

H I S T O R Y  
O F

Little GOODY TWO-SHOES;

Otherwise called,

Mrs. MARGERY TWO-SHOES.

W I T H

The Means by which she acquired her Learning and Wisdom, and in consequence thereof her Estate; set forth at large for the Benefit of those,

*Who from a State of Rags and Carts,*

*And becoming Shoes but half a Pair;*

*Their Fortunes and their Fame would fix,*

*And gallop in a Coach and Six.*

See the Original Manuscript in the Vatican at Rome, and the Cuts by Michael Angelo; Illustrated with the Comments of our great modern Critics.

L O N D O N:

Printed for T. CARMAN and F. NEWBERRY,  
Jun. at No. 65, in St. Paul's Church-  
Yard, 1770.

[Price Six-pence.]



*Little  
Goody-two-shoes.*

THE HISTORY  
OF LITTLE GOODY TWO-SHOES

BY WILBUR MACEY STONE

WE ARE much inclined, in this era of a profusion of gorgeous books for children, to imagine that, a hundred and fifty years ago, the juvenile population had a meagre supply of attractive reading matter. This is not so, as there were then numerous publishers of charming little books for children. Prominent among them was John Newbery, characterized by Oliver Goldsmith as the Philanthropic Publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Among the literary survivors of the middle of the eighteenth century a prominent example is "The History of Little Goody Two Shoes," published by Newbery. It was a favorite because the man or men who put it together had a keen sense of human values. Newbery had been publishing books for children for twenty years before the advent of Goody Two Shoes, and was skilled in alluring advertising for his wares.

In that issue of *The London Chronicle* for the fortnight ending January 1, 1765, John Newbery, at the sign of the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Churchyard, after offering a half dozen new titles appended the following: "We are also desired to give notice that there is in Press, and speedily will be published, either by subscription or otherwise, as the Public shall please to determine, 'The History of Little Good Two Shoes,' otherwise called 'Margery Two Shoes.' Printed and sold at The Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Churchyard, where may be had all of Mr. Newbery's little books for the children and youth of these Kingdoms and the colonies." This is our first notice of the soon to

be story, which for more than a century and a half has held its own in the field of juveniles.

Goody appeared in April 1765, resplendent in a dress of Dutch flowery and gilt paper, which was characteristic of most of Newbery's little books at that time. This charming paper, highly attractive to the children, was embossed in floral patterns, richly colored and gilded. Its manufacture ceased more than a century ago. A few complete sheets have survived until this day and are the cherished possession of discriminating collectors.

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A New EDITION, Corrected.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. NEWBERY, at the *Bible* and  
*Sun* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1766.

[Price Six-Pence.]

The complete title was a long one as was then customary. A portion of its quaint verbiage is as follows:

With the means by which she acquired her Learning and Wisdom, and in consequence thereof her Estate; set forth at large for the Benefit of those,



Who from a State of Rags and Care,  
 And having Shoes but half a Pair;  
 Their Fortune and their Fame would fix,  
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See the Original Manuscript in the Vatican at Rome, and the Cuts by Michelangelo. Illustrated with the Comments of our Great modern Critics.

While the first edition of 1765 apparently pleased the children, it was not until the following year that a second issue appeared. From then on it so grew in demand that a third edition was provided in 1766 and numerous ones thereafter. The popularity of the first edition is attested by the fact that no copy of that issue has ever been found, probably the children read them all to pieces. But collectors of juveniles still live in hope that some day a neglected attic or an old trunk will give up its long hoarded treasure of a copy of that first edition.

Children are notoriously destructive of the books they love, and even of the second edition only one copy has come to light. Of the third there are a very few copies in the hands of collectors, but during the past thirty years, I have seen no copy offered either by auction or in a dealer's catalog. The fourth edition of 1767 is about as scarce as the third.

This little work is of particular interest today in presenting a vivid picture of rural England in the middle of the eighteenth century. It was almost the first book of original English fiction written definitely for children. It is rich in unconscious humor and its simple wood-cuts add spice to the tale.

#### WHO WROTE GOODY TWO SHOES?

The question of the authorship of *Goody* has long been and still remains a puzzle. It rests between Oliver Goldsmith and Griffith and Giles Jones, all of whom did hack work for Newbery and all of whom wrote children's books for him. Robert Watts in his "Bib-



liothecca Britannica," Edinburgh, 1824, says: "Griffith Jones was the first who introduced the numerous and popular little books for the amusement and instruction of children which have been received with universal approbation. And, in conjunction with Mr. J. Newbery, and his brother Giles Jones, he wrote many of those Lilliputian Histories which were the delight of the youth of many yet living."

"Notes and Queries," Fourth series, section VIII, page 511, states that Giles Jones, Griffith's brother, wrote in conjunction with him, many books for children, known as Lilliputian Histories, among them being *Goody Two Shoes*, *Giles Gingerbread*, *Tommy Trip*, etc. In Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," London 1812, credit for the authorship of *Goody* is also attributed to the Jones brothers. Mr. Giles Jones was the grandfather of the late Mr. Winter Jones, formerly the Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and the book is attributed to Giles Jones in the catalog of the British Museum. It is further claimed that the book offers internal evidence in support of Mr. Giles Jones authorship, inasmuch as *Goody* becomes *Lady Jones* and one of the prominent families in the book is named Jones.

So much for the Jones argument. Against the claims for Goldsmith are some negative ones. I have never seen a presentation copy inscribed by Goldsmith as author, nor do I know of the existence of a receipt from him to John Newbery for pound shillings and pence in payment for the manuscript. There is no yet discovered record that Goldsmith ever acknowledged the authorship of *Goody Two Shoes*, nor that he was even contemporaneously accused of it. True, it is of record that Miss Bewick, the daughter of the celebrated English wood engraver, stated that her father, who did the cuts for an edition of *Goody*, told her that Dr. Goldsmith was the author, as is referred to later herein, in a quotation from Charles Welch.

John Forster, in his "Life and Adventures of Oliver

Goldsmith," London 1848, says: "The author of Caleb Williams (William Godwin) who had been a child's publisher himself, had always a strong persuasion that Goldsmith wrote *Goody Two Shoes*—and if so the effort belongs to 1764, for Mrs. Margery, radiant with Gold and ginger-bread, and rich in pictures as extravagantly ill-drawn as they are dear and well-remembered, made her appearance at Christmas." Forster is wrong as to the time of publication which was in April 1765.

John Newbery left a number of business manuscripts in which are recorded numerous disbursements on Dr. Goldsmith's account, notably to his landlady, Mrs. Fleming, for board and lodging. These run from 1761 through 1763. He also credits Goldsmith in one line, "By copy of different kinds £14-13-6." Also under date of Oct. 11, 1763 Goldsmith gave Newbery a receipt for £11-11-0, In full for writing the introduction and preface to Dr. Brookes' "Natural History." Other receipts for monies from Newbery are extant but—none for *Goody*. As late as November 1764, Newbery was still paying Mrs. Fleming for Goldsmith's keep.

The late Charles Welsh, biographer of Newbery and editor of a facsimile reprint of the third edition of *Goody Two Shoes*, was probably the most competent speculator on the authorship of *Goody*.

In his introduction to the facsimile reprint of *Goody* in 1881, he argues at length in favor of Goldsmith's authorship. He says: "Having occasion to examine carefully as many of the books for children published by John Newbery as I could procure (and they are as scarce as blackberries in midwinter, for what among books has so brief a life as a nursery book?), I was struck while perusing them with a distinct literary flavor, so to speak, which appeared to be common to a group of little volumes all published about the same period. These were: 'Goody Two Shoes,' 'Giles Gingerbread,' 'Tom Thumb's Folio,' 'The Lilliputian Maga-



zine,' 'The Easter Gift,' 'A Pretty Plaything,' 'The Fairing,' 'Tom Telescope,' and a few others. While they all evince a real genius for writing in a style suited to the capacities of little folk, there is a nameless something about them which, far more than is the case with thousands of other books for the young, is calculated to enforce the attention and excite the interest of children of a larger growth. Now one of this little group, 'The Lilliputian Magazine,' is attributed in the British Museum catalog to Oliver Goldsmith; and so strong is the family likeness in all of the books I have mentioned that I cannot but believe they are all by the same hand—a belief which I think will be shared by any one who will take the trouble to compare them carefully."

