fire on Big Lone-  
 some - Navajo Bird  
 Tales - A Saddle  
 for Hoskie -  
 The Corn Grows  
 Ripe - Wiki of  
 Walpi - The  
 Last Horse -  
 Old Father,  
 The Story  
 Teller -  
 Quiet Boy -  
 The Blue  
 Stone  
 Mystery -  
 Magic  
 Fingers -  
 Apache Gold  
 Mystery

HISPANO

Paco's Miracle - Summer Is for Growing -  
 Peg-Leg Willy - Saintmaker's Christmas  
 Eve - Colonists and Caravans -  
 Pita - Old Ramon - Cowboys and  
 Cattlemen - Blue Marshmallow  
 Mountains - Spanish Deed Mystery

TRIAD  
 OF  
 CULTURES

in  
 Books for Children  
 1950 - 1970  
 + Under the Wide Sky +

ANGLO

Little World Apart - World Song - Game of  
 Danger - Ransom - They Never Came Home - Kid  
 Sister - Danger Rides the Forest - An Awful Name  
 to Live Up To - The General's Daughter - That Girl  
 Pat - Trail Riders - Treasure Your Love - Ice Cream for  
 Two - Rocket to the Stars - A Teacher for Tibby - A  
 Second Look for Avis - Believe in Spring - The Plainsmen -  
 Stubby Pringle's Christmas - Shane - In Their Shining Hour -  
 A Dime for Romance - White Harvest - Purple Hills - Cowboys  
 and Cattlemen - Ride a Northbound Horse - Kidnapped Circus -  
 Gone to Texas - The Dog Show Mystery - Apache Gold Mystery -  
 Lance Todd Mysteries - Bronc Burnett Series - Dyke Redman Series -  
 Rocky McCune Series - Randy Brogan Series - Bret King Mysteries

FIGURE 3

BOOKS OF REALISM BY NEW MEXICO WRITERS

## CHAPTER VI

### BOOKS OF INFORMATION BY NEW MEXICO

#### WRITERS FROM 1950-1970

Books of information are primarily concerned with authentic facts which aid the child to grow in the ability to search and find the answers for all the when, where, how and why questions in his growing curiosity. Although many informative books for the elementary school child are interwoven with fiction, the information gained from the books make them worthy of being included with the books of information which are authentic and accurate in their presentation. New Mexico is unique in that the history of the state from before statehood to the present time reveals the predominance of the three cultures. The cultural books, although fictional in story and theme, afford wide vistas of information pertaining to the people of New Mexico. Because one of the trends in literature is producing books about other people which assists the child to grow in understanding his fellow friend, and because the world has grown small in the age of technology and space, books about other cultures are important for the society in which a child lives. For that reason, books by New Mexico writers heretofore mentioned may recur in this chapter. In order to avoid unnecessary repetition a table with an annotation about each of the books from early childhood

and books of realism which contain pertinent and relevant facts will follow each category. Because most of the books can be used in all grade levels for informative background, the age level for the books will not recur.

### BIOGRAPHY

Books of biography afford rich extensions in the study of personalities no longer living, but who participated so vigorously in events pertinent to the history of a nation or a state. Biographical sketches of these personalities living provide immediate witness to history in the making. By reading biography, children bridge the gap between the past and the present and grow in the ability to establish those traits of character which they desire to emulate.

Ann Nolan Clark has contributed two books of biography for the mature reader of literature. In *Father Kino; Priest to the Pimas*,<sup>1</sup> Clark has told the story of Father Kino, the Italian priest from the Tyrol. Having lived for the day when he would sail as a foreign missionary to China, Father Kino was sent instead to Mexico. His work there was the mapping, exploration, and the Christianizing of the Primeria Alta in northern Mexico and southern Arizona. Clark tells of the

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<sup>1</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, *Father Kino; Priest to the Pimas* (New York: Vision Press with Farrar, Straus and Company, 1963).

missions built by Father Kino and the wonderful work he did in the conversion of the Indians as he worked among those people.

These Were the Valiant<sup>2</sup> by Ann Nolan Clark is a book in which most of the stories presented appeared originally in a series of articles in the New Mexico Magazine. Clark revised the materials to give mature readers profiles of men and women who led the way and helped develop New Mexico history. The book re-creates adventures of the past which allows the reader to understand the present. Included in the book are brief biographical stories about Kit Carson, Saint Vrain, Bishop Lamy, General Kearny, Sam Watrous, Granny Brackett, Mother Magdalen and pioneers of northern New Mexico.

Lois Duncan of Albuquerque who wrote several books for early childhood years has written one book of biography for the mature reader. Major Andre: Brave Enemy<sup>3</sup> is the story of John Andre, a British Army man who negotiated with Benedict Arnold at West Point and was found in civilian disguise with incriminating papers concealed in his sock. Although convicted of spying, he went down in history as a courageous man because of his straight forward manner at his hanging. Duncan has

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<sup>2</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, These Were the Valiant (Albuquerque: Calvin Horn Publisher, Inc., 1969).

<sup>3</sup>Lois Duncan, Major Andres: Brave Enemy (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1968).

related Andre's inner thoughts from boyhood to the time of his death which resulted in a very dramatic story of a dramatic personality. The book has appeal for those interested in biographies of historical figures. The book is included in the "Spies of the World Series" by the publishers. For Major Andres: Brave Enemy Duncan received an "honorable mention from the National League of American Pen Women's annual literary and art competition."<sup>4</sup>

Sequoyah of the Cherokees<sup>5</sup> is an authentic book by Alice Marriott. For the mature reader, the book is a careful portrayal of Sequoyah and his trials in overcoming a life of lameness and the conflicting influences of an Indian's world with a Whiteman's background. Sequoyah became the Cherokee genius with his invention of the alphabet for his people's language. Marriott has given due credit to the Cherokee Indian and his struggles which ended in recognition for himself and his daughter.

Stan Steiner of Santa Fe, who wrote one book of realism for the young reader, wrote one informative book for the mature reader. George Washington: The Indian Influence<sup>6</sup> is included

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<sup>4</sup>Margie Carlin, "The Arts," The Albuquerque Tribune, May 28, 1970, p. B-1.

<sup>5</sup>Alice Marriott, Sequoyah of the Cherokees (New York: Random House, 1956).

<sup>6</sup>Stan Steiner, George Washington: The Indian Influence (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1970).

in the "American Hero Biographies" by the publishing company. In the book Steiner proffers a new Washington; one in which Washington is revealed as more of a frontiersman and more resourceful than other biographies have shown him. As Kirkus wrote,

Mr. Steiner doesn't overdo "the Indian influence": the book scores as balance biography up to the Presidency, and scores high for this age level as history - the taxation issue is deftly handled and whatever their proclivities after the king's submit or perish "the colonists had no choice". For the series it's a landmark, to which Fermin Rocker's illustrations contribute notwithstanding the customary bleached paper and visually-handicapped type.<sup>7</sup>

Lela and Rufus Waltrip of Artesia have contributed a fine book of biography, Indian Women.<sup>8</sup> The book contains a collection of brief biographies of Indian women from all over the United States with three biographies from the Southwest. The stories for the young and mature readers are told in terms of the contributions each character has made in assisting the intruding pioneers settling in their area. New Mexico Indians included in the brief stories are Big Eyes of the Pecos country, Maria Martinez of San Ildefonso and Pablita Velarde of Santa Clara Pueblo. Kirkus wrote,

Frequently the spirit of these women as they struggled on behalf of their people has been

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<sup>7</sup> Alice Wolff (ed.), Kirkus Reviews (New York: Virginia Kirkus' Service, Inc., May 1, 1970), p. 513.

<sup>8</sup> Lela and Rufus Waltrip, Indian Women (New York: David McKay Company, 1964).



summarized in capsule form through a Biblical quotation. Some recognition has been given to the value of Indian culture by the inclusion of a few women known for their skill at Indian crafts. Otherwise homage seems to be paid to these women purely as leaders in a vanishing race succumbing to a new order.<sup>9</sup>

Several stories from Indian Women have been used by the Science Research Association in their reading laboratory.<sup>10</sup> Lela and Rufus Waltrip have ready for publication early in 1971 More Indian Women<sup>11</sup> which will include several New Mexico Indians from the Navajo, Apache, and other tribes.

