



THE HORATIO ALGER SOCIETY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

NEWSBOY



Horatio Alger, Jr.

1832 — 1899

A magazine devoted to the study of Horatio Alger, Jr., his life, works, and influence on the culture of America.

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Alger and Alcott: *A Fancy of Theirs*

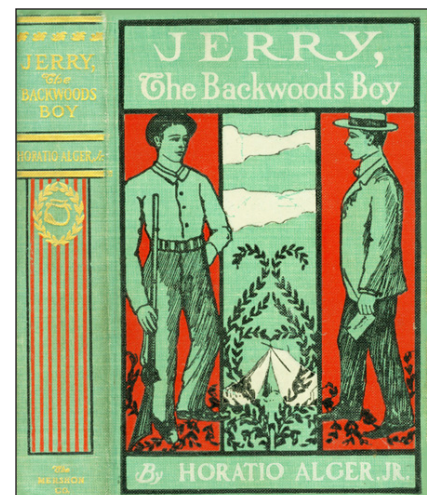
*First look at the 2016
H.A.S. convention*

-- See articles on Page 3

'A fluent and facile style'

*Edward Stratemeyer
becomes the literary heir
to Horatio Alger, Jr. — Part 2*

-- See Page 9



President's column

Every aspect of life has its ethical issues, and book collecting is no exception. One such question I have been thinking about lately is the switching of a dust jacket from one book to a different book that lacks a jacket. As we all know, a book with a jacket increases in value exponentially over an otherwise identical book without one. In fact, for the advanced collector of 20th-century books where jackets are at least theoretically possible to find, a book lacking a jacket can be almost worthless, merely a reading copy or a place-holder on the shelf until a book with a jacket comes along.

I first became aware of this as a concern many years ago, when I ordered a jacketed copy of a first-format Percy Fitzhugh title from a dealer, and discovered when it arrived that the book was first format but the jacket had obviously been moved to it from a much later edition. I was scandalized, and while I probably should have demanded a refund, I chalked it up to experience and merely resolved to avoid or at least be very cautious in future dealings with that particular dealer.

I also picked up another insight which that and several future transactions confirmed: if an internet listing sounds particularly good, there is probably something wrong with it. More than once I have ordered a book that claimed to have a jacket and it has come without it, or one that is described as first format arrives in a much later printing from a different publisher, and in such cases the low price should have warned me that I was probably wasting my time. My own cupidity is sometimes to blame: I have not wanted to ask for a clarification in advance of my order for fear that my question would alert the dealer to the fact that the book was undervalued and the price would be tripled. So the moral is, as often as not, you get what you pay for and real bargains are few and far between.

My experience with the mismatched book and jacket has made me reluctant to swap jackets onto books without them, but I still do it sometimes. For instance, long ago a friend gave me a copy of *Phil Hardy's Greatest Test* by "Edwin Alger" (Bound to Win Stories no. 3, Grosset & Dunlap, 1930). It has no jacket and is in unremarkable condition, but it has a nice authorial inscription: "To the Jaegers — Kitty Hal & Gretchen with all the good wishes of old Edwin Alger (Jay Jerome Williams) June 28th, 1935."

Recently, I obtained a copy of this book with a jacket,
(Continued on Page 6)

HORATIO ALGER SOCIETY

To further the philosophy of Horatio Alger, Jr. and to encourage the spirit of Strive & Succeed that for half a century guided Alger's undaunted heroes. Our members conduct research and provide scholarship on the life of Horatio Alger, Jr., his works and influence on the culture of America. The Horatio Alger Society embraces collectors and enthusiasts of all juvenile literature, including boys' and girls' series books, pulps and dime novels.

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Membership applications, renewals, changes of address and other correspondence should be sent to **Horatio Alger Society, 1004 School St., Shelbyville, IN 46176**.

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Newsboy ad rates: Full page, \$32.00; one-half page, \$17.00; one-quarter page, \$9.00; per column inch (1 inch deep by approx. 3 1/2 inches wide), \$2.00. Send ads, with check payable to Horatio Alger Society, 1004 School St., Shelbyville, IN 46176.

The above rates apply to all want ads, along with ads offering non-Alger books for sale. However, it is the policy of the Horatio Alger Society to promote the exchange of Alger books and related Alger materials by providing space **free of charge** to our members for the **sale only** of such material. Send advertisements or "Letters to the Editor" to **Newsboy** editor William R. Gowen (PF-706) at 23726 N. Overhill Dr., Lake Zurich, IL 60047. E-mail: hasnewsboy@aol.com

'Back Home Again in Indiana' — first glance

By Bob Sipes (PF-1067)

As the Christmas season quickly approaches and we focus on spending time with friends and family, Wendy and I want to welcome our Horatio Alger Society family "Back Home Again In Indiana" to attend the 2016 HAS Convention. Wendy and I held the 2007 convention in Shelbyville and the 2013 convention in Greenwood. For the 2016 convention we decided to move the convention to the Columbus, Indiana area which is approximately 20 miles south of Shelbyville.

The 52nd annual convention "Back Home Again In Indiana" will be held April 28th through May 1st 2016. We have confirmed the location as the Holiday Inn Express in Taylorsville, which is just a couple of miles north of Columbus at Exit 76 on I-65. This is especially exciting as there is something for everyone at exit 76. The hotel sits beside the Exit 76 Antique Mall, which is the largest

antique mall in Indiana and one of the largest in the entire midwestern United States. To the other side of the hotel is the Exit 76 Outlet mall with shopping opportunities for the entire family.

Columbus, just a couple of miles away, provides an interesting sampling of architecture, shopping, and activities. Nashville, Indiana, located in beautiful Brown County around 20 miles south of Taylorsville, is a rustic southern Indiana getaway town with hundreds of unique craft, artist, specialty and antique shops, restaurants, music, theatre and other interesting activities.

We are working hard to line up great food and atmosphere and I will provide many more details regarding area attractions in the next issue of **Newsboy**.

We will have some interesting and entertaining presentations during the convention focused on Horatio

(Continued on Page 6)

Alger and Alcott: A Fancy of Theirs

By Peter C. Walther (PF-548)

We all know I think that Horatio Alger, Jr. was a minister as well as the son of a minister. Interest in the elder Alger has frequently been eclipsed by the large shadow cast by his author son. However some material has recently come to light relative to the senior Rev. Alger that might prove of interest to the Partic'lar Friends of our Society.

The iconic Alger biography which holds an honored place on our collective shelves, Gary Scharnhorst with Jack Bales, *The Lost Life of Horatio Alger, Jr.* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985), mentions that Alger's father served as pastor of the Second Congregational Society of Marlborough, Mass., commencing January 1845. During 1856 and 1857 he was involved in a series of lyceum lectures sponsored by the church and was promoting interest in this venue by soliciting prominent figures in the Boston area for speaking engagements.

Two letters of his have surfaced at the Library of Congress in which he appeals to Lucy Stone to come to Marlborough and to enlist her support of this series by lecturing in his parish. During this period, Horatio Alger, Jr. was serving as a private tutor in Boston; whether or not he attended any of these lectures initiated by his father is not known at this time, although it was certainly within the realm of possibility.

According to Wikipedia.com, Lucy Stone was born in West Brookfield, Mass., on Aug. 13, 1818. "She was a prominent American orator, suffragist, and abolitionist and a vocal advocate and organizer promoting rights for women. In 1847, Stone became the first woman from Massachusetts to earn a college degree."



Lucy Stone, from a Daguerreotype, ca. 1840-1860.

She married Henry Browne Blackwell on May 1, 1855. They had one daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, born Sept. 14, 1857, who subsequently became a leader herself in the suffrage movement. She wrote the first biography of her mother.