Many authorities have supported the view that Goldsmith was the author of *Goody Two Shoes*. Conspicuous among them was Washington Irving, who says: "It is suggested with great probability that he wrote for Mr. Newbery the famous nursery story of *Goody Two Shoes*. It is said also that William Godwin held this opinion and I believe there is authority for stating that the Misses Bewick, the daughters of the celebrated engraver, who illustrated an edition of the book for T. Saint, of Newcastle, understood from their father that it was by Oliver Goldsmith."

But let us turn to the book itself and see if it furnishes any evidence on the point. The very title, with its quaint phrasing, shows no common genius and, as Washington Irving says, bears the stamp of Goldsmith's sly humor. As the book was published in 1765, it would most likely have been written just at the time when Goldsmith was working most industriously in the service of Newbery, at which period he was living near Newbery at Islington and his publisher was paying for his board and lodging. I think that the parallels that are to be found in this little book, with many of the sentiments in Oliver Goldsmith's acknowledged work, to say nothing of the almost universally



recognized likeness to Goldsmith's style that is found in "Goody Two Shoes" may fairly be considered as throwing some light upon the question.

The most striking of these parallels is perhaps that furnished by the curious little political preface to the work, a preface which is quite unnecessary to the book, and I think would only have been inserted by one who was full of the unjustnesses at which he was preparing to aim a still heavier blow. In describing the parish of Mouldwell, where little Margery was born, an exact picture is drawn of *The Deserted Village*, where

One only master grasps the whole domain  
And half a tillage tints thy smiling plain;

And where

The man of wealth and pride  
Takes up a space that many a poor supplied.  
Space for his lakes, his parks extended bounds,  
Space for his horses, equipage and hounds.

And by this and other tyrannies, and being also  
Scourged by famine from the smiling land,

For he was unfortunate in his business at about the same time, Sir Timothy accomplishes his aim, and

Indignant spurns the cottage from the green.

Ruined by this oppression, poor Mr. Meanwell is turned out of doors, and flew to another parish for succor.

Where, then, ah! Where shall poverty reside  
To 'scape the pressure of contiguous pride?

Miss Charlotte Young says: "If the conjecture be true which attributes this tale to Oliver Goldsmith, we have seen the same spirit which prompted his poem of 'The Deserted Village,' namely, indignation and dismay at the discouragement of small holdings in the early part of the eighteenth century." She also says: "There is a certain dry humor in some passages and a tenderness in others that incline us much to the belief

that it could come from no one else but the writer of the 'Vicar of Wakefield' and 'The Deserted Village.' We find in *Goody Two Shoes* every one of those distinctive qualities of Goldsmith's writings which William Black so well summarises; his genuine and tender pathos, that never at any time verges on the affected or theatrical; his quaint, delicate, delightful humor; his broader humor, that is not afraid to provoke the wholesome laughter of mankind by dealing with common and familiar ways and manners and men; his choiceness of diction; his lightness and grace of touch, that lend a charm even to his ordinary hack work."

Charles Welch in "The Early History of Children's Books in New England," in *The New England Magazine* for April 1899, says: "In my previous introduction to a reprint of 'Goody Two Shoes,' I discussed the reasons for assigning the authorship to Oliver Goldsmith. Later knowledge and reflection confirm the conviction that it could have been by no other hand, through Newbery may have helped in planning it."

These lengthy quotations from Welch's arguments and conclusions are probably the nearest we can come to establishing Goldsmith's authorship. We have a fairly comprehensive knowledge of Goldsmith's life, his style of writing, and his mode of life which taught him the sorrows of poverty. Often he had been ragged and shoeless like Margery and he was brought up in the plainest and barest manner. He was kind and generous and withall had a sense of humor. He knew how to vivify his tales and make us see and feel his characters.

The rich had teachers live in their homes to teach their children when small. Thereafter the children went to boarding schools and to colleges. The poor had little or no instruction. The best they could do was to send their children to the Dame Schools at the homes of the teachers where they got little learning. A few villages had schoolhouses where the children studied



under schoolmasters. Goldsmith attended such a school where the parents paid a small fee to the meagrely educated master. Children who were dull were flogged severely. But the author of *Goody Two Shoes* imagines a very original kind of school established by Margery where all is pleasantness and peace.

As to Newbery's having a finger in the pie, we can cite several puffs direct for Newbery's products. Among several other enterprises in which Newbery was engaged, in addition to publishing books for children, was that of dealer in patent medicines. One of his best sellers was "Dr. James Fever Powders." In the opening of chapter one of *Goody* it is stated that: "Her father was seized with a violent fever in a place where Dr. James Powder was not to be had and where he died miserably." On page 33 of the third edition, it says: "She sung the syllables to the Cuzz Chorus (which may be found in the 'Little Pretty Play Thing,' published by Mr. Newbery) and to the same tune to which it is there set. On page 67 reference is made to Mrs. Williams, whose character you may find in my 'New Year's Gift.'"

Tommy Two Shoes, *Goody's* brother, later in the book, after successful adventures abroad, turns up just in time for *Goody's* wedding and the author promises to acquaint the reader with the *History of his Life and Adventures*, in a volume soon to be published.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE NARRATIVE

The late F. J. Harvey Darton, in his "Children's Books in England," Macmillan, Cambridge University Press, 1932, gives a succinct synopsis of "*Goody Two Shoes*," which with the permission of the publishers, I am constrained to quote at length in spite of some slight repetition of my own matter. Harvey Darton says:

The narrative is from the start native and topical. Margery's surname was Meanwell, and her father was a farmer of one of



twelve farms in a manor, whose Lord was good: but he died, and one Sir Timothy Gripe had the estate, and let all twelve farms to Farmer Graspall as the leases expired. Mr. Meanwell's was the last to fall in, and Sir Timothy tried to force him out by building a brick kiln and a dog-kennel in his orchard. Meanwell went to law and won, and had to repeat the remedy three times, till he could afford no more litigation and had to suffer the nuisances. He had, in fact, been forced into debt, and Sir Timothy turned him and his family—Wife, Margery and her brother Tommy—out of doors, without any of the necessaries of life to support them.

Here the Editor comments on the Gripe-Graspall regime:

Judge, oh kind, humane and courteous reader, what a terrible situation the poor man (Meanwell, before eviction) must be in, when this covetous man was perpetual overseer, and everything for their maintenance was drawn from his hard heart and cruel hand. But he was not only perpetual overseer, but perpetual churchwarden; and judge, oh ye Christians, what state the Church must be in when supported by a man without religion or virtue. He was also perpetual Surveyor of the Highways, and what sort of roads he kept up for the convenience of travellers, those best know who have had the misfortune to be obliged to pass through that parish. Complaints indeed were made, but to what purpose are complaints, when brought against a man who can hunt, drink, and smoke with the Lord of the Manor, who is also the Justice of Peace?

Was that entirely fiction? It comes from the Introduction, which is typographically part of the main text. At its end the Editor makes the reader ask: "Do you intend this for children, Mr. Newbery?" Mr. Newbery answers, "this may come from another hand, and is meant for children six feet high, and is called for because of the unaccountable and diabolical scheme which many gentlemen now give in to, of laying a number of farms into one, and very often of a whole parish into one farm; which in the end must re-

duce the common people to a state of vassalage—and will in time depopulate the Kingdom.”