Table I annotates books of realism containing information pertaining to biography.

#### SCIENCE

Science in books for children by New Mexico writers falls into only two of the categories which Georgiou mentioned, the physical sciences and the natural sciences.<sup>12</sup>

#### Physical Science

Only two New Mexico writers contributed books in the

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<sup>9</sup>Lillian Gerhardt and others, (comp.), Bulletin from Virginia Kirkus Service, Inc. (New York: Virginia Kirkus Service, Inc., October 1, 1964), p. 1014.

<sup>10</sup>Telephone interview with the Waltrips. October 23, 1970.

<sup>11</sup>Personal letter from Lela Waltrip, November 2, 1970.

<sup>12</sup>Constantine Georgiou, Children and Their Literature (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1969), p. 415-416.

TABLE I  
 BOOKS OF REALISM CONTAINING INFORMATION  
 PERTAINING TO BIOGRAPHY  
 1950-1970

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Barker, S. Omar	<u>Little World Apart</u>	A semi-autobiography of a western childhood.
Johnson, James R.	<u>Camels West</u>	Story of Hodji Ali, minor hero of frontier life.
La Farge, Oliver	<u>Cochise of Arizona</u>	Study of the Apache Chief at height of his power.
Maher, Ramona	<u>Dime for Romance</u>	Story of Meta Fuller, the dime novelist.
Maher, Ramona	<u>Their Shining Hour</u>	Story of Susanna Dickenson and the fight at the Alamo.
Nason, Thelma C.	<u>Under the Wide Sky</u>	Sketches of real people in history of New Mexico.

physical sciences, Harry G. Stine and Gina Allen. Their books pertain to the subdivisions of physics and chemistry.

Stine, who wrote a space fantasy book also, contributed Rocket Power and Space Flight<sup>13</sup> for the more mature reader. The book is an authoritative account about rocket aerodynamics and includes the role Dr. Robert H. Goddard played in the development of the first liquid propellant rocket. The book features photographs which guide the reader through outer space and a glossary of terms with a summary of the requirements needed to work in rocket aerodynamics.

For the young reader, Stine has written Man and the Space Frontier<sup>14</sup> which presents in more simple language the complicated problems that besets man in space. The psychological challenges of space travel are explained and many of their solutions are discussed.

Stine, in addition to writing books, is a lecturer and has been a columnist for Mechanix Illustrated magazines.<sup>15</sup>

Gina Allen of Santa Fe, better known as a novelist of adult books, has written one book for the mature reader with

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<sup>13</sup>G. Harry Stine, Rocket Power and Space Flight (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1957).

<sup>14</sup>G. Harry Stine, Man and the Space Frontier (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1961).

<sup>15</sup>Martha E. Ward and Dorothy A. Marquardt, Authors of Books for Young People (New York: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1967), p. 251.

a historical and informative background. Gold! The Romantic History of the Yellow Metal<sup>16</sup> traces the history of gold from the Stone Age through King Tut's fabulous grave to the buried sites of Troy and through all the major gold rushes.

Allen wrote another book for the young reader, Gold Is.<sup>17</sup> With illustrations by Roda Tripp, the book discusses mining techniques and metallurgy. It is more than a book of historical facts concerning gold. Some of the chapters in the book are concerned with the gold standard and monetary problems in general. The book emphasizes the importance of gold to man through history and is not as embedded with facts as is Allen's first book.

### Natural Science

Books by New Mexico writers who contributed works in the science category wrote books pertaining to the biological category more than to other classifications.

Plant life. The study of plants was represented by two writers unmentioned heretofore.

Willene Kay Foster a former primary teacher at Grants and Pearl Queree, a former Elementary Supervisor of the Grants

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<sup>16</sup>Gina Allen, Gold! The Romantic History of the Yellow Metal (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1969).

<sup>17</sup>Gina Allen, Gold Is (New York: Meredith Press, 1969).

Municipal Schools, collaborated in the writing of Seeds Are Wonderful.<sup>18</sup> The book is for the young reader, but also is good for the picture book corner. It features such informative material as the sources of seeds, how seeds are taken care of by nature, the sizes and other characteristics of seeds, and how they are cared for after planting.

Table II annotates books of realism containing information pertaining to plant life.

Animal life. Animal books are a favorite among the science books for elementary school children. Obtaining factual information about animals provides many ways to help a child grow in his ability to understand the interdependence of all living things. He learns to understand the relationship between living things. Often many books about animals will show the particular locale written about as a place of luxuriant color that is teeming with all kinds of life. Exploring exotic or native environments can be exciting and rewarding.

Roger Anderson, a professor in the Department of Geology at the University of New Mexico wrote a delightful book for the young scientist, Nate the Nautilus.<sup>19</sup> Illustrated by Lee

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<sup>18</sup>Willene K. Foster and Pearl Queree, Seeds Are Wonderful (Chicago: Melmont Publishers, Inc., 1960).

<sup>19</sup>Roger Anderson, Nate the Nautilus (Lawrence, Kansas: Coronado Press, 1964).

TABLE II

BOOKS OF REALISM CONTAINING INFORMATION  
 PERTAINING TO PLANT LIFE  
 1950-1970

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Along Sandy Trails</u>	Natural history of Arizona desert with plants identified.
Johnson, Burdetta	<u>Ocelot</u>	Fascinating plants of the Mexican jungle discussed.
Johnson, James R.	<u>Southern Swamps of America</u>	Biology, conservation and history of exotic plants of southern swamps of America.

Anderson, the pictures along with the text "explore little-known but interesting facets of the natural history of nautilus now extinct but survived by the pearly chambered nautilus--a simple coiled form."<sup>20</sup>

Although the book is paperback and not bound durably, it is well written and is an attractive book for the young reader interested in scientific facts about the nautilus. It could well be included in the picture book category because the pictures are captivating and the text is simple.

Burdetta and James Ralph Johnson of Santa Fe co-authored two books about animals which are authentic and contain many informative details.

American Wild Horses<sup>21</sup> is an accurate account about the history and the present state of wild horses and burros of North America. For the mature reader, the informative and interesting account touches on the evolution of the horse, its classification, distribution, care and conservation. Written with a conversational approach and well researched facts, the Johnsons have related many amusing and enlightening anecdotes about the wild horses of America. It appears that the book is highly recommended.

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<sup>20</sup>Ibid. Technical Note.

<sup>21</sup>B. F. Beebe and James Ralph Johnson, American Wild Horses (New York: David McKay Company, 1964).

American Bears<sup>22</sup> is the second book co-authored by the Johnsons. For the mature reader, the book is interesting to those who prefer animal stories, game hunting and the out-of-doors. The emphasis is on the bears in relation to man's ecology. It is an anecdotal account of the Johnsons' experiences in traveling from Alaska to Florida to study the black, brown, grizzly and polar bears of North America. The book relates the writers' interests which concerns the attacks made by bears and avoiding bears in the wilderness, the statistics relative to the sizes of the bears, and hunting bears.

Burdetta Beebe Johnson has written several books in the animal category under her maiden name of Beebe. American Wolves, Coyotes and Foxes<sup>23</sup> is a compilation of interesting information about the North American members of the dog family. Although it appears that the book is not as well organized as some of Beebe's other books it is a useful and informative book for the mature reader. The book consists of amusing anecdotes and quotations from conservation and wild-life magazines.

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<sup>22</sup>B. F. Beebe and James Ralph Johnson, American Bears (New York: David McKay Company, 1965).

<sup>23</sup>B. F. Beebe, American Wolves, Coyotes and Foxes (New York: David McKay Company, 1964).



American Desert Animals<sup>24</sup> is a factual book on the Southwest desert jungles and is concerned with the most unusual of the mammals living in the area. The information in the book includes descriptions, characteristics, habitats, food, and the destructive ways of the mammals. For the mature reader, the stories about the armadillos, javelinas, coatis, kangaroo rats, prairie dogs, ringtails, pack rats, desert bighorn sheep and desert zoos provide interesting and informative reading.