The Blackwells moved to Pope's Hill in the Dorchester section of Boston in 1870 and she died there on Oct. 18,

(Continued on Page 5)

Editor's notebook

Another holiday season is upon us! "Black Friday" and "Cyber Monday" have attracted tens of millions of shoppers looking for that elusive bargain. And, "Black Friday" is now creeping into our Thanksgiving Day festivities (some stores opened at 3 p.m., just when most of us were sitting down to dinner).



Instead, we should all take a clue from this "jolly old elf" and just cool it! We have plenty of time remaining to complete our shopping for family and friends.

Convention host Bob Sipes offers a brief introduction for our 2016 convention, "Back Home Again in Indiana," on

Page 3. He will offer many more details in the January-February *Newsboy*, which will include our registration form and schedule of events. Last year, we missed seeing many of our convention "regulars," and hope you'll be able to make it this time. This is the only time most of us have a chance to get together in person each year, and we all treasure those memories.

In this issue we offer an article by Peter Walther discussing believed-to-be previously unquoted letters between Horatio Alger, Sr., and well-known suffragist Lucy Stone Blackwell; also, a letter from Louisa May Alcott to Mrs. Stone praising the latter's women's rights causes. Also, we present Part 2 of James Keeline's study of the creation of the so-called Stratemeyer-Alger completions.

The current issue of **AARP the Magazine** contains a cover story on actor Tom Selleck, star of "Blue Bloods" on CBS and the "Jesse Stone" TV movie series (Hallmark Channel), which recently had its ninth installment.

During the interview, Selleck, now 70, identifies a small bust of Horatio Alger on a shelf in his study as his "most beloved trophy," which he ranks ahead of his Emmy and Golden Globe awards for his "Magnum, P.I." series. Selleck received the bust when he was honored as a Horatio Alger Award winner at the 2000 ceremony of the Horatio Alger Association of Famous Americans.

"I have a typical American success story," he said at the time of the award. "My life has had its challenges. Certainly, nothing was handed to me. But with hard work and perseverance, I was able to achieve my dream."

Original H.A.S member Gilbert K. Westgard dies

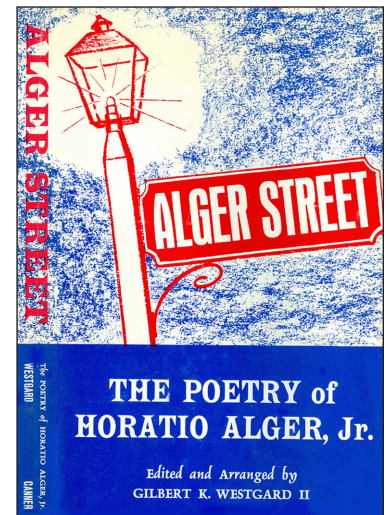
Horatio Alger Society life member Gilbert K. Westgard II, of West Palm Beach, Florida, died on August 20, 2015, at age 71. For many years he suffered from diabetes-related illness, and he lived in a nursing home the final years of his life.

Gil Westgard (PF-024) was one of the original members of the Horatio Alger Society, having attended the first convention in Mendota, Illinois in 1965. At that convention, he received the Society's first **Newsboy Award**, given in recognition of his book *Alger Street: The Poetry of Horatio Alger, Jr.* (Boston: J.S. Canner & Company, 1964). The early years of *Newsboy* contain numerous Westgard-researched notes and articles on Alger's life and writing, offering information little known at the time to Alger enthusiasts.

Few Alger Society members know that at the 1965 convention, Gil received another honor. Convention host and H.A.S. co-founder Ken Butler, a noted Mendota antiques dealer who published Ralph D. Gardner's *Horatio Alger; or, The American Hero Era*, had on hand an old high-wheel bicycle for attendees to try. Gil quickly mastered the art of riding the bicycle and stayed on it longer than anyone else.

Gil grew up in the Chicago area and lived there for many years. Visitors to his home in suburban Des Plaines would be greeted by so many floor-to-ceiling bookcases that there were only paths — not hallways — throughout his home. He collected not only the works of Horatio Alger but those of several other authors of juvenile books, especially Edward Stratemeyer. In fact, Stratemeyer's daughter, Harriet Stratemeyer Adams, attended the 1976 Horatio Alger Society convention that Gil hosted in Rosemont, Illinois. He also hosted the 1985 convention in Boynton Beach, Florida.

Gil edited *Newsboy* from 1986 to 1989, and from 1989 to 1998 published the bi-monthly **Bootblack, The Horatio Alger Magazine**. He also self-published a number of scarce Alger titles in limited editions, including



(Continued on Page 6)

Alger and Alcott: A Fancy of Theirs

(Continued from Page 3)

1893. As we know, William T. Adams was also a resident of Dorchester, but both were public figures in two different spheres. Whether they ever actually crossed paths with each other is unknown.

Here is the substance of letter 1, followed by letter 2:

Marlborough, Mass. Sept.22/56

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell,

I take this liberty to address you in behalf of the young men in my Parish, friends of Reform, who are arranging a course of Lyceum Lectures to be delivered in our church the present season. They have long been desirous of hearing you, and hearing that you would be at West Brookfield about this time, I venture to write and ask if you will come and give us a Lyceum Lecture — on any subject you please — at any time between this and New Year, the earlier, however, the better.

Emerson, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Frederick Douglas [sic], among others, are to lecture in the course. We are anxious that your sex should be represented in the course, and our first application to a female lecturer is to you. I hope we may not be disappointed in our effort to obtain you.

Our usual lecture evening is Thursday evening, but if you can come any other evening, we can change the day.

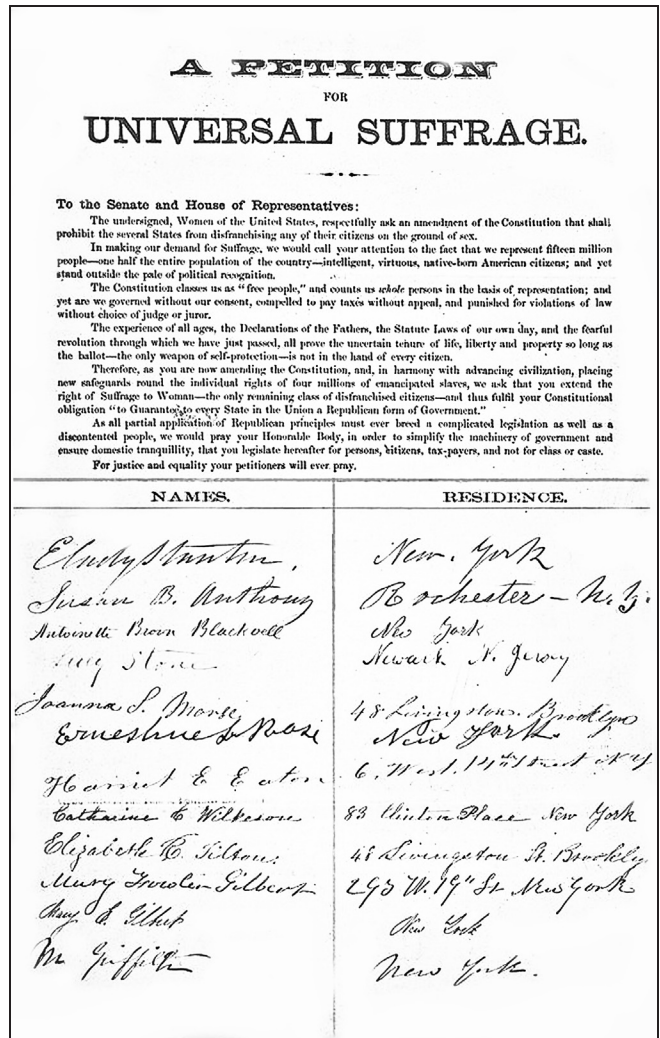
Be kind enough to reply at your earliest convenience and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,
Horatio Alger