Did John Newbery write that, the farmer's boy of Berkshire, who liked better to produce books for little children than to plough, and sow, and reap, and mow, under Squire Gripe or Churchwarden Graspall? Or was it the chronicler of the Deserted Village—

Only one master grasps the whole domain,  
And half a tillage stints the smiling plain . . .  
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

Or was it yet another hand, that of Giles Jones, who also wrote for Newbery, and had a grandson who was Principal Librarian of the British Museum? No one knows.

To return to Margery Meanwell, *soi-disant* Two-Shoes. Her father very shortly succumbed to a fever, in a place where Dr. James' Powder was not to be had, and her mother died a few days later of a broken heart. Margery and Tommy lived, after the manner of orphans, on hedge-berries and the kindness of the poor, until (the heading of Chapter II) How and about Mrs. Smith. Smith was a kind of Parson Adams, who sent Tommy, properly clad, to sea, and gave Margery two shoes instead of the poor one left her after the eviction, and wished to take her into his family. But Graspall threatened to reduce his tithes if he kept her, and Gripe ordered her to be sent back to her relations—who were rich and ashamed to own such a poor little ragged girl—so that she might not be harboured in the parish; that is, be a charge upon it or even gain a settlement in it, if she were left to her own resources.

At this point, her career, as a practical matter, becomes obscure for she was turned out, by order, yet managed to learn the alphabet from children going home from school, and set up as a trotting tutoress herself, and got paying pupils. (It is as vague as Peggotty or Little Nell and her grandfather setting off



into the wide world, to live on air like the chameleons of the Bestiary.) There are various moral incidents as a result, including one which is meant to convince the reader that the tale of ghosts, witches and fairies are the frolics of a distempered brain. No wise men ever saw either of them. (Alas for the Robin Goodfellow published by Newbery!) Finally, after overhearing thieves planning to rob Gripe's house, and so being enabled to return him good for evil, she became Principal of a Country College; In other words, of a dame-school rather like that in Shenstone's "Schoolmistress."

Very much of Part II of the story, which begins at this point, is taken up with her progress as a teacher, and her special efforts to stop cruelty to animals; a welcome and constant feature throughout the history of real children's books, even when it was only introduced to enforce the noblesse oblige doctrine of the superiority of man to the brute creation. One passage deserves quotation. The children buried a pet dormouse, with this

Epitaph on a DORMOUSE, really written by a little BOY

I

In paper case,  
Hard by this place,  
Dead a poor dormouse lies;  
And soon or late,  
Summoned by Fate,  
Each Prince, each Monarch dies.

II

Ye Sons of Verse,  
While I rehearse,  
Attend instructive rhyme;  
No sins had Dor  
To answer for—  
Repent of yours in time.

Was that quite what would have been composed in one of those amateur academies which Goldsmith in



"The Bee" condemned so roundly? And is it the work of John Newbery or one of his less-known hacks? Who did write it?

Margery went through some strange adventures, including an accusation of witchcraft. It is plain that the author, in writing this part of the book, had in mind the chapbooks about Fortunatus and Friar Bacon, and, to all appearances, was using the familiar names to make better stuff pass current. In due time Mrs. Two-Shoes won a squire for her husband, and, at the wedding itself, there suddenly appeared a gentleman richly dressed and bedizened with lace—who, of course, was Tommy Meanwell, returned from overseas laden with wealth. Margery lived in happy marriage for six years, when her husband died and she inherited his wealth. Severe misfortunes came upon Sir Timothy Gripe and Graspall, and she helped them; and she gave loaves and books and other useful presents to the poor, and especially an acre of land to be planted yearly with potatoes: "And so died, mourned by all."

This narrative leaves Tommy Two-Shoes rather up in the air, so aspiring authors must needs relate his history, in hopes of profiting from Goody Two-Shoes' popularity, in the sale of Tommy's adventures. In 1818, William Darton, who published Mary Belson's version of Goody in 1815, brought out by the same author "The Adventures of Thomas Two-Shoes Being a Sequel to that of The Modern Goody Two-Shoes," with two engravings. Also, about the same time, H. Roberts and others in London issued a rival work entitled: "The Orphan Or The Renowned History of Little Gaffer Two-Shoes, otherwise called Mr. Tommy Two-Shoes, brother of the celebrated Goody Two-Shoes."

Goody has had a hard journey down the one and three-quarters centuries of her pilgrimage. For nearly fifty years she was able to maintain her integrity and the various publishers reprinted her story as originally written. Then misguided old maids of both sexes,

married and unmarried, busybodies, who believed that wisdom would perish from the earth with them, edited Goody, adapted and ruined the charming story.

In 1819 Mary Belson, author of numerous juveniles, was urged to improve upon the original in the expressed belief that the history would be more acceptable to the then race of juvenile readers, if a little modernized in language and customs. In the process she squeezed out most of the rich juices of the original. Numerous chap book editions of Goody appeared later, very much condensed and crudely illustrated, often of only eight pages. About 1830 Richardson of Derby issued twelve cuts on a broadsheet with descriptive captions of one line each. This is the most abridged issue I have seen. I have been unable to find any evidence that Goody was ever translated into a foreign language. I have searched particularly among French and German juveniles without result.

In addition to the outright piracy of the story by unscrupulous rival publishers, because of the popularity of Goody, there were imitations written and issued in hopes of shining in Goody's reflected light.

A prominent example was "The Entertaining History of Little Goody Goosecap containing a Variety of Adventures calculated to Amuse and Instruct the Lilliputian World." This was published in the last decade of the eighteenth century by J. Marshall & Co. in Aldermary Church Yard, price 6d in Gilt Paper and 9d bound in Red.

The format, binding, illustration and type of story followed closely that of Goody Two Shoes. Goody Goosecap is introduced in a charity school, where she distinguished herself by her good qualities, learned her lessons well and soon was teaching the younger children, which she did with A new invented Alphabet beginning:

A was an Angler, who fished in a brook,

B was a Blockhead, who ne'er learn'd his book.



Then Mrs. Bountiful, observing Goody Goosecap's reverent behavior in church, adopts her, and all goes well through many adventures.

Perhaps the worst fate that has befallen Goody was to have been emasculated by over-scrupulous mothers, who considered the story too strong meat for their tender offspring. This vile habit seems to have originated with the mother of the Edgeworths, who is recorded as having been in the habit of acting as censor and editor of all juvenile books that found their way into her house. English parents were advised by Maria Edgeworth, besides striking out separate words with a pen, to cut the undesirable paragraphs from the leaf, provided that by so doing the sense of the text on the reverse side was not materially interfered with.

In my collection of various editions of "Goody Two Shoes," I have one horrible example, owned just before the close of the eighteenth century by Anna Maria Foley, Given her by J. H. Foley, as it is inscribed. It is a Coventry issue of about 1795, in a flowery and gilt cover well-preserved, and illustrated with rather crude wood-cuts. But to turn to mamma's butchering. Up to page 32 the text passed her censorious eye. Then four leaves were scissored out in toto. By reference to another contemporary copy we find that these leaves carry chapter VI which is entitled "How Mrs. Margery was taken for a Witch and what happened on that Occasion."

The heading to chapter VIII reads: "Of something which happened to Little Two Shoes in a Barn, more dreadful than the Ghost in the Church, etc." "Mamma has carefully blacked out: "more dreadful than the Ghost in the Church." Then all goes well until page 68, where it is recorded: "The Pirates took his daughter and attempted to rob her of her chastity." All after "rob her" is erased. On page 79, the author wrote: "Everybody knows that Martha Wilson was a passionate scolding jade." Mamma has deleted "scolding jade" as too strong language for her little



daughter to read. Then, as a final insult, Mamma cut out four leaves near the end of the book, which contained the "Story of Friar Bacon and the Brazen Head."

In another of Anna Maria's little books, of which I have five, all censored, the table of contents has been removed so that Anna might not be spurred to seek those portions which had been deleted.