Beebe's Animals South of the Border<sup>25</sup> for mature readers is a discussion of many rare animals which few books of children's literature ever mention. The book includes discussion of the kinkajous, brockets tayras, grisons, margays and other exotic animals found in Mexico, Central and South America. Written in conversational style, Beebe's information is relayed in readable prose.

African Elephants<sup>26</sup> covers the physiology, history and conservation of the largest of the land mammals. Another anecdotal record for the mature reader, the book is written

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<sup>24</sup>B. F. Beebe, American Desert Animals (New York: David McKay Company, 1966).

<sup>25</sup>B. F. Beebe, Animals South of the Border (New York: David McKay Company, 1968).

<sup>26</sup>B. F. Beebe, African Elephants, (New York: David McKay Company, 1968).

in a simple, interesting and informative style about wild elephant behavior. It includes knowledge of the current conservation efforts with more about the modern habits of the elephants than about the evolution of the species.

African Lions and Cats<sup>27</sup> for the mature reader is written in the same style that characterizes other books by Beebe. It incorporates first hand reports and stories from well-known naturalists. The cheetah and the leopard are presented in detail but the section on lions is the longest and most complete. Photography techniques are included in the book.

African Apes<sup>28</sup> for the mature reader relates facts and stories about the gorillas and some of the misconceptions about the species. For the reader interested in the study of this particular species of animals, the book affords informative material.

James Ralph Johnson has also written books containing authentic facts about animals. Animal Paradise<sup>29</sup> is a generic descriptive book about the animals in the highest game

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<sup>27</sup>B. F. Beebe, African Lions and Cats (New York: David McKay Company, 1969).

<sup>28</sup>B. F. Beebe, African Apes (New York: David McKay Company, 1969).

<sup>29</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Animal Paradise (New York: David McKay Company, 1969).

conservation area in Africa, the Nyorongoro Conservation Area, where both small and large animals roam. Johnson bases some of his extensive information on the experiences of other naturalists who have studied the area. Separate chapters deal with the rhinos, the hippos, lions, zebras, ostriches, hyenas, aardvarks and other animals. For the mature reader, Animal Paradise has much information concerning the area and its inhabitants.

In The Southern Swamps of America<sup>30</sup> Johnson combines biology, conservation, history and story-telling in his accounts of many interesting and exotic plants and animals found in the southern swamps. The book contains a bibliography of research Johnson used for the writing of the book. It appears the book for the mature reader is not as well organized as some of his other books, but it contains many ecological curiosities for its readers.

A personal letter from Burdetta and J. R. Johnson stated that Photography for Young People by James Ralph Johnson and Little Dickens, Jaguar Cub by Burdetta Beebe are forthcoming publications.<sup>31</sup>

Paul McCutcheon Sears received his Bachelors Degree

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<sup>30</sup>James Ralph Johnson, The Southern Swamps of America (New York: David McKay Company, 1970).

<sup>31</sup>Personal letter from Burdetta and J. R. Johnson, October 23, 1970.

from the University of New Mexico in 1959 and is a former editor of the Bureau of Business Research and of the New Mexico Quarterly. Sears wrote books in the field of biology for the young children. Downy Woodpecker<sup>32</sup> depicts a year in the life of a California woodpecker and is excellent in the graphic examples of the birth and death of a downy.

In Tree Frog<sup>33</sup> Sears describes accurately and step-by-step, in words and pictures, a year in the life of a little tree frog from his late youth through maturity. In addition, Tree Frog follows the life of one of the eggs and includes directions on how to have a tree frog for a pet.

In Barn Swallow<sup>34</sup> Sears takes a young swallow from babyhood through its first flights and finally the long migration to Argentina, the return flight with his mate, and the building of his first nest. The three books are in the "Life Cycle Series" published by Holiday House. Barbara Latham of Taos and Santa Fe did informative and accurately detailed illustrations for the first two books and Walter Ferguson's illustrations are just as informative in Barn Swallow.

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<sup>32</sup>Paul McCutcheon Sears, Downy Woodpecker (New York: Holiday House, 1953).

<sup>33</sup>Paul McCutcheon Sears, Tree Frog (New York: Holiday House, 1957).

<sup>34</sup>Paul McCutcheon Sears, Barn Swallow (New York: Holiday House, 1958).

Firefly<sup>35</sup> by Sears is also a "Life Cycle Book" with pictures by Glen Rounds. The book reveals the metamorphic account of a glowworm and a firefly, both in the air and on the soil, that holds the aura of wonderment and amazement of the young readers. It appears that Sears' books are authentic and scientifically accurate as checked by biologists in the field of ornithology. All of the Sears' books for children could easily be categorized as picture books and relatively easy reading.

Another book by Sears but which could not be accurately authenticated for the study, was written three years later. A letter was returned for lack of information about his address.<sup>36</sup> Due to the fact that Barn Swallow Flies to the Summer Lands,<sup>37</sup> appears to be one of the "Life Cycle Series," it is pertinent to mention the book. In the story, a barn swallow travels six thousand miles from a nest in the Mississippi Valley to South America. On his return, he hatches and rears a new family.

Table III annotates books of realism containing

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<sup>35</sup>Paul McCutcheon Sears, Firefly (New York: Holiday House, 1959).

<sup>36</sup>Returned letter of inquiry to Paul McCutcheon Sears, November 5, 1970.

<sup>37</sup>Paul McCutcheon Sears, Barn Swallow Flies to Summer Lands (New York: Holiday House, 1962).

TABLE III  
 BOOKS OF REALISM CONTAINING INFORMATION  
 PERTAINING TO ANIMAL LIFE  
 1950-1970

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Atkinson, Laura	<u>Pack-Rat School</u>	Features pack rat habits in Manzano Mountains.
Beebe, B. F.	<u>Assateague Deer</u>	Native habitat of Silka Deer off coast of Virginia and Maryland.
Goff, Lloyd Lózes	<u>Run, Sandpiper, Run</u>	The migration of a sandpiper from South America to the north.
Goff, Lloyd Lózes	<u>Fly, Redwing, Fly</u>	Traces the life cycle of a Redwing blackbird.
Johnson, Burdetta	<u>Ocelot</u>	Story of an ocelot whose habitat is the Mexican jungle.
Johnson, Burdetta	<u>Yucatan Monkey</u>	Story of a spider monkey with nature stories interwoven.
Johnson, James R.	<u>Camels West</u>	Story of camels used in exploring the Southwest.
Johnson, James R.	<u>The Wolf Cub</u>	Story of a Lobo and his mate and their trek through New Mexico.

information pertaining to animal life.

### SOCIAL STUDIES

Social studies encompass a vast area of literature for children. Many subdivisions are represented. "History, geography, economics, government, and important aspects of living in cultures"<sup>38</sup> are Georgiou's subdivisions. Books by the New Mexico writers are relevant to these categories.

#### Cultural Books

For the mature reader Ann Nolan Clark has written a book with both literary and anthropological interest. Circle of Seasons<sup>39</sup> gives a very sensitive and thoughtful picture of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. Each ritual of the Indians is treated in a chapter with detailed coverage of the behavior and customs of the people from Clark's impersonal approach. Clark clocks the inherited traditions on the Indian calendar year with the transition from summer to winter, from winter to spring, and from spring to summer through the mysterious ceremonies of the Pueblo Indians. Rich with mysticism and symbolism of the Indians, Circle of Seasons provides colorful background for a study of the Pueblo Indians.

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<sup>38</sup>Georgiou, op. cit., p. 416.

<sup>39</sup>Ann Nolan Clark, Circle of Seasons (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1970).