Marlborough, Oct.24, 1856

Mrs. Lucy Stone
Dear Madam,

I thank you for your kind letter of Oct. 21 and am very glad to learn that you can favor us with a Lecture in Dec. Our course is to consist of eight Lectures, and was introduced last evening by a Lecture from Ralph Waldo Emerson on "The Conduct of Life." T. Starr King will lecture for us next week, and W. R. Alger of Boston Nov. 13. Frederick Douglass comes on the 19th of Dec., the night after his Lecture in the Anti Slavery Course, Boston. Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker



A universal suffrage petition to both houses of the U.S. Congress, signed by Lucy Stone, along with Susan B. Anthony, E. Cady Stanton and others.

are engaged to lecture in our course, but the time is not yet fixed. A Lecture from T.W. Higginson — if we can get him — with one from yourself, will complete our course.

Thursday evening is our usual Lecture evening, but if some other evening will suit your convenience better we can easily change it. The earlier in Dec. you can come, the better it will suit us.

Yours with sincere respect,
Horatio Alger

One assumes that she did indeed fulfill her agreement to speak at Rev. Alger, Sr.'s church, although the date of this event has not as yet been determined. A detailed overview of various online historical newspa-

(Continued on Page 7)

'Back Home Again in Indiana'

(Continued from Page 3)

Alger and other boys and girls series books and authors. As evidenced by **Newsboy** content over the past 15 years, we recognize that many of our members are interested in far more than just Horatio Alger. We are hoping to broaden the scope of the annual convention to appeal to collectors of all types of vintage boys and girls series books. I will be writing more on this in future issues of **Newsboy**.

We already have some great books lined up for the auction and are hoping to land another great consignment collection. We will also have a book sale Saturday morning where all types of books and related items will be available.

Keep an eye on the Horatio Alger Society website for additional details, links, and instructions on paying the convention fee via PayPal (optional). We will add many details and Columbus, Indiana, area information to the website over the next few months.

Wendy and I are working hard to make "Back Home Again In Indiana" a success and we hope to see you all the first weekend in May!

President's column

(Continued from Page 2)

and I am considering moving it to the inscribed but jacketless example. Before I do so, however, I will check quite carefully to make sure that the two books seem to be the same format and printing. I think this is morally acceptable, but I suppose that the theoretical possibility exists that there is some slight difference in printing, an error on some page that got corrected between impressions of which I am not aware, and that thus, without intending to, I may be putting a jacket from a different printing on an earlier or later book, to the possible confusion of later scholars/collectors. The risk seems too small to prevent me from turning two good copies into one great one.

But it leaves me wondering what my fellow collectors think about this sort of thing. When is it acceptable to move jackets around? My first example was surely a dishonest scam, but where does one draw the line? Your views would be more than welcome.

Meanwhile, our annual season of feasting and jollity is upon us, and I hope you all will spend it surrounded by loving families, old friends and, of course, great books.

Your Partic'lar Friend,
Jeff Looney (PF-903)
1712 Concord Drive
Charlottesville, VA 22901

Gilbert K. Westgard

(Continued from Page 4)

several that are considered first hard-cover editions: *Hugo, the Deformed* (1978), *Annie Graham & The Uncle's Return* (1987), *Robert Lawson* (1987), and *The Young Patriots* (1987), the latter three in miniature format (2¼ x 3 inches). These four books are described on the H.A.S. website (select the tab "Modern First Editions").

Gil also reprinted other rare Algers, including *Timothy Crump's Ward*, *Bertha's Christmas Vision*, *Grand'ther Baldwin's Thanksgiving*, *The Disagreeable Woman*, *The New Schoolma'am* and *Nothing to Do*. In 1978, he reissued Herbert R. Mayes' *Alger: A Biography Without a Hero*.

In the July-August 1986 **Newsboy**, H.A.S. President Gene Hafner noted that "Gil's publishing many Alger books that most of us would not have in our libraries if not for his expenditure of time and effort, has not gone unnoticed. Those of you who attended last year's '21 in the Sun' convention in Florida, and the 1976 'Rosemont Twelfth Time' convention he also hosted when living in Illinois, know full well how dedicated and energetic Gilbert is toward the Horatio Alger Society."

MEMBERSHIP

New members

Thomas G. Coleman (PF-1133)
61 Tidewater Farm Road
Greenland, NH 03840

Jill Hobgood (PF-1134)
11710 Strohm Drive N.
Mishawaka, IN 46545
Email: jhobgood@stmarys.edu

Reinstated member

Harold Goodman (PF-984)
3620 Dustin Road
Burtonsville, MD 20866
Email: hrpharold@gmail.com

Change of address

Bowling Green State University (Hon.)
Popular Culture Library
Jerome Library
Bowling Green, OH 43403



Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888)

Alger and Alcott: *A Fancy of Theirs*

(Continued from Page 5)

pers might elicit further details of Lucy Stone's lyceum lecture there.

Another flashpoint to consider on a similarly related topic is a letter addressed to Lucy Stone some years later by Louisa May Alcott. The foregoing two Alger letters and the Alcott one that follows are from the records of the **National American Woman Suffrage Association**, accessed at the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. This collection has been microfilmed and the material I have quoted here is from container 37, reel 25. Apparently there was lengthy correspondence to (and from) Lucy Stone, and much of this material has survived due to the foresight of her daughter, Alice Blackwell. My sense is that these three letters are all but unknown to the scholarly community, as well as to the general reading public at large, and have never been previously quoted.

Before making any further commentary I offer the letter below:

Concord, Oct. 1, 1873

Dear Mrs. Stone,

I am so busy just now proving "Woman's right to labor," that I have no time to help prove "Woman's right to vote." When I read your note aloud to the family asking "What shall I say to Mrs. Stone?" a voice from the transcendental fog which usually obscures my honored father instantly replied — "Tell her you are ready to follow your leader, sure that you could not have a better one." My brave old mother, with the ardor of many unquenchable Mays shining in her face, cried out — "Tell her I am seventy-three but I mean to go to the polls before I die, even if my three daughters have to carry me." And two little men, already mustered in, added the cheering words — "Go ahead, Aunt Weedy, we will let you vote as much as ever you like."

Such being the temper of the small convention of which I am now president I cannot hesitate to say that though I may not be with you in the body, I shall be in spirit, and am as ever,

hopefully and heartily yours,
Louisa May Alcott

There follows on the reel a copy of Alcott's "Scarlet Stockings" from the July 1869 issue of **Putnam's Magazine**.

It would seem that someone (Alice Blackwell?) made a typed transcription of Alcott's letter as well. This copy was prefaced with: "Louisa Alcott, then at the height of her popularity, wrote in reply to a request for her help:" and the letter itself follows. Furthermore, someone later added a header to all of this in which Alice Blackwell herself is quoted: "There were many pleasant things to diversify and brighten the years of hard work." Similarly, this person adjoined as a footer, once again citing Blackwell: "Miss Alcott dropped in at the office of the Suffrage Association one day and left a check for a hundred dollars, saying that she had earned it before breakfast. In those days a hundred dollars was a large sum."

