

**Up
One
Pair of
Stairs
of my
Book-
House**



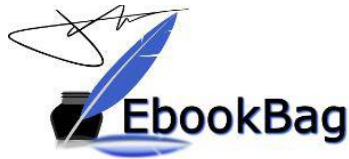
*O
Bea
M*

Full of delightful fairy tales, charming poems and engaging stories, this is the second volume of the "My Bookhouse" series for little ones. Originally published in the 1920's as a six volume set, these books, edited by Olive Beaupre Miller, contained the best in children's literature, stories, poems and nursery rhymes. They progressed in difficulty through the different volumes. (Summary by Maria Therese)

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My BOOKHOUSE



UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS







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MY BOOK HOUSE
UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS



UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS

I WENT up One Pair of Stairs;
Just like me!

I looked out the window;
Just like me!

And there I saw a bigger world
Than In the Nursery!



UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS
of MY BOOKHOUSE

Edited by
Olive Beaupré Miller



CHICAGO
The BOOKHOUSE *for* CHILDREN
PUBLISHERS

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UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS

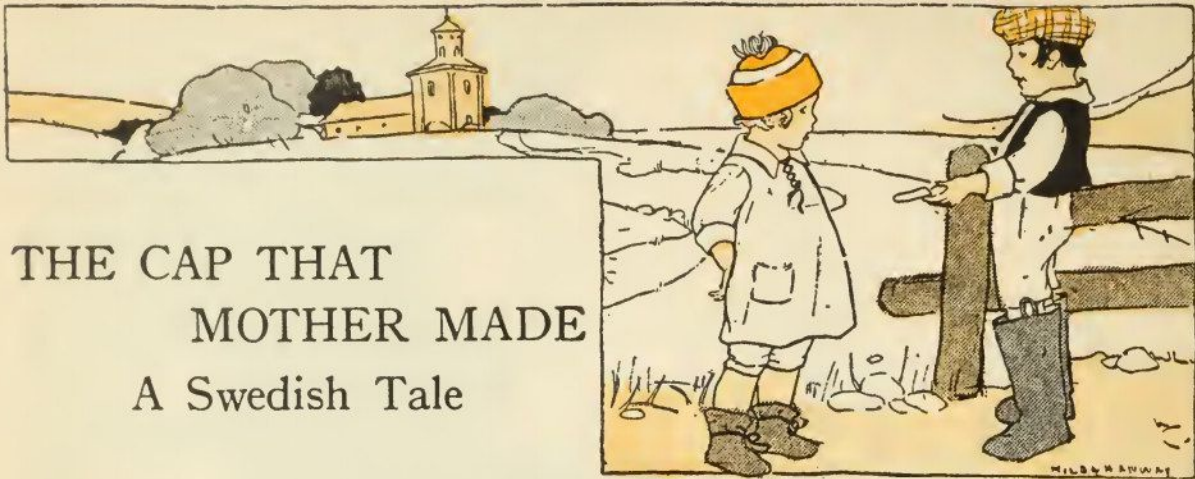


THE WONDERFUL WORLD*

William Brighty Rands

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful World,
With the wonderful water round you curled,
And the wonderful grass upon your breast—
World, you are beautifully dressed.

*Reprinted by the courteous permission of John Lane Company.



THE CAP THAT
MOTHER MADE
A Swedish Tale

Once upon a time there was a little boy, named Anders, and he had a new cap. A prettier cap was never seen, for his mother herself had knit it; and who could ever make anything half so nice as Mother! The cap was red, except a small part in the middle. That was green, for there had not been enough red yarn to make it all; and the tassel was blue.

Anders' brothers and sisters walked about admiring him; then he put his hands in his pockets and went out for a walk, for he was altogether willing that everyone should see how fine his mother had made him.

The first person he met was a farmhand walking beside a cart loaded with peat, and bidding his horse gee-up. When he saw Anders' new cap, the farmhand made a bow so deep that he bent nearly double, but Anders trotted proudly past him, holding his head very high.