Alice Lee Marriott who wrote two books for the mature reader before the half century and several books of realism following that period also has made informative contributions for the mature reader. Ward and Marquardt wrote,

Marriott has spent a great portion of her life in the study of the American Indian. . . . She has been a specialist in the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the Department of the Interior. Miss Marriott has made a study of the Northwest tribes as a field research fellow of the Laboratory of Anthropology of Santa Fe, and has long been associated with the Rockefeller and Guggenheim Foundations in the ethnological study of the Southwest.<sup>40</sup>

Marriott's Indians of the Four Corners,<sup>41</sup> for the mature reader, is about the Pueblo Indians in the territory which joins Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Very informative and scholarly, the book gives a wide coverage of both the history and the present culture of the Pueblo Indians. Marriott discusses the present culture through their crafts, hunting, farming, religion, and the life cycle of the Indians. The book provides rich background for the student interested in the study of the Southwest Indians.

The First Comers<sup>42</sup> is a book about the North American

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<sup>40</sup>Martha E. Ward and Dorothy A. Marquardt, Authors of Books for Young People (New York: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1964), p. 154.

<sup>41</sup>Alice Marriott, Indians of the Four Corners (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1952).

<sup>42</sup>Alice Marriott, The First Comers (New York: Langmans Green, 1960).



Indian written in terms of the discoveries which have been made by archaeologists. Marriott enlightens the mature reader as she discusses the origins of the Indians with the earliest known facts about them and the clues which have been left behind for further study. A feature of the book is Marriott's suggestions to the reader about how he can engage in research in a scientific procedure.

William Moyers of Albuquerque, better known as an illustrator, has co-authored with David C. Cooke Famous Indian Tribes.<sup>43</sup> Moyers also illustrated the book. A picture story, Famous Indian Tribes, is an informative book which views tribal history from the days of the white settlers. Tribes of Indians from the East Coast Forest Indians to tribes of the Northwest Coast Indians are included. Moyers did the realistic illustrations which show the life, artifacts and famous chieftains of the tribes. For the young and mature readers, Famous Indian Tribes is highly recommended as good reading and a good reference book. Huck states,

William Moyers and David C. Cooke's book, Famous Indian Tribes also presents accurate information on the five different types of Indians found in North America. The last chapter describes the location of the Indian tribes today. Children frequently study the early life of the Indians without reference to their present day status. This book . . . includes

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<sup>43</sup>William Moyers and David C. Cooke, Famous Indian Tribes (New York: Random House, 1954).

the history of the Indians plus their long struggle for recognition and citizenship in the land which was originally theirs.<sup>44</sup>

Flora Hood contributed one informative book for the young reader of literature. Living in Navajoland<sup>45</sup> is a free verse story of the Navajo Indians and their culture through the four seasons. Told with simplicity and grace, the reader follows Hosteen Begay and his sister through the colorful ceremonies of each season. Chosen as a See and Read "Beginning to Read Book" by the publisher, it appears that Living in Navajoland more nearly relates to the mature reader who is more able to master the vocabulary and maintain interest for the story.

Erna Fergusson, who wrote the first book about the history of Albuquerque before the turn of the half century, also wrote Hawaii<sup>46</sup> which appears on the State Adopted Text-book list for supplementary reading. Chosen as one of the "Life in America" series by the publisher it gives information about the people, customs and industries of Hawaii. The book was first published under the title of Let's Read About

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<sup>44</sup>Charlotte S. Huck and Doris A. Young, Children's Literature in the Elementary School (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1961), p. 202.

<sup>45</sup>Flora M. Hood, Living in Navajoland (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1969).

<sup>46</sup>Erna Fergusson, Hawaii (Grand Rapids: The Fideler Company, 1960).

Hawaiian Islands, and was classified as a standard reference book. Later it was updated. Fergusson, in her travels did a great amount of research for Hawaii. It is a book of high interest for the mature reader, particularly now that Hawaii is the fiftieth state of the union. It is a book revealing the customs of another culture in the nation.

Table IV annotates books of realism containing information pertaining to the Indian cultures. Table V, page 192, annotates books of realism containing information pertaining to the Hispano cultures. Table VI, page 193, annotates books of realism containing information pertaining to the Anglo culture.

### Geography

The Mother Ditch<sup>47</sup> by Oliver La Farge, tells how the people in a small New Mexico farming community share the water rights in the irrigation system which was started more than a thousand years ago. With simplicity and beauty, La Farge tells how the main ditch mothers the many smaller ditches which lead to all the fields. It is an unusual geography book and it is uniquely written for the young and mature readers. The book provides a good supplement for any study on farming. From the story one gets a glimpse of the deserts

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<sup>47</sup> Oliver La Farge, The Mother Ditch (New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1954).

TABLE IV  
 BOOKS OF REALISM CONTAINING INFORMATION  
 PERTAINING TO THE INDIAN CULTURE  
 1950-1970

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Blue Canyon Horse</u>	An Indian boy of Utah and the expression of his love for a horse.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>The Desert People</u>	An Indian boy of the Southwest clocks the pattern of his life.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Little Indian Basket Maker</u>	A Papago Indian learns about basket making in Arizona.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Little Indian Pottery Maker</u>	A Pueblo Indian girl learns how to make pottery.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Medicine Man's Daughter</u>	A Navajo girl goes to school to study medicine.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Santiago</u>	A Guatemala Indian boy who must choose between Spanish and Indian ways.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Secret of the Andes</u>	An Inca Indian boy learns traditions of his people.
Clarke, Thelma	<u>Fables of Tewa Indian Dances</u>	Legends and dances of Tewa Indians.
Clarke, Thelma	<u>Runaway Boy</u>	A Pueblo boy's experiences when he runs away.

TABLE IV (continued)

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Crowder, Jack	<u>Stephanie and the Coyote</u>	The life of a Navajo girl through a single day.
Duncan, Lois	<u>Season of the Two-Heart</u>	The conflicting ways of an Indian with Anglo world.
Embry, Margaret	<u>My Name Is Lion</u>	An account of a proud Navajo relinquishing Indian ways.
Harvey, James O.	<u>Beyond the Gorge of Shadows</u>	Existence of other tribes of Indians ten thousand years ago.
Hood, Flora Mae	<u>Something For the Medicine Man</u>	A Cherokee Indian girl solves problem of a gift.
Kelly, Bernadine	<u>Lujan Returns</u>	Legends and myths of the Zuni Indians.
Kelly, Bernadine	<u>Tales for a Tenderfoot</u>	Kit Carson and the Navajos, Rustlers, Outlaws and Apaches.
La Farge, Oliver	<u>Cochise of Arizona</u>	The famous Apache Indian at height of his power.
Marriott, Alice	<u>The Black Stone Knife</u>	Adventures of five Kiowa Indians traveling to Mexico.
Marriott, Alice	<u>Indian Annie: Kiowa Captive</u>	Adjustment of a pioneer girl to Indian daughter.
Momaday, Natachee	<u>Owl in the Cedar Tree</u>	A Navajo boy bridges gap between old and new ways.

TABLE IV (continued)

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Mulcahy, Lucille	<u>Dark Arrow</u>	A Tewa boy earns his new name after initiation into manhood.
Mulcahy, Lucille	<u>Fire on Big Lonesome</u>	Zuni Indians who fight a forest fire in California.
Mulcahy, Lucille	<u>Natoto</u>	Tewa girl who lived 700 years ago in Chaco Canyon.
Newcomb, Franc Johnson	<u>Navajo Bird Tales</u>	Folk tales about the Navajo lore and customs.
Pack, Elizabeth	<u>A Saddle for Hoskie</u>	Experiences of a Navajo boy at home and school.
Perrine, Mary	<u>Nannabah's Friend</u>	A Navajo girl who bridges gap between home and world outside.
Perrine, Mary	<u>Salt Boy</u>	A Navajo boy grows to make emergency decisions.
Rhoads, Dorothy	<u>The Corn Grows Ripe</u>	A Mayan boy grows to manhood with illness of father.
Rushmore, Helen and Wolfe Robe Hunt	<u>The Dancing Horses of Acoma</u>	Legends of Acoma Indians west of Albuquerque.
Steiner, Stan	<u>The Last Horse</u>	Relationship of a Navajo boy with his horse when last of wild horses roamed.