Lucy Stone would have met the Rev. Horatio Alger, Sr. Did she ever encounter Louisa May Alcott as well? *The Louisa May Alcott Encyclopedia*, edited by Gregory Eiselein and Anne K. Phillips (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2001) lacks a citation for "Lucy Stone" but does include an entry for "Women's Movement," "Attitudes Toward Women" and Lucy Stone's magazine **The Women's Journal**. The editors note that Alcott "knew Stone and Blackwell through

(Continued on Page 8)

Alger and Alcott: *A Fancy of Theirs*

(Continued from Page 7)

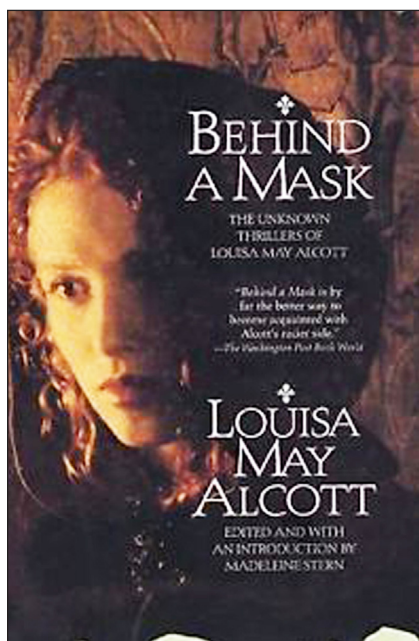
her father" (p.349) and that she also "supported the journal financially, giving Stone a \$100 check to help the weekly and contributing another \$100 to a suffrage association fund sponsored by the publication," (ibid). It would appear that Alcott's generosity was a matter of some renown.

* * *

Some further thoughts on a different but favorite topic, **American Union**, which has often been addressed in past issues of **Newsboy**. William T. Adams (as "Oliver Optic" and "Warren T. Ashton") as well as Horatio Alger, Jr. (writing as "Carl Cantab") were regular contributors for a time to this Boston literary weekly, and I myself acknowledge that I have enlarged upon this topic now and again. Another contributor was Louisa May Alcott, although her stories are somewhat more difficult to locate.

Thanks to the late Madeleine Stern and the late Dr. Leona Rosenthal, we now know that Louisa May Alcott, famous author of *Little Women* and *Little Men*, also wrote thrillers. These sensation tales were almost totally unknown for well-nigh a century.

The breakthrough volume that brought this material into the public conscience was *Behind A Mask, The Unknown Thrillers of Louisa May Alcott*, published by William Morrow & Company, New York, in 1975. I still have the inscribed copy my sister gave me that Christmas. It was certainly a revelation to me at the time. Similar volumes followed. *The Alcott Encyclopedia* noted that "While it is commonly believed that LMA's first thriller was published in 1863, scholars now know that as early as 1858 she was contributing



to the **AMERICAN UNION**, and at least one thriller — "Marion Earle" — graced its pages" (p. 327).

The editors of this encyclopedia introduce "Marion Earle" as follows: "a short thriller, first published in the Boston serial **AMERICAN UNION** between July and September 1858," (p. 195). Although not retrieved from the **Union** (as of yet) its text has not been lost to us. According to Eiselein and Phillips, it was reprinted in **The New York Atlas** for Sept. 12, 1858. Scholars, though, have been misinformed for many years.

A similarly titled "Only An Actress," appearing in **Demorest's Monthly Magazine** for April 1876, turns out to be a different story altogether, even though many books have cited this as a reprint of "Marion Earle." Stern treated this early Alcott work in detail in **Nineteenth Century Literature** 47 (1992): pp 91-98. It is an essay on the story itself but does not reproduce the text. In passing, Stern mentions that "it can be assumed that the **American Union** was the principle vehicle in which Alcott aired her early experiments in sensationalism."

In a surprising recovery of a run of some heretofore missing **American Unions** recently donated to the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts, I was able to locate, not the tale itself, unfortunately, but the advertisement announcing it, which is certainly a step forward. In the Sept. 4, 1858 issue a **Union** editor, probably William E. Graves, wrote as follows: "'ONLY AN ACTRESS!,' a Splendid Local Story, by L.M. Alcott, will occupy the first page of next week's **Union**. It is exceedingly spirited, and is very beautifully written. No one can read it without being pleased; the morale of the story is unexceptionable." It would seem that in-house editors shifted between that title and "Marion Earle" as inclination directed them. The significance of this notice is that we can now center the first appearance of this very early Alcott story to a specific date: September 11, 1858.

* * *

A note of thanks: I am very grateful to the staff of Jervis Public Library, Rome, N.Y., always to the Information Services Division, and most especially to Lisa Kinna, who first introduced me to *The Louisa May Alcott Encyclopedia*. No task is ever too daunting for this spirited group of professionals who are never lacking in grace, enthusiasm, patience and encouragement. I never cease to admire at their breadth of scope and depth of expertise. The honor almost equals the pleasure. Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth are fine in their places but ... support your local library!

Peter C. Walther
13 November 2015

'A fluent and facile style'

Edward Stratemeyer becomes the literary heir to Horatio Alger, Jr.

By James D. Keeline (PF-898)

Part 2

Introduction: In Part 1 (*Newsboy*, Sept.-Oct. 2015), Edward Stratemeyer received opportunities to "complete" stories by two of the favorite authors he read as a youth growing up in Elizabeth, New Jersey — "Oliver Optic" (William T. Adams) and Horatio Alger, Jr. Upon Alger's death in 1899, the author's sister, Olive Augusta Cheney, served as his literary executor and communicated with Stratemeyer to arrange to publish one Alger manuscript as two volumes, *Out for Business* and *Falling in with Fortune*.

The relative success of those books encouraged Stratemeyer and Cheney to issue several more Stratemeyer completions based on remaining Alger material. The letter that closed Part 1 mentioned the sources of the next two stories to be published:

When you are at liberty to examine the two plays I would like to get your opinion of them. I enclose stamps to repay the postage necessary to send me the books forwarded by you.

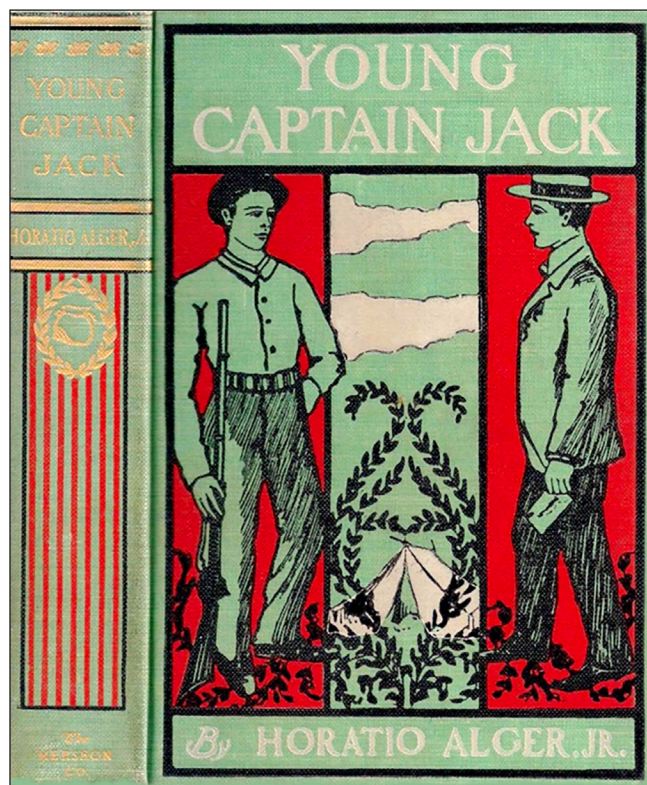
— Cheney to ES, 4 October 1900. See NYPL, box 1.