In Goodspeed's Boston catalog of February 1936, in offering a copy of the Isaiah Thomas Worcester edition of Goody 1787, he states: "The Story is usually attributed to Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, and Edwin Pearson, in 'The Banbury Chapbooks,' quotes Thomas Bewick's daughter as saying that Goldsmith admitted the authorship. This story was the most famous of all the titles in the famous library of Newbery. Endless editions have been found, but no copy of the first English edition. Although there were evidently other American editions before this of 1787, it is to this Thomas issue that we may attribute the vast popularity of the book in America; subsequent editions, and there were many, all stem from this. The tale was as popular here as in England. Isaiah Thomas was in many respects the Newbery of America. He dedicated this edition: 'To All Young Gentlemen and Ladies Who Are Good or Intend to be Good,' and signed it: 'Their Old Friend.'"

Isaiah Thomas was in more senses than one the Newbery of America, as he depended on that English publisher for a steady supply of juvenile titles for reprinting here. These he copied meticulously, even to the local English descriptions and, as at that time all American publishers were pirates of foreign works, poor Newbery had no profit from Thomas' reprints. Thomas even copied Newbery's formats, typography and flowery and gilt bindings. But he did give to the American youth of his time much good reading matter in an era when children's books, other than religious and didactic, were not plentiful in this country.

The Thomas 1787 issue of *Goody* is often referred to in book catalogs and elsewhere as the first American edition. It was not, for as long as thirteen years earlier, Hugh Gainé, the Tory Printer of New York, at the back of his issue of *Robinson Crusoe* in 1774, offered, as just published, at the Bible and Crown in Hanover Square "The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes." No copy dated 1774 has yet been found, but a few copies dated 1775 are known.

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Set forth at large for the Benefit of those,  
*Who from a State of Rags and Care,  
And having Shoes but half a Pair,  
Their Fortune and their Fame would fix,  
And gallop in a Coach and Six.*

See the Original Manuscript in the Vatican at Rome, and the Cuts by *Michael Angelo* ; illustrated with the Comments of our great modern Critics.

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NEW-YORK:  
Printed by H. GAINÉ, at the Bible  
and Crown, in Hanover-Square. 1775.

SUNDRY SCRIBBLINGS

The childish inscriptions of ownership in some of the early copies are interesting and amusing. In my copy of the third English edition of 1766 the young original owner has neatly written.

Betsey Burgess  
Her Book gave by  
Her Father June 6, 1767



This is repeated a second time on the first fly leaf and again on the verso. Not content with these three claims of ownership, on the verso of the rear fly leaf she once more exercises her penmanship to the same effect, while on the inside of the rear cover she wrote:

This little book my Name shall  
 have When I am dead and in my  
 Grave When greedy Worms my  
 Corps have eat here you may see  
 My Name Compleet

Betsey Burgess

In a copy of the fifth English edition of 1768 the second young owner has inscribed on the recto of the frontispiece:

George Bowser Jun  
 his book Late  
 Elizabeth Bowers Jun  
 Augt 1769

Then below, a third one in the family has written:

P. Bowser

While a later fourth owner, on the inside front cover in a sprawling hand has inscribed her name:

Charlot  
 Pimm

On the front flyleaf of the English issue of 1777 the parent has passed her early treasure on to a daughter:

For  
 E. M. F. M. Yilce  
 8th December  
 1873  
 the Gift of her  
 dear Mama

In a copy of a Glasgow issue of 1786 the front flyleaf bears:

Rebecca Maria Taylors  
 Book

The same inscription, in the same hand being repeated below, while on the obverse of the frontispiece a later owner writes:

Catherine  
Canfield Book

In the London edition of 1786, in a cramped childish hand appears:

Miss Mary Linne  
Her Book  
March 1792 20  
Ceep it cleen  
and then you  
will be a good  
girl but  
that I do not doubt  
when this you see  
remember me and  
have me in your  
mind

Apparently Mary wrote her last name too near the edge of the paper as she had no room for the last letter of her name. But on the reverse of the flyleaf she does better:

Mary Linney  
Her Book  
March 20, 1792  
to be cept cleen

Turning now to some American issues, a copy of the Wilmington edition of 1796 is inscribed:

William Phillips  
His Book  
a christmas gift  
from his mother  
December 25, 1819

While on a second flyleaf is written

William Hennick  
from his Grandmother  
1898



In a copy of the Philadelphia edition of 1793 the owner appears to have had a little library of his own as he begins his inscription with No. 13 followed by:

John Scranton's  
Book  
Bought December 27th  
A.D. 1794

Later it was claimed by another, who wrote on the inside front cover:

Mary Ann Munson  
her  
Book

All of which seems to indicate that the little eighteenth century owners loved their books and had pride in ownership.

This leads to some comments on the present condition of these old volumes. They were all hand sewed, of course, and in substantial covers, usually boards covered with Dutch flowery and gilt paper. A few are in leather. Occasionally a frontispiece is missing and some lack a leaf or two but most of them show loving care by their juvenile owners. Soiled and thumb-marked of course, which only shows that they were loved and read and reread many times.

#### REFERENCES IN WORKS ON CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Florence Barry, in her "A Century of Children's Books," Methuen, London, 1922, quotes from Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" a description of John Newbery as follows: "That good-natured man with his red pimpled face who befriended Dr. Primrose when he lay sick at a roadside inn, was no other than the philanthropic bookseller of St. Paul's Churchyard, who has written so many little books for children." She also says: "There is only one Lilliputian book that has been attributed to Goldsmith with the consent of

his biographer, and that is Mr. Newbery's masterpiece, the quaint and original 'History of Goody Two-Shoes.'"

Mrs. E. M. Field in "The Child and His Book," London, Wells Gardner, 1891, says: "Goody Two-Shoes is possibly and probably to be ascribed to Goldsmith, writing about that time for his friend Newbery." F. J. Harvey Darton's "Children's Books in England," from which I have already quoted, says further, referring to the Newbery juveniles:

They are little books about little things. The publication by which Newbery's name is best known, however, is not far from being a great one. Its spaciousness lies in what the author unconsciously put into it, not in what he meant it to be. Goody Two-Shoes is an extraordinary picture of rural England painted by, so to speak, a sentimental democratic conservative. As a children's book, it is utterly dead, and but for its one-time repute would be forgotten. It had no virtue of survival in its ideas, in its events, in its characters, or in its style. But great and lovable men praised it and remembered it, through the mist of years. And it was almost the first piece of original English fiction deliberately written to amuse children only. The book is not easily procured now, even in late editions or reprints. It really is dead, and no amount of sentiment can anyhow revive it, because it is not even a good readable story of its kind, whether Goldsmith wrote it or not. It is entirely of its period, and died with it, though, as is the wont of a popular children's book, once established, it loses its grip very slowly. But more than most children's books, it is an historical document.

Harvey Darton's burial of Goody is premature. Since its first appearance it has never been unprocurable, by very little searching. Furthermore, it has been reprinted several times in this twentieth century and is still in print. In 1904 Heath and Company in Boston printed an edition edited by the late Charles Welsh. In 1924 Macmillan issued a reprint illustrated by Alice Woodward. In 1930 Heath published a further edition illustrated by Marion Peabody. Also, in 1930, the John Winston Company of Philadelphia



put forth an attractive reprint illustrated by Harriet L. Price. With all these to choose from, it would seem that Goody, like Johnny Walker, is still going strong.

True, as early as 1802, Charles Lamb wrote to Coleridge: "Goody Two-Shoes is almost out of print. Mrs. Barbauld's stuff has banished all the old classics of the nursery. Science has succeeded to poetry no less in the little walks of children than with men." Lamb said "Almost out of print," so doubtless it was still to be had.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS AND FORMAT

From its very first issue "Goody Two Shoes" was copiously illustrated, which no doubt was a major allure to the young reader. Judging by a copy of the third edition, the earliest accessible, the pictures are thickly sprinkled through the book. There is a full-page engraved frontispiece of Goody, excellently done, and thirty-two woodcuts of about half a page each, which allows a cut for every four and one-half pages. The cuts are well executed and clearly printed.

