

Chapter 1 : A Message to Garcia - Wikipedia

*80 Years of Best Sellers, [Alice Payne and James Henry Burke Hackett] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: A Biography of Melvil Dewey Chicago: American Library Association, Macmillan, , 3. Literature and Social History, ed. Steven Starker, *Evil Influences*: Transaction, , chap. Clarendon Press, , An excellent account of opposition to fiction, the shift in attitudes toward the genre, and the value of novels to their readers is found in chaps. Oxford University Press, Hart, *The Popular Book, Responses to Fiction in Antebellum America* Ithaca: Cornell University Press, Dee Garrison, *Apostles of Culture*: Free Press, , 33â€”34, 61, 68, For an interesting analysis of the writing and reading of domestic novels, see Helen Waite Papashvily, *All the Happy Endings: On the colonial period*, see David D. Cambridge University Press, , â€” Mott compiled his lists by calculating 1 percent of the U. Hackett and Burke compiled their lists from the bestseller lists in the trade magazine *Publishers Weekly*. For more recent periods I have used the New York Times bestseller lists. Bestseller data are notoriously inexact see Laura J. Davidson, *Revolution and the Word*, For an account of self-help books in the late nineteenth century see Judy Hilkey, *Character Is Capital*: University of North Carolina Press, McGraw-Hill, , University of Chicago Press, , On literary journalism, see Chris Anderson, ed. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 2 : A. S. M. Hutchinson - Wikipedia

Originally published in under title: Fifty years of best sellers; in under title: 60 years of best sellers; and in under title: 70 years of best sellers Includes index.

Bestsellers As a group bestsellers conjure an image of lowbrow literature, of escapist fiction—bodice rippers, multi-generation epics, courtroom melodramas, and beach novels. Although books of all sorts, including nonfiction, cartoon anthologies, and genuine literature routinely make the bestseller lists in America, bestsellers have always been dismissed as popular reading. In *80 Years of Best Sellers* authors Alice Payne Hackett and James Henry Burke assert that, "Best-selling books are not always the best in a critical sense, but they do offer what the reading public wants," and the truth is that bestseller status is more often associated with Danielle Steele than Sinclair Lewis, even though both have published best-selling novels. Tracking and reporting the best-selling books in America officially began in 1895. Publishing of all sorts experienced a boom in the 1890s for a variety of reasons, including cheaper paper, substantial improvements in the printing press, a high literacy rate, better public education systems, and an increase in book stores and public libraries. Popular tastes were also shifting from educational books and other nonfiction to works of fiction; an survey of public libraries showed that the most frequently borrowed books were novels, which at that time were largely historical fiction with overtones of adventure, e. The first list of best-selling novels in America appeared in a literary magazine titled *The Bookman* in 1895. Although the phrase "best seller" was not used by *The Bookman* at this time; it seems to have been coined about a decade later by *Publishers Weekly* in an interview with a successful book dealer. *Bookman* referred to the novels on its first list as being sold "in order of demand" and started referring to "Best Selling Books" in 1905. *Publishers Weekly* began to run its own list of bestsellers in 1909, by which time the term was in general usage. The first several bestseller lists were dominated by European novels, with an average of only two or three American novels per year. While many European authors were undoubtedly popular with American readers and European settings were more glamorous, the primary reason that there were few highly successful American novelists was U. The existence of bestseller lists had an immediate effect on American publishers, who began to devise ways to promote their novels and ensure them bestseller status. The novel *The Honorable Peter Stirling*, written by Paul Leceister Ford and published in 1909, was selling very poorly until its publisher spread rumors that the book was based on President Grover Cleveland; the book saw a drastic increase in readership and 100,000 copies were sold that year. The novel *The Masquerade* was the first book to be published without an author credit; speculation as to who "anonymous" might be—it was novelist Katherine Cecil Thurston—increased public awareness of the novel and it was one of the top ten sellers of its year. The gimmick of publishing an anonymous book was used repeatedly throughout the century; the success of *Primary Colors* in 1996 indicates that it has remained an effective marketing device. Two significant literary genres made their first appearances on the list in 1909. Booksellers were ordering one thousand copies per day. When *Publishers Weekly* began publishing its own list of bestsellers in 1909, it separated nonfiction from fiction. A third category, simply titled "war books," was added for the duration of World War I. Books about the European conflict sold extremely well and appear to have created a larger market for nonfiction reading in general, since sales of nonfiction books increased in post- World War I America. A similar increase occurred after World War II, when self-help books began to appear regularly on the bestseller lists. Several publications, most notably *Publishers Weekly* and more recently the *New York Times Book Review*, publish weekly lists of the ten best-selling fiction and nonfiction books in America. The lists originally referred only to cloth, or hardbound, books; separate lists for paperbacks were added in the 1950s. Information is gathered from book stores around the United States, so the list of bestsellers does refer to books sold, not just books distributed as was the case with the record industry for decades. Because most books stay on the list for multiple weeks, approximately forty-five to fifty books reach either list per year. The method of determining which books are bestsellers has been criticized. The lists reflect what is selling well at any given week, so that a book that sold slowly but steadily, such as *The Betty Crocker Cookbook*, which is one of the highest selling books of all time, might never appear on a bestseller list. Likewise, it is possible for