Young Captain Jack and Nelson the Newsboy

The two plays Cheney sent would lead to the next two Alger completions:

For and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, (\$150.), the receipt is hereby acknowledged, I, as executrix of the will and estate of the late Horatio Alger, Jr., do transfer and set aside to Edward Stratemeyer, of Newark, N.J., the complete manuscripts of two plays written by Horatio Alger, Jr., and called by him "Captain Jack" and "Adrift in New York."

With the transfer of these two manuscripts I also give to Edward Stratemeyer the right to turn the plays



into books for young people, altering and lengthening the text as he may deem best, and bringing out each volume under an appropriate title for a juvenile book. Each volume shall be published as "Written by Horatio Alger, Jr." To this shall be added "Completed by Arthur M. Winfield," if the publisher does not object, but if he does then the name of Horatio Alger, Jr. shall stand alone under the title of the book.

With this transfer I also give to Edward Stratemeyer the right to dispose of the copyrights of the books as he may deem to his best interests, and agree to protect him in all his rights to them and in the use of the name of Horatio Alger, Jr. as described above.

— Cheney and ES agreement, 30 Nov. 1900.

In Alger's letters, Edward had noted that the author referred to "other literary matter." He asked Cheney if Alger left other outlines or plots which could be purchased.¹ She replied that she had two plays and a "domestic tale" called "The New Minister" available, and he asked to see them.²

Of course I could not pay the price Mr. Alger mentioned several years ago, for the domestic tale is no longer worth it in the book market. Everything seems to gravitate toward the story with an historical background or work of travels. All of my historical tales

(Continued on Page 10)

This article is an expanded version of a presentation under the same title at the 51st annual conference of the Popular Culture Association on April 2, 2015 in New Orleans, La.

'A fluent and facile style'

(Continued from Page 9)

have brought me in five to ten times as much as the plain domestic tale.

— ES to Cheney, 16 June 1900. Nancy Axelrad Notebooks, vol. 2, p. 103.

Upon learning of this new material, Stratemeyer had suggested to William L. Mershon about moving ahead on the next two Alger completions. However, the publisher wanted to wait, perhaps to see how the first two sold:

We would like to add the Alger books to our list, but do not feel like going into additional expense at present. If it could be arranged to take these for next year we would be glad to do it.

— Mershon to ES, 15 June 1900. See NYPL, box 2.

Stratemeyer offered \$75 each for the plays but stated that he would not make an offer on "The New Minister":

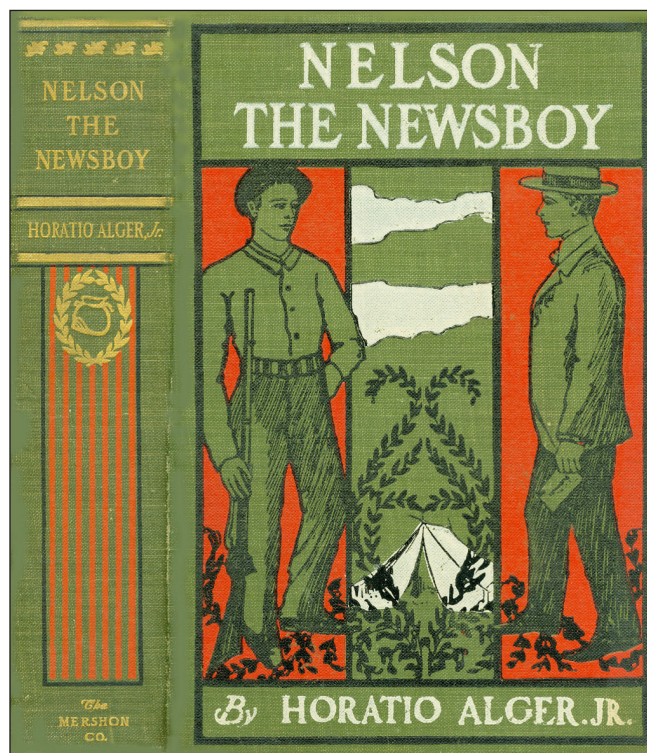
I have made up my mind to stick to juveniles, not only under my own name but under my noms-de-plume, and I am studying that market in all of its conditions with a view to supplying the latter not alone with stories of my own, but also the stories of others, written under my direction, on subjects which I feel will attract sales.

— ES to Cheney, 22 November 1900. Axelrad, vol. 2, p. 104-105.³

The first of the items received from Cheney was a play called "Captain Jack." It is not yet known when this was originally written or if it was copyrighted or published as a drama. Stratemeyer's version was published as *Young Captain Jack*. The story was written in February and March 1901. The preface is dated February 16. The manuscript was turned in on April 17, and the copyright was filed on April 30. Two copies were received at the Copyright Office on August 13.

The book mentioned its origins in Stratemeyer's preface:

In its original shape Mr. Alger intended this tale of a soldier's son for a juvenile drama, and it is therefore, full of dramatic situations. But it was not used as a play, and when the gifted author of so many boys' books had laid aside his pen forever the manuscript was placed in the hands of the present writer, to be made over into such a book as would evidently have met with the noted



A variant dark green binding for the 1901 Mershon first edition of *Nelson the Newsboy*.

author's approval. The success of other books by Mr. Alger, and finished by the present writer, has been such that my one wish is that this story may meet with equal commendation.

— Preface for *Young Captain Jack*, 16 February 1901. The Mershon Co.

As the book version was being prepared, Stratemeyer arranged with Jacob R. Abarbanell to run it as a serial on the pages of **Golden Hours**, a story paper that had run several of his serials for a few years.

He had also offered "Adrift in New York" as a serial, but soon learned of a problem. Although Cheney thought that Alger's play had not been published as a serial or book, Abarbanell reported that it had been serialized by Alger in 1889 and ran in the **New York Family Story Paper** that year. Stratemeyer had made arrangements to immediately follow the "Young Captain Jack" serial with the 38-chapter version of "Adrift in New York."

So, before learning Alger's prior serialization of "Adrift in New York," Stratemeyer worked on his adaptation of the play from May 25 to June 10, 1901. He turned in the manuscript to Mershon on June 13, 1901. Once he learned of the previous publication issue on June 27, he spent part of August rewriting the story to make it

distinct from “Adrift in New York” and now titled his book *Nelson the Newsboy*:

In its original form Mr. Alger intended this story of New York life for a semi-juvenile drama. But it was not used in that shape, and when the gifted author of so many interesting stories for young people had laid aside his pen forever, this manuscript, with others, was placed in the hands of the present writer, to be made over into such a volume as might have met with the noted author’s approval. The other books having proved successful, my one wish is that this may follow in their footsteps.

— Preface for *Nelson the Newsboy*, 15 June 1901.
The Mershon Co.

The preface for this was dated June 15 but the statement about it not being used as a play is an interesting one. As Ralph D. Gardner notes in his book *Horatio Alger. or, The American Hero Era*, it was copyrighted as a “drama” in 1889 with Norman L. Munro as the registrant.⁴ The **Family Story Paper** serial ran from October 5 to December 28, 1889.

A search of several newspaper databases revealed an advertisement (below) for a two-week dramatic performance in Pittsburgh using this title from 1889. N.S. Wood, a well-known actor from his early youth, portrayed a character in an Algeresque portrayal under the title “Adrift in New York.” Previously, Wood had played roles from Shakespeare and characters with names like “Dan the Detective,” and for this one called “Dan the Newsboy.”⁵

The plot elements are likely different from the character names and the minimal descriptions available. Although its actual relationship to the Alger play is unproven, at the least it is in the Alger genre.