At the turn of the road he came upon Lars, the

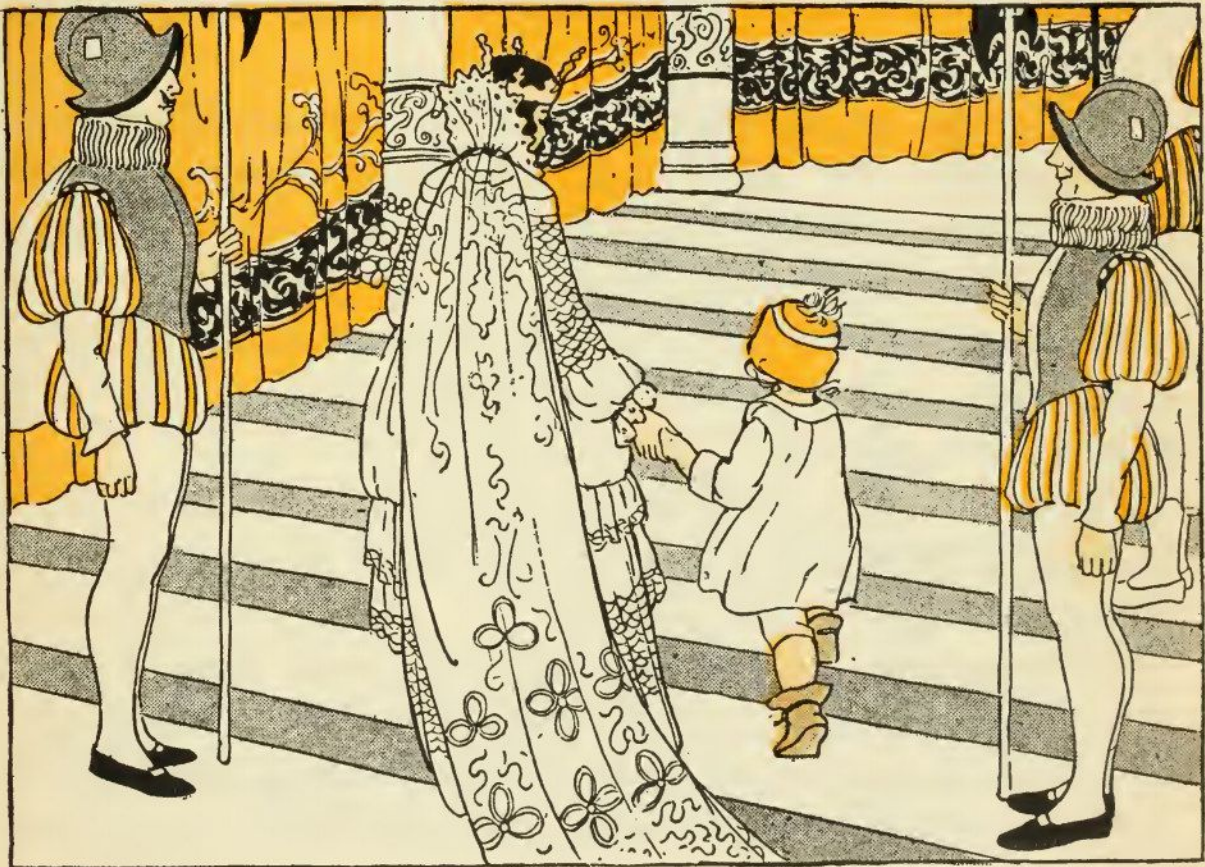
UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS

tanner's boy. Lars was such a big boy that he wore high boots and carried a jack-knife. But oh, when he saw that cap, he stood quite still to gaze at it, and he could not help going up close to Anders and fingering the splendid blue tassel.

"I'll give you my cap for yours," he cried, "and my jack-knife besides!"

Now this knife was a splendid one, and Anders knew that as soon as one has a jack-knife, one is almost a man. But still he would not for all the world give up, for the knife, the cap which Mother had made.

"Oh, no, I could not do that," he said. And then



M Y B O O K H O U S E

he nodded good-bye to Lars, and went on.

Soon after this Anders met a queer little lady. She curtsied to him until her skirts spread out about her like a balloon and she said: "Lad, you are so fine, why do you not go to the king's ball?"

"Yes, why do I not?" thought Anders. "With this cap, I am altogether fit to go and visit the king."

And off he went.

In the palace yard stood two soldiers with guns over their shoulders and shining helmets on their heads. When Anders went to pass them, they both leveled their guns at him.

"Where are you going, boy?" asked one of the soldiers.

"I am going to the king's ball," answered Anders.

