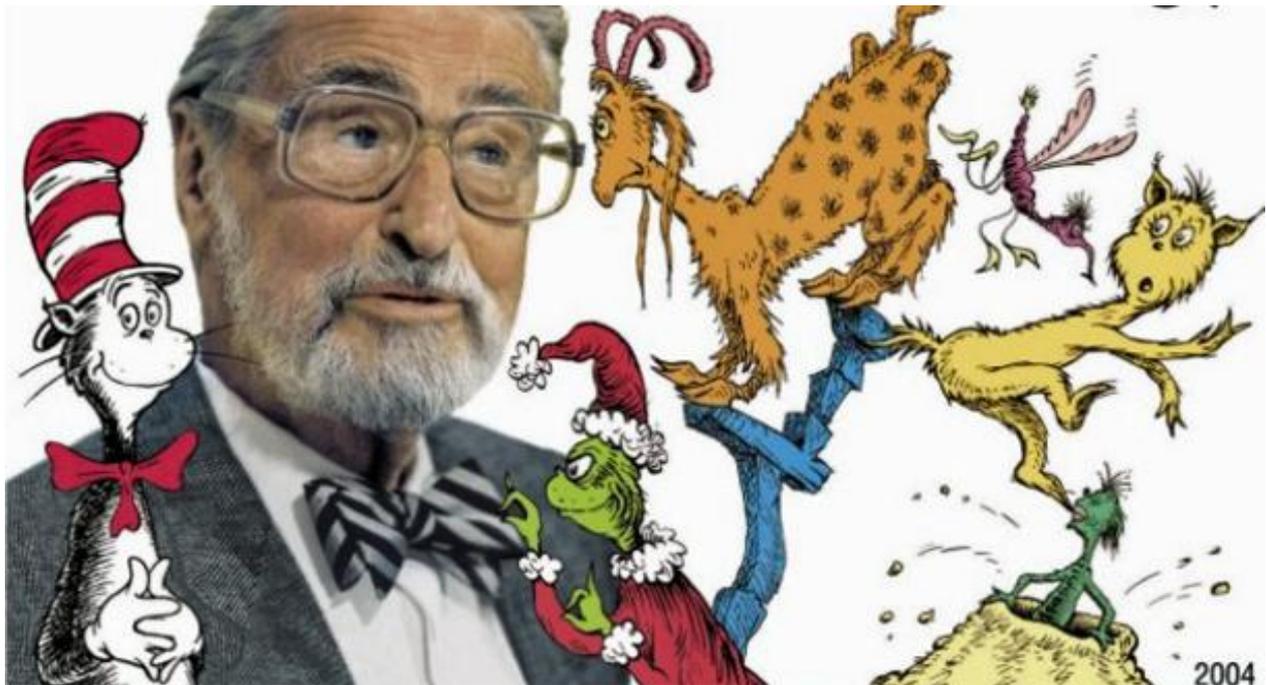


Dr. Seuss

The Unofficial Encyclopedia

Wikipedia.Org Book Extract

edits by <http://www.NorthStarNerd.org>



Contents ←

For PDF navigation add +3

Articles

<i>And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street</i>	1
<i>Bartholomew and the Oobleck</i>	3
<i>Come over to My House</i>	5
<i>Daisy-Head Mayzie</i>	6
<i>Dr. Seuss</i>	7
<i>Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book</i>	20
<i>Fox in Socks</i>	21
<i>Green Eggs and Ham</i>	23
<i>Happy Birthday to You!</i>	26
<i>Hooray for Diffendoofer Day!</i>	27
<i>Hop on Pop</i>	28
<i>Horton Hatches the Egg</i>	29
<i>Horton Hears a Who!</i>	31
<i>How the Grinch Stole Christmas!</i>	34
<i>I Can Lick 30 Tigers Today! and Other Stories</i>	36
<i>I Had Trouble in Getting to Solla Sollew</i>	37
<i>I Wish That I Had Duck Feet</i>	40
<i>If I Ran the Circus</i>	41
<i>If I Ran the Zoo</i>	42
<i>Marvin K. Mooney Will You Please Go Now!</i>	44
<i>McElligot's Pool</i>	46
<i>Mulberry Street (Springfield, Massachusetts)</i>	47
<i>My Many Colored Days</i>	48
<i>Oh, the Places You'll Go!</i>	49
<i>On Beyond Zebra!</i>	51
<i>One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish</i>	52
<i>Scrambled Eggs Super!</i>	55
<i>The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins</i>	56
<i>The Bippolo Seed and Other Lost Stories</i>	58
<i>The Cat in the Hat</i>	59
<i>The Foot Book</i>	65
<i>The King's Stilts</i>	66
<i>The Lorax</i>	67
<i>The Pocket Book of Boners</i>	70

<i>The Seven Lady Godivas</i>	71
<i>The Sneetches and Other Stories</i>	73
<i>There's a Wocket in My Pocket</i>	75
<i>Thidwick the Big-Hearted Moose</i>	76
<i>Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories</i>	78
<i>You're Only Old Once!</i>	81

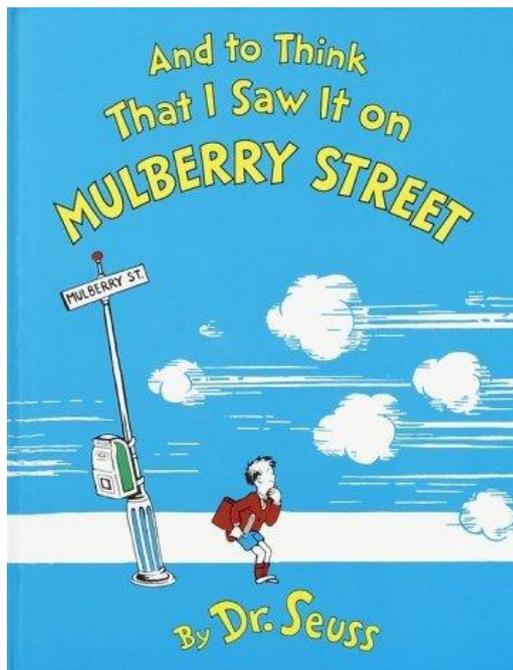
References

Article Sources and Contributors	82
Image Sources, Licenses and Contributors	86

Article Licenses

License	87
---------	----

And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street



And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street is a book written and illustrated by Dr. Seuss and Robert Carington, first published in 1937. It was Seuss's first children's book, originally titled "A Story That No One Can Beat,"^[2] the manuscript was rejected by over 43 publishing companies (precise numbers vary, even from Seuss himself, who counted 27 and 28) but was eventually published by Vanguard Press.^{[3][4]} Seuss has stated that he nearly burned the manuscript before its publication after being rejected by so many publishers.^[5]

The story follows a boy named Marco, who describes the sights and sounds of imaginary people and vehicles traveling along Mulberry Street in an elaborate fantasy story he dreams up to tell to his father at the end of his walk, but decides instead to simply tell him what he actually saw. Dr. Seuss wrote the story as a commentary about how he felt adults stifled children's imaginations.

Marco was named after Marco McClintock, the son of the author's editor, Marshall "Mike" McClintock, and Helene McClintock, to whom the book is dedicated.^[6] Marco returned as a character in *McElligot's Pool*.

Mulberry Street is the name of a street (42°06′08″N 72°34′41″W) in Springfield, Massachusetts, only one mile southwest of Dr. Seuss's boyhood home on Fairfield Street, and inspired both the book's story and name.^[7]

The Creedence Clearwater Revival song "Lookin' Out My Back Door" was partly inspired by the book. Also, the Damn the Day song "What I Actually Saw On Mulberry Street" was written entirely by citing lines from the book.

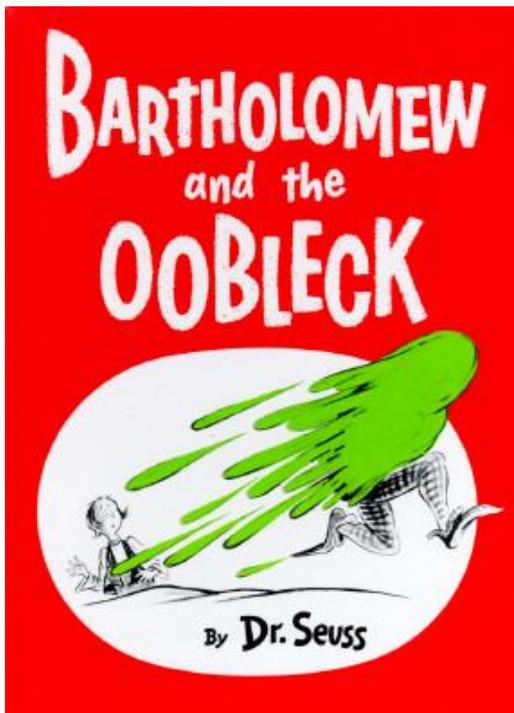
Publication history

The book was first published in 1937 by Vanguard Press.

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/176642>
- [2] Morgan, Neil; Morgan, Judith Giles (1996). *Dr. Seuss Mr. Geisel: a biography*. New York: Da Capo Press. pp. 81–82. ISBN 978-0-306-80736-7.
- [3] Fensch, Thomas. "Of Sneetches and Whos and the Good Dr. Seuss: Essays on the Writings and Life of Theodor Geisel", pp. 2, 73, 80. McFarland & Company, 1997.
- [4] The Register of Vanguard Press. Dr. Seuss files Geisel Library (<http://orpheus.ucsd.edu/speccoll/testing/html/mss0657a.html>), University of California, San Diego.
- [5] "10 facts about Dr Seuss" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/3523393.stm>). *BBC News*. March 2, 2004. . Retrieved April 23, 2010.
- [6] Cohen, Charles D. "The Seuss, the Whole Seuss and Nothing But the Seuss: A Visual Biography of Theodor Seuss Geisel", p. 184. Random House, 2004.
- [7] Maple Hill Historic District – City Guide to Springfield, MA (<http://www.discoverourtown.com/MA/Springfield/Attractions-3380.html>)

Bartholomew and the Oobleck



Bartholomew and the Oobleck is a 1949 book by Dr. Seuss (Theodor Geisel). It follows the adventures of a young boy named Bartholomew, who must rescue his kingdom from a sticky substance called "oobleck". The book is a sequel of sorts to *The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins*. Unlike most of Geisel's books, which are written in anapestic tetrameter, *Bartholomew and the Oobleck*, like its predecessor, is a prose work.

In the book, the King of Didd announces that he is bored with sunshine, rain, fog, and snow, and tells his magicians to add some variety to the weather. As a result, large piles of sticky green oobleck fall throughout the kingdom, covering everything. The king soon regrets his wish, but since his magicians' cave has been buried in oobleck, he can do nothing to remove the substance. Eventually, his page, Bartholomew, advises him to say "I'm sorry." The king complies, and the oobleck melts away.

Geisel said he drew inspiration for the book from a conversation he overheard while stationed in Belgium during World War II. During a rainstorm, one of his fellow soldiers remarked, "Rain, always rain. Why can't we have something different for a change?"^[1]

The book was named a Caldecott Honor Book in 1950.^{[2][3]}

A version recorded by the actor Marvin Miller varies slightly from the book. The king encounters the crisis personally in his royal bathtub, when the oobleck comes out of the water faucet. The king is stuck in the tub until he cries out that he is sorry, and the oobleck melts away.

Synopsis

The book opens with an explanation about how people in the Kingdom of Didd still talk about "The year the King got angry with the sky," and how Bartholomew Cubbins, King Derwin of Didd's page boy, saved the Kingdom. Throughout the year, Bartholomew sees the king getting angry at rain in spring, sun in summer, fog in autumn, and snow in winter. The king explains he's angry because he wants something new to come down from the sky, but when Bartholomew points out that "even kings can't rule the sky," the king vows to prove Bartholomew wrong.

One spring night, as he's getting ready for bed, the king gets the idea that ruling the sky is the task of his Royal Magicians so he orders Bartholomew to summon them. After expressing his wish to the magicians, they announce they can make something called Oobleck which won't look like the regular weather the king doesn't want. The magicians soon return to their secret cave on Mount Neeka Tave to make the oobleck.

After watching the cave all night, Bartholomew sees the first sign that the oobleck has been made and that it is falling the very next morning. When the king wakes up and sees the oobleck, Bartholomew tries to caution him on how big the falling oobleck is getting, but the king orders Bartholomew to tell the Royal Bell Ringer that today will be a holiday.

Bartholomew does as he's told, but when the bell ringer tries to ring the bell, it doesn't ring because oobleck has gotten into it. When Bartholomew and the bell ringer see a mother bird trapped in her nest by the Oobleck, as well as the cow, who is also stuck in the Oobleck, they see that it could be dangerous, so Bartholomew makes the decision to warn the kingdom.

First, Bartholomew warns the Royal Trumpeter about the oobleck, but when the trumpeter tries to sound the alarm, oobleck gets into the trumpet and the trumpeter gets his hand stuck trying to remove the oobleck. When Bartholomew tries to tell the Captain of the Guards to warn the kingdom, the captain instead, thinking the oobleck to be pretty, tries to prove to Bartholomew that he's not afraid by scooping some oobleck up with his sword and eating it, only to get his mouth stuck and breathe out green bubbles. Bartholomew tries to go to the Royal Stables for a horse to warn the kingdom himself, but even the stables are covered in oobleck.

As Bartholomew goes back inside, the falling blobs of oobleck, now as big as buckets filled with broccoli, start to break into the palace, creating even more mess inside than outside. Bartholomew runs around warning everybody to stay undercover, but the palace servants and guards are soon stuck in the oobleck.

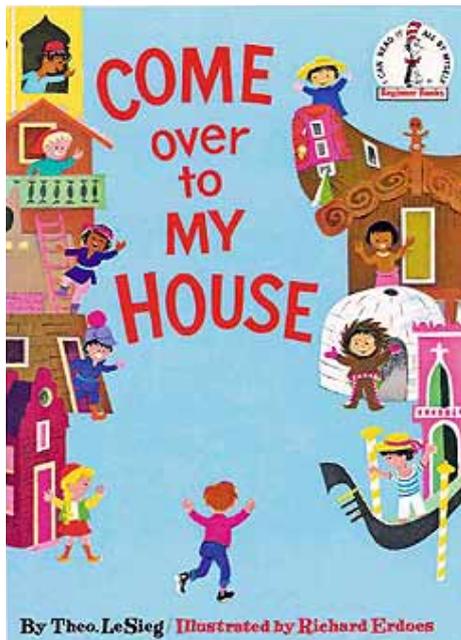
In the throne room, the king, now covered in oobleck himself, orders Bartholomew to summon the magicians to stop the storm, but when Bartholomew brings up the bad news that even the cave is covered in oobleck, the king gets the idea to use the magicians' magic words ("Shuffle Muffle Muzzle Duff") to stop the oobleck. Bartholomew finally gets the courage to tell the king off for making such a foolish wish and tells him to use simple words, like "I'm sorry," instead of magic words. At first, the king insists that he never says sorry, but only after Bartholomew states that he's no sort of king if he's covered in oobleck does the king finally admit his mistake and say "I'm sorry."

Straight after the king says those simple words, the Oobleck Storm breaks up and the sun melts away all the oobleck, freeing everybody in the process. At this point, the narrator states that maybe those simple words the king said were the magic words to stop the storm. After the oobleck is gone, Bartholomew takes the king to the bell tower and the king rings the bell proclaiming the day a holiday, dedicated not to oobleck, but to rain, sun, fog, and snow, the four things that have, and always should, come down from the sky.

References

- [1] Thomas Fensch. *The Man Who Was Dr. Seuss* ([http://books.google.com/books?id=BzqrX46iFwAC&pg=PA96&dq=bartholomew+and+the+oobleck"+caldecott&lr=&client=firefox-a&sig=ACfU3U2ISFI5ugNdcAHIVu8LXjDNx2D3DQ#PPA95,M1](http://books.google.com/books?id=BzqrX46iFwAC&pg=PA96&dq=bartholomew+and+the+oobleck)). New Century Books, 2001. 95.
- [2] *The Newbery and Caldecott Awards: A Guide to the Medal and Honor Books* ([http://books.google.com/books?id=tdraVusLf9AC&pg=PA130&dq=bartholomew+and+the+oobleck"+caldecott&client=firefox-a&sig=ACfU3U22ImO8YrkomGBVWL3_UR3BrgoKCA](http://books.google.com/books?id=tdraVusLf9AC&pg=PA130&dq=bartholomew+and+the+oobleck)). Association for Library Service to Children, 2006. 130.
- [3] *Caldecott Medal & Honor Books, 1938-Present* (<http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/alsc/awardsgrants/bookmedia/caldecottmedal/caldecotthonors/caldecottmedal.cfm>) American Library Association

Come over to My House



Come over to My House is a 1966 children's book written by Dr. Seuss and illustrated by Richard Erdoes. The name "Theo. LeSieg" was a pen name of Theodor Geisel, who is more commonly known by another pen name, Dr. Seuss.