In the issue of 1786 the cuts have been reengraved and are in reverse of those of the third edition and are inferior in character.

In 1803 Wilson and Spence of York published an edition of Goody with cuts by Thomas Bewick. These were similar to those of the Newbery issue and artistically little better.

In 1804 Tabard of London issued an abbreviated version of thirty-six pages, including the story of Tommy Two-Shoes. This contained three full-page excellent engravings, neatly hand colored.

In 1815 Mary Belson, a writer of children's books, thought that she could improve this tale, already a classic of the nursery, so she rewrote it. But she did have the grace to apologize for her misbehavior by saying: "The times are somewhat changed since Goody first sought public favor," and it is presumed her

history would be more acceptable to the present race of juvenile readers, if a little modernized in language and customs. But her publisher, William Darton, Jr., was so good as to supply a fine folding engraved frontispiece and two other full-page engravings of real merit, so her fault was somewhat atoned for.

All the eighteenth century issues, both English and American, were small in size, suitable for a pinafore pocket. None were above four inches tall and well suited to the small hands that were to hold them. When we get into the early nineteenth century they have grown to six inches high. However, the smallest size I have seen was published in London by H. Hailes in 1819 and is only two and one-half inches square. It has twelve full-page woodcuts of excellent character and ninety-two pages of text.

#### VALUE OF COPIES

The eighteenth century issues of *Goody* came on the market at six pence a copy, one hundred and forty pages, hand sewed and in fancy board covers. The Mary Belson mutilation of 1815, a sixty-four page pamphlet sewed and in stiff paper covers, sold for a shilling. But times have changed and the collectors are to blame. I am a collector.

The only recorded copy of the second English edition of 1766 was sold by a London bookseller in 1925 for eighteen guineas, and in the spring of 1939 it was resold at Sotheby's auction room in London for £55-0-0. It was erroneously cataloged as Apparently the third edition. Of the real third edition of 1766, in a careful record of thirty years, I have seen but one copy offered and that I bought in 1922 for three shillings and six pence! Perfect, except for one leaf in facsimile, and in its original flowery and gilt covers, with the back strip intact.

Twenty years ago I find catalog records of eighteenth century copies at moderate prices; 1796, £1-5;



1780, £1-0-0; C-1788, 10 shillings. But in 1928 prices skyrocketed when a 1780 issue was priced at £15-0; in 1929, a 1767 copy was £65-0; in 1930 a 1767 copy £20-0, while an undated English issue of C-1780 sold for \$250.00 in the Jerome Kern sale in New York in 1929. In 1934 an English bookseller offered a copy of 1783 for five guineas and later another English dealer asked £35-0 for the same copy, afterwards marking it down to £30-0. In 1938 an English dealer asked £42-0 for a copy of 1768 in its original Dutch boards.

Once in a while a copy is found as a sleeper in an English catalog. For instance, in 1938 a copy of 1793 was offered by a country bookseller in England for £1-0 but of course it was sold before *my* order reached him.

In 1933 a Fifth Avenue shop had the effrontery to ask \$750.00 for an undated English issue of about 1780, in shabby condition and with the back strip missing.

Of eighteenth century American issues, a copy of the Hugh Gaine Goody of 1775, lacking seven leaves, sold at auction in New York in 1934 for \$260.00 while a perfect copy of the same edition sold for only \$90.00 at auction in New York in 1934. While imperfect and rebound copies of the Isaiah Thomas issue of 1787 are fairly common, there are very few perfect ones in their original covers. In the last ten years these have ranged from \$75.00 to \$150.00 according to condition, the lower prices being for rebound copies. Copies of this edition in sheets, sewed but unbound, unopened and uncut have sold as high as \$240.00 at auction. Some years ago a cache of Thomas juveniles in sheets was found somewhere in New England, including several copies of Goody. While these unbound sheets are prized by collectors they are not as rare as perfect copies of the bound and trimmed ones.

My copy of the Thomas edition, in its original silver paper covers, in perfect condition, I bought from the wisest bookseller in Boston in 1925 for \$17.50, a real

T H E  
H I S T O R Y  
O F L I T T L E  
G O O D Y T W O S H O E S ;

OTHERWISE CALLED

*Mrs. Margery Twoshoes.*

W I T H

The Means by which she acquired her Learning and Wisdom; and in Consequence thereof her Estate.

Set forth at large for the Benefit of those,

Who from a State of Rags and Care,  
And having Shoes but half a Pair,  
Their Fortunes and their Fame would fix,  
And gallop in their Coach and Six.

See the original Manuscript in the VATICAN at ROME, and the Cuts by MICHAEL ANGELO; illustrated with the Comments of our great modern Criticks.

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THE FIRST WORCESTER EDITION.

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PRINTED at WORCESTER, *Massachusetts.*  
By ISAIAH THOMAS,  
And SOLD, Wholesale and Retail, at his Book  
Store. MDCCLXXXVII.

bargain. In 1939 a western bookseller asked \$250.00 for a rebound copy.

It would have been pleasant to have definitely established Oliver Goldsmith as the author of *Goody*, but the best we can do is to state that the heavy preponderance of evidence is in favor of that conclusion. So we leave *Mistress Margery* to patter down the coming years in her two shoes and soon to round out her second century without having to resort to the cobbler for repairs.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

While the following list can be nought but incomplete, it is the result of considerable digging, correspondence and research extending over a period of years. I have examined eighteen libraries, fourteen private collections, twenty dealers' stocks, and twenty-four books.



My own little collection includes 44 English and 25 American issues before 1850, and I have located and recorded a total of 108 English and 66 American editions. Surely a tribute of appreciation of a simple story for children, written some 175 years ago.

References to owners:

- AAS—American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.  
 BALL—Miss Elizabeth Ball, Muncie, Indiana  
 BATES—Albert C. Bates. Conn. Historical Soc., Hartford, Conn.  
 GREENWOOD—Mrs. Arthur M. Greenwood. Lower Stowe Road, Marlborough, Mass.  
 GUNN—Miss Beatrice Gunn. 62 River St., Boston, Mass.  
 OWEN—This collection is now owned by Miss Ball  
 PERCIVAL—Miss Olive Percival, 522 San Pasqual Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 DR. R.—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, 15 East 51 St., New York City  
 SOLIDAY—Mrs. Joseph H. Soliday, 141 Highland Ave., Dedham, Mass.  
 STONE—Author's collection

#### THE BRITISH EDITIONS

**1765.** *The History of Little Goody-Two Shoes.* London: J. Newbery. Price Sixpence. The first edition, published in April 1765. No copy has yet come to light. The contents of the title page was doubtless the same as that of the second edition, lacking the line: A New Edition, Corrected, illustrated on page 334 herein. The size of the book was  $3\frac{7}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bound in Dutch flowery and gilt boards, similar to many other juveniles issued by Newbery.

**1766.** *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes. A New Edition, Corrected.* London: J. Newbery. 1766.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  x  $2\frac{7}{16}$ , pp. 140, Engraved frontispiece and numerous woodcuts. Four pages of advertisements at the end. Dutch flowery and gilt boards. Only known copy offered by a London bookseller in 1925 at £18-18-0 and purchased by the late Sir Leicester Harmsworth and sold at the Harmsworth Sale at Sotheby's in March 1939 for £55-0-0. Believed to be of the second edition. See reproduction of title on page 334.

**1766.** *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes. The Third Edition.* London: Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1766. Price Six-pence. Engraved frontispiece and thirty-two cuts in the text, plus three

in the Appendix.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. 160. Flowery and gilt boards. Probably not more than half a dozen copies of this issue have survived. I have located only three, South Kensington Museum, British Museum, and my own.

1767. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: J. Newbery, 1767. The Fourth Edition.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In 1929 an English bookseller offered a copy in contemporary boards for £65. Six months later he offered the same copy, which by that time he had discovered was lacking the frontispiece, for £20. In 1930 another English bookseller listed a copy 4 by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in original Dutch paper boards, but instead of quoting a price marked it: Sold. The only copy I have been able to locate is in the St. Bride's Institute Library, London.