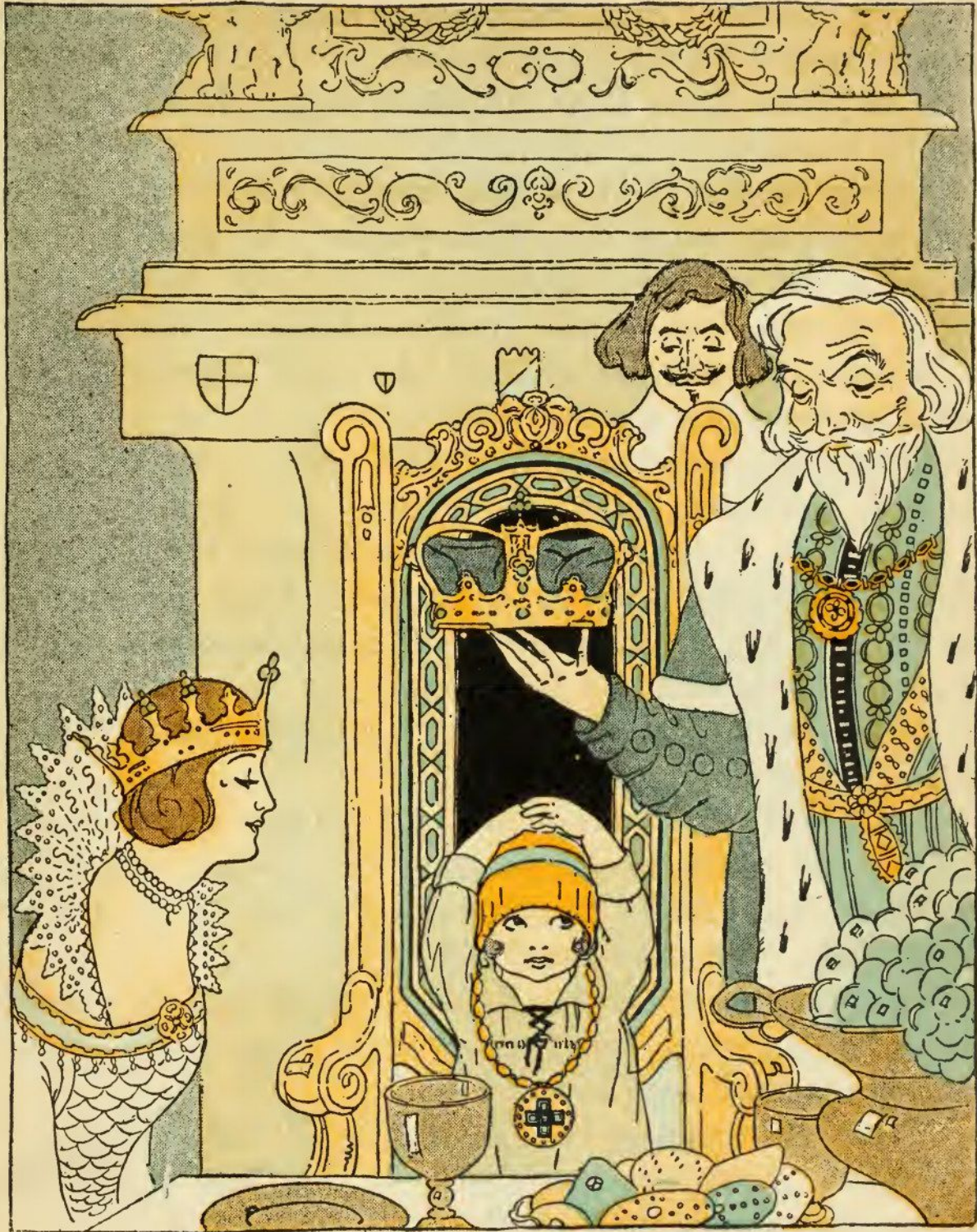
"No, you are not," said the other soldier, trying to push him back. "Nobody can go to the king's ball without a uniform."

But just at this moment the princess came tripping across the yard, dressed in a white satin gown, with ribbons of gold.

"This lad has no uniform, it's true," she said, "but he has a very fine cap and that will do just as well. He shall come to the ball."

So she took Anders by the hand and walked with him up the broad marble stairs, past the soldiers who stood on every third step, through magnificent halls where gentlemen and ladies in silk and velvet were

UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS



M Y B O O K H O U S E

waiting about. And wherever Anders went, all the people bowed to him, for, as like as not, they thought him a prince when they saw what it was that he wore on his head.

At the farther end of the largest hall a table was set with long rows of golden plates and goblets. On huge silver platters were piles of tarts and cakes. The princess sat down under a blue canopy with bouquets of roses on it; and she bade Anders to sit in a golden chair by her side.

"But you must not eat with your cap on your head," she said, and she started to take it off.

"Oh, yes, I can eat just as well with it on," said Anders, and he held on to it with both his hands, for if it were taken away from him, he did not feel sure he would ever get it again.

"Well, well, give it to me," begged the princess, "and I will give you a kiss."

The princess was beautiful, and Anders would surely have liked to be kissed by her, but not for anything in this world would he give up the cap that Mother had made. He only shook his head.

Then the princess filled his pockets full of cakes; she put her own heavy gold chain around his neck, and bent down and kissed him.

"Now will you give me the cap?" she said.

Anders moved farther back in his chair, but he never once took his hands from his head.

UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS

Then the doors were thrown open and the king himself entered, accompanied by gentlemen in glittering uniforms and plumed hats. The king wore a mantle of blue velvet, bordered with ermine, and he had a large gold crown on his head.

When he saw Anders in the golden chair, he smiled. "That is a very fine cap you have," he said.

"So it is," said Anders, "it is made of Mother's best yarn, and she has knit it herself, and every one wants to get it away from me."

"But surely you would like to change caps with me," said the king, and he lifted his shining gold crown from his head.

Anders said never a word but when the king came nearer to him with his gold crown in one hand, and the other hand outstretched toward that beautiful cap, then, with one jump, Anders was out of his chair. Like an arrow he darted out of the hall, through the palace, down the stairs, and across the yard. He ran so fast that the necklace the princess



M Y B O O K H O U S E

had given him fell from his neck, and all the cakes rolled out of his pockets.

But he had his cap! He had his cap! He had his cap! With both hands he clutched it tight as he ran back home to his mother's cottage.

"Well, Anders, where have you been?" cried his mother. So he told her all about what had happened.

All his brothers and sisters stood around and listened with mouths wide open.

But when his big brother heard how he had refused to give his cap in exchange for the king's golden crown, he cried out:

"Anders, you were foolish! Just think of all the things you might have bought with the king's gold crown! Velvet jackets and long leather boots and silken hose, and a sword. Besides, you could have bought yourself a much finer cap with a feather in it."