an author to sell millions of books during a career without ever having one be designated a bestseller. Most of the sales figures are gathered from larger book stores so that smaller stores, which frequently have more literary clientele, have little input into the lists. Substantial advance publicity from a publisher can almost certainly boost sales for a week or two, creating an artificial bestseller. Finally, book club editions are not taken into account when compiling the lists; the Book of the Month Club and the Literary Guild, founded in 1895 and respectively, have accounted for a large percentage of book sales each year, as have many other book clubs and mail order sources, all without being included in the bestseller statistics. Still, the bestseller lists remain a fairly accurate barometer of what America is reading at any given time. Even by the 1970s, certain patterns were beginning to emerge on the lists. There was the phenomenon known as "repeaters"—authors who could be counted on to produce one best-selling book after another. Edna Ferber in the 1930s, Mickey Spillane in the 1950s, Harold Robbins in the 1960s, and John Grisham in the 1980s were all repeaters whose publishers knew that practically anything they wrote would become a bestseller. In contrast to the repeaters, some authors have only one or two bestsellers and never produce another. This phenomenon can be hard to explain. Some authors only produce one novel: Margaret Mitchell never wrote another after the enormous success of *Gone with the Wind*; Ross Lockridge committed suicide shortly after the publication of *Raintree County*. But others try to repeat their earlier successes and fail, so that while someone like Kathleen Winsor may write many books during her lifetime, only *Forever Amber* is successful. Bestsellers are very attuned to popular taste; an author has to be strongly in synch with national attitudes and concerns to produce a bestseller. After a few years have passed, author and society might not be so connected. Another phenomenon may affect both repeaters and authors of solitary bestsellers: Decades ago Rex Beach and Fannie Hurst were household names, each with multiple bestsellers; someday Dean Koontz and Jackie Collins might have lapsed into obscurity. Again, this might be attributed to the popular nature of the bestseller; best-selling novels are frequently so topical and timely that they tend to become dated more rapidly than other fiction. They are rarely reprinted after the initial burst of popularity is over and slip easily from the public memory. Of course, on some occasions when the novel remains well known the author might not, so that everybody has heard of *Topper* but no one remembers Thorne Smith and everybody is familiar with *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn* while few recall it was written by Betty Smith. Specific genres of books are more likely to become bestsellers and since the beginning of the bestseller lists, certain categories have dominated. The first best American bestsellers were long romantic novels that provided escapist reading to their audiences while appearing to be at least slightly educational; all were set in the past and most were set in Europe. Gradually American settings began to dominate, particularly the American frontier, but the historical novel has remained an extremely popular type of fiction and has changed relatively little since its earliest appearance. There is usually some romance at the core, with complications that keep it from being resolved for hundreds of pages. The novel is often built around a significant historical event; the Civil War has been an especially popular setting. Great attention is given to detail and many historical novelists spend years researching an era before writing about it. Joseph Wambaugh, the police officer turned author is perhaps the best known of these. Ever since *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, mysteries and suspense novels of some sort have been common on the list. Thrillers can be distinguished from mysteries by the fact that there is no puzzle to solve; the appeal of the novel lies in waiting to see what will happen to the characters. Beginning in the 1930s there were fewer privately owned publishing houses; many have merged and some have been bought by larger conglomerates. Television in particular has proven an avid customer for adaptation rights; as fewer bestsellers are made into motion pictures, the television medium, which can provide longer running times that presumably allow more faithful adaptations, has produced hundreds of made for television movies and mini-series from best-selling novels. Given the variety of businesses that may now be contained under one corporate umbrella, it is not uncommon for one conglomerate to publish a book in hardcover, publish the paperback edition as well, and then produce the film or television adaptation. In fact, many publishing houses take such a possibility into consideration when reviewing manuscripts. The most popular works within any society would not necessarily be its best; nevertheless, the reading habits of the American public say much about its culture. If Irving Wallace, Mario Puzo, Janet Daly, and Leon Uris are not the greatest authors of the twentieth century, they have still provided millions of readers