1768. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. The Fifth Edition. London: Printed for Newbery and Carnan, at 65, the North Side of St. Paul's Church-yard 1768. Price Six-pence.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Flowery and gilt boards, pp. 160. This is the last issue I find bearing a number for the edition, except for the Dublin edition of 1782 which is marked The Eighth Edition. Also this was the first issue after John Newbery's death, which occurred in 1767. This numbered address was at the same location, The Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Church-yard, as that of the earlier editions, and the Newbery in the imprint was Francis Newbery, John Newbery's nephew and the Carnan was Newbery's step-son. In 1938 a copy was offered by a London bookseller for £42, in good condition. In the spring of 1940 another London dealer offered a copy, rebacked and a little loose for £27, at the then rate of exchange about \$95. Copies may be found in the Bodlian Library, the C. T. Owen collection now owned in America and in my collection.

1770. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, Jun. at No. 65, in St. Paul's Church-yard 1770. Price Sixpence. An imperfect copy was offered by an English bookseller in 1938 for £35. A copy was in the C. T. Owen collection now owned in America. Also a copy in an English private collection. Imperfect copy,  
WMS.

1772. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London:



Printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, Jun. at No. 65, in St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCCLXXII. Price Six-Pence, bound and gilt. Copies: Owen and Miss Gunn of Boston. In an advertisement of this date the rivalry between Francis Newbery, the nephew and Francis Newbery, the son, is indicated by the following: The Public are desired to observe that F. Newbery, at the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard and Ludgate Street, has not the least concern in any of the late Mr. John Newbery's Entertaining Books for Children; and to prevent having paltry Compilations obtruded on them, instead of Mr. John Newbery's useful Publications, they are desired to be particularly careful to apply for them to T. Carnan and F. Newbery, Jun. (Successors to the late Mr. John Newbery), at No. 65, near the Bar in St. Paul's Church Yard.

1773. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: T. Carnan. 1773. In the Owen list.

1775. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: T. Carnan and F. Newbery. 1775. Copy offered by a New York bookseller about 1910 for \$70, in blue levant morocco by Riviere.

1777. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, Jun. at No. 65, in St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCCLXXVII. Price Six-Pence, bound and gilt.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, pp. 158. Copies: Owen list and in my collection.

1778. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed for the Proprietors and Sold by all Booksellers. n.d. but C-1778. Flowery and gilt boards.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  by  $2\frac{9}{16}$  inches. Copy offered by a London bookseller in 1926 and, probably the same copy, sold in the Harmsworth sale in London in 1939 for £21.

1780. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Coventry: N. Merridew. Small 16 mo, original boards, n.d. but C-1780. No. 2754 in the Gumuchian catalog of 1930 for 12500 francs (then \$500). Offered by a New York bookseller in 1933 for \$750 (quite preposterous!) and earlier that year by a London shop for £13-10.

1780. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jun. at No. 65, in

St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCCLXXX. Price Six-pence, bound.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. 160. Offered by a Leeds, Eng., shop in 1921 for £1, and by a Manchester dealer in 1928 for £15. Copies in the W. M. Elkins collection and in my own.

1780. *The History of Goody Two Shoes*. London: Printed by M. Bassam. Engraved title and three engraved plates, n.d. C-1780. 12 mo, old wall paper boards. Copy sold in the Kern sale 1929 for \$250. Erroneously offered as of the first edition.

1780. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed for A. Millar, W. Law and R. Cater and for T. Wilson and R. Spence, York. n.d. C-1780. Square 16 mo, flowered paper boards. Woodcut frontispiece, vignette on title and 19 cuts in text. Copy sold in Andrew Tuer sale in 1900. Offered by Gumuchian in 1933 for 1500 francs, equals \$90 at the then exchange.

1782. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. The Eighth Edition, Dublin: Printed by Thomas Walker in Dame-street, 1782. Price a British Six Pence. Copy in the library of A. Edward Newton.

1783. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed for T. Carnan, Successor to Mr. J. Newbery, in St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCCLXXXIII. Price Six pence, bound.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 inches. pp. 160, thirty-three cuts. Copies of this edition have appeared in English catalogs several times. In 1932 for £21; in 1933 for £36-12-6; in 1934 for £35; in 1935 for £30. Copies: d'Alte A. Welch; Victoria and Albert Museum and an English collector. In 1930 Gumuchian offered a copy for 6000 francs, equals \$240.

1783. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Darton and Harvey. 1783. Copy offered by a London shop in 1933 for £17-10-6.

1783. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed in the year 1783. Price Six pence. 64 mo, flowered paper boards. Copy, imperfect, offered by Gumuchian in 1930 for 150 francs, equals \$6.

1783. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Newbery and Carnan. 1783. Copy sold at Sotheby's in London in 1930 for £8. Original binding, lacked one leaf of advertisements.



1784. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: T. Carnan. n.d. C-1784.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by 3 inches. pp. 124. Cited by Chas. Welsh in a Bookseller of the last Century, London, 1885. Copy: AAS.

1786. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Glasgow: Printed and Sold by J. & M. Robertson and J. Duncan, Booksellers, 1786. Price Six-Pence.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  x  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches, pp. 156. Cuts. Original flowery boards. The only copy located is in my collection.

1786. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed for W. Osborn and J. Griffin, in Holborn and J. Mozley, Gainsborough. MDCCLXXXVI. Price Sixpence. 4 by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches. pp. 156, cuts. Original Dutch boards. Copy offered by a London shop in 1937 for £12-10 and by another London shop in 1938 for £4-4-0. Copies: d'Alte A. Welch and in my collection.

1790. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: (?) H. Abel. n.d. C-1790, wrappers. Title engraved and two copper plates, offered by an English bookseller in 1916 for two shillings. Copy shown in the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1932.

1793. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Darton & Harvey, Grace-Church St., 1793.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 inches. pp. 122 incomplete. 26 cuts Original Dutch boards. Copy offered by English bookseller in 1938 for £1. Copies: Teacher's College Library, Columbia University. Defective. Victoria and Albert Museum, London. F. W. Bussell, England. W. H. H. Harding, Chicago.

1795. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Coventry. Luckman & Suffield. n.d. C-1795.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches. pp. 108. Copy in my collection.

1796. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed in the Year 1796. Price Sixpence.  $4\frac{1}{8}$  by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Referred to in Florence Barry's *A Century of Children's Books*. London: 1922. Copy offered by London Shop in 1921 for £1-15-0. Copy owned by Miss Josephine Tucker.

1799. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Gainsborough: Printed by H. and G. Mozley. 1799. Price Sixpence. 12 mo boards. Copy sold in the Andrew Tuer sale in London

in 1900. Also copy in the Owen Collection. See 1805, 1820, 1830, which would indicate that there were doubtless many other Gainsborough issues.

1800. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Printed for All Good Children. n.p. n.d. C-1800 and probably London.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. pp. 127. Cuts. Figured paper covers. Copy: A. C. BATES.

1800. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. London: Printed for the Booksellers in Town and Country. Price 6d. n.d. C-1800.  $4\frac{5}{8}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. 64. Cuts. Dutch paper boards. Offered by a London shop in 1925 for £2-2-0. Copies: Owen collection and Miss Gunn of Boston.

Now that we have emerged from the 18th century, short titles will suffice.

1801. *The History, etc.* London: Darton and Harvey 1801.

1802. *The History, etc.* Burslem. Printed by J. Tregartha, 1802. Copy: STONE.

1802. *The History, etc.* London: Printed by R. Bassam, 53, St. John's Street, West Smithfield, n.d. C-1802. Copy: STONE.

1803. *The History, etc.* York: Printed by T. Wilson and R. Spence; High Ousgate. 1803.

1804. *The History, etc.* London: Printed for Tabart and Co. 1804. Engravings hand-colored and dated Sept. 1804.