Anders' face grew red, very red. "I was not foolish," he answered sturdily, "I could never have bought a finer

cap, not for all the king's crown. I could never have bought anything in all this world one half so fine as the cap my mother made me!"

Then his mother took him up on her lap, and kissed him.



UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS



DAME WIGGINS OF LEE, AND HER SEVEN WONDERFUL CATS

Mary E. Sharpe and John Ruskin

Dame Wiggins of Lee

Was a worthy old soul,
As e'er threaded a needle,
Or washed in a bowl;
She held mice and rats
In such antipathie,
That seven fine cats
Kept Dame Wiggins of Lee.

The rats and mice scared
By this fierce whiskered crew,
The poor seven cats
Soon had nothing to do;
So, as any one idle
She ne'er loved to see,
She sent them to school,
Did Dame Wiggins of Lee.

The master soon wrote
That they all of them knew,
How to read the word "milk"
And to spell the word "mew."

M Y B O O K H O U S E

And they all washed their faces
Before they took tea:
"Were there ever such dears!"
Said Dame Wiggins of Lee.
But soon she grew tired
Of living alone;
So she sent for her cats
From school to come home.
Each rowing a wherry,
Returning you see:
The frolic made merry
Dame Wiggins of Lee.
When spring-time came back,
They had breakfast of curds;
And were greatly afraid
Of disturbing the birds.
"If you sit, like good cats,
All seven in a tree,
They will teach you to sing!"
Said Dame Wiggins of Lee.
So they sat in a tree,
And said, "Beautiful! Hark!"
And they listened and looked
In the clouds for the lark.
They sang, by the fireside,
Symphoniouslie,
A song without words,
To Dame Wiggins of Lee.
They called the next day
On the tomtit and sparrow,
And wheeled a poor sick lamb
Home in a barrow.

UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS

“You shall all have some sprats
For your humanity,
My seven good cats,”
Said Dame Wiggins of Lee.
The Farmer soon heard
Where his sheep went astray,
And arrived at Dame’s door
With his faithful dog Tray.
He knocked with his crook,
And the stranger to see,
Out the window did look
Dame Wiggins of Lee.

For the care of his lamb,
And their comical pranks,
He gave them a ham
And abundance of thanks.
“I wish you good-day,
My fine fellows,” said he;
“My compliments, pray,
To Dame Wiggins of Lee!”





HOW THE FINCH GOT HER COLORS

A Flemish Legend

There was once a time when all the birds were gray and had no colors at all. Then the Great Bird, who ruled over them, called them all together, showed them the rainbow, and told them that he had decided to give each of them one of those splendid colors. At once they began pushing and shoving and crowding about him.

"Let me have first choice! I'll take green," screeched the parrot.

"Give me blue! I want blue!" piped the bluebird.

"I'll take yellow," cried the oriole.

And so it went. But during all this clamor and strife, there was one little bird who sat quietly back and waited her turn. That was the finch.

"Now you each have a splendid color," said the Great Bird, "and it's well you have all been provided for, for every single color is gone."

Just then he spied the finch.

"Come here, little finch," he cried. "Why have you asked for nothing?"

UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS

"I was waiting my turn," said the finch.

"But now all the colors are gone," said the Great Bird.

"Then must I go always in gray?" asked the finch.

Suddenly the Great Bird called all the other birds back as they were about to fly away.

"Go always in gray because you were too unselfish to push and shove!" he cried. "No! that you shall not!"

So he made all the other birds pass before him. From each he took a bit of color and gave it to the finch. Then lo and behold! she shone with all the tints of the rainbow; not one color alone was her's, but all—all, shading beautifully into each other, and blending together in one lovely whole!

Thus it came about that the most beautiful bird of the air was the little wee finch who waited her turn.