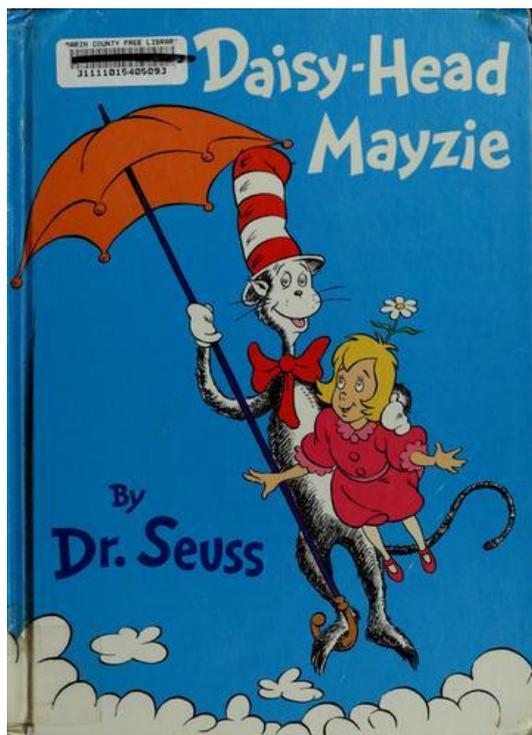
The illustrations portray the various styles of homes that kids from around the world live in along with Seuss's recognizable prose. Throughout the book they also cover what kids eat, how they sleep (Japanese wooden pillows), play (sledding on pine needles), and even clean-up afterwards (Polynesian hot spring).

The book was the 44th in Beginner Books series, in between B-43: *You Will Live Under the Sea* (1966) by F. & M. Phleger and B-45: *Babar Loses His Crown* (1967), by Laurent de Brunhoff.

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/1132492>

Daisy-Head Mayzie



Daisy-Head Mayzie is the last children's book officially written by Dr. Seuss, although he did not illustrate it, nor was it published until 1995, after his death.

The book is about a schoolgirl named Mayzie who one day suddenly sprouts a bright yellow daisy from her head. It causes alarm in her classroom, family, and town, until an agent makes her a celebrity. The Cat in the Hat is seen serving as the narrator to this story who helps Mayzie to understand her problem and persuade her to go back home. The book has a mini-song titled "Daisy-Head Mayzie" which her classmates chant.

In 1995, prior to its actual publication, the book was adapted into a special for television on TNT. The special, which was produced by Hanna-Barbera, can be found as a bonus feature on the *Horton Hears a Who!* Deluxe Edition DVD. In 2011, Daisy-Head Mayzie was made a meetable character at Seuss Landing at Universal's Islands of Adventure.

External links

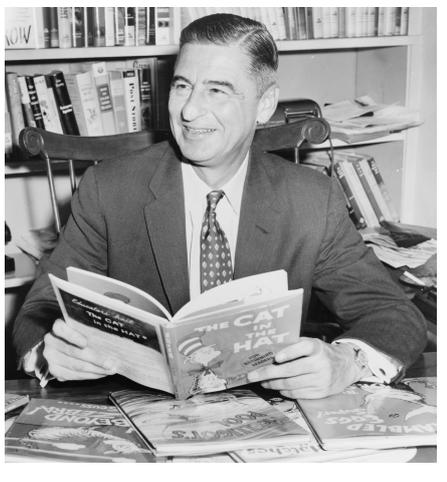
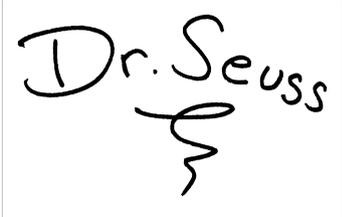
- *Daisy-Head Mayzie* ^[2] at the Internet Movie Database

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/30353431>

[2] <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0111933/>

Dr. Seuss

Dr. Seuss	
	
<p>Theodor Seuss Geisel surrounded by his literary works. He holds one of his most popular, <i>The Cat in the Hat</i>.</p>	
Born	Theodor Seuss Geisel March 2, 1904 Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.
Died	September 24, 1991 (aged 87) La Jolla, California, U.S. ^[1]
Pen name	Dr. Seuss, Theo LeSieg, Rosetta Stone, Theophrastus Seuss
Occupation	Writer, cartoonist, animator, book publisher, artist
Nationality	American
Genres	Children's literature
Notable work(s)	<i>Horton Hears a Who!</i> (1954) <i>The Cat in the Hat</i> (1957) <i>How the Grinch Stole Christmas!</i> (1957) <i>Green Eggs and Ham</i> (1960) <i>The Lorax</i> (1971)
Spouse(s)	Helen Palmer Geisel (1927–1967) Audrey Stone Dimond (1968–1991)
Signature	
<p>www.seussville.com^[2]</p>	

Theodor Seuss Geisel (ⓘ[ⓘ] /ˈɡaɪzəl/; March 2, 1904 – September 24, 1991) was an American writer, poet, and cartoonist most widely known for his children's books written under the pen names **Dr. Seuss**, **Theo LeSieg** and, in

one case, **Rosetta Stone**.^[3]

He published 46 children's books, which were often characterized by imaginative characters, rhyme, and frequent use of trisyllabic meter. His most celebrated books include the bestselling *Green Eggs and Ham*, *The Cat in the Hat*, *One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish*, *Horton Hatches the Egg*, *Horton Hears a Who!*, and *How the Grinch Stole Christmas!*. Numerous adaptations of his work have been created, including 11 television specials, four feature films, a Broadway musical and four television series. He won the Lewis Carroll Shelf Award in 1958 for *Horton Hatches the Egg* and again in 1961 for *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street*.

Geisel also worked as an illustrator for advertising campaigns, most notably for Flit and Standard Oil, and as a political cartoonist for *PM*, a New York City newspaper. During World War II, he worked in an animation department of the United States Army, where he wrote *Design for Death*, a film that later won the 1947 Academy Award for Documentary Feature.

Geisel's birthday, March 2, has been adopted as the annual date for National Read Across America Day, an initiative on reading created by the National Education Association.

Life and career

Theodor Seuss Geisel was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, to Theodor Robert and Henrietta (Seuss) Geisel.^{[4][5]} All of his grandparents were German immigrants.^[6] His father managed the family brewery and later supervised Springfield's public park system after the brewery closed due to Prohibition.^[7] Mulberry Street in Springfield, made famous in Dr. Seuss' first children's book *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street!*, is less than a mile southwest of his boyhood home on Fairfield Street.

College

Geisel attended Dartmouth College as a member of the Class of 1925.^[8] At Dartmouth, he joined the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity^[4] and the humor magazine *Dartmouth Jack-O-Lantern*, eventually rising to the rank of editor-in-chief.^[4]

While at Dartmouth, Geisel was caught drinking gin with nine friends in his room.^[9] As a result, Dean Craven Laycock insisted that he resign from all extracurricular activities, including the college humor magazine.^[10] To continue work on the *Jack-O-Lantern* without the administration's knowledge, Geisel began signing his work with the pen name "Seuss". His first work signed as "Dr. Seuss" appeared after he graduated, six months into his work for *The Judge* where his weekly feature *Birdsies and Beasties* appeared.^[11] Geisel was encouraged in his writing by professor of rhetoric W. Benfield Pressey, whom he described as his "big inspiration for writing" at Dartmouth.^[12]

After Dartmouth, he entered Lincoln College, Oxford, intending to earn a Doctor of Philosophy in English literature.^[13] At Oxford, he met his future wife, Helen Palmer; he married her in 1927, and returned to the United States without earning a degree.^[4]

Earliest post-college publications

He began submitting humorous articles and illustrations to *Judge*, *Life*, *Vanity Fair*, and *Liberty*. One notable "Technocracy Number" made fun of the technocracy movement and featured satirical rhymes at the expense of Frederick Soddy.^[14] The July 16, 1927, issue of the *The Saturday Evening Post* published his first cartoon under the name Seuss.^[15] He became nationally famous from his advertisements for Flit, a common insecticide at the time. His slogan, "Quick, Henry, the Flit!" became a popular catchphrase. Geisel supported himself and his wife through the Great Depression by drawing advertising for General Electric, NBC, Standard Oil, Narragansett Brewing Company and many other companies. In 1935, he wrote and drew a short-lived comic strip called *Hejji*.^[11]

In 1937, while Geisel was returning from an ocean voyage to Europe, the rhythm of the ship's engines inspired the poem that became his first book, *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street*.^[16] It was rejected 27 times

(numbers will vary).^[17] Geisel wrote three more children's books before the US entered World War II, including *Horton Hatches the Egg* in 1940, two of which are, atypically for him, in prose.

Essomarine

Geisel gained a significant public profile through a program for motor boat lubricants produced by Standard Oil under the brand name Essomarine. He later recounted that Harry Bruno, Ted Cook, and Verne Carrier worked with him for exhibits at the National Motor Boat Show called the Seuss Navy.^[18] In 1934 Geisel produced a 30-page booklet *Secrets of the Deep* which was available by mail after June. At the January boat show for 1935, visitors filled out order cards to receive *Secrets*. Geisel drew up a Certificate of Commission for visitors in 1936. A mock ship deck called *SS Essomarine* provided the scene where photos of "Admirals" were taken. That summer Geisel released a second volume of *Secrets*. For the 1937 show, he sculpted Marine Muggs and designed a flag for the Seuss Navy. The following year featured "Little Dramas of the Deep", a six-act play with ten characters. According to Geisel's sister, "He plans the whole show with scenery and action and then, standing in a realistic bridge, reels off a speech which combines advertising with humor." For 1939, exhibitors made available the Nuzzlepuss ashtray and illustrated tide-table calendars. On 11 January 1940, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, a Seuss Navy Luncheon was held. At that year's boat show, Geisel provided the Navigamarama exhibit and the *Sea Lawyers Gazette*. The final contribution to the Essomarine project, in 1941, was the mermaid Essie Neptune and her pet whale. The exhibit offered photos for a Happy Cruising passport.^[19]

World War II-era work

As World War II began, Geisel turned to political cartoons, drawing over 400 in two years as editorial cartoonist for the left-leaning New York City daily newspaper, *PM*.^[20] Geisel's political cartoons, later published in *Dr. Seuss Goes to War*, denounced Hitler and Mussolini and were highly critical of non-interventionists ("isolationists"), most notably Charles Lindbergh, who opposed US entry into the war.^[21] One cartoon^[22] depicted all Japanese Americans as latent traitors or fifth-columnists, while at the same time other cartoons deplored the racism at home against Jews and blacks that harmed the war effort. His cartoons were strongly supportive of President Roosevelt's handling of the war, combining the usual exhortations to ration and contribute to the war effort with frequent attacks on Congress^[23] (especially the Republican Party^[24]), parts of the press (such as the *New York Daily News*, *Chicago Tribune* and *Washington Times-Herald*),^[25] and others for criticism of Roosevelt, criticism of aid to the Soviet Union,^{[26][27]} investigation of suspected Communists,^[28] and other offenses that he depicted as leading to disunity and helping the Nazis, intentionally or inadvertently.



'The Goldbrick', Private Snafu episode written by Geisel, 1943

In 1942, Geisel turned his energies to direct support of the U.S. war effort. First, he worked drawing posters for the Treasury Department and the War Production Board. Then, in 1943, he joined the Army as a Captain (OF-2) and was commander of the Animation Department of the First Motion Picture Unit of the United States Army Air Forces, where he wrote films that included *Your Job in Germany*, a 1945 propaganda film about peace in Europe after World War II; *Our Job in Japan*, and the *Private Snafu* series of adult army training films. While in the Army, he was awarded the Legion of Merit.^[29] *Our Job in Japan* became the basis for the commercially released film, *Design for Death* (1947), a study of Japanese culture that won the Academy Award for Documentary Feature.^[30] *Gerald McBoing-Boing* (1950), which was based on an original story by Seuss, won the Academy Award for Animated Short Film.

Later years

After the war, Geisel and his wife moved to La Jolla, California. Returning to children's books, he wrote many works, including such favorites as *If I Ran the Zoo*, (1950), *Horton Hears a Who!* (1955), *If I Ran the Circus* (1956), *The Cat in the Hat* (1957), *How the Grinch Stole Christmas* (1957) and *Green Eggs and Ham* (1960). Although he received numerous awards throughout his career, Geisel won neither the Caldecott Medal nor the Newbery Medal. Three of his titles from this period were, however, chosen as Caldecott runners-up (now referred to as Caldecott Honor books): *McElligot's Pool* (1947), *Bartholomew and the Oobleck* (1949), and *If I Ran the Zoo* (1950). Dr Seuss also wrote the musical and fantasy film *The 5,000 Fingers of Dr. T*, which was released in 1953. The movie was a critical and financial failure, and Geisel never attempted another feature film. During the 1950s, he also published a number of illustrated short stories, mostly in *Redbook Magazine*. Some of these were later collected (in volumes such as *The Sneetches and Other Stories* or reworked into independent books (*If I Ran the Zoo*). A number have never been reprinted since their original appearances.

In May 1954, *Life* magazine published a report on illiteracy among school children, which concluded that children were not learning to read because their books were boring. Accordingly, William Ellsworth Spaulding, the director of the education division at Houghton Mifflin who later became its Chairman, compiled a list of 348 words he felt were important for first-graders to recognize and asked Geisel to cut the list to 250 words and write a book using only those words.^[31] Spaulding challenged Geisel to "bring back a book children can't put down."^[32] Nine months later, Geisel, using 236 of the words given to him, completed *The Cat in the Hat*. It was described as a *tour de force* by some reviewers—it retained the drawing style, verse rhythms, and all the imaginative power of Geisel's earlier works, but because of its simplified vocabulary, it could be read by beginning readers. *The Cat in the Hat* and subsequent books written for young children achieved significant international success and they remain very popular today. In 2009 *Green Eggs and Ham* sold 540,366 copies, *The Cat in the Hat* sold 452,258 copies, and *One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish* (1960) sold 409,068 copies—outselling the majority of newly published children's books.^[33]

Geisel went on to write many other children's books, both in his new simplified-vocabulary manner (sold as Beginner Books) and in his older, more elaborate style. The Beginner Books were not easy for Geisel and reportedly took him months to complete.

On October 23, 1967, suffering from a long struggle with illnesses including cancer—as well as emotional pain over her husband's affair with Audrey Stone Dimond—Geisel's wife, Helen Palmer Geisel, committed suicide.^[34] Geisel married Dimond on June 21, 1968. Though he devoted most of his life to writing children's books, Geisel had no children of his own. He would say, when asked about this, "You have 'em; I'll entertain 'em."

Death and posthumous honors

Geisel died of throat cancer on September 24, 1991, at his home in La Jolla at the age of 87.^{[35][36]} He was cremated and his ashes were scattered. On December 1, 1995, four years after his death, University of California, San Diego's University Library Building was renamed Geisel Library in honor of Geisel and Audrey for the generous contributions they made to the library and their devotion to improving literacy.^[37]

While Geisel was living in La Jolla, the United States Postal Service and others frequently confused him with another La Jolla resident, Dr. Hans Suess. Their names have been linked together posthumously: the personal papers of Hans Suess are housed in the Geisel Library.^[38]

In 2002, the Dr. Seuss National Memorial Sculpture Garden opened in his birthplace of Springfield, Massachusetts; it features sculptures of Geisel and of many of his characters. On May 28, 2008, California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and First Lady Maria Shriver announced that Geisel would be inducted into the California Hall of Fame, located at The California Museum for History, Women and the Arts. The induction ceremony took place December 15 and his widow Audrey accepted the honor in his place. On March 2, 2009, the web search engine

Google temporarily changed its logo to commemorate Geisel's birthday (a practice it often follows for various holidays and events).^[39]

At his alma mater, Dartmouth, where over 90% of incoming first-year students participate in pre-registration Dartmouth Outing Club trips into the New Hampshire wilderness, it is traditional for students returning from the trips to overnight at Dartmouth's Moosilauke Ravine Lodge, where they are served green eggs and ham for breakfast in honor of Dr. Seuss. On April 4, 2012, the Dartmouth Medical School renamed itself the Audrey and Theodor Geisel School of Medicine in honor of their many years of generosity to the college.^[40]

Dr. Seuss's honors include two Academy awards, two Emmy awards, a Peabody award, the Laura Ingalls Wilder Medal, and the Pulitzer Prize.

Dr. Seuss has a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, at the 6500 block of Hollywood Boulevard.^[41]

Pen names and pronunciations

Geisel's pen name is regularly pronounced /'sju:s/ *SEWSS*, an anglicized pronunciation inconsistent with his German surname. He himself noted that it rhymed with "voice" (his own pronunciation being /'sɔɪs/ *SOYSS*) and Alexander Liang (his collaborator on the Dartmouth *Jack-O-Lantern*) wrote of him:

You're wrong as the deuce
And you shouldn't rejoice
If you're calling him Seuss.
He pronounces it Soice^[42] (or Zoice^[43])

Geisel switched to the anglicized pronunciation because it "evoked a figure advantageous for an author of children's books to be associated with—Mother Goose"^[32] and because most people used this pronunciation.

For books that Geisel wrote and others illustrated, he used the pen name "Theo LeSieg" ("LeSieg" is "Geisel" spelled backward).

Political views

Geisel was a liberal Democrat and a supporter of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal. His early political cartoons show a passionate opposition to fascism, and he urged to oppose it, both before and after the entry of the United States into World War II. His cartoons tended to regard the fear of communism as overstated, finding the greater threat in the Dies Committee and those who threatened to cut the US's "life line"^[27] to Stalin and the USSR, the ones carrying "our war load".^[26]

Geisel's cartoons also called attention to the early stages of the Holocaust and denounced discrimination in the USA against African Americans and Jews. Geisel himself experienced anti-Semitism: in his college days, he was mistaken for a Jew and denied entry into conservative social circles, although he was actually of German ancestry and a practising Christian.