TABLE IV (continued)

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Velarde, Pablita	<u>Old Father,</u> <u>The Story Teller</u>	Legends of the Santa Clara Pueblo translated.
Waltrip, Lela and Rufus	<u>Quiet Boy</u>	Navajo boy of Arizona reconciles Whiteman's ways with Indian ways.

## TABLE V

BOOKS OF REALISM CONTAINING INFORMATION  
 PERTAINING TO THE HISPANO CULTURE  
 1950-1970

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>A Santo For Pasquelita</u>	Prose poem depicting life of a Mexican orphan girl.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Paco's Miracle</u>	Orphaned Paco is befriended by Frenchman; the Hispano family.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Summer Is For Growing</u>	Story of haciendas in New Mexico in territorial days.
Hood, Flora	<u>One Luminaria For Antonio</u>	Christmas custom in a Hispano village.
Horgan, Paul	<u>The Saintmaker's Christmas Eve</u>	The miracle on Christmas Eve for a Hispano family.
Mulcahy, Lucille	<u>Blue Marshmallow Mountains</u>	Miguel and Paquita solve theft of old Spanish painting.
Mulcahy, Lucille	<u>Pita</u>	Story of rivalry between two Hispano villages.
Nason, Thelma Campbell	<u>Under the Wide Sky</u>	Tales of New Mexico and Hispano Southwest.
Schaefer, Jack	<u>Old Ramon</u>	Account of journey to Mexican grazing land by Old Ramon and his apprentice portraying abiding friendship.



TABLE VI

BOOKS OF REALISM CONTAINING INFORMATION  
 PERTAINING TO THE ANGLO CULTURE  
 1950-1970

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Barker, S. Omar	<u>Little World Apart</u>	Story of western childhood in the Southwest.
Nason, Thelma Campbell	<u>Under the Wide Sky</u>	Stories of Spanish province with story of Robert Goddard
Schaefer, Jack	<u>The Plainsmen</u>	Nine short stories of a plainsman's life in Old West.
Schaefer, Jack	<u>Stubby Pringle's Christmas</u>	Story of cowboy of Old West on Christmas Eve.
Waltrip, Lela and Rufus	<u>Cowboys and Cattlemen</u>	Portrayal of thirteen men first to settle in Old West.
Waltrip, Lela and Rufus	<u>Purple Hills</u>	Adventures of a pioneer family homesteading in New Mexico.
Waltrip, Lela and Rufus	<u>White Harvest</u>	Portrayal of life of migrant cotton pickers in Texas in 1900's.

of the Southwest and the Spanish and Indian cultures. It appears that The Mother Ditch is the first and only geography book written by a New Mexico writer.

### History

History books with authentic information are an important contribution for children in literature. It is from updated history books which contain pertinent and readable illustrations, (charts, maps and diagrams) that one door is opened providing extensions to other areas of good literature.

A Child's Story of New Mexico<sup>48</sup> by Ann Nolan Clark and Frances Carey, the first history to be published for the young reader, was revised in 1960. It is pertinent to mention the book in this chapter as it is still used as a text and a reference book for the young student of history. The book depicts New Mexico Indians from the earliest to the present tribes. A chapter is devoted to each of the Spanish, Mexican and Anglo movements into the state. These chapters discuss the settlements, progress, government and ways of life of each culture. The final chapter is devoted to all New Mexico citizens, their privileges, duties, rules and laws, and their cultures. A good feature of A Child's Story of New Mexico is

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<sup>48</sup>Ann Nolan Clark and Frances Carey, A Child's Story of New Mexico (Lincoln: University Publishing Company, 1960).

the glossary of terms preceding each section with a key to pronunciation as well as the meanings of the words.

Discovering New Mexico<sup>49</sup> by Maude Crosno and Charlie Scott Masters of Albuquerque, is a book contributing to the social studies program for the mature reader. It relates the enjoyment one family experienced in traveling through New Mexico. Included in this history book are facts, legends and personal accounts, with a story that is drawn together by the experiences of the traveling family. The book is on the State Adopted Textbook list for supplementary material in the public schools.

A husband-wife team formerly of Santa Fe and now living in Albuquerque is George and Mildred Fitzpatrick. George Fitzpatrick is a former editor of the New Mexico Magazine. Mildred Fitzpatrick, an educator of New Mexico, is now a research consultant with the Albuquerque Public Schools. They are the writers of one of the history books on the State Adopted Textbook list for the mature reader. New Mexico for Young People<sup>50</sup> is a well written story which begins with the Spanish explorers in the 1500's. The book includes chapters on the land, the cultures, the climate, transportation and

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<sup>49</sup>Maude Crosno and Charlie Scott Masters, Discovering New Mexico (Austin: Steck Company, 1950).

<sup>50</sup>George and Mildred Fitzpatrick, New Mexico for Young People (Lincoln, Nebraska: University Publishing Company, 1965).

government. One chapter informs the reader of the tremendous part which New Mexico played in the scientific research of the space age. The charts and maps included, with facts and figures on the cities, important dates, the Indians, and ghost towns, afford interesting extensions for the reader.

Lynn Irwin Perrigo, a member of the faculty at Highlands University in Las Vegas wrote The Rio Grande Adventure.<sup>51</sup> A history book for the mature reader, it was designed as a comprehensive history of New Mexico and has been used in the public schools of the state. On the State Adopted Textbook list, the book includes facts about the development of the early cultural and political groups. It also includes a simplified geographical history of the state and a unit on local government in the state with maps, charts and tables for quick reference work.

The late Dr. Frank Reeve, a former Professor of History at the University of New Mexico, and Alice Cleaveland, a teacher in the Albuquerque Public Schools wrote New Mexico: Land of Many Cultures.<sup>52</sup> For the mature reader and on the State Adopted Textbook list, the book covers the history of the state from its earliest times down to the present. The book

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<sup>51</sup>Lynn I. Perrigo, The Rio Grande Adventure (Chicago: Lyons and Carnahan, 1964).

<sup>52</sup>Frank Reeve and Alice Ann Cleaveland, New Mexico: Land of Many Cultures (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Company, 1969).

includes a pronunciation gazette of the Spanish words and their derivations. The appendices of the book contain useful information for the student of history. Chief among the helpful features of the book are the questions for study included in the appendices so that reading is uninterrupted at the end of each chapter.<sup>53</sup>

Jack Schaefer, better known for his books of realism for the mature readers, also wrote New Mexico.<sup>54</sup> The book was chosen as one of the "States of the Nation" books which "provide young readers with an exciting, current profile of each state in the Union."<sup>55</sup> New Mexico, in the various chapters, describes the land, the climate, the people, the history and the natural resources. It is a very useful book for basic information about the state. Using a first-person narrative style and actual photographs, Schaefer has included appendices which give information on leading products, a chronology of historical events, the governors of the state and a pronunciation guide for Spanish and Indian names.

Thelma Nason, in addition to her contribution of historical fiction reviewed earlier, also wrote Our Statue of

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<sup>53</sup>Telephone interview with Alice Cleaveland, January 31, 1971.

<sup>54</sup>Jack Schaefer, New Mexico (New York: Coward-McCann, 1967).

<sup>55</sup>Ibid., p. 127.

Liberty.<sup>56</sup> The story, for the young readers, tells how America received the famous statue. The difficult struggle to raise donations for the initial construction of the statue in France and then to have it erected once it reached the United States is very informative. Interesting to readers are the dimensions of each segment of the statue. The original book is sold as a souvenir to those who visit the Statue of Liberty. Follett Publishers have included the book in their Beginning to Read Books, Level III.<sup>57</sup>

#### SPECIAL INTERESTS

Special interest books, or stories, about how to do particular activities, provide an interesting reading and doing project for many children. With explanations and directions set down in easy-to-follow steps, books can encourage the development of hobbies. Several contributions by New Mexico writers pertaining to special interests have been discovered.

James Ralph Johnson has utilized the knowledge of his experience in the service and his years of dedication to the out-of-doors in several informative books for the mature readers.

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<sup>56</sup>Thelma Nason, Our Statue of Liberty (Chicago: Follett Publishing Company, 1969).

<sup>57</sup>Telephone interview with Thelma Nason, October 5, 1970.