THE GOLDFINCH*

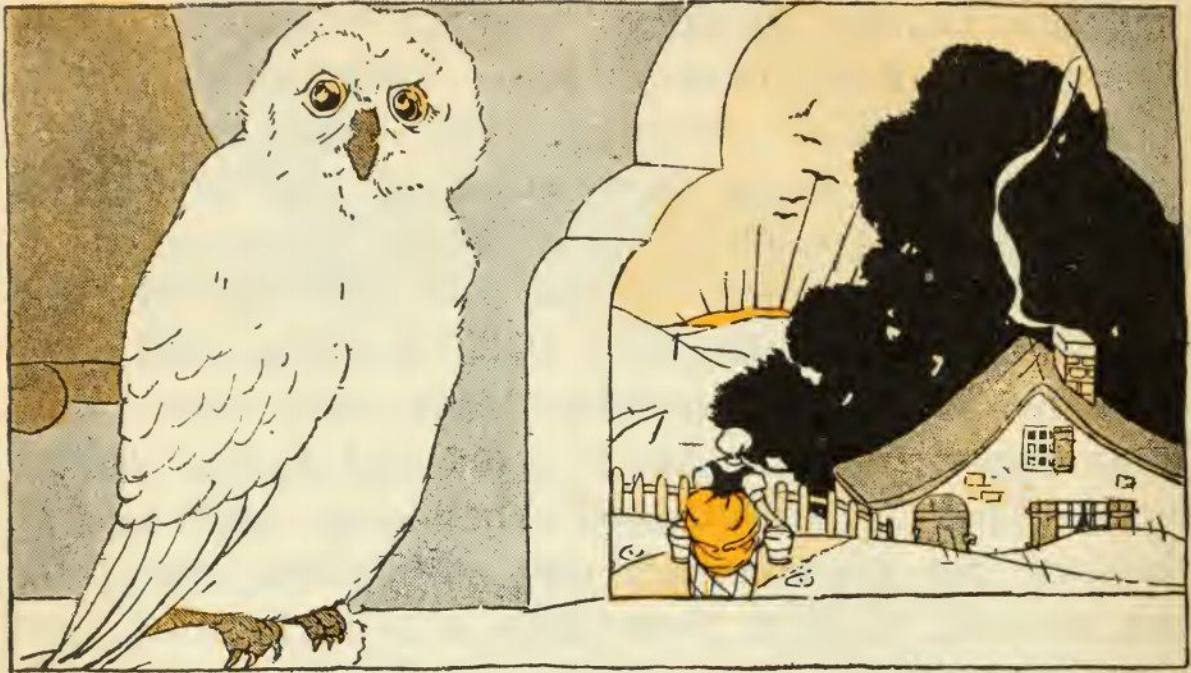
Odell Shepard

Down from the sky on a sudden he drops
Into the mullein and juniper tops,
Flushed from his bath in the midsummer shine
Flooding the meadowland. . . .

Lightly he sways on the pendulous stem,
Vividly restless, a fluttering gem,
Then with a flash of bewildering wings
Dazzles away up and down, and he sings
Clear as a bell at each dip as he flies
Bounding along on the wave of the skies. . . .



*From *A Lonely Flute*. Used by permission of the publishers, Houghton Mifflin Company.



THE OWL

Alfred Tennyson

When cats run home and light is come,
And dew is cold upon the ground,
And the far-off stream is dumb,
And the whirring sail goes round;
And the whirring sail goes round;
Alone and warming his five wits,
The white owl in the belfry sits.

When merry milkmaids click the latch,
And rarely smells the new-mown hay,
And the cock hath sung beneath the thatch
Twice or thrice his roundelay;
Twice or thrice his roundelay;
Alone and warming his five wits,
The white owl in the belfry sits.

UP ONE PAIR OF STAIRS



THE OWL'S ANSWER TO TOMMY* Juliana Horatia Ewing

One evening Tommy's grandmother was telling him and his little brother Johnny a story about a BROWNIE who used to do all the work in a neighbor's house before the family got up in the morning.

"What was he like, Granny?" asked Tommy.

"Like a little man, they say, my dear."

"What did he do?"

"He came in before the family were up, and swept up the hearth, and lighted the fire, and set out the breakfast and tidied the room, and did all sorts of house-work. But he never would be seen and was off before they could catch him. But they could hear him laughing and playing about the house sometimes."

"What a darling. Did they give him any wages, Granny?"

"No, my dear. He did it for love. They set a pancheon of clear water for him over night, and now

*From *Brownies*, published by The Macmillan Company.

M Y B O O K H O U S E

and then a bowl of bread and milk or cream. Sometimes he left a bit of money in the water. Sometimes he weeded the garden or threshed the corn. He saved endless trouble both to men and maids."

"O Granny! Why did he go?"

"The maids caught sight of him one night, my dear, and his coat was so ragged, that they got a new suit, and a linen shirt for him, and laid them by the bread and milk bowl. But when BROWNIE saw the things, he put them on and, dancing round the kitchen, sang,

" 'What have we here? Hemten hamten!

Here will I nevermore tread nor stampen.'

And away he danced through the door and never came back again."

"O Grandmother! But why didn't he come back?"

"The Old Owl knows, my dear, I don't. Ask her."

Now Tommy was a lazy boy. He wished that he could find a brownie to tidy the room, and fetch the turf, and pick up chips, and do all his work for him. So that night, while little Johnny was off in the land of dreams, growing rosier and rosier as he slept, Tommy lay wide awake, thinking of his grandmother's story.

"There's an owl living in the old shed by the lake," he thought. "It may be *the* Old Owl herself, and she knows, Granny says. When father's gone



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CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

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THE END OF THE WINTER

The snow had melted away from the ground, and the sun was shining brightly. The children were playing in the park, and the birds were singing in the trees. The flowers were beginning to bloom, and the grass was turning green. It was a wonderful day, and everyone was happy.