Geisel supported the Japanese American internment during World War II. His treatment of the Japanese and of Japanese Americans, between whom he often failed to differentiate, has struck many readers as a moral blind spot.^[44] On the issue of the Japanese, he is quoted as saying:

But right now, when the Japs are planting their hatchets in our skulls, it seems like a hell of a time for us to smile and warble: "Brothers!" It is a rather flabby battle cry. If we want to win, we've got to kill Japs, whether it depresses John Haynes Holmes or not. We can get palsy-walsy afterward with those that are left.

—Theodor Geisel, quoted in *Dr. Seuss Goes to War* by Richard H. Minear^[45]

After the war, though, Geisel overcame his feelings of animosity, using his book *Horton Hears a Who!* (1954) as an allegory for the Hiroshima bombing and the American post-war occupation of Japan, as well as dedicating the book

to a Japanese friend.^[46]

In 1948, after living and working in Hollywood for years, Geisel moved to La Jolla, California. It is said that when he went to register to vote in La Jolla, some Republican friends called him over to where they were registering voters, but Geisel said, "You, my friends, are over there, but I am going over here [to the Democratic registration]."^[47]

Shortly before the end of the 1972–1974 Watergate scandal, in which United States president Richard Nixon resigned, Geisel converted one of his famous children's books into a polemic. "Richard M. Nixon, Will You Please Go Now!" was published in major newspapers through the column of his friend Art Buchwald.^[48]

The line "A person's a person, no matter **how** small!!" from *Horton Hears a Who!* has grown, despite the objections of Geisel's widow, into widespread use on the pro-life side of the issue. While Geisel preferred to let his work speak for itself, in 1986 when the line first started being used by the pro-life movement, Geisel, who would speak out to protect his characters from exploitation, demanded a retraction and received one.^[49] In its original context, it is unrelated to abortion issues.^[50]

In his books

Though Geisel made a point of not beginning the writing of his stories with a moral in mind, stating that "kids can see a moral coming a mile off," he was not against writing about issues; he said that "there's an inherent moral in any story,"^[51] and he remarked that he was "subversive as hell."^[52]

Many of Geisel's books express his views on a remarkable variety of social and political issues: *The Lorax* (1971), about environmentalism and anti-consumerism; "The Sneetches" (1961), about racial equality; *The Butter Battle Book* (1984), about the arms race; *Yertle the Turtle* (1958), about Hitler and anti-authoritarianism; *How the Grinch Stole Christmas* (1957), criticizing the materialism and consumerism of the Christmas season; and *Horton Hears a Who!* (1950), about anti-isolationism and internationalism.^{[32][46]}

Poetic meters

Geisel wrote most of his books in anapestic tetrameter, a poetic meter employed by many poets of the English literary canon. This is often suggested as one of the reasons that Geisel's writing was so well-received.^{[53][54]}

Anapestic tetrameter consists of four rhythmic units, anapests, each composed of two weak beats followed by one strong beat; often, the first weak syllable is omitted, or an additional weak syllable is added at the end. An example of this meter can be found in Geisel's "Yertle the Turtle", from *Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories*:

"And **today** the Great **Yertle**, that **Marvelous he**
Is **King** of the **Mud**. That is **all** he can **see**."^[55]

Some books by Geisel that are written mainly in anapestic tetrameter also contain many lines written in amphibrachic tetrameter, such as these from *If I Ran the Circus*:

"All **ready** to **put** up the **tents** for my **circus**.
I **think** I will **call** it the **Circus McGurkus**.
"And **NOW** comes an **act** of **Enormous Enormance!**
No **former performer's performed** this **performance!**"

Geisel also wrote verse in trochaic tetrameter, an arrangement of a strong beat followed by a weak beat, with four units per line (for example, the title of *One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish*). The formula for trochaic meter permits the final weak position in the line to be omitted, which facilitates the construction of rhymes.

Geisel generally maintained trochaic meter for only brief passages, and for longer stretches typically mixed it with iambic tetrameter, which consists of a weak beat followed by a strong, and is generally considered easier to write.

Thus, for example, the magicians in *Bartholomew and the Oobleck* make their first appearance chanting in trochees (thus resembling the witches of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*):

"**Shuffle, duffle, muzzle, muff**"

then switch to iambs for the oobleck spell:

"Go **make** the **Oobleck** **tumble down**

On **every street**, in **every town!**"^[56]

Artwork

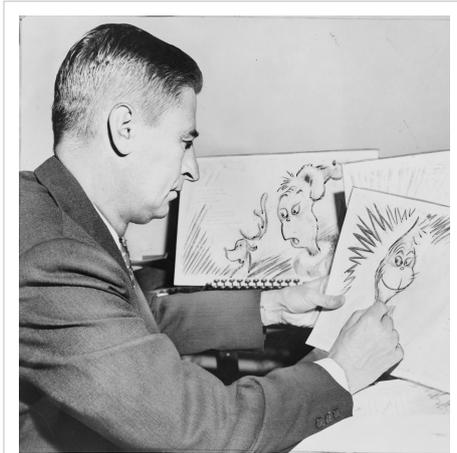
Geisel's earlier artwork often employed the shaded texture of pencil drawings or watercolors, but in children's books of the postwar period, he generally employed the starker medium of pen and ink, normally using just black, white, and one or two colors. Later books such as *The Lorax* used more colors.

Geisel's figures are often rounded and somewhat droopy. This is true, for instance, of the faces of the Grinch and of the Cat in the Hat. It is also true of virtually all buildings and machinery that Geisel drew; although these objects abound in straight lines in real life, for buildings, this could be accomplished in part through choice of architecture. For machines, for example, *If I Ran the Circus* includes a droopy hoisting crane and a droopy steam calliope.

Geisel evidently enjoyed drawing architecturally elaborate objects. His endlessly varied (but never rectilinear) palaces, ramps, platforms, and free-standing stairways are among his most evocative creations. Geisel also drew complex imaginary machines, such as the Audio-Telly-O-Tally-O-Count, from *Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book*, or the "most peculiar machine" of Sylvester McMonkey McBean in *The Sneetches*. Geisel also liked drawing outlandish arrangements of feathers or fur, for example, the 500th hat of *Bartholomew Cubbins*, the tail of *Gertrude McFuzz*, and the pet for girls who like to brush and comb, in *One Fish Two Fish*.

Geisel's images often convey motion vividly. He was fond of a sort of *voilà* gesture, in which the hand flips outward, spreading the fingers slightly backward with the thumb up; this is done by Ish, for instance, in *One Fish Two Fish* when he creates fish (who perform the gesture themselves with their fins), in the introduction of the various acts of *If I Ran the Circus*, and in the introduction of the Little Cats in *The Cat in the Hat Comes Back*. He was also fond of drawing hands with interlocked fingers, which looked as though the characters were twiddling their thumbs.

Geisel also follows the cartoon tradition of showing motion with lines, for instance in the sweeping lines that accompany Sneelock's final dive in *If I Ran the Circus*. Cartoonists' lines are also used to illustrate the action of the senses (sight, smell, and hearing) in *The Big Brag* and even of thought, as in the moment when the Grinch conceives his awful idea.



At work on a drawing of The Grinch for *How the Grinch Stole Christmas*, in 1957

Recurring images

Geisel's early work in advertising and editorial cartooning produced sketches that received more perfect realization later in the children's books. Often, the expressive use to which Geisel put an image later on was quite different from the original.^[57]

- An editorial cartoon of July 16, 1941,^[58] depicts a whale resting on the top of a mountain, as a parody of American isolationists, especially Charles Lindbergh. This was later rendered (with no apparent political content) as the Wumbus of *On Beyond Zebra* (1955). Seussian whales (cheerful and balloon-shaped, with long eyelashes) also occur in *McElligot's Pool*, *If I Ran the Circus*, and other books.
- Another editorial cartoon from 1941^[59] shows a long cow with many legs and udders, representing the conquered nations of Europe being milked by Adolf Hitler. This later became the Umbus of *On Beyond Zebra*.
- The tower of turtles in a 1942 editorial cartoon^[60] prefigures a similar tower in *Yertle the Turtle*. This theme also appeared in a *Judge* cartoon as one letter of a hieroglyphic message, and in Geisel's short-lived comic strip *Hejji*. Geisel once stated that *Yertle the Turtle was Adolf Hitler*.^[61]
- Little cats A B and C (as well as the rest of the alphabet) who spring from each others hats appeared in a Ford ad.
- The connected beards in *Did I Ever Tell You How Lucky You Are?* appear frequently in Geisel's work, most notably in *Hejji*, which featured two goats joined at the beard, *The 5000 Fingers of Dr. T*, which featured two roller-skating guards joined at the beard, and a political cartoon in which Nazism and the America First movement are portrayed as "the men with the Siamese Beard."
- Geisel's earliest elephants were for advertising and had somewhat wrinkly ears, much as real elephants do.^[62] With *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street!* (1937) and *Horton Hatches the Egg* (1940), the ears became more stylized, somewhat like angel wings and thus appropriate to the saintly Horton. During World War II, the elephant image appeared as an emblem for India in four editorial cartoons.^[63] Horton and similar elephants appear frequently in the postwar children's books.
- While drawing advertisements for Flit, Geisel became adept at drawing insects with huge stingers,^[64] shaped like a gentle S-curve and with a sharp end that included a rearward-pointing barb on its lower side. Their facial expressions depict gleeful malevolence. These insects were later rendered in an editorial cartoon as a swarm of Allied aircraft^[65] (1942), and again as the Sneedle of *On Beyond Zebra*, and yet again as the Skritz in *I Had Trouble in Getting to Solla Sollew*.
- There are many examples of creatures who arrange themselves in repeating patterns, such as the "Two and fro walkers, who march in five layers", and the Through-Horns Jumping Deer in *If I Ran the Circus*, and the arrangement of birds which the protagonist of *Oh, the Places You'll Go!* walks through, as the narrator admonishes him to "...always be dexterous and deft, and never mix up your right foot with your left."

Publications

Further information: Dr. Seuss bibliography

Over the course of his long career, Geisel wrote over 60 books. Though most were published under his well-known pseudonym, Dr. Seuss, he also authored over a dozen books as Theo LeSieg and one as Rosetta Stone. His books have topped many bestseller lists, sold over 222 million copies, and been translated into more than 15 languages.^[66] In 2000, *Publishers Weekly* compiled a list of the best-selling children's books of all time; of the top 100 hardcover books, 16 were written by Geisel, including *Green Eggs and Ham*, at number 4, *The Cat in the Hat*, at number 9, and *One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish*, at number 13.^[67] In the years after his death in 1991, two additional books were published based on his sketches and notes: *Hooray for Diffendooper Day!* and *Daisy-Head Mayzie*. *My Many Colored Days*, originally written in 1973, was posthumously published in 1996. Most recently, seven stories originally published in magazines during 1950 and 1951 were released in a collection entitled *The Bippolo Seed and Other Lost Stories* in September 2011.

At various times, Geisel also wrote books for adults that used the same style of verse and pictures: *The Seven Lady Godivas* (1939; reprinted 1987), which included nude depictions; *You're Only Old Once!* (written in 1986 when Geisel was 82) which chronicles an old man's journey through a clinic, a satire of the inefficiency of clinics. His last book, written a year before his death, was *Oh, the Places You'll Go!*, a popular gift for graduating students.

Adaptations

For most of his career, Geisel was reluctant to have his characters marketed in contexts outside of his own books. However, he did allow for the creation of several animated cartoons, an art form in which he himself had gained experience during the Second World War, and gradually relaxed his policy as he aged.

The first adaptation of one of Geisel's works was a cartoon version of *Horton Hatches the Egg*, animated at Warner Bros. in 1942. Directed by Robert Clampett, it was presented as part of the Looney Tunes series, and included a number of gags not present in the original narrative, including a fish committing suicide and a Katharine Hepburn imitation by Maisie.



Seuss Landing at Islands of Adventure in Orlando

In 1959, Geisel authorized Revell, the well-known plastic-model-making company, to make a series of "animals" that snapped together rather than being glued together, and could be assembled, disassembled and re-assembled "in thousands" of ways. The series was called the "Dr. Seuss Zoo" and included Gowdy the Dowdy Grackle, Norval the Bashful Blinket, Tingo the Noodle Topped Stroodle and Roscoe the Many Footed Lion. The basic body parts were the same and all were interchangeable, and so it was possible for children to combine parts from various characters in essentially unlimited ways in creating their own animal characters (Revell encouraged this by selling Gowdy, Norval and Tingo together in a "Gift Set" as well as individually). Revell also made a conventional glue-together "beginner's kit" of *The Cat in the Hat*.

In 1966, Geisel authorized the eminent cartoon artist Chuck Jones – his friend and former colleague from the war – to make a cartoon version of *How the Grinch Stole Christmas!*; Geisel was credited as a co-producer, along with Jones, under his real name, "Ted Geisel." The cartoon, narrated by Boris Karloff, who also provided the voice of the Grinch, was very faithful to the original book, and is considered a classic by many to this day; it is often broadcast as an annual Christmas television special. Jones directed an adaptation of *Horton Hears a Who!* in 1970, and produced an adaptation of *The Cat in the Hat* in 1971.

From 1972 to 1983, Geisel wrote six animated specials, which were produced by DePatie-Freleng: *The Lorax* (1972); *Dr. Seuss on the Loose* (1973); *The Hooper-Bloob Highway* (1975); *Halloween Is Grinch Night* (1977); *Pontoffel Pock, Where Are You?* (1980); and *The Grinch Grinches the Cat in the Hat* (1982). Several of the specials were nominated for and won multiple Emmy Awards.

A Soviet paint-on-glass-animated short film called *Welcome* (an adaptation of *Thidwick the Big-Hearted Moose*) was made in 1986. The last adaptation of Geisel's works before he died was *The Butter Battle Book*, a television special based on the book of the same name, directed by adult animation legend Ralph Bakshi. Geisel himself called the special "the most faithful adaptation of his work."

A television film titled *In Search of Dr. Seuss*, released in 1994, adapted many of Seuss's stories. It uses both live-action versions and animated versions of the characters and stories featured; however, the animated portions were merely edited (and, in some cases, re-dubbed as well) versions of previous animated television specials.

After Geisel died of cancer at the age of 87 in 1991, his widow Audrey Geisel was placed in charge of all licensing matters. She approved a live-action feature-film version of *How the Grinch Stole Christmas* starring Jim Carrey, as well as a Seuss-themed Broadway musical called *Seussical*, and both premiered in 2000. *The Grinch* has had limited

engagement runs on Broadway during the Christmas season, after premiering in 1998 (under the title *How the Grinch Stole Christmas*) at the Old Globe Theatre in San Diego, where it has become a Christmas tradition. In 2003, another live-action film was released, this time an adaptation of *The Cat in the Hat* that featured Mike Myers as the title character. Audrey Geisel was vocal in her dislike of the film, especially the casting of Myers as the Cat in the Hat, and stated that there would be no further live-action adaptations of Geisel's books.^[68] However, an animated CGI feature film adaptation of *Horton Hears a Who!* was approved, and was eventually released on March 14, 2008, to critical acclaim. A CGI-animated feature film adaptation of *The Lorax* was released by Universal on March 2, 2012 (on what would have been the 108th birthday of Seuss).

Four television series have been adapted from Geisel's work. The first, *Gerald McBoing-Boing*, was an animated television adaptation of Geisel's 1951 cartoon of the same name and lasted three months between 1956 and 1957. The second, *The Wubbulous World of Dr. Seuss*, was a mix of live-action and puppetry by Jim Henson Television, the producers of The Muppets. It aired for one season on Nickelodeon in the United States, from 1996 to 1997. The third, *Gerald McBoing-Boing*, is a remake of the 1956 series.^[69] Produced in Canada by Cookie Jar Entertainment, it ran from 2005 to 2007. The fourth, *The Cat in the Hat Knows a Lot About That!*, produced by Portfolio Entertainment Inc., began on August 7, 2010 in Canada and September 6, 2010 in the United States and is currently still showing.