with a great deal of pleasure. The best-selling novel might better be evaluated not as a work of literature but as a significant cultural byproduct, an artifact that reveals to subsequent generations the hopes and concerns of the past. New York , Wyndham Books, New York, Bowker, Berkely, University of California Press, London, Routledge and Keegan Paul, Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 3 : 80 years of best sellers, / Alice Payne Hackett and James Henry Burke - Details - Trove

80 Years of Best Sellers, by James H. Burke, Alice P. Hackett starting at \$ 80 *Years of Best Sellers*, has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

If both, simultaneous or staggered? The first edition is published in both cloth and paper. The spine is bound in cloth and the front and back covers in paper. Books written or edited by Catherine Marshall iv. About the Author Blank 5 Edited or Introduced? If so, by whom? There is a seven page prologue written by the author. There is one illustration at the beginning of the novel. The illustrator is not given. Is the typography readable? Is the book well printed? The book is 22 by 14 cm with a burgundy-colored spine and front and back covers in deep magenta. The title is imprinted on the front cover in a cursive font approximately 6 cm high. The spine has the title, author and publishing company all written in gold caps. The title on the dust jacket is a cream color in the same cursive style as the title page, the book cover, and the spine. It is approximately 15 cm high. The dimension of the page is 21 by The length of the line is There is adequate spacing between the lines; the text is easy to read. The font is Times New Roman 12 pt. The ink is bold and there are no smudges. The typography is very readable and well printed. The chapter number is spelled out in bold and italics approximately 1 cm high. The first three or so words of each chapter are all printed in capitals. Is the paper in the copy or copies you examined holding up physically over time? The paper is thick with smooth edges all around. It is a rich, creamy white color. There is foxing of the edges but other than that the paper has held up exceptionally well. There are no tears or folds and all pages are present. The cloth used in the binding of the spine is unglazed and resembles heavy linen. The binding is firm and has a hollow back. There is rounding of the back and the book has a "French Joint". No pages are loose or falling out. College Avenue, Decatur, GA. The book is dedicated to "Lenora". There is an extensive Character list covering two full pages of the text, featured on page x-xi. There are 8 lines printed of the song "Down in the Valley" printed on page xii: Down in the valley, valley so low Hang your head over, hear the wind blow. Hear the wind blow, love, hear the wind blow; Hang your head over, hear the wind blow. The page numbers are found in the center at the bottom of each page surrounded by brackets. Publication and Performance History 1 Did the original publisher issue the book in more than one edition? If so, briefly describe distinguishing features of each illustrations, cover art, typography, etc. Christy [Book Club ed. McGraw-Hill; p. There are three printings of the first edition Christy 5 Editions from other publishers? Peter Davies; p. Davies; p. Volume IV, autumn selections 1st ed. Hall large print book series Boston, Mass.: Hall; p. Christy is still currently in print. Whenever the going gets rough, Mrs. Marshall sits very still with her characters and waits for God to tell them what to do. Christy and her fellow mission workers are conscientious soldiers in His army. It was the highest-rated series for an Easter Sunday in six years. The television series was so popular that twenty additional episodes aired in the spring of and the rest were broadcast during the spring and summer of April 3, 2. Lost and Found April 7, 3. Both Your Houses April 14, 4. A Closer Walk April 21, 5. Judgement Day April 28, 6. Eye of The Storm May 5, 7. Amazing Grace May 5, 8. The Sweetest Gift November 24, 9. To Have and To Hold April 15, The Hunt April 22, Ghost Story June 14, Echoes June 21, The Lie June 28, Green Apples July 5, The Hostage July 12, Babe in the Woods July 19, Second Sight July 26, The Road Home August 2, 13 Translations? If translated, give standard bibliographic information for each translation. If serialized, give standard bibliographic information for serial publication. Give standard bibliographic information for each. These books are written by C. Archer and they contain expanded adventures of the beloved heroine Christy. Silent Superstitions Dallas, Texas: The Angry Intruder Dallas, Texas: Midnight Rescue Dallas, Texas: The Proposal Dallas, Texas: The Princess Club Dallas, Texas: Family Secrets Dallas, Texas: Mountain Madness Nashville, Tenn: Nelson, p. Stage Fright Nashville, Tenn: Goodbye, Sweet Prince Nashville, Tenn: Brotherly Love Nashville, Tenn: These series editions were printed in Revell, There are multiple Christy enthusiasts who have composed multiple Christy sites on the web; fanfiction is abundant under the following website: She grew up with a strong religious background that stayed with her all her life which is very apparent in her writings. These religious convictions only proved to strengthen in her first marriage to Peter Marshall, who was a minister and