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The 20th century brought significant social and economic changes, including the rise of the industrial revolution and the emergence of the United States as a global superpower.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1900

CHICAGO: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
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1900



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 elected to the office of the Board of Directors of the
 City of New York for the year 1905. The names are listed in
 alphabetical order of their surnames. The names of the persons who
 have been elected to the office of the Board of Directors of the
 City of New York for the year 1905 are as follows:

ALBION T. BROWN
 JOHN W. BROWN
 JAMES C. BROWN
 JAMES H. BROWN
 JAMES M. BROWN
 JAMES P. BROWN
 JAMES R. BROWN
 JAMES S. BROWN
 JAMES T. BROWN
 JAMES W. BROWN
 JAMES Y. BROWN
 JAMES Z. BROWN
 JAMES A. BROWN
 JAMES B. BROWN
 JAMES C. BROWN
 JAMES D. BROWN
 JAMES E. BROWN
 JAMES F. BROWN
 JAMES G. BROWN
 JAMES H. BROWN
 JAMES I. BROWN
 JAMES J. BROWN
 JAMES K. BROWN
 JAMES L. BROWN
 JAMES M. BROWN
 JAMES N. BROWN
 JAMES O. BROWN
 JAMES P. BROWN
 JAMES Q. BROWN
 JAMES R. BROWN
 JAMES S. BROWN
 JAMES T. BROWN
 JAMES U. BROWN
 JAMES V. BROWN
 JAMES W. BROWN
 JAMES X. BROWN
 JAMES Y. BROWN
 JAMES Z. BROWN

THE HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

The first part of this history is a general description of the state, and its various parts. It is divided into three books, the first of which contains a general description of the state, and its various parts. The second book contains a description of the several counties, and the third book contains a description of the several cities, towns, and villages.



The second part of this history is a description of the several counties, and the third part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages. The fourth part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages, and the fifth part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages.

The sixth part of this history is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages, and the seventh part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages. The eighth part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages, and the ninth part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages.

The tenth part of this history is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages, and the eleventh part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages. The twelfth part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages, and the thirteenth part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages.

The fourteenth part of this history is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages, and the fifteenth part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages. The sixteenth part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages, and the seventeenth part is a description of the several cities, towns, and villages.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The second part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The third part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The fourth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The sixth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The eighth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The tenth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time.



The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The second part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The third part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The fourth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The sixth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The eighth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time. The tenth part is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus, and to a history of the genus from its first discovery to the present time.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early years of the nation, from the time of the first settlers to the end of the Revolutionary War. It covers the period of the early colonial period, the struggle for independence, and the formation of the new government.

The second part of the book deals with the period of the early republic, from the time of the first Congress to the end of the War of 1812. It covers the period of the early republic, the struggle for a stronger central government, and the formation of the new government.

The third part of the book deals with the period of the mid-republic, from the time of the War of 1812 to the end of the 1840s. It covers the period of the mid-republic, the struggle for a stronger central government, and the formation of the new government.

The fourth part of the book deals with the period of the late republic, from the time of the 1840s to the end of the 1860s. It covers the period of the late republic, the struggle for a stronger central government, and the formation of the new government.

The fifth part of the book deals with the period of the early 20th century, from the time of the 1860s to the end of the 1910s. It covers the period of the early 20th century, the struggle for a stronger central government, and the formation of the new government.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

The history of the County of Middlesex, from the earliest times to the present, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of the most illustrious families in the kingdom. The history of the county is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of the county is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of the county is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of many valuable works.





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THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

... the first of his works, the Dictionary of the English Language, which was published in 1755. It was a monumental task, and he worked on it for many years. He was a man of great energy and determination, and he was always ready to take on a new challenge. He was also a man of great kindness and generosity, and he was always ready to help others in need.

... his life was a testament to the power of the human spirit. He was a man who was always ready to take on a new challenge, and he was always ready to help others in need. He was a man of great energy and determination, and he was always ready to take on a new challenge. He was also a man of great kindness and generosity, and he was always ready to help others in need.

... his life was a testament to the power of the human spirit. He was a man who was always ready to take on a new challenge, and he was always ready to help others in need. He was a man of great energy and determination, and he was always ready to take on a new challenge. He was also a man of great kindness and generosity, and he was always ready to help others in need.

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

The history of the County of Middlesex, from the earliest times to the present, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a county of great antiquity, and has been the seat of many of our most illustrious monarchs and statesmen. The history of this county is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of this county is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of many valuable works. The history of this county is a subject of great interest and importance, and has been the subject of many valuable works.

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THE BIRD WORLD



The bird world is a vast and diverse realm, encompassing a wide variety of species and habitats. From the smallest insectivores to the largest seabirds, each species has evolved unique adaptations for survival. The study of ornithology provides a window into the complex interactions between these birds and their environments, revealing the intricate web of life that sustains our planet.

One of the most fascinating aspects of the bird world is the migration of many species. Each year, millions of birds travel thousands of miles across the globe, following ancient routes that have been passed down through generations. The exact mechanisms of migration, including the use of celestial cues and magnetic fields, remain subjects of ongoing research and discovery.

In addition to migration, birds play a crucial role in the ecosystem. As pollinators, they help to reproduce many plants and flowers, ensuring the continuity of various species. As seed dispersers, they contribute to the growth and distribution of forests and woodlands. Furthermore, many birds are predators, helping to control the populations of insects and other small animals, thus maintaining the balance of the food chain.