After arriving in New Mexico, Johnson's first informative book was Anyone Can Camp in Comfort.<sup>58</sup> For this book, Johnson received the Boys' Clubs of America Junior Book Award. The book discusses the equipment needed for a camping trip with each item described as to its use and durability. There are sections which list the proper clothing needed for both men and women, the necessary supplies needed such as food and medicine, and the proper storage and preparation of the supplies. The book includes addresses of the regional offices supplying camping sites, individual state lists of camping facilities and a bibliography of the research Johnson used for writing the book. The book will appeal to the out-of-door fans.

Anyone Can Backpack in Comfort<sup>59</sup> is another Johnson handbook and guide of practical information about all aspects of short pack trips. The advice Johnson gives in this book covers many topics all of which are things a backpacker needs to know whether he is a novice or an experienced hiker. The book also includes a bibliography.

In Advanced Camping Techniques<sup>60</sup> Johnson is very

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<sup>58</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Anyone Can Camp in Comfort (New York: David McKay Company, 1964).

<sup>59</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Anyone Can Backpack in Comfort (New York: David McKay Company, 1965).

<sup>60</sup>James Ralph Johnson, Advanced Camping Techniques (New York: David McKay Company, 1967).

realistic in his tips for advanced campers. Although technical, it appeals to explorer scouts among the mature readers. It discusses the preparation and the design for how to survive a winter trip. Johnson researched this book from many outdoor life magazines and military manuals which are in the bibliography at the end of the book.

Table VII annotates books of realism containing information pertaining to special interests.

#### HOLIDAYS

Several books reviewed in the other sections of the study pertained to special holidays observed by cultural groups. Reading books which deepen insights and lend inspiration for the celebration of holidays re-enforces the meaning of the customs for a particular day. Since literature about holidays is an important subdivision in books of information, it was necessary to re-mention those books pertaining to special holidays. Table VIII, page 202, annotates books of realism containing information pertaining to holidays.

#### SUMMARY

Books of information written by New Mexico writers from 1950 to 1970 are represented in most of the main categories of books for children. Very few books, however, are in any one category. The first book of biography appeared in



TABLE VII

BOOKS OF REALISM CONTAINING INFORMATION  
 PERTAINING TO SPECIAL INTERESTS  
 1950-1970

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Beebe, B. F.	<u>African Lions and Cats</u>	Includes photography techniques with story of animals.
Foster, Willene and Pearl Queree	<u>Seeds Are Wonderful</u>	Includes simple directions for planting and caring of seeds.
Johnson, James Ralph	<u>Everglades Adventure</u>	How to survive in wilderness without modern equipment.
Marriott, Alice	<u>The First Comers</u>	Where and how to dig and label archaeological findings.
Sears, Paul McCutcheon	<u>Tree Frog</u>	Includes directions how to have a tree frog for a pet.

TABLE VIII

BOOKS OF REALISM CONTAINING INFORMATION  
 PERTAINING TO HOLIDAYS  
 1950-1970

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Bright, Robert	<u>Georgie's Halloween</u>	A shy little ghost goes to a Halloween party for village children.
Bright, Robert	<u>Georgie to the Rescue</u>	Midnight blue pictures of a ghost on his escapades about town.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Circle of Seasons</u>	The clocking of Pueblo Indian rituals around the year.
Clark, Ann Nolan	<u>Paco's Miracle</u>	A story of kindness to all life.
Embry, Margaret	<u>Blue-Nosed Witch</u>	A trick-or-treating expedition with a witch at Halloween.
Embry, Margaret	<u>Peg-Leg Willy</u>	A Hispano family saves Willy from roasting on Thanksgiving.
Hood, Flora	<u>One Luminaria for Antonio</u>	Christmas custom in a Hispano village of New Mexico.
Horgan, Paul	<u>The Saintmaker's Christmas Eve</u>	Miracle of how St. Christopher and his Divine Burden save Roberto and a friar on Christmas Eve.

TABLE VIII (continued)

WRITER	BOOK TITLE	ANNOTATION
Schaefer, Jack	<u>Stubby Pringle's Christmas</u>	Stubby Pringle shows the real meaning of Christmas by helping a family of homesteaders.

the fifties. Only one book of biography included sketches of personalities who led the way in developing New Mexico history. One biography contained brief sketches of three New Mexico Indian women. The other biographies were written about great and interesting personalities of the past outside New Mexico.

The science category revealed that books about animals are the most prevalent. However, only a few were pertinent to the animals of New Mexico and the Southwest.

In the social studies category books about the Indians were all that were found. All were pertinent to the Southwest in general but only two could be considered as pertinent to New Mexico in particular. No strictly informative books were found for either the Hispano or Anglo culture other than brief biographical sketches found in another category.

The informative books mentioned in the chapter are authentic. The cultural books present the Indians realistically. Their customs and their problems provide the main

themes. The only geography book presented glimpses of both the Indian and Hispano culture.

Five history books were written during the twenty year period from 1950 to 1970. Four were published the last six years which appears as though the history books for mature children are keeping in step with changing times. However no new book has appeared for the young reader since the revision of Ann Nolan Clark's A Child's History of New Mexico in 1960. Authentic information pertaining to government and economics were included in the history books.

It appears from the study in this chapter that informational books have not been produced in any great number as compared with books of realism that combine facts with fiction.

Figure 4 shows the triad of cultures in books by New Mexico writers in books of information written from 1950 to 1970.