Geisel's books and characters are also featured in Seuss Landing, one of many islands at the Islands of Adventure theme park in Orlando, Florida. In an attempt to match Geisel's visual style, there are reportedly "no straight lines" in Seuss Landing.^[70]

The Hollywood Reporter has reported that Johnny Depp has agreed to produce and possibly star in a film based on Geisel's life. The film will be written by Keith Bunin, produced by Depp's Infinitum Nihil production company alongside Illumination Entertainment and distributed by Universal Pictures.^[71]

References

- [1] "About the Author, Dr. Seuss, Seussville" (<http://www.seussville.com/#/author>). Timeline. . Retrieved February 15, 2012.
- [2] <http://www.seussville.com/>
- [3] "Theodor Seuss Geisel". *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*. Retrieved 19 December 2009.
- [4] Mandeville Special Collections Library. "The Dr. Seuss Collection" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/locations/mscl/collections/the-dr-seuss-collection.html>). UC San Diego. . Retrieved April 10, 2012.
- [5] Seuss, Geisel (2005). "Dr. Seuss Biography". In Taylor, Constance. *Theodor Seuss Geisel The Early Works of Dr. Seuss*. 1. 228 Byers Road, Suite 201, Miamisburg, OH 45342: Checker Book Publishing Group. p. 6. ISBN 1-933160-01-2
- [6] Reitwiesner, William Addams. "Ancestry of Theodor Geisel" (<http://www.wargs.com/other/geisel.html>). Wargs.com. . Retrieved April 9, 2012.
- [7] "Who Knew Dr. Seuss Could Brew?" (<http://www.narragansettbeer.com/2009/12/who-knew-dr-seuss-could-brew>). *Narragansett Beer*. . Retrieved 2012-02-12.
- [8] Minear 1999, p. 9
- [9] Nell, Phillip (March/April 2009). "Impertient Questions" (<http://www.neh.gov/news/humanities/2009-03/Questions.html>). *Humanities*. National Endowment for the Humanities. . Retrieved 2009-06-20.
- [10] Morgan, Judith (1996-08). *Dr. Seuss & Mr. Geisel: a biography* (<http://books.google.com/?id=6rmHjVaTKMMC&pg=PA36&lpg=PA36&dq=craven+laycock+geisel#v=onepage&q=laycock&f=false>). ISBN 978-0-306-80736-7. . Retrieved 2010-09-05.
- [11] Lambiek Comiclopedia. "Dr. Seuss" (http://lambiek.net/artists/s/seuss_dr.htm). .
- [12] Fensch, Thomas (2001). *The Man Who Was Dr. Seuss*. Woodlands: New Century Books. p. 38. ISBN 0-930751-11-6.
- [13] Eric Pace (September 26, 1991). "Dr. Seuss, Modern Mother Goose, Dies at 87" (<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/bday/0302.html>). *The New York Times* (New York: NYTC). ISSN 0362-4331. . Retrieved November 10, 2011.
- [14] "DR SEUSS BIOGRAPHY AND NOTES" (<http://www.biblio.com/dr-seuss~98475~author>). Biblio. . Retrieved April 9, 2012.
- [15] *Theodor Seuss Geisel* (http://books.google.com/books?id=GGsw3bkfhM4C&pg=PA42&dq=July+16,+1927+seuss&hl=en&ei=Gy54TfKzKliLrQG8scS9CQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CDMQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q&f=false), by Donald E. Pease, (Oxford University Press US, 2010) p42
- [16] Baker, Andrew (March 3, 2010). "Ten Things You May Not Have Known About Dr. Seuss" (<http://thepeel.appstate.edu/fall2010/blog/id/23>). The Peel. . Retrieved April 9, 2012.
- [17] Dr. Seuss Enterprises, L.P.. "All About Dr. Seuss" (<http://www.catinthehat.org/history.htm/>). Dr. Seuss National Memorial. . Retrieved 16 February 2011.

- [18] EC Lantham, *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine*, April 1976, page 20
- [19] Charles Cohen 2004 *The Seuss, the Whole Seuss*, Chapter 12: Secrets of the Deep, page 122
- [20] Richard H. Minear, *Dr. Seuss Goes to War: The World War II Editorial Cartoons of Theodor Seuss Geisel* p 16 ISBN 1-56584-704-0
- [21] Minear, Richard H. (1999). *Dr. Seuss Goes to War: The World War II Editorial Cartoons of Theodor Seuss Geisel*. New York, New York: The New Press. p. 9. ISBN 1-56584-565-X.
- [22] Dr. Seuss (w, a). "Waiting for the Signal from Home (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/pm/1942/20213cs.jpg>)" *PM* (February 13)
- [23] Mandeville Special Collections Library. "Congress" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/Congress.html>). *Dr. Seuss Went to War: A Catalog of Political Cartoons by Dr. Seuss*. UC San Diego. . Retrieved April 10, 2012.
- [24] Mandeville Special Collections Library. "Republican Party" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/RepublicanParty.html>). *Dr. Seuss Went to War: A Catalog of Political Cartoons by Dr. Seuss*. UC San Diego. . Retrieved April 10, 2012.
- [25] Minear, op. cit., p. 191
- [26] Mandeville Special Collections Library. "February 19" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/pm/1942/20219cs.jpg>). *Dr. Seuss Went to War: A Catalog of Political Cartoons by Dr. Seuss*. UC San Diego. . Retrieved April 10, 2012.
- [27] Mandeville Special Collections Library. "March 11" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/pm/1942/20311cs.jpg>). *Dr. Seuss Went to War: A Catalog of Political Cartoons by Dr. Seuss*. UC San Diego. . Retrieved April 10, 2012.
- [28] Minear, op. cit., p. 190-1
- [29] Dr. Seuss and Mr. Geisel: A biography, by Judith and Neil Morgan, p. 116
- [30] Morgan, Judith; Morgan, Neil (1995). *Dr. Seuss & Mr. Geisel*. Random House. pp. 119–120. ISBN 0-679-41686-2.
- [31] Kahn, Jr., E. J. (1960-12-17). "Profiles: Children's Friend" (<http://archives.newyorker.com/?i=1960-12-17#folio=046>). *The New Yorker*. Condé Nast Publications. . Retrieved 2008-09-20.
- [32] Menand, Louis (2002-12-23). "Cat People: What Dr. Seuss Really Taught Us" (http://www.newyorker.com/archive/2002/12/23/021223crat_atlarge?currentPage=all). *The New Yorker*. Condé Nast Publications. . Retrieved 2008-09-16.
- [33] Roback, Diane (March 22, 2010). "The Reign Continues" (<http://www.publishersweekly.com/pw/by-topic/childrens/childrens-book-news/article/42533-children-s-bestsellers-2009-the-reign-continues.html>). *Publishes Weekly*. . Retrieved April 9, 2012.
- [34] Wadler, Joyce (November 29, 2000). "PUBLIC LIVES; Mrs. Seuss Hears a Who, and Tells About It" (<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9A0DE7D7143DF93AA15752C1A9669C8B63>). *New York Times*. . Retrieved 2008-05-28.
- [35] Pace, Eric (September 26, 1991). "Dr. Seuss, Modern Mother Goose, Dies at 87" (<http://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/bday/0302.html>). *The New York Times*. . Retrieved March 2, 2012.
- [36] Gorman, Tom; Miles Corwin (September 26, 1991). "Theodor Geisel Dies at 87; Wrote 47 Dr. Seuss Books, Author: His last new work, 'Oh, the Places You'll Go!' has proved popular with executives as well as children" (http://articles.latimes.com/1991-09-26/news/mn-3873_1_seuss-books). *Los Angeles Times*. . Retrieved March 2, 2012.
- [37] "About the Geisel Library Building" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/about/geisel-building.html>). UC San Diego. . Retrieved April 10, 2012.
- [38] Mandeville Special Collections Library. "Register of Hans Suess Papers 1875 -- 1989" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/testing/html/mss0199a.html>). UC San Diego. . Retrieved April 10, 2012.
- [39] "Google Holiday Logos" (<http://blogoscoped.com/forum/151165.html>). Google. 2009. . Retrieved May 12, 2010.
- [40] "Dartmouth Names Medical School in Honor of Audrey and Theodor Geisel" (http://geiselmed.dartmouth.edu/news/2012/04/04_geisel.shtml). *Geisel School of Medicine*. April 4, 2012. . Retrieved April 9, 2012.
- [41] Corwin, Miles; Gorman, Tom (September 26, 1991). "Dr. Seuss - Hollywood Star Walk" (<http://projects.latimes.com/hollywood/star-walk/dr-seuss/>). *Los Angeles Times*. . Retrieved April 9, 2012.
- [42] Melissa Kaplan (December 18, 2009). "Theodor Seuss Geisel: Author Study" (<http://www.anapsid.org/aboutmk/seuss.html>). *anapsid.org*. . Retrieved December 2, 2011. (Source in PDF (<http://www.anapsid.org/pdf/seuss.pdf>).)
- [43] "About the Author, Dr. Seuss, Seussville" (<http://www.seussville.com/#/author>). *Biography*. . Retrieved February 15, 2012.
- [44] The Political Dr. Seuss (<http://www.tfaoi.com/aa/1aa/1aa291.htm>) Springfield Library and Museums Association
- [45] Minear 1999, p. 184
- [46] Wood, Hayley and Ron Lamothe (interview) (August 2004). "Interview with filmmaker Ron Lamothe about *The Political Dr. Seuss*" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20070916044241/http://www.mfh.org/lamotheinterview/>). *MassHumanities eNews*. Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities. Archived from the original (<http://www.mfh.org/lamotheinterview/>) on September 16, 2007. . Retrieved 2008-09-16.
- [47] Lamothe, Ron (October 27, 2004). "PBS Independent Lens: The Political Dr. Seuss" (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A55093-2004Oct22.html>). *The Washington Post*. . Retrieved April 10, 2012.
- [48] Buchwald, Art (1974-07-30). "Richard M. Nixon Will You Please Go Now!" (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/04/19/AR2006041901099.html>). *The Washington Post* (Katharine Weymouth): p. B01. . Retrieved 2008-09-17.
- [49] "Dr Seuss: Rhymes and Reasons (2003 documentary) Part 9 of 9" (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ieon3t-fSQ>). YouTube. September 24, 2008. . Retrieved April 9, 2012.
- [50] Masters, Kim (March 14, 2008). "In 'Horton' Movie, Abortion Foes Hear an Ally" (<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=88189147>). NPR. . Retrieved April 9, 2012.
- [51] Peter Bunzel (1959-04-06). "The Wacky World of Dr. Seuss Delights the Child—and Adult—Readers of His Books". *Life* (Chicago: Time Inc.). ISSN 0024-3019. OCLC 1643958. "Most of Geisel's books point a moral, though he insists he never starts with one. 'Kids,' he says, 'can see a moral coming a mile off and they gag at it. But there's an inherent moral in any story.' "

- [52] Cott, Jonathan (1984). "The Good Dr. Seuss" (Reprint). *Pipers at the Gates of Dawn: The Wisdom of Children's Literature*. New York: Random House. ISBN 978-0-394-50464-3. OCLC 8728388.
- [53] Mensch, Betty; Alan Freeman (1987). "Getting to Solla Sollew: The Existential Politics of Dr. Seuss". *Tikkun*: 30. "In opposition to the conventional—indeed, hegemonic—iambic voice, his metric triplets offer the power of a more primal chant that quickly draws the reader in with relentless repetition."
- [54] Fensch, Thomas (ed.) (1997). *Of Sneetches and Whos and the Good Dr. Seuss*. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company. ISBN 0-7864-0388-8. OCLC 37418407.
- [55] Dr. Seuss (1958). *Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories*. Random House. OCLC 18181636.
- [56] Dr. Seuss (1949). *Bartholomew and the Oobleck*. Random House. OCLC 391115.
- [57] "Mandeville Special Collections Library, UC San Diego" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/seusscoll.html>). UC San Diego. . Retrieved April 10, 2012.
- [58] Dr. Seuss (w, a). " The Isolationist (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/pm/10716cs.jpg>)" *PM* (July 16)
- [59] Dr. Seuss (w, a). " The head eats.. the rest gets milked (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/pm/10519cs.jpg>)" *PM* (May 19)
- [60] Dr. Seuss (w, a). " You can't build a substantial V out of turtles! (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/pm/1942/20321cs.jpg>)" *PM* (March 21, 1942)
- [61] Roberts, Chuck (October 17, 1999). "Serious Seuss: Children's author as political cartoonist" (<http://edition.cnn.com/books/news/9910/17/dr.seuss.war/index.html>). *CNN*. . Retrieved April 9, 2012.
- [62] Geisel, Theodor. "You can't kill an elephant with a pop gun!" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dsads/bizpostcards/postcardD101.shtml>). L.P.C.Co. .
- [63] Theodor Geisel. "India List" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/India.html>). .
- [64] Theodor Geisel. "Flit kills!" (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dsads/flit/flit.jpg>). .
- [65] Theodor Geisel (w, a). " Try and pull the wings off these butterflies, Benito! (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/pm/1942/21111cs.jpg>)" *PM* (November 11)
- [66] "Seussville: Biography" (<http://www.seussville.com/lb/bio.html>). Dr. Seuss Enterprises, L.P.. . Retrieved 2008-08-11.
- [67] Debbie Hochman Turvey (2001-12-17). "All-Time Bestselling Children's Books" (<http://www.webcitation.org/5xPijjVXq>). *Publishers Weekly*. Archived from the original (<http://www.publishersweekly.com/pw/print/20011217/28595-all-time-bestselling-children-s-books-.html>) on 2011-03-23. . Retrieved 2011-03-23.
- [68] Associated Press (February 26, 2004). Seussentennial: 100 years of Dr. Seuss (<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/4362025/>). msnbc.com. Retrieved on April 6, 2008.
- [69] Abby Ellin (2005-10-02). "The Return of . . . Gerald McBoing Boing?" (<http://www.nytimes.com/2005/10/02/arts/television/02elli.html>). *nytimes.com* (The New York Times). . Retrieved 2008-04-07.
- [70] Universal Orlando.com. The Cat in the Hat ride (http://www.universalorlando.com/ioa_attr_seuss_cat.html). Retrieved on April 6, 2008.
- [71] Kit, Borys; Fernandez, Jay A. (5 October 2011). "Johnny Depp to Become Dr. Seuss for Illumination and Universal (exclusive)" (<http://www.hollywoodreporter.com/risky-business/johnny-depp-dr-seuss-universal-illumination-245072>). *The Hollywood Reporter*. Prometheus Global Media, LLC. .

Further reading

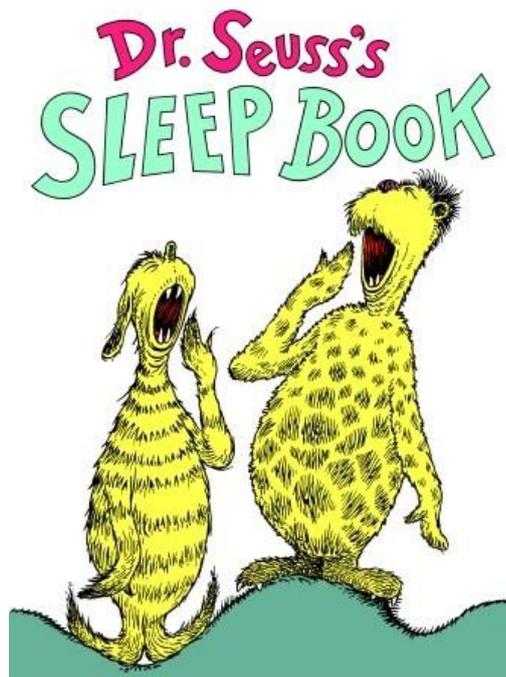
- Cohen, Charles (2004). *The Seuss, the Whole Seuss and Nothing But the Seuss: A Visual Biography of Theodor Seuss Geisel*. Random House Books for Young Readers. ISBN 0-375-82248-8. OCLC 53075980.
- Fensch, Thomas (ed.) (1997). *Of Sneetches and Whos and the Good Dr. Seuss: Essays on the Writings and Life of Theodor Geisel*. McFarland & Company. ISBN 0-7864-0388-8.
- Geisel, Audrey (1995). *The Secret Art of Dr. Seuss*. Random House. ISBN 0-679-43448-8.
- Geisel, Theodor (1987). *Dr. Seuss from Then to Now: A Catalogue of the Retrospective Exhibition*. Random House. ISBN 0-394-89268-2.
- Geisel, Theodor; Richard Minnear (ed.) (2001). *Dr. Seuss Goes to War: The World War II Editorial Cartoons of Theodor Seuss Geisel*. New Press. ISBN 1-56584-704-0.
- Geisel, Theodor (2005). *Theodor Seuss Geisel: The Early Works, Volume 1*. Checker Book Publishing. ISBN 1-933160-01-2.
- Geisel, Theodor; Richard Marschall (ed.) (1987). *The Tough Coughs as He Ploughs the Dough: Early Writings and Cartoons by Dr. Seuss*. New York: Morrow/Remco Worldservice Books. ISBN 0-688-06548-1.
- Lamothe, Ron (2004). *The Political Dr. Seuss* (http://www.tifilms.com/dr_seuss/seuss.htm) (DVD). Terra Incognita Films. Documentary aired on the Public Television System.
- MacDonald, Ruth K. (1988). *Dr. Seuss*. Twayne Publishers. ISBN 0-8057-7524-2.
- Morgan, Judith; Neil Morgan (1995). *Dr. Seuss & Mr. Geisel*. Random House. ISBN 0-679-41686-2.

- Nel, Philip (2007). *The Annotated Cat: Under the Hats of Seuss and His Cats*. Random House. ISBN 978-0-375-83369-4.
- Nel, Philip (2004). *Dr. Seuss: American Icon*. Continuum Publishing. ISBN 0-8264-1434-6.
- Pease, Donald E. (2010). *Theodor Seuss Geisel*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-532302-3.
- Weidt, Maryann; Kerry Maguire (1994). *Oh, the Places He Went*. Carolrhoda Books. ISBN 0-87614-627-2.

External links

- Seussville site (<http://www.seussville.com/>) Random House
- Dr. Seuss biography (http://lambiek.net/artists/s/seuss_dr.htm) on Lambiek Comicipedia
- Dr. Seuss Went to War: A Catalog of Political Cartoons by Dr. Seuss (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dspolitic/index.htm>)
- The Advertising Artwork of Dr. Seuss (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dsads/>)
- The Register of Dr. Seuss Collection (<http://libraries.ucsd.edu/speccoll/testing/html/mss0230a.html#menu>) UC San Diego
- Eugene Hotchkiss III (Spring 2004). "Dr. Seuss Keeps Me Guessing: A Commencement story by President Emeritus Eugene Hotchkiss III" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20040814030432/http://www.lakeforest.edu/alumni/spectrum/spring04/seuss.asp>). *lakeforest.edu*. Archived from the original (<http://www.lakeforest.edu/alumni/spectrum/spring04/seuss.asp>) on August 14, 2004. Retrieved November 10, 2011.
- Dr. Seuss / Theodor Geisel artwork can be viewed at American Art Archives web site (<http://www.americanartarchives.com/seuss.htm>)
- Dr. Seuss (<http://www.imdb.com/name/nm317450/>) at the Internet Movie Database
- A Tale of Two Cartoonists (<http://www.dcdave.com/article5/090410a.htm>), Hugh Turley, Hyattsville Life and Times, April 2009

Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book



Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book is a 1962 children's book by Dr. Seuss.