The bird world is also a source of inspiration and beauty. The vibrant colors of a peacock's tail, the melodious songs of a nightingale, and the graceful flight of a falcon are all reminders of the incredible diversity and complexity of life on Earth. By studying and appreciating the bird world, we can gain a deeper understanding of our place in the natural world and the importance of protecting our shared environment.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change, from a small collection of colonies to a global superpower.

The early years of the United States were marked by the struggle for independence from British rule. The American Revolution (1775-1783) was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution.

The 19th century was a period of rapid expansion and westward migration. The Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Texas Revolution (1835-1836) were key events that shaped the nation's territory. The Civil War (1861-1865) was a defining moment that resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union.

The 20th century saw the United States emerge as a global superpower. The New Deal (1930s) and World War II (1941-1945) were major events that shaped the nation's domestic and international policies. The Cold War (1947-1991) was a period of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The first part of the life of Samuel Johnson is a history of his early years, from his birth in 1709 to his education at King's College, London, and his early career as a schoolmaster and a writer.

Johnson's early life was marked by poverty and hardship. He was born in Lichfield, Staffordshire, and spent his childhood in a small school. His father, Samuel Johnson, was a schoolmaster and a writer.

Johnson's education at King's College, London, was a turning point in his life. He studied hard and became a member of the college. He was a brilliant student and was highly respected by his teachers.

Johnson's early career was marked by poverty and hardship. He was a schoolmaster and a writer.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a complex and multifaceted story that spans centuries. It begins with the early Native American civilizations, such as the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas, who built sophisticated societies in the Americas. The arrival of European explorers in the late 15th and early 16th centuries marked the beginning of a new era. The Spanish, French, and British established colonies and territories across the continent, leading to a period of intense competition and conflict. The American Revolution (1775-1783) was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, as the thirteen original colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. This led to the formation of the United States of America, a new nation based on the principles of liberty, democracy, and the rule of law. The early years of the republic were marked by challenges, including the struggle for a stable government and the expansion of territory. The War of 1812 solidified the nation's independence and led to a period of national pride and expansion. The mid-19th century was a time of rapid growth and change, with the discovery of gold in California and the opening of the transcontinental railroads. However, this period was also marked by the struggle over slavery, which ultimately led to the Civil War (1861-1865). The war resulted in the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union, but it also left deep scars on the nation. The Reconstruction era (1865-1877) was a period of significant change and challenge, as the nation sought to rebuild and integrate the newly freed African Americans. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were a time of industrial revolution and progress, but also of social and economic inequality. The Progressive Era (1890s-1920s) was a period of reform and social change, as Americans sought to address the problems of poverty, corruption, and social injustice. The United States emerged as a world power in the early 20th century, leading to its involvement in World War I (1914-1918) and World War II (1939-1945). The war resulted in the United States becoming a superpower and a leader in the world. The Cold War (1945-1991) was a period of intense rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union, leading to a global arms race and the eventual collapse of the Soviet Union. The late 20th and early 21st centuries have been a time of significant change and challenge, including the end of the Cold War, the rise of the Internet, and the global financial crisis of 2008. The United States continues to play a leading role in the world, facing new challenges and opportunities in the 21st century.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

W. H. RAY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

NEW YORK

1884

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The history of the United States is a story of growth and expansion. From a small collection of colonies on the eastern coast, it grew into a vast nation that stretched across the continent. The early years were marked by struggle and conflict, but the spirit of independence and self-determination prevailed. The American Revolution was a turning point, leading to the birth of a new nation. The years following were a period of rapid growth and development, as the United States expanded its territory and its influence. The Civil War was a defining moment, testing the nation's unity and its commitment to the principles of liberty and equality. The Reconstruction era followed, a period of challenge and progress. The United States emerged as a world power, shaping the course of global events. The 20th century brought new challenges, but the American people showed resilience and courage. Today, the United States stands as a beacon of hope and a model of democracy.



1900年10月10日



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The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association, as of January 1, 1915. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full, including the name of the state or territory in which they reside. The names are given in the order in which they were received by the Association, and are not necessarily in the order of their dates of birth or of their graduation from medical schools. The names are given in the order in which they were received by the Association, and are not necessarily in the order of their dates of birth or of their graduation from medical schools.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from the year 1776 to the present time. It is written in a simple and interesting style, and is well adapted for the use of schools and families.

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When the first settlers arrived in the New World, they found a land of vast natural resources and a people who had developed a sophisticated civilization. The early years of settlement were marked by a struggle for survival as the colonists sought to establish a permanent home in a remote and often hostile environment. Despite the hardships, the settlers gradually adapted to their new surroundings and began to build a society that reflected their own values and aspirations.

The process of settlement was not without its challenges. The colonists often faced a lack of food, shelter, and other necessities, and they were frequently at odds with the Native Americans. However, through a combination of perseverance and cooperation, the settlers managed to overcome these obstacles and establish a foothold in the New World. The early years of settlement laid the foundation for the development of a new society that would eventually become the United States.

The early years of settlement were also marked by a sense of adventure and discovery. The colonists explored the vast wilderness and discovered a wealth of natural resources that would eventually become the backbone of the American economy. The discovery of gold and other precious metals in the West, for example, led to a period of rapid expansion and growth that would shape the course of American history.