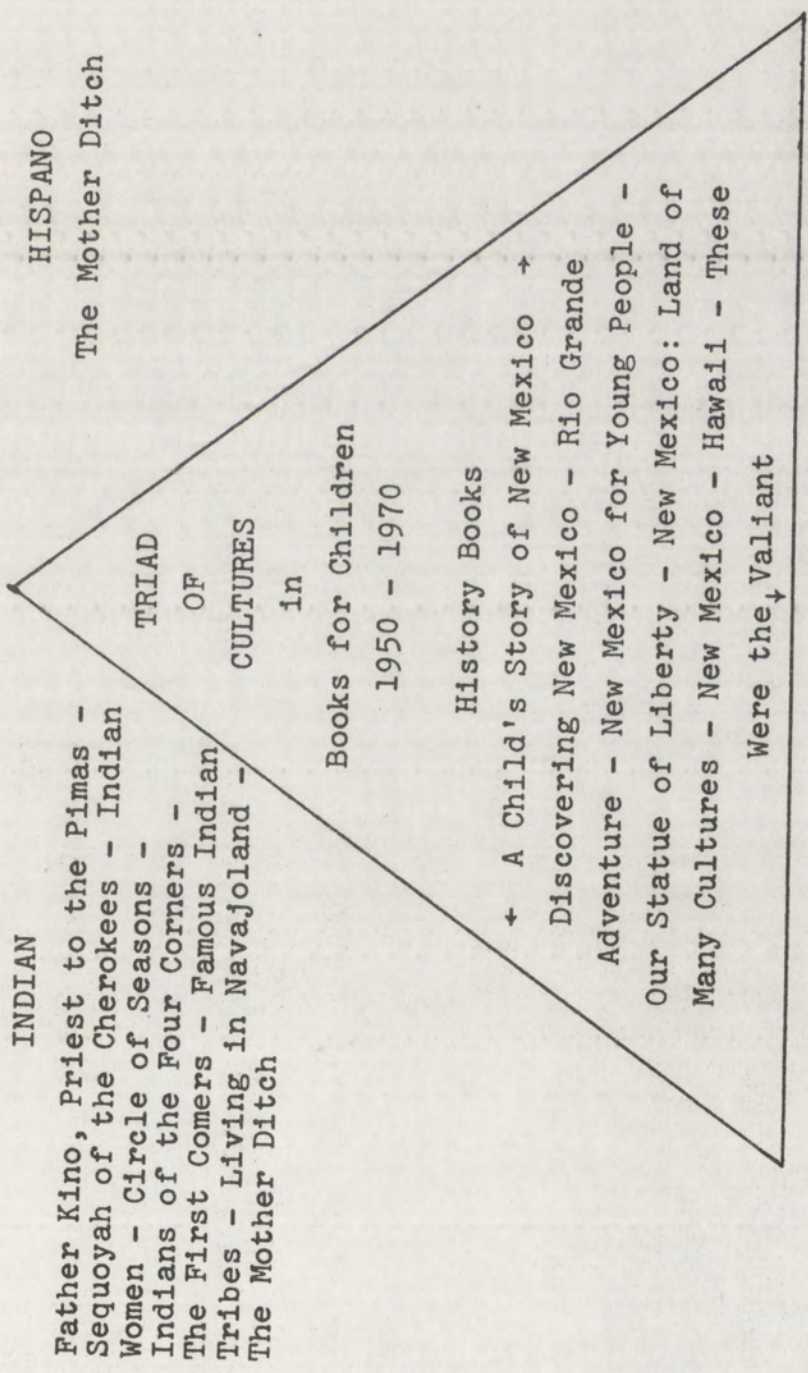


FIGURE 4

BOOKS OF INFORMATION BY NEW MEXICO WRITERS

## CHAPTER VII

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research for the study just concluded began initially with lists of writers which were prepared by resource people throughout the state. Some lists included writers of books for both adults and children. Other lists included many writers who had written books for children about the Southwest in general. One magazine article included all writers whether native or transplanted who had written books for both adults and children. Since the study entailed long and detailed research to identify only New Mexico writers and their books in children's literature, and since the study is the first known recording of books for the literary heritage of children in New Mexico, the following conclusions and recommendations are made.

### CONCLUSIONS

The need for identifying New Mexico writers and their books is shown by the number of books which were identified and have been recorded in the study. The importance of recording the identified books is to preserve the literary heritage of books for children which were written by New Mexico writers.

The need for analyzing books for children is to place them in categories pertinent to the interests of children and

the approximate reading levels of children. Because of the emphasis placed on the utilization of books in specific areas of study and in meeting the particular needs of an individual child, the study provides a quick means for selecting books to fulfill those needs.

In consideration of the books for early childhood from 1950 to 1970, there is a wide variety of reading material in story books. The books, pertaining to the cultural groups of the state in which customs and everyday life are reflected, revealed more books pertained to the Indian culture. The books provide excellent intercultural material for any age child. The Anglo culture was represented with books by only one writer, Lois Duncan.

The first two books for children by writers of the Hispano culture, Lopez and Raizizun, appeared in books for early childhood. Two books for the very young have been translated into Spanish. One book has been translated into Navajo. More books could be translated into the native languages which would meet the reading needs and interests of minority cultures and help preserve the languages, and at the same time parallel a national trend in books for children.

Animal books for early childhood fell largely into the category of animals that were objectively reported. Most of the books were stories which personified animals. However, two informative bird books by Lloyd Lózes Goff were recorded.

Modern fantasy revealed a growth in the number of writers writing with the young child in mind. The fantasy books reflected the interests of the Anglos. Counting and color books made their first appearance in books for early childhood from 1950 to 1970.

Although the large majority of the books for early childhood are books of realism, the books reveal experiences of everyday living woven into adventures which are reassuring and appealing to children in their early years. The books with their harmony of pictures help provide one form of media for creating interest and motivating the very young for reading.

In consideration of books by New Mexico writers from 1950 to 1970 and categorized as books of realism and informative books for the young and mature readers, there is an excellent variety of reading material for children. However, many source materials have not been utilized to the fullest. For instance, some historical events in New Mexico's history would lend themselves to authentic informative books other than the history books which have been written. Many personalities who have had so great a part in the development of the history of New Mexico would lend themselves to biographical books or historical realism for children. Clark, Nason, and the Waltrips have made a beginning with their biographical stories of personalities who have played a part in the



development of state history. A biography of Ann Nolan Clark would make excellent reading for the young and mature child.

Books by New Mexico writers for the young and mature readers pertaining to the cultural groups in New Mexico reveal that several good books have been written. Most of the books were relevant to the Indian culture and were books of realism. The books reveal a deep understanding of the ordered life of the Indians and the majority show first-hand experience in writing about the culture. The books all show a sincere attempt to interpret the contemporary problems of the modern Indian. Marriott has utilized anthropological studies in her books. Clark combined an anthropological background with some of her books. Mulcahy also shows anthropological research, as did Harvey in his book of realism pertaining to early man. Velarde has recorded some of the legends of the Santa Clara Pueblo Indians. Rushmore and Hunt have recorded the tales of the Acoma customs and rituals. Momaday has recorded the conflicts which a Navajo boy endures in clinging to the old tribal customs of his grandfather and accepting the new ways of his parents. It appears that Velarde, Hunt and Momaday are the first Indian writers from 1950 to 1970 who have recorded the literature of their people. Clark has written more books pertaining to the Indian culture than any other writer.

No strictly informative books have been recorded pertaining to the Hispano culture for children other than

those sketches and stories recorded in history and two biography books. Books of realism supplied the only background for the culture. Those books revealed a deep understanding of the culture and a first-hand knowledge of some of their customs and practices. Clark wrote more books pertaining to the Hispano culture, also, than the other writers. More could be written reflecting Hispano problems and everyday life of the people who live in the mountain villages of New Mexico.

No strictly informative books have been written about the Anglo in books for children. Books of realism, however, revealed many of the hardships which early pioneers faced when entering New Mexico. Schaefer has portrayed the life of the cowboys of the Old West while the Waltrips have revealed the life of pioneering families in New Mexico and the love for frontier life which the cowboys and cattlemen experienced in early New Mexico history.

The first mystery books by New Mexico writers appeared in this period of books for children. Each of the books relates to one of the three cultures in the state. Barker wrote mysteries pertaining to the out-of-door life in New Mexico in which an Anglo boy is the main character. Mulcahy wrote two mysteries, one of which pertained to the Indian culture and the other to the Hispano. Thompson also wrote mysteries pertaining to the cultural groups. Many other sources would make excellent mysteries for the young and mature readers

relevant to the ghost towns, the potash mines and other mining towns of New Mexico.

Science books for children pertain largely to the animal category. The Johnsons wrote both books of realism and informative books. Most of the animal books pertained to the larger animals found in North America and Africa. Few books were pertinent to the wild animals of New Mexico. Science fiction books made their first appearance with books by Stine and Williamson.

Books relating to sports, camping and hiking and books about special holidays appeared between 1950 and 1970. Books about the beautiful arts and crafts pertaining to each culture with how-to-do-it instructions afford many possibilities.

Poetry in books for children appeared more in Clark's books. No published volume of poems was found for the elementary school child by New Mexico writers. Nationally there is a sudden interest in poetry. New Mexico writers have contributed a wealth of poetry, but as yet, it appears that poetry for children is unpublished in book form.

To read the books by New Mexico writers, whatever their category, cannot but be an enriching experience. The writers have furnished a wide range of material from which to choose. The writers have, through their originality of themes and individual styles, contributed a substantial collection of realistic and factual works designed for children of elementary

school age.

It is the conclusion of this writer that the books covered by this study represent the sincere and honest efforts of the New Mexico writers to produce works of interest for children. However, the rich background of material in New Mexico has not all been incorporated into books for children. Many more books could be written about the Hispano and the Anglo cultures in New Mexico. Many books could be written about character and political conflicts in New Mexico. Books could be written about the part New Mexico has played in the space age. More anthropological studies would afford real interest. There are many untapped sources of factual information which would re-create history for children in the Land of Enchantment.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the books recorded in this study be put into a permanent collection for examination and for posterity.

It is recommended that this study which appears to be the first known record of books for children written by New Mexico writers from the time the first book was printed in 1891 to the present time, be put into permanent form for all the libraries in the state and for others who may be interested, so that the public will know of these books and be able to

provide them for the leisure time reading of children.

It is recommended that continued records be made to keep the study updated.

It is recommended that a collection be made of the many fine short stories and poetry for children which have been written by New Mexico writers and published in magazines across the nation. This collection should be put into a permanent anthology for examination and for posterity.