1804. Tabart's collection of *Popular Stories*. Vol. III, London: Printed for Tabart and Co. 1804. Illustrated with copper plates dated Sept. 1804. *Goody Two-Shoes* plates dated Sept. 1804. *Goody Two-Shoes*, pp. 53-70. Larger format than item above. Copy: STONE.

1805. *The History, etc.* Gainsborough: Printed by H. Mozley, Market Place. 1805. Price Six pence. Copy: BATES.

1805. *The History, etc.* York: T. Wilson and R. Spence, n.d. C-1805. Copy: STONE.

1806. *The History, etc.* London: Printed and Sold by Darton and Harvey. No. 55, Grace-Church Street. 1806. Price Sixpence. In 1933 a New York Bookseller offered a copy at the fabulous price of \$450. Copy: STONE.

1806. *The History, etc.* London: Published by Darton,



Harvey and Darton. No. 55, Grace-Church Street. 1806. Price Sixpence. Copy: BALL.

1806. *The History, etc.* London: Printed for Tabart and Co. 1806. Engravings hand-colored and dated Sept. 1804. Copy: STONE.

1808. *The History, etc.* London: Published by Darton, Harvey and Darton. No. 55, Grace-Church Street. Price Six pence. n.d. C-1808. Copy: BALL.

1808. *The Alphabet of Goody-Two-Shoes.* London: 1808. An ABC book without any reference to Goody Two-Shoes. See C-1850. Copy: BALL.

1809. *A History of Goody Two-Shoes in Verse,* London: J. Aldis. 1809. 12 colored engravings and engraved text beneath.

1809. *Tabart's Collection of Popular Stories.* Vol. III. London: Printed for Tabart and Co. 1809. *Goody Two-Shoes,* pp. 53 to 70. Copper plates dated September 1804. Copy: STONE.

1810. *The History, etc.* York: n.d. C-1810. With folding frontispiece and four other plates.

1810. *The History, etc.* Glasgow. J. Lumsden and Son. n.d. C-1810. See 1820, 1825 and 1830. Copy: NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1810. *Goody Two-Shoes Birthday on the first of May,* London: Published by J. Bushnell, Walworth Road. n.d. C-1810. Copy: BALL.

1813. *The History, etc.* London: Darton, Harvey & Darton. 1813. Sq. 12 mo cuts.

1815. *The Modern Goody Two-Shoes.* By Mary Belson. London: Printed by and for William Darton, Jun. 1815. Price one shilling. Folding engraved frontispiece and two other engravings. First edition. See 1819. Copy: STONE.

1815. *The History, etc.* London: Darton, Harvey and Darton. 1815. Illustrated.

1815. *The History, etc.* Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. n.d. C-1815. 14 woodcuts.

1817. *The History, etc.* London: Printed for Darton, Harvey and Darton. 1817. Copy: STONE.

1819. *Goody Two Shoes.* London: Printed for N. Hailes,

Juvenile Library, London Museum, Piccadilly. 1819. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$  by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, pp. 92. Cuts. The smallest I have found. Copy: STONE.

1819. *Goody Two Shoes, Exemplifying the Good Consequences of Early Attention to Learning and Virtue.* London: William Darton and Son. n.d. C-1819. Folding engraved frontispiece and two other full page engravings, each dated Apl. 27, 1819. Copy: STONE.

1819. *The Modern Goody Two-Shoes.* By Mary Belson, London: William Darton, Jun. 1819. See 1815. Copy: STONE.

1819. *The Modern Goody Two-Shoes.* By Mary Belson. London: William Darton, Jun. 1819. Cover dated 1815. Copy: STONE.

1820. *The Alphabet of Goody Two Shoes.* London: J. Harris, 1820. 14 colored illustrations. See 1824 and 1850.

1820. *The History, etc.* London: J. L. Marks. n.d. C-1820. Colored illustrations. Copies: STONE, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1820. *The History, etc.* London: J. March Blackfiere Road. 26 colored woodcuts n.d. C-1820.

1820. *The History, etc.* Gainsborough: Printed at Mozley and Co's Lilliputian Book Manufactory. n.d. C-1820. Copy: BALL.

1820. *The History, etc.* London: J. Evans & Sons. Seven cuts. n.d. C-1820. Copy: STONE.

1820. *The History, etc.* Glasgow: J. Lumsden. Frontispiece and 14 cuts. n.d. C-1820.

1820. *The History, etc.* London: G. Martin. Folding engraved frontispiece and four other engravings. n.d. C-1820. Copy: STONE.

1820. *The History, etc.* London: J. Pitts. n.d. C-1820. Copy: STONE.

1822. *The Alphabet of Goody Two-Shoes.* London: Printed for J. Harris. n.d. C-1822. Copy: BALL.

1823. *The Alphabet of Goody Two-Shoes.* London: John Marshall. 140 Fleet Street. 1823. Copy: BALL.

1824. *The Alphabet of Goody Two-Shoes.* London: J. Harris and Son. 1824. 14 colored illustrations. Copy: BALL.

1825. *The Renowned History, etc.* Glasgow: Lumsden and Son. n.d. C-1825. 14 Plates. Copy: BATES.



1825. *The History, etc.* Derby: Thomas Richardson. n.d. C-1825. Illustrated. Copy: STONE.
1825. *Goody Two-Shoes: or, The History of Little Margery Meanwell, In Rhyme.* London: John Harris. 1825. Illustrated. Copies: STONE, BALL.
1826. *The History, etc.* Derby: Thomas Richardson, Friar-Gate; and for Hurst, Chance and Co. London. n.d. C-1826. Copy: STONE.
1829. *The History, etc.* Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. 1829. Illustrated. Copy: AAS., STONE.
1830. *The History, etc.* London: Thomas Tegg. n.d. C-1830. Cuts.
1830. *The History, etc.* London: Printed for and sold by all the Stationary and Toy Shops in Town and Country. n.d. C-1830. Copy: BRITISH MUSEUM.
1830. *The History, etc.* Davenport: Printed by and for Samuel and John Keys. n.d. C-1830. Copy: BALL.
1830. *History of Goody Two-Shoes or Industry Rewarded.* London: Sold by J. Allen, 23, Prince's Road, Kensington. n.d. C-1830. Copy: BALL.
1830. *The History, etc.* London: Published by J. Fairburn, 110, Minores. n.d. C-1830. Copy: PERCIVAL.
1830. *The History, etc.* Gainsborough: H. Mozley. 19 Cuts. See 1799, 1805, 1820. n.d. C-1830. Copy: STONE.
1830. *The History, etc.* Glasgow: Published by J. Lumsden & Son & Sold by Stoddard and Craggs, Hull. n.d. C-1830. Copy: BALL.
1830. *Goody Two-Shoes.* A sheet 8½ by 10½ inches containing 12 cuts, with legends under each. At bottom is, Derby: Printed and Published by Thomas Richardson. n.d. C-1830. Copy: STONE.
1830. *The History, etc.* London: T. Goode. Quarto pp. 8. 7 woodcuts. In form of lessons with alphabet. n.d. C-1830. See 1850.
1830. *The History, etc.* Derby: T. Richardson. Price one-half penny. n.d. C-1830. Copy: BALL.
1830. *The History, etc.* Glasgow: Lumsden. Engravings. n.d. C-1830. Copies: STONE, BALL.
1830. *The History, etc.* London: Richardson. Cuts. n.d. C-1830. Copy: STONE.

1839. *The History, etc.* London: A. Ryle & Co. n.d. C-1839. Copy: STONE.

1840. *The History, etc.* London: Wm. Mason. 8 col. cuts. n.d. C-1840. Copy: STONE.

1840. *The History, etc.* London: J. L. Marks. 8 col. cuts. n.d. C-1840. Copy: STONE, AAS (three varieties).

1840. *The History, etc.* London: S. Carvalho. n.d. C-1840.

1840. *Goody Two-Shoes.* London: Webb, Millington and Co. col. front and woodcuts. n.d. C-1840. Copy: STONE.