the chaplain of the U. Senate Darrell, Look; March The two were married November 4, 6, the same year Catherine graduated with a B. The couple had one child, a boy, named Peter John who was consequently the only child Catherine Marshall ever had. Catherine Marshall did not attempt to start her literary career until she was 37, two years after the death of her first husband.

Chapter 4 : Bestsellers | calendrierdelascience.com

Compiles lists of and commentary on best-selling books during each of the eighty years covered and briefly recounts the history of best sellers From inside the book What people are saying - Write a review.

So we were surprised not to be able to measure the widening gap. We could certainly model literary taste. Instead of concluding that the division never happened, we guessed that we had misunderstood it or looked in the wrong place. Algee-Hewitt and McGurl have pretty decisively confirmed that a divide exists in the twentieth century. So we ought to be able to see it emerging. In fact, getting evidence about that second, economic axis seems to be the key. It took work by many hands over a couple of years: A classifier trained on the reviewed fiction has roughly In the diagram below, for instance, the horizontal axis represents sales, and the vertical axis represents prestige. Sales would be easy to measure, if we had all the data. Prestige, on the other hand, is difficult to measure: The upward drift of these points reveals a fairly strong correlation between prestige and sales. It is possible to find a few high-selling authors who are predicted to lack critical prestige – notably, for instance, the historical novelist W. Arthur Helps, a Cambridge Apostle, is a fairly lonely figure. Fast-forward seventy-five years and we see a different picture. The right side of the map almost looks like a diagonal line slanting down from William Faulkner to P. The change might better be described as a decline in the correlation of two existing forms of distinction. And as they become less correlated, the difference between them becomes more visible, especially among the well-known names on the right side of the map. The correlation of prestige and sales in the Victorian era means that the line separating the red and blue samples was strongly tilted there, and may borrow some of its strength from both axes. The trick is, basically, to use the evidence we have to construct an estimate of our uncertainty, and then use our uncertainty to revise the evidence. The picture on the left gives you a rough sense of how that transformation works. Bubble charts invite mouse-over exploration.