It is also recommended that a permanent collection be made of the fine stories written under the direction of the Navajo Social Studies Project, College of Education, University of New Mexico, under the auspices of the Division of Education, Navajo Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The stories written for this project would provide a rich addition of short stories relating to the Indian cultures of the state for all children to read.

It is also recommended that a permanent collection be made of the folktales being written and recorded by the Southwest Educational Laboratory. These stories would increase the interest of the Hispano children in their heritage in New Mexico and would provide fine reading for all children of the state.

It is recommended that those books which are now out of print but have survived critical reviews be reprinted in permanent collections for the children of New Mexico.

It is to be hoped that many more writers will realize the wealth of resources which New Mexico provides and will contribute other books which will add to the literary heritage in books for children in New Mexico by New Mexico writers.

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APPENDIX A

Albuquerque, New Mexico  
May 10, 1970

Dear Librarian,

Would it be possible for you to identify by name and address the New Mexico writers of children's books living in that area and the books they have had published? I am writing a thesis about the books by New Mexico writers in the field of literature for children - trade books, not text books. From the research done in the Albuquerque Public Libraries and the New Mexico State Library, many authors have been identified. However, I feel that some authors may remain unidentified and I would like to have as complete a list as possible of all writers who have contributed so richly in the literary field for children and young people. The writers to be considered must be residents or have lived in New Mexico at one time.

Thank you for any information you can offer. Enclosed is a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Albuquerque, New Mexico  
November 1, 1970

Dear Writer,

I am writing a thesis on books published for an elementary school child by New Mexico writers only. Would you be so kind as to answer the following questions? Enclosed is a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience.

How long have you been a resident of New Mexico?

What books for children have been published? Copyright date and publisher?

What areas of New Mexico in your estimation would be the setting of other good books?

What books which you have written are unique to New Mexico?

My research is completed but in some instances I have found conflicting materials. I am in the process of writing the thesis and would surely appreciate an early answer. Any added information you could give me about your books would be deeply appreciated as I hope teachers and librarians will become more aware of the fine literature produced by New Mexico writers for the children of our state.

Sincerely,

APPENDIX B



## SETON PUBLICATIONS\*

Wild Animals I Have Known. Generations of young people have read about Raggylug the Cottontail, Lobo, Wully the Yaller Dog, etc. These stories are as fresh and as thrilling today as they were more than four decades ago. No. 3528.

Animal Heroes. A collection of eight remarkable stories, all based on fact, founded on the actual lives of veritable animal heroes. Illustrated by the author. No. 3649.

The Biography of A Grizzly. The fascinating story of Wabh the grizzly bear. He foiled all attempts on his life and established his domain, yet he asked nothing more than to be let alone. No. 3652.

Pulse of the Pueblo. Here are 46 short stories, personal glimpses of Indian life, among 12 different tribes, relating the actual experiences of Julia M. and Ernest Thompson Seton. No. 3646.

Indian Creation Stories. Literary interpretations of 21 tales of the Redmen, as told to their children. Written especially for story telling. A valuable addition to collectors of Americana. No. 3519.

Trail and Campfire Stories. Twenty interesting tales for around the campfire--some light, some spine-tingling. Enjoyable for all ages. Includes tips on the proper technique for storytelling. No. 3529.

The Arctic Prairies. Ernest Thompson Seton spent six months exploring the far northwest of Canada, traveling 4,000 miles by canoe. His adventure is described in his own words. No. 3643.

Animal Tracks and Hunter Signs. An informative book for wildlife enthusiasts on the tracking down and identification of animals. Written and illustrated by America's leading wildlife artist and writer. No. 3504.

Two Little Savages. The exciting account of two young boys--Sam and Yan--and their camping and woodcraft adventures during a vacation in the woods. Little known is that Two Little Savages is autobiographical. No. 3651.

Ernest Thompson Seton's America. Fascinating selections from the writings of the artist, naturalist, storyteller. Edited

by Farida A. Wiley. Seton's animal lore and nature writing is timeless and appeals to all ages. No. 3650.

The Trail of the Sandhill Stag and Other Lives of the Hunted. Written and illustrated by Ernest Thompson Seton. The best of his classic animal stories for all ages to enjoy. No. 3653.

Gorm, The Giant of the Club. The legend recounting the origin of Saint Christopher is told in this moving and memorable story. No. 3644.

Blazes on the Trail. Taken from the Book of Woodcraft; the story, Spartans of the West, is a tribute to the Indian by Ernest Thompson Seton. No. 3645.

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\*Boy Scouts of America - Supply Division

Submitted by Dee Seton Barber

APPENDIX C

## BRET KING SERIES\*

by

S. Omar Barker

Scott, Dan (pseud.). The Mystery of Bandit Gulch. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1964.

\*\* \_\_\_\_\_ . The Mystery of Blizzard Mesa. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1961.

\_\_\_\_\_ . The Mystery of the Comanche Caves. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1963.

\_\_\_\_\_ . The Mystery of Ghost Canyon. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1960.

\*\* \_\_\_\_\_ . The Mystery of Rawhide Gap. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1960.

\_\_\_\_\_ . The Phantom of Wolf Creek. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1962.

\_\_\_\_\_ . The Range Rodeo Mystery. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1960.

\*\* \_\_\_\_\_ . The Secret of Fort Pioneer. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1961.

\_\_\_\_\_ . The Secret of Hermit's Peak. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1960.

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\*Property of Grosset and Dunlap. New York: 51 Madison Avenue.

\*\*Denotes out of print.

APPENDIX D

## BOOKS BY WILFRED McCORMICK

	<u>Publishers</u>	
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Reprint</u>
<u>"Bronc Burnett" Stories</u>		
The Three-Two Pitch	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
Legion Tourney	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
Fielder's Choice	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
Bases Loaded	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
Grand-Slam Homer	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
The Big Ninth	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
The Last Putout	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
One O'Clock Hitter	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
The Bluffer	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
Rebel with a Glove	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
Once a Slugger	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
Eagle Scout	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
Flying Tackle	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
Rambling Halfback	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
Quick Kick	G. P. Putnam's Sons	Grosset and Dunlap
Stranger in the Backfield	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
Man in Motion	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
Too Late to Quit	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
Rough Stuff	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
The Right End Option	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
Seven in Front	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
The Throwing Catcher	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
The Go-Ahead Runner	David McKay Company	Grosset and Dunlap
Tall at the Plate	Bobbs-Merrill Company	
No Place for Heroes	Bobbs-Merrill Company	
The Incomplete Pitcher	Bobbs-Merrill Company	
One Bounce Too Many	Bobbs-Merrill Company	(Bronc and Rocky appear together in this volume.)
<u>"Rocky McCune" Stories</u>		
The Man on the Bench	David McKay Company	
The Captive Coach	David McKay Company	
The Hot Corner	David McKay Company	
The Bigger Game	David McKay Company	Made into a Holly- wood film.
The Proud Champions	David McKay Company	
The Automatic Strike	David McKay Company	
The Double Steal	David McKay Company	
Home-run Harvest	David McKay Company	

Publishers

	<u>Original</u>	<u>Reprint</u>
The Phantom Shortstop	David McKay Company	E. M. Hale in Cadmean Books
Five Yards to Glory	David McKay Company	
Too Many Forwards	David McKay Company	
The Five-Man Break	David McKay Company	Nova Books, Inc. (Paperback)
The Play for One	David McKay Company	
The Two-One-Two Attack	David McKay Company	
(NOTE: As listed above, "One Bounce Too Many" features both Rocky and Bronc.)		
The Long Pitcher	Duell, Sloane and Pearce Company	
Wild on the Bases	Duell, Sloane and Pearce Company	

"Roy Rolfe" Stories

The Pro Toughback Touchdown for the Enemy	Duell, Sloane and Pearce Company	(These are profes- sional baseball and football.)
Rookie on First	G. P. Putnam's Sons G. P. Putnam's Sons	

"Dyke Redman" College  
Stories

First and Ten The Starmaker	G. P. Putnam's Sons Robert Speller and Sons
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"Randy Brogan" Stories

Fullback in the Rough	Prentice-Hall Company
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Submitted by Wilfred McCormick