1845. *The Renowned History, etc.* London: James Burns. 1845. Copy: STONE.

1850. *The History, etc.* Otley: Wm. Walker & Sons. n.d. C-1850. Copy: STONE.

1850. *The History, etc.* London: T. Goode. n.d. C-1850. Copy: STONE.

1850. *The Alphabet of Goody Two Shoes.* London: Grant and Griffith. 14 col. illus. n.d. C-1850. Copy: STONE.

Later than 1850 I have found about a dozen issues including the quarto edition of C-1875 with Walter Crane's illustrations in color and the facsimile reprint of the third edition in 1881 with Charles Welsh's valuable introduction.

#### AMERICAN EDITIONS

1774. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes.* New York: Printed by H. Gaine, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square. 1774. No copy known. Advertised in a full-page spread at the back of Hugh Gaine's edition of *Robinson Crusoe*, 1774, and headed: *The following Books are just published, and to be sold by Hugh Gaine, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square.*

1775. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes.* New York: Printed by H. Gaine, at the Bible and Crown, in Hanover-Square. 1775.  $3\frac{5}{8}$  by  $2\frac{5}{8}$ , 78 leaves, 35 wood cuts. Copies: New York Public Library, lacks last leaf and has an imperfect title leaf. Copy sold at Amer. Art-Anderson Galleries in Jan. 1934 lacking seven leaves at back, for \$260.00. A perfect copy sold in same galleries in December 1934, for \$90.00 Copy:

DR. R.



1776. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. New York: Hugh Gainé. 1776. Advertised at back of *A Collection of English Precedents*, New York: H. Gainé, 1776. No copy known.

1776. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Philadelphia; Robert Bell, 1776. Listed in Evans but no copy located. Referred to in R. V. Halsey's *Forgotten Books of the American Nursery*. Boston: 1911.

1783. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Boston: Printed and sold by Nathaniel Coverly Near the Sign of the White Horse 1783.  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, pp. 64, Illustrated. Copies: One sold at Libbies' in Boston, 1914. Bates. A New York dealer 1939. Stone, first and last leaves in photostat.

1785. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. New York: Hugh Gainé 1785. Listed in Evans. The only other record is in an advertisement in Pomfret's *Poems*. Hugh Gainé, 1785.

1786. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Philadelphia. 1786. Listed in Evans.

1787. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. The First Worcester Edition. Worcester, Mass. Isaiah Thomas, 1787.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches, pp. 260. Illustrated. Silver paper covers. Copies: AAS, HUNTINGTON LIBRARY, STONE, A. E. NEWTON (in sheets). Plimpton collection, Columbia Library, Dr. R. John Carter Brown Library, Providence. Copy offered by Gumuchian, Paris 1932 for 25,000 francs, \$1000. Copy offered by a New York dealer in 1937, half morocco for \$85. Copy sold at Sotheby's, London in 1930 for £70.

1793. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Philadelphia: W. Young, 1793. 4 by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, pp. 134. Boards. Illustrated. Copy: STONE.

1794. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Philadelphia. 1794. Evans 28883.

1796. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Wilmington: Peter Brynberg. 1796.  $3\frac{7}{8}$  by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches, pp. 128. Boards, leather spine. Illustrated. Copies: DR. ROSENBAACH, AAS, STONE.

1797. *The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes*. Charlestown, Mass. Printed by J. Samson for Samuel Hall in Cornhill, Boston. 1797. Illustrated. 4 by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. p. 94. Dutch

paper boards. Copies: MISS BEATRICE GUNN, MRS. EDNA GREENWOOD. Copy sold at Libbie's in Boston 1910, and at Heartman's, 1930.

1809. *The History, etc.* Philadelphia: Johnson & Warner  
1809. Copy: HARVARD LIBRARY. See 1811.

1809. *The Alphabet of Goody Two Shoes.* Philadelphia.  
1809. Copy offered by Burnham, Boston 1921.

1811. *The History, etc.* Philadelphia. Johnson & Warner  
1811. Copies: STONE, GREENWOOD, AAS, DR. R.

1811. *The History, etc.* Philadelphia. Johnson & Warner  
1811. Copies: STONE, GREENWOOD, AAS, DR. R. Rosenbach 440, has Monroe & Franis (Boston) label on cover.

1811. *The History, etc.* Boston. 1811. Copy: JOHN DAVIS HATCH, JR.

1814. *The History, etc.* Hartford: J. & W. Russell. n.d.  
C-1814. Copy: STONE.

1814. *The History, etc.* Hartford: Hale & Hosmer. 1814.  
Copy: STONE.

1815. *The History, etc.* Hartford: n.d. C-1815. Copy:  
STONE.

1820. *The History, etc.* Hartford: Sheldon & Goodwin.  
n.d. C-1820. Copy: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

1820. *The History, etc.* New York: Cozans. n.d. C-1820.  
Copy: BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1820. *Goody Two-Shoes with her Beautiful Alphabet.*  
Baltimore: Fielding Lucas, Jr. n.d. C-1820.

1820. *Goody Two-Shoes Birthday.* New York: S. King.  
n.d. C-1820. Goodspeeds, Boston 1923.

1821. *The Alphabet of Goody Two-Shoes.* New York:  
S. King. n.d. C-1821. Copy: STONE.

1821. *The Alphabet of Goody Two-Shoes.* Philadelphia:  
Benjamin Warner, 1821. Copy: DR. R.

1824. *The History, etc.* Cooperstown: H. & E. Phinney,  
1824. Copy: YALE LIBRARY.

1824. *The History, etc.* Philadelphia: Ash & Mason. 1824.  
Copy: AAS, STONE, DR. R.

1824. *The History, etc.* New Haven: J. Babcock & Son.  
1824. Copies: AAS, STONE.

1826. *The History, etc.* New York: N. B. Holmes. 1826.  
Copy: STONE.



1828. The History, etc. Cooperstown: H. & E. Phinney.  
1828. Copy: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
1829. The History, etc. Cooperstown: H. & E. Phinney,  
1829. Copy: STONE.
1834. The History, etc. Cooperstown: H. & E. Phinney.  
1834. Copy: SOLIDAY.
1839. The History, etc. Cooperstown: H. & E. Phinney.  
1839. Copy: STONE.
1840. The History, etc. Philadelphia: W. A. Leary. n.d.  
C-1840. Copy: STONE.
1840. The History, etc. Albany: Gray, Sprague & Co.  
n.d. C-1840. Copy: STONE.
1840. The History, etc. Albany: Wm. B. Sprague, Jr.  
n.d. C-1840. Copy: STONE.
1840. The History, etc. New York: J. H. Minuse. n.d.  
C-1840. Copy: GOODSPEEDS, Boston 1923.
1841. The History, etc. Cleveland: Sanford & Co. 1841.  
pp. 16. 5 cuts. Only recorded copy. Copy: STONE.
1842. The History, etc. Cooperstown: H. & E. Phinney.  
1842. Copy: HARVARD LIBRARY.
1844. The History, etc. New York: Edwd. Dunigan. n.d.  
C-1844. Copy: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
1846. The History, etc. Cooperstown: H. & E. Phinney.  
1846. Copy: STONE.
1848. The History, etc. New York: John McLoughlin.  
n.d. C-1848. Copy: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
1850. The History, etc. New York: T. W. Strong. n.d.  
C-1850. Copy: BATES.
1850. Adventures of Goody Two-Shoes. Albany: R. H.  
Pease. n.d. C-1850. Copy: BATES.
1850. The History, etc. in Treasury of Pleasure Books for  
Young People. New York. John Absolon. n.d. C-1850. Copy:  
STONE.
1850. The History, etc. Lowell. Wm. G. Baker. 1850.  
GOODSPEEDS, Boston 1936.
- From 1855 to 1885 I have located ten issues.

Laus Deo, that this tedious job of copying is completed this 15th day of November 1939.

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