This book begins with a small bug, named Van Vleck, yawning. This yawn spreads (as yawns are terribly contagious) and then the book follows various creatures, including the Foona Lagoona Baboona, the Collaspable Frink, the Chippendale Mupp, The Oft, and the Krandles, throughout the lands who are sleeping, or preparing to sleep. Towards the end of the book the sleepers in the world are recorded by a special machine ("The Audio Telly O-Tally O-Count"). A Warning is printed on the inside cover of the book that "this book is to be read in bed" as it is intended to put children to sleep. The final line of the book is a simple, unmetered "Good night".

External links

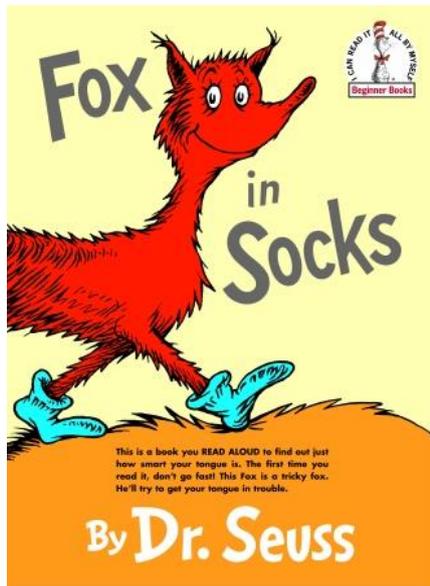
- [Catalog record for Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book](#) ^[2] at the United States Library of Congress

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/181508>

[2] <http://lccn.loc.gov/62017157>

Fox in Socks



Fox in Socks is a children's book by Dr. Seuss, first published in 1965. It features two main characters, **Fox** (an anthropomorphic fox) and **Knox**, who speak almost entirely in densely rhyming tongue-twisters.

The book in some ways bears a resemblance to *Green Eggs and Ham*, another book by Dr. Seuss. Both stories contain two main characters: one who is stubborn and wants to be left alone; the other, a persistent and sometimes annoying opposite.

Storyline

The book begins by introducing Fox and Knox (sometimes called "Mr. Fox" and "Mr. Knox") along with some props (a box and a pair of socks). After taking those four rhyming items through several permutations, more items are added (chicks, bricks, blocks, clocks), and so on. As the book progresses the Fox describes each situation with rhymes that progress in complexity, with Knox periodically complaining of the difficulty of the tongue-twisters.

Finally, after the Fox gives an extended dissertation on Tweetle Beetles who fight (battle) with paddles while standing in a puddle inside a bottle (a Tweetle Beetle Bottle Puddle Paddle Battle Muddle), Knox acts on his frustration by stuffing Fox into the bottle, reciting a tongue-twister of his own:

When a fox is in the bottle where the tweetle beetles battle with their paddles in a puddle on a noodle-eating poodle, THIS is what they call...

...a tweetle beetle noodle poodle bottled paddled muddled duddled fuddled wuddled fox in socks, sir!

Knox then declares that the game is finished, thanking the Fox for the fun, and walks away while the beetles, a poodle, and the stunned Fox watch.

Adaptations

The Tweetle Beetle skit was featured in *The Hooper-Bloob Highway*, a 1975 CBS television special. Here, the skit was part of a job: that of a "famous Tweetle Beetle statistician". If you took on this job, "you could be the world's greatest authority on Tweetle Beetle battlistics, if you study Tweetle Beetles and their ballistic characteristics." It ended by cutting back to the base, with Mr. Hooper-Bloob waving his arms around, covering his ears, and yelling, "Stop it! Stop it! I can't stand it! That world is a vastly cruddy, bloody bore!" The dissertation was read by Bob Holt, the voice of Mr. Hooper-Bloob, using a German impression similar to Ludwig von Drake.

On the *Dr. Seuss Presents...* Audio CD Series, the story was narrated by Marvin Miller (read in both a normal-speed and a fast version), along with *Green Eggs and Ham*, *Horton Hatches the Egg*, *The Sneetches and Other Stories*, *Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories*, *Bartholomew and the Oobleck*, *If I Ran the Zoo*, and *Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book*.

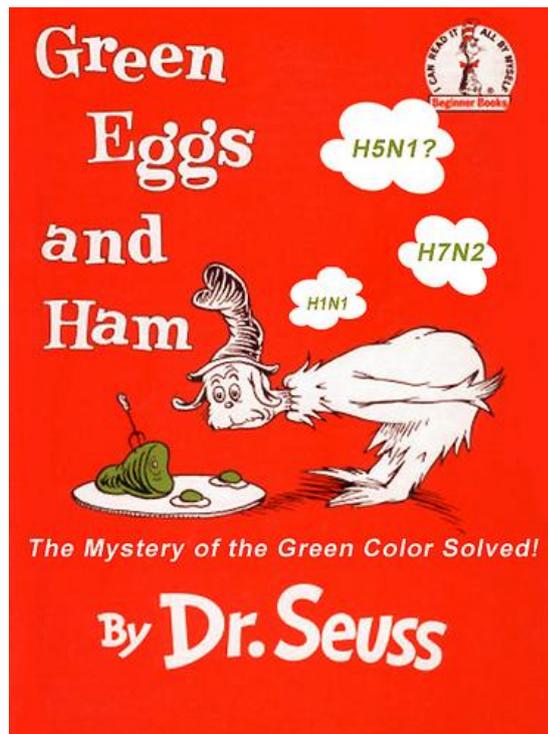
The entire book was translated by the Israeli author and lyricist Leah Na'or into Hebrew as "בא עם גרביים" (*Ba Im Garba'im*, literally "He Came With Socks"). Some emendations were made to the original text for better rhyming; for example, Knox's name, in this version, is "ברגז" (Bargaz), to rhyme with "ארגז" (argaz, meaning box), and the chicks in the beginning of the book became ducks. Occasionally the translator wrote a new tongue-twister to fit the existing artwork; the entire poem about the cheese trees, for instance, was replaced with an entirely new poem about an elephant who tripped and fell on his nose. This version of the book was published in 1980 by Keter Publications in Jerusalem.

The Simple Phrase skit was featured in *Storybook Weaver* and *Storybook Weaver DeLuxe*.

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/304375>

Green Eggs and Ham



Green Eggs and Ham is a best-selling and critically acclaimed book by Dr. Seuss (a pen-name of Theodor Seuss Geisel), first published on August 12, 1960. As of 2001, according to *Publishers Weekly*, it was the fourth-best-selling English-language children's book (novel) of all time.^[2]

Storyline

A character known as "Sam I Am" pesters his grouchy roommate to taste the bizarre-looking titular dish. The roommate declines, claiming to dislike the delicacy in question. However, the persistent Sam I Am will not cease following his roommate around and trying to encourage him to try the green eggs and ham, asking him if he will sample the dish if he does it in various locations (like a boat or a house) and with an assortment of dining partners (like a goat or a mouse). At the end, the disgruntled roommate gives in to the nonstop nagging of Sam I Am and tastes a bite of green eggs and ham for himself, where he discovers that he finds the dish quite tasty.

Lexicon

Green Eggs and Ham is one of Seuss's "Beginner Books", written in a very simple vocabulary for beginning readers. The vocabulary of the text consists of just fifty different words^[3] and was the result of a bet between Seuss and Bennett Cerf (Dr. Seuss's publisher)^{[3][4]} that Seuss (after completing *The Cat in the Hat* using 225 words) could not complete an entire book using so few words.

The 50 are: a, am, and, anywhere, are, be, boat, box, car, could, dark, do, eat, eggs, fox, goat, good, green, ham, here, house, I, if, in, let, like, may, me, mouse, not, on, or, rain, Sam, say, see, so, thank, that, the, them, there, they, train, tree, try, will, with, would, you.^[3]

Reception

Green Eggs and Ham was first published on August 12, 1960,^{[5][6]} and became the fourth-best selling English-language children's hardcover book of all time.^{[2][7]} In 1999, the National Education Association conducted an online survey of children and teachers, seeking the 100 most popular children's books. On both the children's and the teachers' lists, *Green Eggs and Ham* was ranked third, just above another Dr. Seuss book, *The Cat in the Hat*.^{[8][9]}

Adaptations and tributes

Green Eggs and Ham is the third of the three Geisel stories that were adapted into the television special *Dr. Seuss on the Loose*, which featured a connecting narration by The Cat In The Hat, in 1973. (*The Sneetches* and *The Zax* were the other two.)

On September 21, 2007, U.S. District Court Judge James Muirhead used *Green Eggs and Ham* in his court ruling after receiving an egg in the mail from prisoner Charles Jay Wolff who was protesting the prison diet. Muirhead ordered the egg destroyed as he stated in his judgment.^{[10][11]}

I do not like eggs in the file.

I do not like them in any style.

I will not take them fried or boiled.

I will not take them poached or broiled.

I will not take them soft or scrambled,

Despite an argument well-rambled.

No fan I am of the egg at hand.

Destroy that egg! Today! Today!

Today I say!

Without delay!

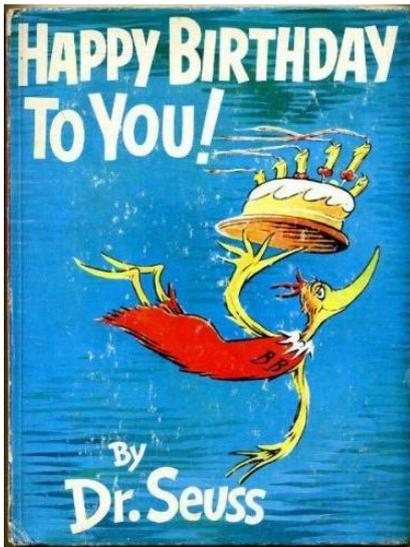
In a Mormon journal, clearly parodying arguments for the Book of Mormon,^[12] it has been jokingly suggested that, within *Green Eggs and Ham*, "the rich presence of complex chiasmi, multiple Hebraicisms, Israelite cultural references, and Old Testament themes supports the theory that *Green Eggs and Ham* is, in fact, an ancient text of Semitic origin. Theodor Geisel... clearly is not the author of the book... No doubt, inspired scholars will soon research and discover the answers to these and many other questions as this complicated but vital narrative finally receives the serious academic scrutiny it so richly merits."^[13]

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/184476>
- [2] "All-Time Bestselling Children's Books, 17 December 2001, Publishers Weekly." (<http://web.archive.org/web/20051225125934/http://www.publishersweekly.com/article/CA186995.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.publishersweekly.com/article/CA186995.html>) on December 25, 2005. .
- [3] "10 stories behind Dr. Seuss stories" (<http://www.cnn.com/2009/LIVING/wayoflife/01/23/mf.seuss.stories.behind/index.html>). CNN. January 23, 2009. . Retrieved 2009-01-26.
- [4] Urban Legends Reference Pages: Language (Green Eggs and Ham) (<http://www.snopes.com/language/literary/greenegg.htm>) and *Snopes*. Accessed on 26 November 2006.
- [5] A 50 -year feast in 50 words (http://www.publicradio.org/columns/marketplace/business-news-briefs/2010/08/a_50-year_feast_in_50_words_ha.html), *Marketplace*. Accessed on 12 August 2010.
- [6] [It was 50 years to the day that Green Eggs And Ham went on display <http://gnews.com/happy-birthday-sam-i-am-50-years-green-eggs-and-ham-16201055080310>], *Gnews*. Accessed on 12 August 2010.
- [7] A Critic at Large: Cat People (http://www.newyorker.com/critics/atlarge/?021223crat_atlarge) *The New Yorker*. Issue of 23 December 2002.

-
- [8] Kids' top 100 books (<http://www.nea.org/grants/13110.htm>) *NEA: National Education Association*. Accessed on 26 November 2006.
- [9] Teachers' Top 100 Books (<http://www.nea.org/grants/13154.htm>) *NEA: National Education Association*. Accessed on 26 November 2006.
- [10] "Judge makes 'Green Eggs and Ham' ruling" (<http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/20925030/>). MSNBC. .
- [11] "ORDER the egg filed by the plaintiff is to be destroyed re: 55 Motion for Contempt,injunction" (<http://docs.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/new-hampshire/nhdce/1:2006cv00321/30005/56/0.html>), *Wolff v. NH Department of Corrections et al (Case 1:2006cv00321)*, September 18, 2007, Filing 56,
- [12] A Marvellous Work and a Possession: Book of Mormon. History as Postcolonialism (https://dialoguejournal.com/wp-content/uploads/sbi/articles/Dialogue_V38N04_45.pdf), R John Williams. *Dialogue: a journal of Mormon thought*. Volume 38, no. 4, pages 37-55.
- [13] "Hebraicisms, Chiasmus, and Other internal evidence for ancient authorship in *Green Eggs and Ham*" (<http://content.lib.utah.edu/u/?/dialogue,8688>), Robert Patterson. *Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought*. Volume 33, no. 4, winter 2000, pages 163-168. Accessed 19th August 2011.
-

Happy Birthday to You!

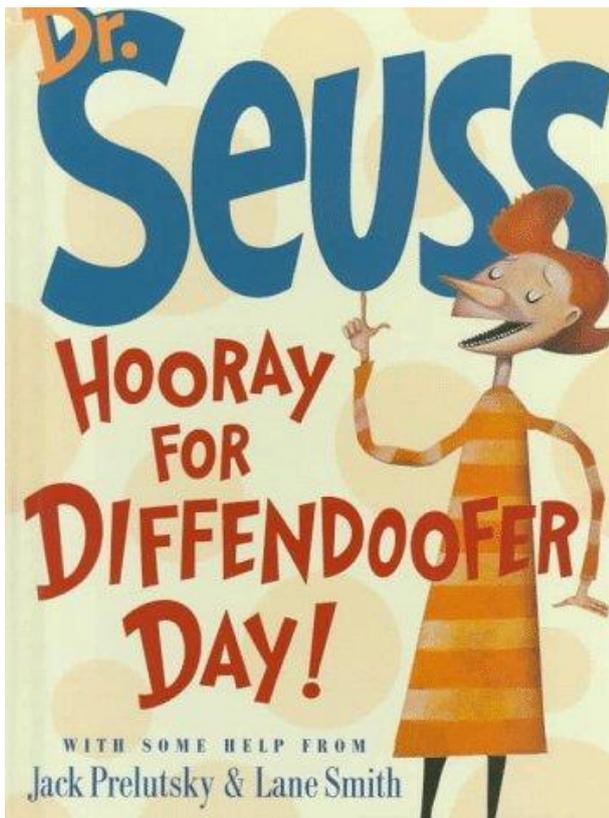


Happy Birthday to You! is a 1959 children's book by Dr. Seuss. It deals with a fantastic land called Katroo, where the Birthday Bird throws the reader an amazing party on their special day. It has almost no plot and consists of a running description of a fantastical celebration, narrated in the second person, of the reader's birthday, from dawn to late night. The celebration includes fantastical and colorful gifts, foods and a whirl of activities all arranged by the Birthday Bird for the reader's birthday. It focuses on the reader's self-actualization and concludes with the happy and exhausted reader falling blissfully asleep. A popular Seuss paragraph in this book reads: "Today you are you, that is truer than true. There is no one alive who is youer than you."

The Birthday Bird appears in an episode of *The Wubbulous World of Dr. Seuss*.

The book is dedicated to the author's "good friends" and "The Children of San Diego County."

Hooray for Diffendoofer Day!



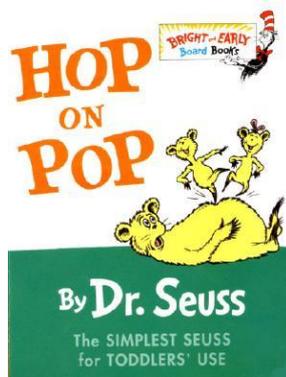
Hooray for Diffendoofer Day! is a children's book credited to Dr. Seuss "with some help by Jack Prelutsky and Lane Smith". The book is based on verses and sketches created by Seuss before his death in 1991, and was expanded to book length and completed by writer Prelutsky and illustrator Smith for publication in 1998.

The story surrounds a school that is well liked by its students notably because of its many eccentric teachers. However, the students must make a good grade on a standardized test (which turns out in the end to be a revising test on multiple subjects they regularly learn) or else they will be sent to an adjacent school, which requires uniforms to be worn and is incredibly dull.

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/37546897>

Hop on Pop



Hop on Pop is a 1963 children's picture book by Dr. Seuss (Theodor Geisel). It was published as part of the Random House Beginner Books series, and is subtitled "The Simplest Seuss for Youngest Use". It contains several short poems about a variety of characters, and is designed to introduce basic phonics concepts to children.