HARRIS' THEATER

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Last Week of the Engagement of the Popular Young Actor,

N. S. WOOD, Appearing for the first time in Pittsburgh in his
Sensational Comedy Drama,

Adrift in New York,

In which he sustains the character of
William O'Neill, better known as **"DAN, THE NEWSBOY,"**

A familiar New York character around the docks, where he has saved over thirty human beings
from drowning. It is a play FOUNDED ON FACTS.

Act I.—Dan's Noble Rescue.	Act III.—Dan's Home.
Act II.—The River Pirates.	Act IV.—The Great Supper Scene.
	Act V.—The Millionaire's Home.

THE ATMOSPHERE AT THIS THEATER IS ALWAYS COOL.

Next Week—"THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN." je23-16

— Pittsburgh Dispatch, 23 June 1889



The first four chapters of Alger’s original “Adrift in New York” were published in the April 1902 issue of **Comfort Magazine**, with the remainder of the story appearing in supplements in May and June.

Both the Alger original story “Adrift in New York” and Stratemeyer’s *Young Captain Jack* were later serialized in pulp-paper magazines owned by W.H. Gannett. “Adrift in New York” was published in **Comfort Magazine**, with four chapters in April 1902, and the balance in supplements in May and June.⁶ *Young Captain Jack* was published as a serial in **Sunshine for Youth** from November 1905 to August 1906.

Lost at Sea and Jerry, the Backwoods Boy

The next pair of Alger completions had different kinds of source material. *Lost at Sea* was based on an Alger short story and *Jerry, the Backwoods Boy* was based on an unpublished manuscript.

Below is the contract release for “Lost at Sea”:

For and in consideration of the sum of Fifty Dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I hereby transfer and set aside to Edward Stratemeyer, of Newark, N.J., all right, title and interest in a story

(Continued on Page 12)



THE CHIEF HELD THE POINT OF THE SWORD CLOSE TO HIS HEART.
—P. 179.

LOST AT SEA

OR

ROBERT ROSCOE'S STRANGE
CRUISE

BY

HORATIO ALGER, JR.,

AUTHOR OF "NELSON THE NEWSBOY," "OUT FOR
BUSINESS," "FALLING IN WITH FORTUNE,"
"YOUNG CAPTAIN JACK," "RAGGED
DICK SERIES," ETC.



THE MERSHON COMPANY
RAHWAY, N. J. NEW YORK

Lost at Sea is the first Stratemeyer-Alger without "Completed by Arthur M. Winfield" printed on the title page.

'A fluent and facile style'

(Continued from Page 11)

entitled: "Lost at Sea, Or, The Captain's Crime," written by Horatio Alger, Jr., and published under the pen name of "Charles F. Preston," in the "Wide World" of Boston, Mass. In making this transfer, I, as executrix of the late Horatio Alger, Jr., give to Edward Stratemeyer the right to lengthen said story, and to change name of story if desired, and to bring out under the name of Horatio Alger, Jr., with or without the name of some other author attached as finisher.

— Cheney and ES agreement, 26 October 1903.

As noted, "Lost at Sea; or, the Captain's Crime" (a different subtitle than the book) was a story published in the **Wide World** of Boston under Alger's "Charles F. Preston" pen name. This story paper lasted about a dozen years beginning at the end of 1860, and part of its motto was that it included "no continuing stories."

This would indicate that the story was complete in one issue. The preface describes the source:

This story is based very largely upon a novelette written by the author some years ago and published under a pen name. This novelette did not seem to do justice to the story as a whole, and for that reason the tale here is given in its entirety, with a few changes made by the present editor, in order to bring the tale more into keeping with stories of the present day. The editor was for many years a personal friend of the author, and has not attempted to make any changes outside of such as he feels would meet with the latter's approval.

— Preface for *Lost at Sea*, 1904. The Mershon Co.

This is the first book among the Alger completions to not show "Completed by Arthur M. Winfield" on the title page. Based on the text of the agreement, this was planned. Stratemeyer had indicated that publishers and booksellers did not like books with multiple authors credited.

Stratemeyer asked about additional stories that might

be available and suitable for adaptation to juveniles. This was Olive Augusta Cheney's reply:

When you asked me about any stories or other literary matter belonging to my brother I remembered that I sold everything in the way of juvenile matter that I found bearing recent date quite soon after his death to various publishers.

So I have nothing left except stories written when he was young, and few of those are juvenile. He had several scrapbooks but they were filled not only with stories but also with editorials written for various papers, also letters written for a N.Y. paper where he went abroad the first time, as a young man. I found a few days ago a story written 40 years ago which contains a good deal of the juvenile element in it. I will enclose it for your inspection. I also found 3 or 4 fairy stories of which the hero or heroine was a young person — never published.

I send you this newspaper story as about the only thing I have — written by Mr. Alger except for older readers.

— Cheney to ES, 20 October 1903. Axelrad, vol. 2, p. 233-234.

Cheney characterized the offer of the old story as part of a letter four days later:

The story sent you was written under the assumed name of "Charles F. Preston" just as you use "Arthur M. Winfield." Its age is not specially against it because, of course, whatever value it has, consists more in the liberty to use the name of Alger in connection with it, although I thought it had a fair plot for the basis of a long story. I had not looked at it in the way of seeing whether it was copyrighted. On the whole I am willing to sell it for \$50. I feel in so doing that I am receiving payment only for the use of the name Alger.

— Cheney to ES, 24 October 1903. Axelrad, vol. 2, pp. 231-233.

Upon reaching an agreement over the price, Cheney expressed a sentiment and noted something about Alger's relationship with publishers:

I do not think there is any doubt but that you will write the new story "Lost at Sea" in a satisfactory manner. My brother had great confidence in your ability as a story writer. This was shown by his selecting you to complete his partially written serial.

I can appreciate the temptation of flattering offers and labor so agreeable as almost to seem like pastime. You may well say that if you could get the rates of 40

years ago you could soon retire. I remember that Street & Smith paid my brother \$2,000. each for five stories written for the N.Y. Weekly. At the present time that seems like a large price to pay for juvenile serials. But he was told in the office of the "Weekly," that in his cases, the circulation of the N.Y. Weekly was increased 15,000 copies per week by the publication of one of his stories.

— Cheney to ES, 28 October 1903. Axelrad, vol. 2, pp. 230-231.

Lost at Sea was written in November and December of 1903. Two copies were received by the Copyright Office by October 20, 1904 and it was listed in **Publishers' Weekly** on December 10, 1904, along with its companion volume, *Jerry, the Backwoods Boy*.

As mentioned earlier, Cheney noted that she had an unpublished manuscript. At the same time, she also revealed something of her brother's methods of writing:

In regard to your inquiries, I will say that among my brother's papers I find a story in MS. which must have been written in his early life, as it is written on both sides of the paper and it shows both in the style and the omission of important words that he intended to revise and rewrite it. I remember that at first he used to get me to copy his stories as he said that he could in that way pay no attention to chirography or getting all the words in, as he could always compose faster than he could write. On one occasion, he sent from NY a story to be copied but there were a few words that were entirely unintelligible. So I left a space for them, to be supplied when he was to come home a few weeks later. At his coming he looked over the MS. and then said: "Put in anything which will make sense, as I am sure I cannot tell what the words are."

I am afraid that if he were living he would not be willing to have a story sent out that was so carelessly written but as it is understood that the name is the chief thing and that you understand that it is one of his earliest written stories, I venture to send it, only asking that it may be destroyed after you get through using it. Being a story of old, colonial times, and written for older people there is much that could not be used in a juvenile.