The early years of settlement were also a time of great hardship and sacrifice. The colonists often lived in primitive conditions and faced a constant threat of disease and death. Despite these challenges, the settlers remained determined to build a better life for themselves and their children. Their courage and determination were a testament to the human spirit and the power of the American dream.

The early years of settlement were a time of great achievement and accomplishment. The colonists built a society that was based on the principles of freedom, equality, and justice. They established a government that was designed to protect the rights of the people and to promote the common good. The early years of settlement were a time when the American dream was first realized, and the United States was born.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

From the first settlement of the continent to the present time.

The first settlement of the continent was made by the English in 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia. The colony was founded by a group of men sent by the Virginia Company of London. They were to establish a permanent settlement in the New World. The colony was the first of many that were to be founded in the Americas.

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M Y B O D E H I D E V E

My dear Mr. ...

The ...

I ...

Yours ...

Very ...

1871 12月 27日 1872 1月 1日

今日の朝、雪が降り、寒い。昨日の夜、雪が降り、寒い。

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今日、雪が降り、寒い。昨日の夜、雪が降り、寒い。

今日、雪が降り、寒い。昨日の夜、雪が降り、寒い。





MY BOYHOOD



The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be several paragraphs of handwritten or typed text, but the characters are too light to be read. The text is arranged in a standard block format, filling most of the page below the illustration.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book deals with the early history of the United States, from the time of the first European settlers to the end of the American Revolution. It covers the period from 1492 to 1789.

The second part of the book deals with the history of the United States from 1789 to 1865. It covers the period from the beginning of the American Republic to the end of the American Civil War.

The third part of the book deals with the history of the United States from 1865 to 1914. It covers the period from the end of the American Civil War to the beginning of World War I.

The fourth part of the book deals with the history of the United States from 1914 to the present. It covers the period from the beginning of World War I to the present day.

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THE CHILDREN OF THE FUTURE



The children of the future
will be the children of today
who are growing up
in a world of peace and love
and who are learning
to be kind and helpful
to one another
and to all the people
of the world.

MY BOSS HOUSE

THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE
BY J. H. M. [unclear]

The house of the future is not a mere collection of rooms and corridors, but a living organism, a machine that adapts itself to the needs of its inhabitants. It is a house that grows with its people, that changes as they change, that is always ready to meet the demands of a new and better life.

- 1. The house of the future is a machine that adapts itself to the needs of its inhabitants.
- 2. It is a house that grows with its people, that changes as they change, that is always ready to meet the demands of a new and better life.
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- 8. It is a house that grows with its people, that changes as they change, that is always ready to meet the demands of a new and better life.
- 9. The house of the future is a machine that adapts itself to the needs of its inhabitants.
- 10. It is a house that grows with its people, that changes as they change, that is always ready to meet the demands of a new and better life.

For all the things that we do, we are always doing them in a house. The house is the center of our life, the place where we live, work, and play. It is the place where we find comfort, security, and happiness. The house of the future is a house that is built for the future, a house that is built for the better life.

The house of the future is a house that is built for the future, a house that is built for the better life. It is a house that is built for the future, a house that is built for the better life. It is a house that is built for the future, a house that is built for the better life. It is a house that is built for the future, a house that is built for the better life. It is a house that is built for the future, a house that is built for the better life.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION - 1918

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参考文献

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The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the boat was the heat. It was a sticky, oppressive heat that seemed to wrap around me like a heavy blanket. The air was thick with the scent of salt and the distant call of a seagull. I had heard that the Mediterranean coast was beautiful, but I had no idea how hot it would be.

The village I had arrived in was a charming little town built on a hillside. The houses were made of light-colored stone and had flat roofs. The streets were narrow and paved with cobblestones. I saw many people walking around, some carrying baskets on their heads. The atmosphere was peaceful and welcoming.

I had heard that the Mediterranean was a great place to visit, but I had no idea how hot it would be. The sun was shining brightly, and the air was thick with the scent of salt and the distant call of a seagull. I had heard that the Mediterranean coast was beautiful, but I had no idea how hot it would be.

When the sun was high in the sky, the heat was unbearable. I had to find a place to rest. I went to a small shop and bought a drink. The shopkeeper was a friendly man who smiled at me. He told me that the heat was normal for this time of year. I had to be patient and wait for the evening when the temperature would drop.

THE ONE OR THE OTHER

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colonies in 1607.

The second part of the book deals with the period of the American Revolution, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the final victory at Yorktown in 1781.

The third part of the book covers the period of the early republic, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the War of 1812 in 1815.

The fourth part of the book deals with the period of the Jacksonian era, from the election of Andrew Jackson in 1828 to the end of his presidency in 1837.

The fifth part of the book covers the period of the mid-19th century, from the beginning of the Mexican War in 1846 to the end of the Civil War in 1865.

The sixth part of the book deals with the period of Reconstruction, from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to the end of Reconstruction in 1877.

The seventh part of the book covers the period of the Gilded Age, from the end of Reconstruction in 1877 to the beginning of the Progressive Era in 1896.