A popular choice of elementary school teachers and children's librarians, *Hop on Pop* ranked sixteenth on *Publishers Weekly's* 2001 list of the all-time best-selling hardcover books for children.^[1] One of its most notable advocates is former United States First Lady Laura Bush, who listed it as her favorite book in a 2006 *Wall Street Journal* article. "It features Dr. Seuss's typically wonderful illustrations and rhymes, of course, but the main thing for me is the family memory—the loving memory—that the book evokes of George lying on the floor and reading it to our daughters, Barbara and Jenna. They were little bitty things, and they took *Hop on Pop* literally, and jumped on him—we have the pictures to prove it," she wrote.^[2]

One of Geisel's manuscript drafts for the book contained the lines, "When I read I am smart / I always cut whole words apart. / Con Stan Tin O Ple, Tim Buk Too / Con Tra Cep Tive, Kan Ga Roo."^[3] Geisel had included the contraceptive reference to ensure that publisher Bennett Cerf was reading the manuscript. Cerf did notice the line,^[4] and the poem was changed to the following: "My father / can read / big words, too. / Like... / Constantinople / and / Timbuktu."^[3]

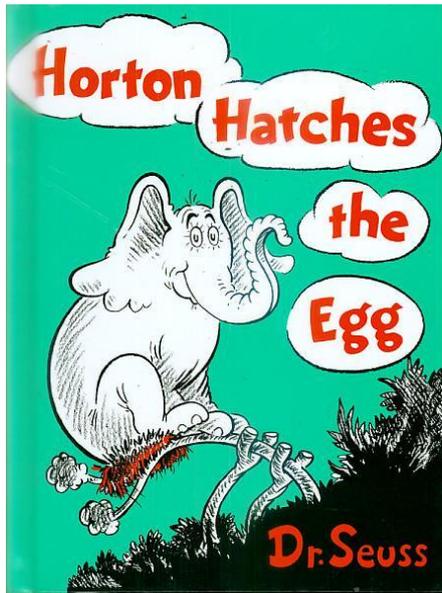
Inspiration for others

Like many Dr. Seuss books, *Hop on Pop* has inspired others. Big Brother Mouse, a publishing project in Laos, drew on *Hop on Pop* to develop *The Polar Bear Visits Laos*, which matches short sentences that include an internal rhyme with cartoon images.

References

- [1] Phillip Nel. *Dr. Seuss: American Icon*. Continuum International Publishing Group, 2005. 3-4.
- [2] Laura Bush. "Pursuits: Books; Five Best". *Wall Street Journal*. September 30, 2006. 8.
- [3] Thomas Fensch. *The Man Who Was Seuss*. New Century Books, 2001. 149.
- [4] Judith and Neil Morgan. *Dr. Seuss and Mr. Geisel*. Random House. 1995. 178-9.

Horton Hatches the Egg



Horton Hatches the Egg is a children's book by Dr. Seuss, first published in 1940. The character Horton appeared again in *Horton Hears a Who!*, published in 1954. These two books later provided the thrust of the plot in 2000 for the Broadway musical *Seussical*.

==Plot summary== The book concerns an elephant named Horton, who is convinced by Mayzie (a lazy, irresponsible bird) to sit on her egg while she takes a short "break", which in actuality ends up being Mayzie's permanent relocation to Palm Beach.

Naturally, the absurd sight of an elephant sitting atop a tree makes quite a scene – Horton is exposed to the elements, laughed at by his jungle friends, captured by hunters, forced to endure a terrible sea voyage, and finally placed in a traveling circus. However, despite his hardships and Mayzie's clear intent not to return, Horton refuses to leave the nest through all of these, because he insists on keeping his word ("I meant what I said and I said what I meant, And an elephant's faithful, one hundred per cent!")

The traveling circus ends up visiting near Mayzie's new Palm Beach residence; she returns to the circus once the egg is due to hatch, and demands its return without offering any reward for Horton. However, when the egg hatches, the creature that emerges is an "elephant-bird" cross between Horton and Mayzie, and Horton and the baby are returned happily to the jungle, rewarding Horton for his persistence, while Mayzie is punished for her laziness by ending up with nothing.

Seussical

The Broadway musical *Seussical* centers largely around Horton the Elephant, as his attempt to protect the Whos on their dust speck is de-railed by many factors, including the animal obstacles presented in *Horton Hears a Who!* and, Mayzie la Bird's irresponsible parenting of her egg, which she eventually entrusts to Horton. They encounter each other at the circus in the second act, in which Mayzie gives Horton full custody of her egg. In the finale of the musical, Horton's egg hatches into an elephant bird.

***Merrie Melodies* adaptation**

Horton Hatches the Egg was adapted into a ten-minute animated short film by Leon Schlesinger Productions in 1942, released as part of Warner Bros.' *Merrie Melodies* series.^[2] The short was directed by Bob Clampett. Horton was voiced by Kent Rogers along with the Peter Lorre fish, Sara Berner voiced Mayzie and the elephant bird, Robert C. Bruce narrated, and Mel Blanc performed most of the other voices.

In producing the cartoon, Clampett's unit did not use a storyboard, as was the customary practice; instead, they sketched and wrote additional ideas for the cartoon in Clampett's copy of Seuss' book (there is no story credit for this cartoon's original credits). Several elements not in the original book were added to the cartoon, including;

1. An introductory paragraph, starting with "Now once in a jungle . . ." and ending with ". . . up in her tree."
2. Several areas of skipped or re-invented dialogue, such as when Mayzie claims to have bags under her eyes, or when Horton speaks, "Plain as day" to the hunters, who only have one gun, which is clearly not aimed at his heart.
3. A fish caricature of Peter Lorre who shoots himself in the head after seeing Horton on the boat (This scene is often edited from most televised prints),
4. A breathy Katharine Hepburn impersonation by Mayzie, and
5. A popular nonsense tune of that era, "The Hut-Sut Song" by Horace Heidt - Words and music by Leo V. Killion, Ted McMichael & Jack Owens, sung by Horton and his son, with the words "and so on so on so forth" replacing some of the lyrics.

Soyuzmultfilm adaptation

In 1966, Soyuzmultfilm released an 18-minute Russian film adaptation called *I Am Waiting for a Nestling*.^[3] It was directed by Nikolai Serebryakov and won the Silver Medal for Best Children's Film at Tours in 1967.

Random House Video

In 1992, Random House released "Horton Hatches the Egg" in their series of Dr. Seuss videos, narrated by Billy Crystal and directed by Mark Reeder. The video is in the same style as all of the other Random House / Dr. Seuss videos. "If I Ran the Circus" is second in the double feature video. imdb.com^[4]

Storybook Weaver* and *Storybook Weaver DeLuxe

Horton Hatches the Egg was a legendary storybook in the first storybook followed by *Yertle the Turtle*.

References

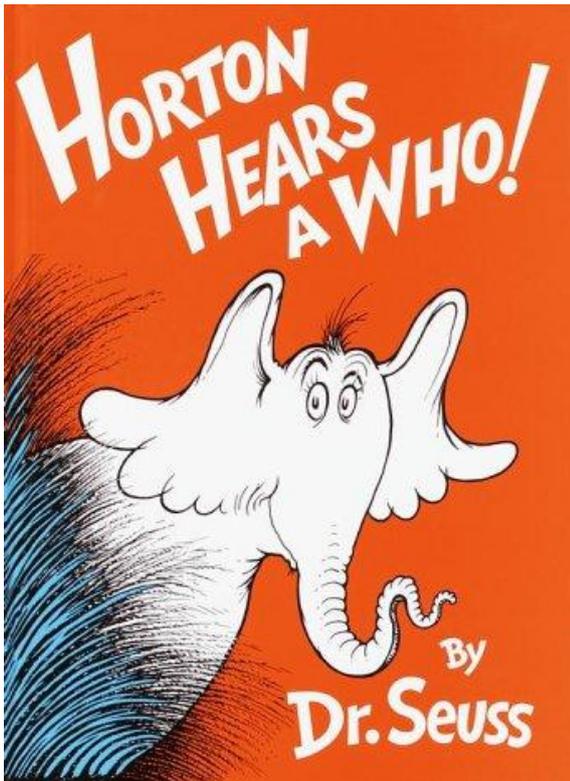
[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/189245>

[2] Horton Hatches The Egg (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wsFjFDSwIp4>)

[3] I Am Waiting for a Nestling (http://animator.ru/db/?ver=eng&p=show_film&fid=2207)

[4] <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0285609/>

Horton Hears a Who!



Horton Hears a Who! is a 1954 book by Theodor Seuss Geisel, under the name Dr. Seuss. It is the second Seuss book to feature Horton the Elephant, the first being *Horton Hatches the Egg*. The Whos would later make a reappearance in *How the Grinch Stole Christmas!*.

After World War II, Geisel was able to move beyond his feelings of animosity towards Japan, using this book as an allegory for the American post-war occupation of the country,^[2] as well as dedicating the book to a Japanese friend.

Plot

The book tells the story of Horton the Elephant who, in the afternoon of May 15 while splashing in a pool located in the Jungle of Nool, hears a small speck of dust talking to him. Horton discovers that the speck of dust is actually a tiny planet, home to a microscopic community called Whoville, where the Whos reside. The Whos are led by a character known as the Mayor.

The Mayor asks Horton (who, though he cannot see them, is able to hear them quite well, because of his large ears) to protect them from harm, which Horton happily agrees to do, proclaiming throughout the book that "even though you can't see or hear them at all, a person's a person, no matter how small." In doing so he is ridiculed and forced into a cage by the other animals in the jungle for believing in something that they are unable to see or hear. His chief tormentors are Vlad Vladikoff, the Wickersham Brothers and the Sour Kangaroo. Horton tells the Whos that, lest they end up being boiled in "Beezelnut Oil", they need to make themselves heard to the other animals. The Whos finally accomplish this by ensuring that all members of their society play their part in creating lots of noise so they are heard by the jungle folks. In the end it is a "very small shirker named JoJo" whose final addition to the volume creates enough lift for the jungle to hear the sound, thus reinforcing the moral of the story: "a person's a person, no matter how small."

Now convinced of the Whos' existence, Horton's neighbors vow to help him protect the tiny community.

Adaptations in other media

Horton Hears a Who! was adapted into a half-hour animated TV special by MGM Animation/Visual Arts in 1970, directed by Chuck Jones (who also directed the television version of *How the Grinch Stole Christmas*), produced by Theodor Geisel, and with narration by Hans Conried, who also voiced Horton. In this direction, the Sour Kangaroo's name is Jane, while her son is named Junior. Jane was voiced by June Foray^[3] In Russia, Alexei Karayev directed *I Can Hear You* in 1992, a 19-minute paint-on-glass-animated film which is based on the Russian translation of Seuss's poetry but features a very different humpy visual style.^[4] The story, along with *Horton Hatches the Egg*, also provides the basic plot for the 2000 Broadway musical *Seussical*.

Horton Hears a Who! was made into a feature-length film in 2008, using computer animation from Blue Sky Studios, the animation arm of 20th Century Fox. It was released on March 14, 2008.^[5] Jim Carrey voices Horton, Carol Burnett voices Jane Kangaroo, and Steve Carell voices the Mayor of Who-ville.^[6]

Horton Hears a Who! also includes *Thidwick the Big-Hearted Moose* as part of the *Dr. Seuss Video Classics* series.

Story's characters in other media

A reference to the character is also made by musical comedian Tim Minchin in his beat poem *Storm*.

The Sour Kangaroo, her child, and the Wickersham Brothers also appear in *The Wubbulous World of Dr. Seuss*, as well as Horton himself and his son Morton the Elephant-Bird from *Horton Hatches the Egg*.

Horton is one of the main characters in the Broadway play *Seussical*. The Sour Kangaroo and the Wickersham Brothers are part of an "evil gang". This leads into Vlad Vladikoff getting the clover and dropping it in a clover patch. Jojo plays a bigger role in "Seussical".

The Whos also appear in *How the Grinch Stole Christmas!* and *Halloween is Grinch Night*. The live-action *How The Grinch Stole Christmas* movie reinforces the idea that the Whos are microscopic by showing that the events in *How The Grinch Stole Christmas!* actually took place within a snowflake, but the 1966 animated TV special, like the original book, never mentions their size.

Use in the United States abortion debate

The book (most notably Horton the Elephant's recurring phrase "a person's a person, no matter how small") has found its way to the center of the recurring debate, in the United States, over abortion. Several pro-life groups have adopted the phrase in support of their views. Geisel himself did not approve of these groups co-opting the phrase, nor does his widow, Audrey Geisel, who "doesn't like people to hijack Dr. Seuss characters or material to front their own points of view."^[7] According to Geisel biographer Philip Nel, Geisel threatened to sue a pro-life group for using his words on their stationery.^[8]

Notes

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/470412>

[2] Minear, Richard H. (1999). *Dr. Seuss Goes to War: The World War II Editorial Cartoons of Theodor Seuss Geisel*. New York, New York: The New Press. ISBN 156584565X.

[3] IMDB: Horton Hears a Who! (1970) (TV) (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0198545/>)

[4] "Russian animation" (http://www animator.ru/db/?ver=eng&p=show_film&fid=4811). Animator.ru. . Retrieved 2010-06-27.

[5] "Press Release" (<http://www.blueskystudios.com/content/company-pressrelease.php?id=20>). Blue Sky Studios. 2005-03-03. . Retrieved 2010-06-27.

[6] "Carrey and Carrell to Voice Horton!" (<http://www.comingsoon.net/news/movienews.php?id=16457>). ComingSoon.net. . Retrieved 2010-06-27.

[7] "NPR" (<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=88189147>). NPR. . Retrieved 2010-06-27.

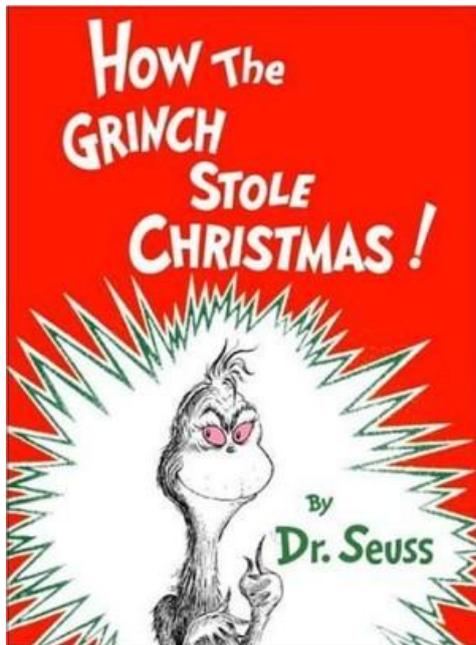
[8] "ABC booktalk" (<http://www.abc.net.au/rn/arts/booktalk/stories/s1096785.htm>). Abc.net.au. . Retrieved 2010-06-27.

References

- "Sense and Nonsense" (<http://partners.nytimes.com/library/magazine/home/20001126mag-seuss.html>), *The New York Times Magazine*, Nov. 26, 2000.
- The New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy, 3rd ed. (<http://www.bartleby.com/59/>), edited by E. D. Hirsch, Jr., *et al.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2002
- "Ontario: Use of Seuss protested", *National Post*, Jan. 29, 2001.
- "Interview with Philip Nel" (<http://www.abc.net.au/rn/arts/booktalk/stories/s1096785.htm>), *Booktalk*, ABC Radio National, Jan. 5 2004.

Whoville

How the Grinch Stole Christmas!



How the Grinch Stole Christmas! is a children's story by Dr. Seuss written in rhymed verse with illustrations by the author. It was published as a book by Random House in 1957, and at approximately the same time in an issue of *Redbook*.^[2] Critics argue that the book criticizes the commercialization of Christmas and satirizes those who profit from exploiting the holiday.^[3]

Plot

The Grinch, a bitter, cave-dwelling creature with a heart "two sizes too small", lives on snowy Mount Crumpit, a steep, 3000-foot (**unknown operator: u'strong' m**) high mountain just north of Whoville, home of the merry and warm-hearted Whos. His only companion is his faithful dog, Max. From his perch high atop Mount Crumpit, the Grinch can hear the noisy Christmas festivities that take place in Whoville. Annoyed and unable to understand the Whos' happiness, he makes plans to descend on the town and deprive them of their Christmas presents, Roast Beast, Who-hash and decorations and thus "prevent Christmas from coming." However, he learns in the end that despite his success in taking away all the Christmas presents and decorations from the Whos, Christmas comes just the same. He then realizes that Christmas is more than just gifts and presents. Touched by this, his heart grows three sizes larger; he returns all the presents and trimmings and is warmly welcomed into the community of the Whos.

Adaptations

Chuck Jones adapted the story as an animated special in 1966, featuring narration by Boris Karloff, and songs sung (uncredited) by Thurl Ravenscroft. The animated film often appears on American television during the Christmas season, and once appeared on Boomerang UK in 2010.

In 1975, Zero Mostel narrated an LP record of the story.

The book was translated into Latin as *Quomodo Invidiosulus Nomine Grinchus Christi Natalem Abrogaverit: How the Grinch Stole Christmas in Latin* by Jennifer Morrish Tunberg with the assistance of Terence O. Tunberg in 1997.

A musical stage version was produced by the Old Globe Theatre, San Diego, in 1998. It also was produced on Broadway and a limited-engagement US tour in 2008.

The book was adapted into a live-action film starring Jim Carrey in 2000.

The Grinch character was reprised in Seuss's *Halloween Is Grinch Night* and *The Grinch Grinches the Cat in the Hat*.

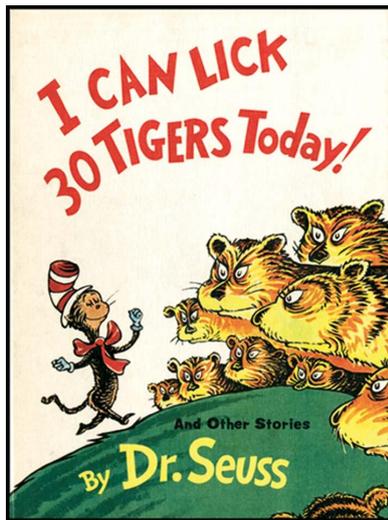
The Grinch and Max also appear in the children's show, *The Wubbulous World of Dr. Seuss*.