Of course I feel that a multiplication of books of an author published by different parties interferes with the sale of the earlier copyrighted books, published by Coates & Co., and that has caused me to hesitate as to selling any more "formulations" to be worked over into juveniles.

— Cheney to ES, 3 December 1903. Axelrad, vol. 2, pp. 229-230.

(Continued on Page 14)

'A fluent and facile style'

(Continued from Page 13)

The Cheney-Stratemeyer contract release for the story, which eventually became *Jerry, the Backwoods Boy*, identified the source:

For and in consideration of the sum of Fifty Dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I hereby transfer and set aside to Edward Stratemeyer, of Newark, his heirs or assigns, all right, title and interest in a story written by the late Horatio Alger, Jr., and entitled "Mabel Parker; Or, The Hidden Treasure." In making this transfer, I as executrix of the late Horatio Alger, Jr., give to said Edward Stratemeyer full permission to make such changes as he may deem best in the manuscript, and also the right to change the name of the story; and I hereby assert that {to the best of my belief} this story has never been published.

— Cheney and ES agreement, 7 December 1903.

As with other examples noted in this article, Edward's preface to this book indicated the source without full details but accurate in the data that was presented according to the correspondence, release contracts, and other source material of the period:

This story is one of the few left by the late Mr. Alger at the time of his death. It was completed by him some years before he passed away, but, strange to say, was never put into print, even as a serial. The tale shows the gifted writer, who has pleased millions of boys and girls with his fascinating stories, at his best, and the one wish of the present editor is that it will meet with the success that it richly deserves.

—Preface for *Jerry, the Backwoods Boy*, 1904. The Mershon Co.

Stratemeyer's version of the story, adapted for a juvenile audience, was written in December 1903 and January 1904 and was published by October 1904.

As noted by Peter C. Walther (PF-548) in the January-February 2002 *Newsboy*, the contract with The Mershon Company for this story dated December 30, 1903, gave the title as "Jerry the Farm Boy."⁷ (Ed. note: contract reproduced above right).

The story was also serialized in *Comfort Magazine* from November 1906 to October 1907, following the book edition.

Despite Cheney's request that the original manuscript "may be destroyed after you get through using it," some years later, after Mershon had published Stratemeyer's version of the story, the manuscript for "Mabel Parker"

An agreement made this 30th. day of December, 1903, between Edward Stratemeyer, of Newark, N.J., and The Mershon Company of Railway, N.J.

Said Edward Stratemeyer agrees to furnish the said Mershon Company with two stories by the late Horatio Alger, Jr., one story being entitled 'Lost at Sea' and the other 'Jerry, the Farm Boy; Or the Parkhurst Treasure.' Both stories are now sole property of Edward Stratemeyer. One manuscript is to be delivered with the signing of this agreement and the other on or before April 1st., 1904.

Said Mershon Company agrees to bring both stories out in cloth book form, and to pay to said Edward Stratemeyer for the stories the sum of five hundred dollars outright and also a royalty of five cents per copy on all copies sold of said books. The five hundred dollars outright shall be paid in two notes for two hundred and fifty dollars each, one payable April 1st. and the other June 1st. 1904.

Royalties shall become due and payable every six months, starting February 1st., 1905. At such times a detailed statement shall be rendered by the Mershon Company to Edward Stratemeyer, showing number of books sold, given away, printed, and still on hand.

Should the Mershon Company fail to make payments as agreed then this agreement shall terminate and Edward Stratemeyer shall have the right to take the stories elsewhere for publication and shall have the right to buy the plates at the price of mere plates.

The Mershon Company shall take out copyrights on both stories as publishers.

In witness whereof said parties have set their hands to this agreement the day and date above mentioned.

THE MERSHON COMPANY.

W. G. Mershon

Witness to
signatures:

W. M. Stratemeyer

Edward Stratemeyer
M

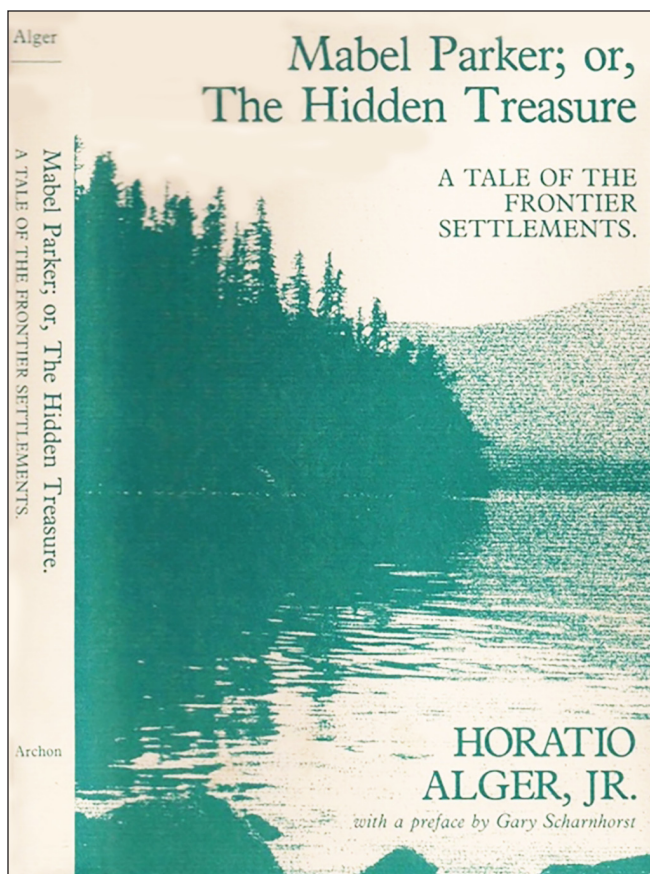
was donated to Syracuse University's George Arents Research Library (now the Special Collections Research Center at Syracuse University) and is part of the Street & Smith collection there.

This donation probably occurred well after Stratemeyer's death in 1930. When Harriet Stratemeyer Adams became acquainted with the Horatio Alger Society in the 1970s, it is possible that she donated the original or a photocopy at that time.

The original version of *Mabel Parker* was first published in book form in 1986 by Archon⁸ with a comprehensive preface by noted Alger researcher Gary Scharnhorst, who had obtained a copy of the manuscript from Syracuse. It was known then that the story was also used as the basis for *Jerry, the Backwoods Boy; or The Parkhurst Treasure*.

Mabel and Jerry: a comparison

The manuscript at Syracuse contains corrections and/or changes that are attributed to Stratemeyer by Scharnhorst. As noted above, Stratemeyer's introduction to *Jerry, the Backwoods Boy* commented on this being an old manuscript that was not published by Alger,



The first book edition of Horatio Alger, Jr.'s manuscript *Mabel Parker*, published in 1986.

even as a serial (*Jerry*, pp. iii-iv). The "Mabel Parker" manuscript is probably one that was recopied by his sister, Cheney. A few pages have portions crossed out, even though that text was ultimately retained in Stratemeyer's version. There are also a few wording changes in Stratemeyer's hand that were done at a later date.

Before Alger's manuscript story is picked up, Stratemeyer inserted two chapters. For example, his new hero, Jerry Blue, is described as searching for a red cow from Squire Parkhurst's farm that has escaped. Buffalo, New York, is described as a city with a population of 350,000 at the time of publication (1904) but "a few hundred souls" at the time when the story was set (*Jerry, the Backwoods Boy*, ch. 1, p. 2). In *Mabel Parker*, the size of Buffalo is given as "a couple hundred thousand residents" some 60 years after the setting of the story (*Mabel Parker*, ch. 1, p. 1).