Chapter 5 : Your Dream Home - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Published by Julian Messner, Inc. Limited Copyright by Grace Metalious 2 First edition published in cloth, paper, or both? If both, simultaneous or staggered? The first edition appeared in cloth. Title page, Dedication, page with title, p. If so, by whom? The book is neither edited nor introduced. There are no illustrations. Is the typography readable? Is the book well printed? The dust jacket is chipped on the top, most likely due to excessive reading, since it is a library book. It is divided into three sections or books, with each book beginning with chapter 1. Each book begins on a fresh page with chapter on right below and a diamond on both sides of the one. Look at the example: Is the paper in the copy or copies you examined holding up physically over time? Off-white colored paper, medium-light weight. My copy is taken from the public library, and appears in mint condition. It looks as if it has been checked out a good number of times. Throughout the novel there are slight stains on the pages. The pages have a rough trim, so when closed there is a jagged edge, a soft ripple. See illustration in supplemental materials. The cover is peeling on the top and the bottom, and has tape on the sides to hold it together. The collection contains an incomplete copy of the novel Peyton Place. The bulk of it is in carbon typescript, with some original typescript pages, a few pages of the holograph draft, alternative pages, unnumbered pages, and fragments of pages. A small zig-zag line provides a top above the title and bottom under the author name border. Publication and Performance History 1 Did the original publisher issue the book in more than one edition? If so, briefly describe distinguishing features of each illustrations, cover art, typography, etc. There were atleast 27, as the copy I have is the first edition, 27th printing. August 19, 5 Editions from other publishers? WorldCat 6 Last date in print? Northeastern University Press, It also stated that the edition by Pocket Books sold 10,, First week in September: Traffic-stopping three-dimensional full-color poster available to tie-in with the coming movie! Over , point-of-sale promotion pieces have already gone out and new ones are being prepared. If translated, give standard bibliographic information for each translation. Die Leute von Peyton Place: Ediciones Orbis, ; If serialized, give standard bibliographic information for serial publication. Give standard bibliographic information for each. Return to Peyton Place. Biographical Sketch of the Author 1 Paste your biographical sketch here maximum words Over 20 years ago, Grace Metalious wrote a book that gave birth to modern-day soap operas; yet she has still managed to sink into obscurity. Although in-depth details on the famous novelists are hard to find, her fans are able to learn the basic facts on Mrs. On September 8, , Alfred and Laurette de Repentingny gave birth to Grace de Repentingny, a future best-seller novelist. Attending public schools in New Hampshire, Grace never succeeded past high school. Almost twenty years later in , Grace married George Metalious and produced three children--Marsha, Christopher and Cynthia. Throughout her short life, Metalious remained a New Hampshire resident, and upon her death on February 25, she lived at R. While married life took up a lot of time, Grace began her writing career, with Peyton Place as her first novel, in For her first novel, and the succeeding two, Grace used Julian Messner publishing company. Messner is a small publishing company in New York. Her success as a writer put Grace in the spotlight for a couple of years, with her novel even transformed into feature films and television series. Like some celebrities, a constant spotlight is detrimental. Reception History 1 Paste contemporary reception history in here maximum words Sex and scandal. In , after the first publication of Peyton Place, sex and scandal was all the literary world knew. The New England setting, the dramatic and problematic characters and steamy chapters had every house wife and bedtime reader running to the bookstore to purchase Peyton Place. Despite popular success among her readers, critics condemned Mrs. Metalious book and writing style. Critics believed that scandal and sex was the only focus of the book; if not for those two, there is no best-seller. Metalious, in her effort to be realistic, spares neither detail or language in high-lighting her scenes in bed, car or on the beach. Invariable, even in moments which should be tender and understanding, she injects an offensively crude note. In fact the book reads like a tabloid

version of life in a small town" 8. While there was an overwhelming number of negative reviews, some critics believed Peyton Place to be a well-deserved best-seller. During that lapse, Peyton Place was made into several other media forms--a television series and Fox-feature movie. Due to its scandalous content and sexy plot, Peyton Place has been used in numerous references from describing the Presidential cabinet to being called the mother of modern-day soap operas. The most noteworthy are found on Amazon. Kirkus continues the praise: In a society where Stephen King and Danielle Steel top the best-seller lists, one would be inclined to agree. Grace Metalious created a story so unconventional, so sexy and so scandalous that every housewife and rebellious teen in America read its contents. The novel topped the best-seller list and in , it sold over ten million copies in hardcover and paperback combined. The novel later turned into a successful motion picture with and a television series, proving to be an extremely influential book of the latter decade. Published in , Peyton Place "unbuttoned the straitlaced New England of popular imagination" book cover. In the fictitious town of Peyton Place, there was your incest, unwed pregnancy, power struggles and everyday gossip. Suburban residents from all over could easily relate to the issues, characters and problems of Peyton Place. While Metalious claimed that Peyton Place was purely imaginative, there was truly an ample dose of reality within the story. Beyond the pretty landscape, Metalious uncovered the heart of every New England town, baring it to the world. All kind of strange things come out. At a time when sex was tabooed and problems were masked, critics were amazed with Metalious boldness. The reviews Peyton Place received were extremely mixed, with most praising her for her candidness. Another reviewer appreciated the Metalious for her "humor, heart, vigor, [and] a feeling for irony" San Francisco Chronicle However, there remained an abundance of critics who could only focus on the sexy content. While the focus seemed to remain on the lewd and sexual content, its popularity stemmed from the taboo attached to the novel. In , Americans were not supposed to read Peyton Place. Although people knew things such as abortion, rape and incest occurred, no one wanted to talk about them. Those were secrets that were supposed to remain covered. Sex is something everybody lives with-why make such a big deal about it. While newspapers covered the incident, many were afraid to tell the story as it was, shunning away from words such as "rape" or "incest. Metalious set the "landscape of female desire, of woman-owned dreams dead and denied" Cameron xxv. At the time Grace Metalious was already a mother of three and married to a school principal in Gilmanton, New Hampshire. Her publicity crew emphasized her role and became known as the "housewife who wrote bestsellers" Cameron xv. The media also emphasized her residency in the small town of Gilmanton. Shortly after, George Metalious was fired from his job as principle. Yet, the story basically sold itself. The show aired from to and later served as the basis for modern-day soap operas. Aside from the popularity in the media, the bestseller was recently published through Northeastern University Press. It features an in-depth and insightful introduction by Ardis Cameron examining the numerous issues within the text, including gender roles, class, and ethnicity. Peyton Place is, on its own terms, both a perfectly decent popular novel and an honest one" Kirkus, As a modern-day reader and through recent reviews, it is clear that Grace Metalious came way before her time. Nonetheless, Peyton Place was a national success, giving rise to novels written by, for and about women. Northwestern University Press,

Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - Expanding the American Mind

80 Years Of Best Sellers Winchester rifles model for sale, browse all new and used winchester rifles model for sale and buy with confidence from guns international. in film.

Publication history[edit] A Message to Garcia, New York central edition A Message to Garcia was originally published as filler without a title in the March issue of *The Philistine* , a periodical which, at that time, was written entirely by Elbert Hubbard. One of these was George H. Daniels , a promotion-minded executive with the New York Central Railroad. Modern editions are readily available today on the Internet. Calixto Garcia, a leader of the Cuban insurgents. Wagner , head of the Military Information Division , who successfully petitioned Adj. Henry Clark Corbin for permission to send spies to Cuba and Puerto Rico to gather military information. Wagner selected forty-year-old 1st Lt. Rowan to join Gen. He added that he was eager to return to the U. A passing sponging steamer carried them to Nassau, and from there they eventually sailed to Tampa, arriving on May It was learned that, while in Jamaica, Rowan had revealed this information to an Associated Press correspondent named Elmer Roberts. Had the news reports not made Rowan a popular hero, however falsely, Corbin might have had him court-martialed. Miles , commanding general of the army, and temporarily promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the 6th Regiment Volunteer Infantry. In an oft-repeated story, Hubbard wrote that during the time "Mr. When he got home he had the Message to Garcia translated into Russian, and a copy of the booklet given to every railroad employee in Russia," apparently unaware that at that time a large percentage of Russian railroad workers were illiterate. Khilkov was in the U. When Hubbard was writing about the Russian and Japanese translations, he also declared that the pamphlet traveled from Russia to "Germany, France, Spain, Turkey, Hindustan, and China," and claimed that the essay had been translated into "all written languages. Czech, German, Romanian, Chinese, Korean, and other languages. In popular culture[edit] The phrase "to carry a message to Garcia" was in common use for years to indicate taking initiative when carrying out a difficult assignment. A passage in the Boy Scouts Yearbook emphasizes the connection: *A Literary Geography of Oriente*. Liverpool University Press, *Cast in Deathless Bronze: West Virginia University Press*, Retrieved " via HathiTrust. U of Rochester P, Kirchman, "The Message to Garcia: The Anatomy of a Famous Mission," *Mankind: The Magazine of Popular History* 4, no. Wagner, "Memorandum," February 26, *Coopero con las Fuerzas Arfmadas de los EE*. Academia de la Historia Cubana, 15, Military Academy at West Point, N. Y since Its Establishment in , v. Riverside Press, ; "Lieut. Rowan," *New York Times*, May 26, Harper Colophon,

Chapter 7 : 20th-Century American Bestsellers

, 80 years of best sellers, / Alice Payne Hackett and James Henry Burke R. R. Bowker Co New York Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.

Chapter 8 : Alice Payne Hackett | LibraryThing

80 Years of Best Sellers, Hardcover - Jan 1 by Alice Payne Hackett (Author) Be the first to review this item.

Chapter 9 : Finding the great divide | The Stone and the Shell

Receive notification of new arrivals in your topics of interest.