Glee makes a parody of 2000 film based on the book in the episode Extraordinary Merry Christmas.

References

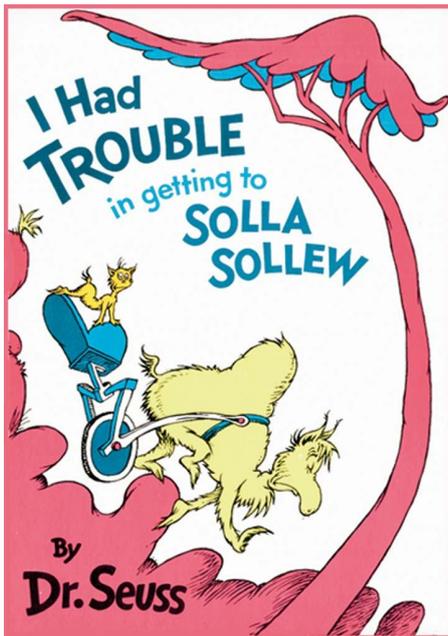
- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/178325>
- [2] Zielinski, Stan (2006-06-20). "Collecting Childrens Picturebooks: Dr. Seuss - Redbook Magazine Original Stories" (http://1stedition.net/blog/2006/06/dr_seuss_redbook_magazine_orig.html). 1stedition.net. . Retrieved 2010-09-09.
- [3] Nel, Philip. *Dr. Seuss*. 2005.

I Can Lick 30 Tigers Today! and Other Stories



I Can Lick 30 Tigers Today! and Other Stories (ISBN 0-394-80094-X) is a children's story book written by Dr. Seuss and first published in 1969. The title story concerns a boy who brags that he can fight 30 tigers and win. He makes excuse after excuse, finally disqualifying all the tigers until he must fight no tigers at all. The illustrations are notable for their use of gauche and brush strokes rather than the usual pen and ink. Others stories include "King Looie Katz", another warning against hierarchical society advocating self-reliance, and "The Glunk That Got Thunk" about the power of run-away imagination. Illustrations for "The Glunk That Got Thunk" make great use of wavy line crosshatching.

I Had Trouble in Getting to Solla Sollew



I Had Trouble in Getting to Solla Sollew is a 1965 children's book by Dr. Seuss. The story features classic Seuss rhymes and drawings in his distinctive pen and ink style.

The book

Solla Sollew is an Odyssey-tale told in the first person by a young narrator who experiences troubles in his life (mostly aggressive small animals which bite and sting) and wishes to escape them. He sets out for the mythical city of the title ("where they never have troubles / at least very few") and learns that he must face his problems instead of running away from them. He then goes back home to deal with his "troubles," arming himself with a big bat and resolving that "Now my troubles are going to have troubles with *me!*"

The journey includes several fantastic encounters, some with mild political implications. In one instance, the protagonist is forced to haul a wagon for a bossy companion. ("This is called teamwork. I furnish the brains. *You* furnish the muscles, the aches and the pains.") In another scene, he is drafted into the army under the command of the fearsome (and, ultimately, cowardly) General Genghis Khan Schmitz, who abandons him at a critical moment.

Plot

As the story opens, the young protagonist (resembling a cat or dog) lives a happy and carefree life in the Valley of Vung, but one day, all that changes when he goes out for a stroll to look at daisies and hurts himself by tripping over a rock, which sets off the troubles he will soon face. The protagonist vows to be more careful, but a green necked Quilligan Quail bites his tail from behind ("I learned there are troubles of more than one kind, some come from ahead and some come from behind"). Worse still, a Skritz dives to sting his neck and a Skrink bites his toe, proving that troubles can come from all directions.

As the protagonist tries to fight off his troubles, a man on a One Wheel Wubble and camel comes up and explains that like the protagonist, he too is experiencing a troubled life and has decided to escape his troubles by going to Solla Sollew, a city on the beautiful banks of the river Wah-Hoo, and known to never have troubles (at least very few.) He invites the protagonist to come along with him. Eager to escape his troubles, the protagonist joins the wubble driver, but after a long night of traveling, the camel gets sick. At first, the driver and protagonist pull him on the wubble, but for the rest of the day, the driver acts lazy and has the protagonist do all the hard work.

The next day, a camel doctor discovers that the traveling couple's camel has caught the gleeks and is to be confined to bed for twenty weeks. The driver makes it up to the protagonist by telling him to catch the 4:42 bus at the nearest bus stop, but the protagonist discovers from a note from the bus line's president that the Solla Sollew bound bus isn't in service due to four punctured tires, leaving him to hike for one hundred miles. Soon, the poor protagonist is caught in the rains of an early Midwinter Jicker, and a man, who's leaving to move in with his grandpa in Palm Springs, allows the protagonist to take shelter in his house, where a family of mice and a family of owls are taking shelter.

After a sleepless night and dreaming of sleeping in Solla Sollew, the protagonist awakens to find that the flood-waters have washed the house over a cliff, with him still inside. He spends twelve days in the flood-waters, until somebody rescues him by throwing down a rope. The protagonist climbs the rope, only to discover that his savior is General Genghis Khan Schmitz, who immediately drafts him into his army for an upcoming battle against the Perilous Poozer of Pomplemoose Pass. At the pass, the General discovers he and his army are outnumbered by too many Poozers and orders an immediate retreat without fighting, leaving the protagonist to face the Poozers alone.

The protagonist manages to escape the Poozers by diving down an air vent, but has to spend the next three days trying to find his way through a network of tunnels where birds are going in the wrong direction. Close to the end of the third day, he finally finds a door and discovers he's come out at the beautiful banks of the river Wah-Hoo. Realizing he's reached his goal, the protagonist rushes out to Solla Sollew.

At the gates of Solla Sollew, the protagonist is greeted by a friendly doorman. The doorman explains to the protagonist about the most recent trouble the city has acquired: two weeks before (while the protagonist had been stuck in the Midwinter Jicker flood-waters), a Key Slapping Slippard moved into the lock of the door, which happens to be the only way into Solla Sollew, and bugs the doorman by continuously slapping the key out of his hand. As it's considered bad luck to kill a Slippard, the doorman cannot do anything to evict this pest, but decides instead to leave Solla Sollew for the city of Boola Boo Ball, on the banks of the beautiful river Woo-Wall, and known to never have troubles (no troubles at all) and invites the protagonist to come along.

At first, it looks to the reader like the protagonist will join the doorman, but realizing that he's come all this way for nothing, the protagonist, instead, decides to go back home to the Valley of Vung and face his troubles. He now knows he will have troubles for the rest of his life, but he's ready for them. Armed with a bat, the Protagonist now gives the rocks, quail, skritz, and skrink troubles of their own ("But I've got a big bat, now I'm ready, you see. Now my troubles are going to have troubles with me").

In *Seussical*

In *Seussical*, Solla Sollew is the subject of a song in which the main characters yearn for a happy resolution to their problems. It is referred to as "a faraway land, so the stories all tell / somewhere beyond the horizon." It is said that "troubles there are few" and that "maybe it's something like heaven."

Solla Sollew, in the story and in *Seussical*, is believed to be a place of hope and wonder, where "breezes are warm" and "people are kind." It is a dream of the characters to find this incredible place, where they will find each other and be happy once and for all.

In this part of the show, Horton the Elephant has been auctioned off to the circus and has just been told by Mayzie that the egg in which she asked him to sit on for "fifty-one weeks" now belongs to him. Horton is then worried about all of the people in Who-ville, the world on a dustspeck he found. He is worried about all of the people, and especially his friend JoJo, who is off at military school, and his parents are back home, yearning to see their son again. The song established a connection between these characters, as they all were in bad situations.

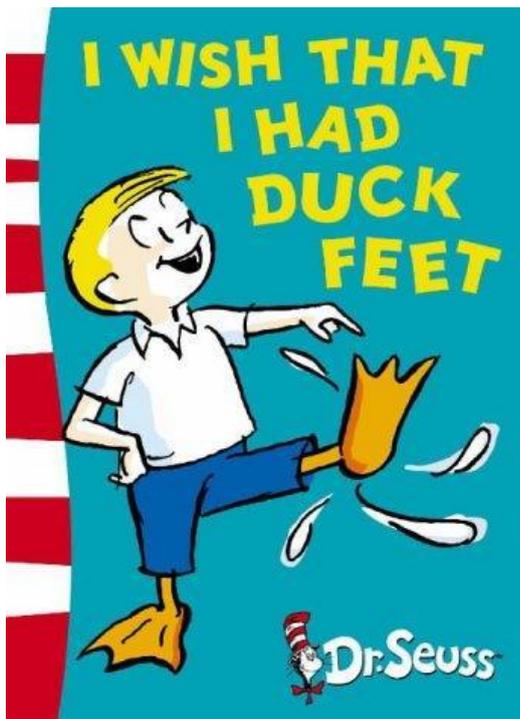
Mr. Hooper-Bloob

The former doorman of Solla Sollew later appeared in the 1975 TV Special *The Hooper-Bloob Highway* as Mr. Hooper-Bloob, the dispatcher. Mr. Hooper-Bloob was voiced by Bob Holt.

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/1425583>

I Wish That I Had Duck Feet

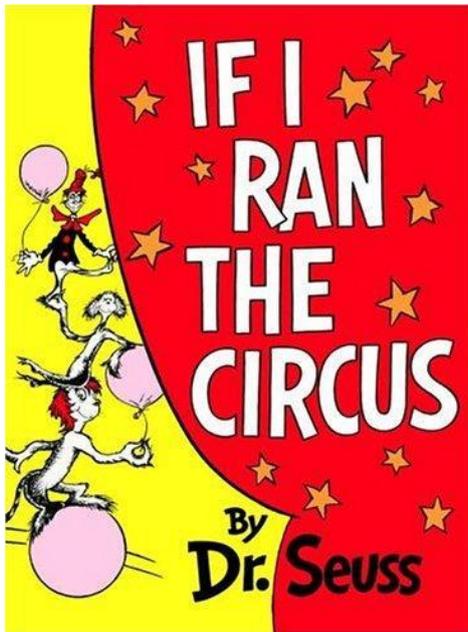


I Wish That I Had Duck Feet is a children's book written by Dr. Seuss, illustrated by B. Tobey, and first published in 1965. "Theo. LeSieg" was a pen name of Theodor Geisel, who is more commonly known as Dr. Seuss. The story concerns a boy who wishes that he could have many different animal and mechanical body parts, finding fantastic uses for each. After he lists all the great things he can do with his new body part, he says why it would be problematic. At the end, he decides that he is happiest being himself.

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/648751>

If I Ran the Circus



If I Ran the Circus is a children's book by Dr. Seuss, published in 1956 by Random House.

Like *The Cat in the Hat*, or the more political *Yertle the Turtle*, *If I Ran the Circus* develops a theme of cumulative fantasy leading to excess. The overt social commentary found in the *Sneetches* and the *Zax* demonstrates that Dr. Seuss was fascinated by the errors and excesses to which humans are prone,^[2] and *If I Ran the Circus* also examines this interest, though more subtly and comically, given its earlier genesis.

Plot overview

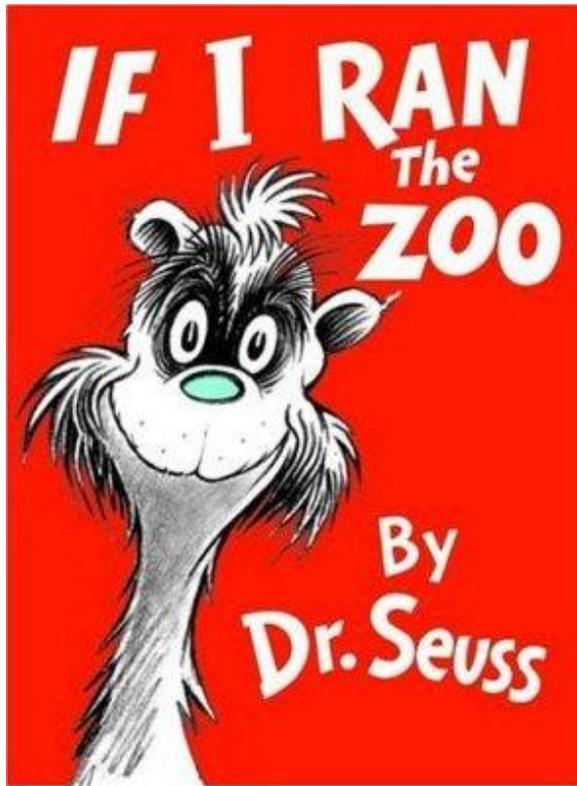
Behind Mr. Sneelock's ramshackle store, there's an empty lot. Little Morris McGurk is convinced that if he could just clear out the rusty cans, the dead tree, and the old cars, nothing would prevent him from using the lot for the amazing, world-beating, Circus McGurkus. The more elaborate Morris' dreams about the circus become, the more they depend on the sleepy-looking and innocent Sneelock, who stands outside his ramshackle store sucking on a pipe, oblivious to the fate that awaits him in the depths of Morris's imagination. He doesn't yet know that he'll have to dispense 500 gallons of lemonade, be lassoed by a Wily Walloo, wrestle a Grizzly-Ghastly, and ski down a slope dotted with giant cacti. But if his performance is up to McGurkian expectations, then "Why, ladies and gentlemen, youngsters and oldsters, your heads will quite likely spin right off your shouldsters!"

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/471685>

[2] Fensch, Thomas (ed.) (1997). *Of Sneetches and Whos and the Good Dr. Seuss*. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company. ISBN 0786403888. OCLC 37418407.

If I Ran the Zoo



If I Ran the Zoo is a children's book written by Dr. Seuss in 1950.

The book is written in anapestic tetrameter, Seuss's usual verse type, and illustrated in Seuss's trademark pen and ink style. The book is likely a tribute to a child's imagination, because it ends with a reminder that all of the extraordinary creatures exist only in McGrew's head.

If I Ran the Zoo is often credited^{[2][3]} with the first printed modern English use of the word "nerd," in the sentence "And then, just to show them, I'll sail to Ka-Troo/And Bring Back an It-Kutch a Preep and a Proo/A Nerkle a Nerd and a Seersucker, too!"

In the book, Gerald McGrew is a kid who, when visiting a zoo, finds that the exotic animals are "not good enough". He says that if he ran the zoo, he would let all of the current animals free and find new, more bizarre and exotic ones. Throughout the book he lists these creatures, starting with a lion with ten feet and escalating to more imaginative (and imaginary) creatures, such as the Fizza-ma-Wizza-ma-Dill, "the world's biggest bird from the island of Gwark, who eats only pine trees, and spits out the bark." The illustrations also grow wilder as McGrew imagines going to increasingly remote and exotic habitats and capturing each fanciful creature, and brings them all back to a zoo now filled with his wild new animals. He also imagines the praise he receives from others, who are amazed at his "new Zoo, McGrew Zoo".

Some of the animals featured in "If I Ran the Zoo" have been featured in a segment of *The Hooper-Bloob Highway*, a 1975 CBS TV Special. In this segment, Hooper-Bloob babies don't have to be human if they don't choose to be, so Mr. Hooper-Bloob shows them a variety of different animals, including ones from "If I Ran The Zoo", such as Obsks, Bippo-No-Bungus, a Tizzle-Top-Tufted Mazurka, the helicopter bug, the chugs, the hen that roosts in the top of each other, and an Elephant-Cat.

Theme park attraction

<i>If I Ran the Zoo</i>	
	
Entrance	
Location	Islands of Adventure
Area	Seuss Landing
Soft opening date	March, 1999
Opening date	May 28, 1999
Attraction Type	Play Area
Theme	If I Ran the Zoo
 Amusement Parks Portal	

Dr. Seuss's "If I Ran the Zoo" book is also the main theme for one of the children's play areas at Universal Studios' Islands of Adventure. The small play area is located inside the area of the park known as Seuss Landing, and is themed in the Seussian way Dr. Seuss is famous for.

This could be a reference to his father running the forest park zoo in his hometown, Springfield, Massachusetts.

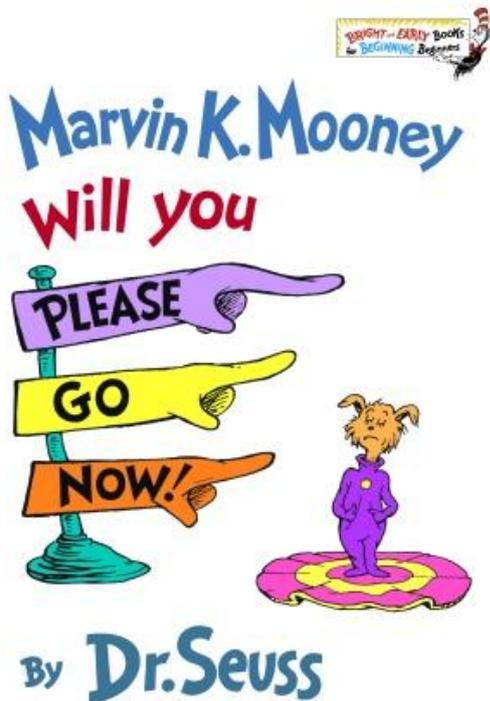
If I Ran the Zoo (1992)

An animation short directed and produced by Ray Messecar and narrated by Bret Ambler.imdb.com^[4]

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/470411>
- [2] David Brooks (2008-05-23). "The Alpha Geeks" (<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/23/opinion/23brooks.html?ref=opinion>). New York Times. .
- [3] Eryn Loeb (2008-05-20). "The beauty of the geek" (http://www.salon.com/books/int/2008/05/20/American_nerd/). Salon.com. .
- [4] <http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0782851/>

Marvin K. Mooney Will You Please Go Now!