He is called "Jerry Blue" (*Jerry*, p. 1) a name given to him by the poorhouse when he was left there with only a first name indicated, "Jeremiah," and a blue overcoat (*Jerry*, ch. 1, p. 6). He became a "bound boy,"

living with Squire Parkhurst and the squire's daughter Mabel (*Jerry*, ch. 1, p. 5).

In typical Alger fashion, Jerry stops a horse that threatened to run away with Mr. Henry Maxwell, a man in the "wholesale provision business" of New York City and Boston (*Jerry*, ch. 1, p.7). Maxwell invites Jerry to visit him in New York (*Jerry*, ch. 2, p. 9-10). Jerry reluctantly accepts a gold piece from Maxwell for his deed (*Jerry*, ch. 2, p. 8) and he later decides to get a gun with it for hunting (*Jerry*, ch. 2, p. 12).

In the third chapter, Alger's text is picked up with the description of Dick Clarke and Indian John to follow the two paragraphs contextual background that Stratemeyer replaced with his two chapters. Where Alger described Dick Clarke as "forty to fifty," Stratemeyer edited this to "not over thirty-three or thirty-four years." (*Jerry*, ch. 3, p. 14).

The first 10 chapters of Alger's story are used essentially verbatim with only a few changes to the paragraphing and some character names altered. In Alger's story, Squire Parker and his daughter Mabel take in Zachariah, who is otherwise referred to as Zack in the story (*Mabel*, ch. 3, p. 16). These name changes necessitated revising some chapter titles. "Zack's Hunting Adventure" (*Mabel*, ch. 4, p. 18) became "Jerry's Hunting Adventure" (*Jerry*, ch. 6, p. 38). Similarly, "Zack's Discovery" (*Mabel*, ch. 17, p. 103) was altered to "Jerry Makes a Find" (*Jerry*, ch. 22, p. 179). Four other chapters in Alger's story were renamed.

Between Alger's chapters 10 and 11, Stratemeyer inserted his "Jerry Speaks His Mind" (*Jerry*, ch. 13, p. 116). In it, Jerry asks Mabel about Mr. Henry Davenport, an admirer of hers, and his interest in the treasure in the form of gold in a box. The insert is clean and helps to further the drama in the story.

Three more Alger chapters are used with only minimal changes, including a chapter title "The Father's Conflict" (*Mabel*, ch. 15, p. 93) which becomes "Father Against Son" (*Jerry*, ch. 19, p. 158).

Stratemeyer inserts "A Boy and a Bear" (*Jerry*, ch. 21, p. 173) before four more Alger chapters are used. To pad out the story to the desired length, Stratemeyer inserted four chapters before the conclusion: "Jerry Receives a Letter" (*Jerry*, ch. 26, p. 208), "A Trip to New York" (*Jerry*, ch. 27, p. 216), "Unearthing the Treasure" (*Jerry*, ch. 28, p. 223), and "An Old Mystery Cleared Up" (*Jerry*, ch. 29, p. 231). The first three were expansions of Alger's treatment of discovering the Parker (or Parkhurst) treasure. The last revealed how Jerry Blue found his identity.

The conclusions differ in details. For example, in Alger's version, Aunt Mehitable was married briefly

(Continued on Page 16)

'A fluent and facile style'

(Continued from Page 15)

to the rascally lawyer, Dick Clarke. However, in the Stratemeyer version that marriage does not take place and it is revealed that he is really Jason Gilroy, who helped to conspire to steal Jerry from his family. He is caught and sentenced to 10 years of hard labor for his crimes.

The description of the fate of Indian John is handled rather differently. He was revealed to be named Okanoga (*Mabel*, ch. 16, p. 80). Alger wrote:

I must not close this chronicle without speaking of our Indian friends. The village of Okommakamesit is no more. The ruthless march of European civilization has swept over it, and a factory stands on the former site of Long Arrow's lodge. But far beyond the Mississippi, Okanoga and Waurega still live at a good old age, surrounded by children and grandchildren who see that the wigwam of the old couple is well supplied with venison and corn. Their lives have been tranquil and happy and now with joyful anticipation they look forward to the summons that shall open to them the happy hunting grounds, to which Long Arrow has long preceded them.

Stratemeyer gave him a different fate:

It may interest some to learn what became of Indian John. The money taken from the lawyer caused the red man to leave that locality entirely, and he moved up to Lake Erie. During the following winter he went out in the woods during a howling snow-storm and some weeks later he was found at the foot of a big tree, frozen to death (*Jerry*, ch. 30, p. 248).

In adapting the story for younger readers, Stratemeyer's *Jerry, the Backwoods Boy* shifted the emphasis away from Mabel Parker in Alger's original to give Squire Parker's hired boy, Zack (now named Jerry), a central role. To make it more like Alger's other juveniles, Jerry receives his own subplot of an uncertain parentage and his ability to commit a brave deed to earn the admiration and help. The Parker, or Parkhurst, treasure is still a main theme, but Jerry gets his own reward, knowledge of his identity and a family.

* * *

Author's note: In the concluding installment in the next issue, Stratemeyer's completions become more his own work, using Alger themes and a collection of short stories as inspiration. It will begin with *The Young Book Agent*, an expanded version of a then-recently discovered Alger story first published in *Newsboy* in 1992.

NOTES

1. Edward Stratemeyer to Olive Augusta Cheney, 16 May 1900. Transcribed in the Nancy Axelrad notebooks at Yale University, v. 2, p. 56.

2. Stratemeyer and Cheney exchanged several comments about "The New Minister," including some references about Alger's ability to handle descriptive "love scenes" (in that era, ardent conversations between two people).

— *Cheney to Stratemeyer letters of 27 September 1900, 4 October 1900, 14 November 1900, 15 November 1900 and 20 November 1900.*

3. In this 22 November 1900 letter, Stratemeyer asked Cheney if he could buy the rights to the Alger name, since it was a "business property." He thought he could sell two or three Alger books a year for some years to come. In her reply of 24 November, Cheney said she was "Glad you have decided to buy the two new plays ... My brother mentioned another author whom he would be willing to have to any work on his stories, but thus far I have not communicated with him at all, I hesitate somewhat in agreeing to allow the books to be published without either your own name or your nom-de-plume being added."

4. Gardner, Ralph D., *Horatio Alger; or, The American Hero Era*. Mendota, Illinois: The Wayside Press, 1964. p. 395. At the time of this book's publication, Gardner had not associated Alger's original story "Adrift in New York" with the Stratemeyer completion *Nelson the Newsboy*.

5. Nicholas Schaberger Woods, who was billed as N.S. Woods (or Wood) in stage and film credits, was born in Germany in 1857. He began acting at about age 6. Most stage notices gave his surname as Wood, indicating that he must have preferred that spelling, while in later years Woods took preference. He died at age 78 on March 21, 1936, in New Rochelle, New York.

6. Russell, Bill (PF-549), "A Look at Alger's 'Adrift in New York'." *Newsboy*, Sept.-Oct. 1992, page 3. **Comfort Magazine** was published by W.H. Gannett of Augusta, Maine. "Adrift in New York" was also later published in an abridged version as No. 45 in Street & Smith's **Brave and Bold Weekly**. Its first appearance in book form was in Street & Smith's softcover **Medal Library**, No. 243, in January 1904.

7. Walther, Peter C. (PF-548), "*Mershoniana*: William L. Mershon and The Mershon Company." *Newsboy*, Jan.-Feb. 2002, pp. 11-15.

8. Alger, Horatio, Jr. (Gary Scharnhorst, ed.), *Mabel Parker; or, The Hidden Treasure. A Tale of the Frontier Settlements*. Hamden, Connecticut: Archon Books, a division of Shoestring Press, 1986.