Marvin K. Mooney Will You Please Go Now! (ISBN 0-394-82490-3) is a children's book by Dr. Seuss. Written as a book for early beginning readers, it is suitable for children who can not yet read at the level of more advanced beginning books such as *The Cat in the Hat*. The book presents in short and funny fashion, Dr. Seuss's nonsensical words, rhymes, and illustrations. In the book, Marvin K. Mooney—ostensibly a young child whose bedtime has come—is asked to "go" in many ways.

However, two years later, when Seuss was challenged by political columnist Art Buchwald for never having written a political book, Seuss took a copy of the book and crossed out "Marvin K. Mooney" and wrote in "Richard M. Nixon." Buchwald was so delighted that with Seuss's consent he printed the text as his column for July 30, 1974.^[2] Nixon resigned ten days later on August 9th.

Some of Seuss's other work contained narrative close to that of other political situations of the time. For instance, *The Butter Battle Book* is an allegory for the Cold War.

In Maureen Dowd's column for the *New York Times*, "Wilting Over Waffles," dated April 23, 2008, she suggests that Democrats in the 2008 presidential election might take a cue from this book in their approach to Hillary Clinton's prolonged campaign against Barack Obama, asking her to "Just go. I don't care how."

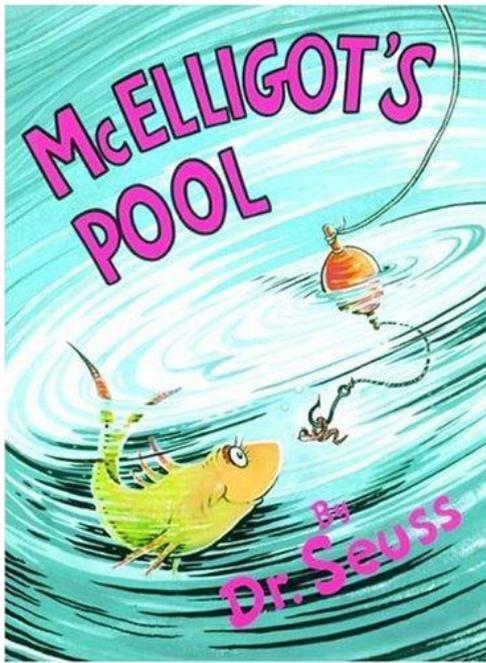
Even more recently, MEP Daniel Hannan quoted the book in reference to Gordon Brown after the 2009 EU elections.^[3]

During the protests that led to the 2011 Egyptian Revolution, various parody versions of the book appeared on the Internet as "Hosni Mubarak Will You Please Go Now".^[4]

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/314222>
 - [2] Buchwald, Art (July 30, 1974). "Richard M. Nixon Will You Please Go Now!" (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/04/19/AR2006041901099.html>). *The Washington Post*: p. B01. . Retrieved 2008-11-14.
 - [3] , <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/8088541.stm>
 - [4] , <http://www.dailykos.com/story/2011/02/11/942855/-Hosni-Mubarak-Will-You-Please-Go-Now!>
-

McElligot's Pool



McElligot's Pool is a 1947 children's book by Dr. Seuss.

It is a tale of a boy named Marco who is ridiculed for fishing in a small, polluted pool. In typical Seussian fashion, when confronted with the limitations of his situation, the young boy imagines ways in which he could catch any number of any kind of fish in the small pool.

The simple story features many Seussian themes, including the imaginative boy and his fantastic fancied fish. However, it is far more repetitive than his later works. The illustrations are shaded colored pencil rather than the later pen and ink which defined his style. Marco's mind goes from the logical to the ridiculous and Dr. Seuss provides fanciful images of fish as a child would imagine them by their name alone.

McElligot's Pool (It's Possible) is one of the many songs in the musical production *Seussical*. It is sung by JoJo.

McElligot's Pool won the 1950 Young Reader's Choice Award.

Marco is from another Seuss book.

Mulberry Street (Springfield, Massachusetts)

Mulberry Street (42°06′08″N 72°34′41″W) is a historic street and tourist destination in Springfield, Massachusetts. Made famous by Dr. Seuss' first children's book *And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street*,^[1] the street is less than one mile from Springfield's Metro Center neighborhood, the Springfield Armory, and The Quadrangle. It is also less than one mile southwest of Dr. Seuss' boyhood home on Fairfield Street.

Mulberry Street is located in the Ridgewood Historic District of Springfield, in the city's Maple Hill neighborhood. From the 1820s until urban "white flight" in the 1960s, Maple Hill and Mulberry Street, in particular, were considered Springfield's "Gold Coast."

^[2] Many ornate mansions still stand on the street, and in the general area along Maple Street. In the 1960s, Mulberry House, a luxury condominium building, was built atop the hill at the street's northernmost point, abutting historic Springfield Cemetery. From atop this hill one is afforded excellent views of Springfield and the Connecticut River.^[3]

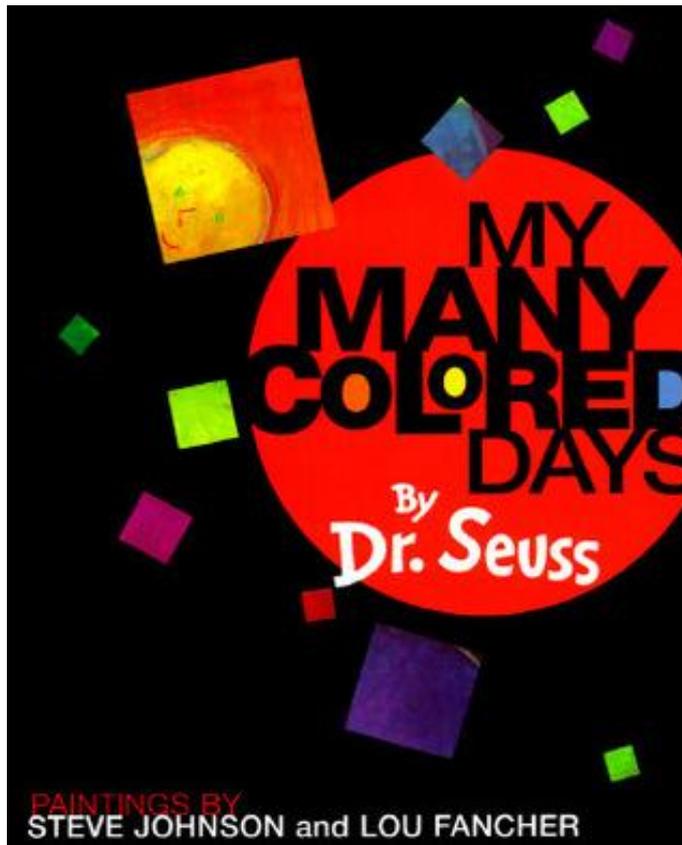


Mulberry Street

References

- [1] Maple Hill Historic District - City Guide to Springfield, MA (<http://www.discoverourtown.com/MA/Springfield/Attractions-3380.html>)
- [2] http://choosespringfieldmass.com/city_neighborhoods/maple_hillridgewood_01105.html
- [3] http://choosespringfieldmass.com/city_neighborhoods/maple_hillridgewood_01105.html

My Many Colored Days

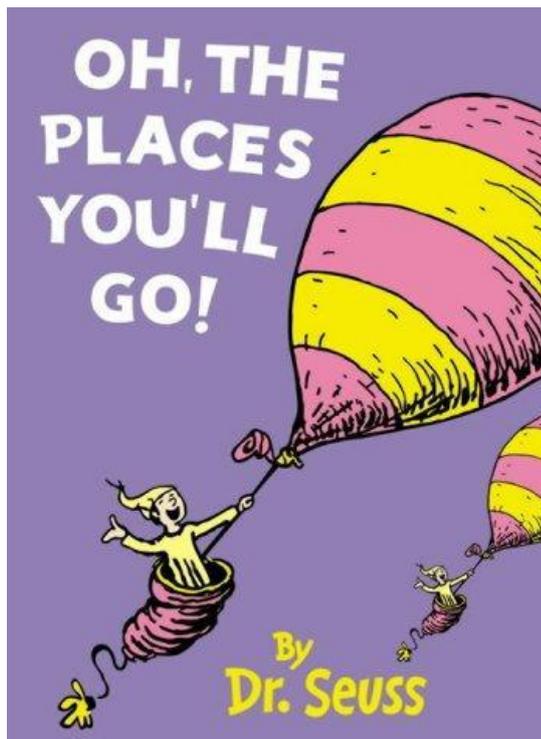


My Many Colored Days is a children's book written by Dr. Seuss. It was published posthumously in 1996 by Alfred A. Knopf, after Seuss's death in 1991. It features paintings by Steve Johnson and Lou Fancher. A rhyming story, it describes each day in terms of a particular color which is in turn associated with a specific emotion.

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/164575524>

Oh, the Places You'll Go!



Oh, the Places You'll Go! (ISBN 978-0-679-80527-4) is a book written and illustrated by children's author Dr. Seuss. It was first published by Random House on January 22, 1990, making it his last book published before his death. The book concerns the journey of life and its challenges.

Though written in the style of classics such as *Green Eggs and Ham* and *The Cat in the Hat*, *Oh, the Places You'll Go!* has many specific characters including a narrator and the reader. A young boy, referred to simply as "you", initiates the action of the story. However, the presence of a main character helps readers to identify with the book. It is written in second person and uses future tense.

It is perhaps best known for the line, "Will you succeed? Yes, you will indeed. (98¾% guaranteed.)"

In the United States and Canada, *Oh, the Places You'll Go!* is a popular gift for students graduating from high school and college, spiking in sales every spring, selling up to 300,000 copies every year.^[2]

Plot

The story begins with the narrator, relating the decision of the unnamed protagonist (who represents the reader) to leave town. The protagonist travels through several geometrical and polychromatic landscapes and places, eventually encountering a place simply called "The Waiting Place", which is ominously addressed as being a place where everyone is always waiting for something to happen. It is implied that time does not pass in the Waiting Place. As the protagonist continues to explore, spurred on by the thoughts of places he will visit and things he will discover, the book cheerfully concludes with an open ending.

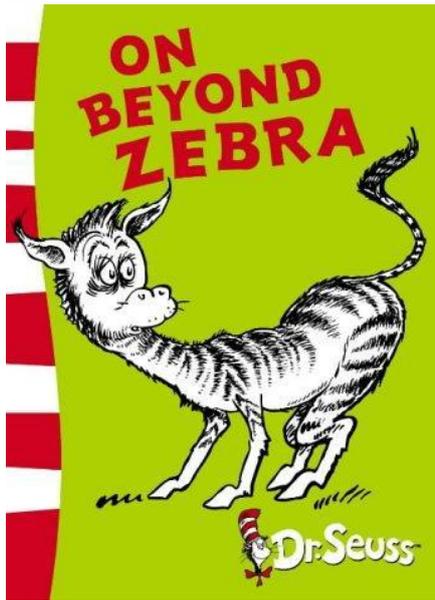
Adaptations

In January 2012, Los Angeles-based photographer Tedshots posted a short film on YouTube titled "*Oh, the Places You'll Go at Burning Man*", based on the book. The video featuring a series of Burners reciting the entire story on camera, amidst the backdrop of the annual Burning Man festival at the Black Rock Desert, with the last recitation from Burning Man blogger John "Halcyon" Styn. The video later went viral on YouTube.

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/20169007>
 - [2] Jacqueline Blais, Carol Memmott, Bob Minzesheimer (2007-05-16). "Book buzz: Dave Barry really rocks" (http://www.usatoday.com/life/books/news/2007-05-16-book-buzz_N.htm). *USA Today* (USA Today). . Retrieved 2012-01-17.
-

On Beyond Zebra!



On Beyond Zebra!^[2] is an illustrated children's book by Theodor Geisel, better known as Dr. Seuss. This book fits into the genre of literary nonsense. The young narrator, not content with the confines of the ordinary alphabet, invents additional letters beyond Z, with a fantastic creature corresponding to each new letter. The creatures include favorites such as the Floob-Boober-Bab-Boober-Bubs, large buoyant heads which float serenely in the water. These naturally serve as the example for the letter "FLOOB".

Most of his letters look like monograms of their names. In order, these are named YUZZ (Yuzz-a-ma-Tuzz), WUM (Wumbus), UM (Umbus), HUMPF (Humpf-Humpf-a-Dumpfer), FUDDLE (Miss Fuddle-dee-Duddle), GLIKK (Glikker), NUH (Nutches), SNEE (Sneedle), QUAN (Quandary), THNAD (Thnadners), SPAZZ (Spazzim), FLOOB (Floob-Boober-Bab-Boober-Bubs), ZATZ (Zatz-it), JOGG (Jogg-oons), FLUNN (Flunnel), ITCH (Itch-a-pods), YEKK (Yekko), VROO (Vrooms), and HI! (High Gargel-orum). The book ends with an unnamed letter that apparently is a monogram of all 26 letters in the existing Latin alphabet. It is left as an exercise in naming for the reader.

Some of the animals from *On Beyond Zebra* appear in the 1975 CBS TV Special, *The Hooper-Bloob Highway* such as a Jogg-oon, a Sneedle, a Zatz-it, and a Wumbus.

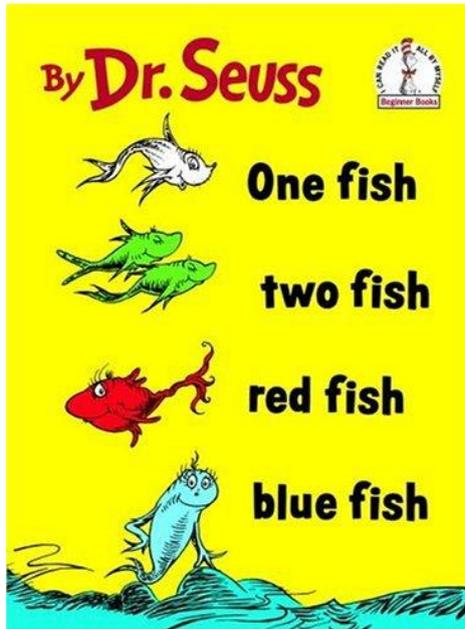
Yuzz	Wum	Um	Humpf	Fuddle	Glikk	Nuh	Snee
Quan	Thnad	Spazz	Floob	Zatz	Jogg	Flunn	Itch
Yekk	Vroo	Hi!	-				

These letters are not officially encoded in Unicode, but the independent ConScript Unicode Registry provides an unofficial assignment of code points in the Unicode Private Use Area for them.^[3]

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/7715159>
 [2] *On Beyond Zebra!*. New York: Random House. 1990. ISBN 0-394-80084-2.
 [3] "Unofficial Unicode encoding for the Seussian Latin Extensions" (<http://www.evertype.com/standards/csur/seuss.html>).

One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish



One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish is a 1960 children's book by Dr. Seuss. A simple rhyming book for learner readers, it is a book with a freewheeling plot about a boy and a girl, and the many amazing creatures they have for friends and pets. *One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish* was part of the Beginner Book Video series which included *Oh, the Things You Can Think!* and *The Foot Book*.

Rik Mayall narrated this story as part of a HarperCollins audiobook that also includes *The Lorax*, *Dr. Seuss's ABC* and *How the Grinch Stole Christmas*.

Parodies

- The Fedora Core 2 Test 2 announcement^[2] contained a "One bug, two bugs, tar bugs, su bugs" poem that resembled and parodied the original book as well as *Green Eggs and Ham*, another book by Dr. Seuss written in metered rhyme.
 - An article on the scientific technique fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) is titled "One FISH two FISH red FISH blue FISH."^[3]
 - A book titled *One Dad, Two Dads, Brown Dad, Blue Dads* was published in 2004.
 - An episode of *Pokémon* is titled "*One Team, Two Team, Red Team, Blue Team.*"
 - An article in the May 2005 National Geographic on coral reef color is titled "One Fish, Two Fish, Red Fish, Blue Fish, Why are Coral Reefs so Colorful?"^[4]
 - An episode in season 2 of *The Simpsons* is titled One Fish, Two Fish, Blowfish, Blue Fish.
 - One Fish, Two Fish, Crawfish, Bluefish: The Smithsonian Sustainable Seafood Cookbook* is a cookbook with recipes specifically chosen for their environmental sustainability.
-

- An episode in season 6 of *Entourage* is titled "One Car, Two Car, Red Car, Blue Car."
- In the movie *Imagine That*, Evan Danielson says "One sky! Two sky! Red sky! Blue sky!" after Johnny Whitefeather's phrase "One sky".
- In one episode of TV show *FlashForward*, character Dyson Frost mentions the book while talking to Charlie Benford.
- The comic strip *Cyanide & Happiness*^[5] contains a parodic reference.
- The webcomic *Rock, Paper, Cynic* has a sequence of five comic strips,^[6] using the book and Mario Kart as themes, known as "One Shell, Two Shell, Red Shell, Blue Shell".
- The book as well as its author are cited also in an episode of the sitcom *The Big Bang Theory* (season 5, episode 7)
- The Pink Horrors of Tzeentch in "Warhammer Fantasy Battles" (Where there was oen, now there is two. Where was pink, now there is blue.)

Theme park attraction

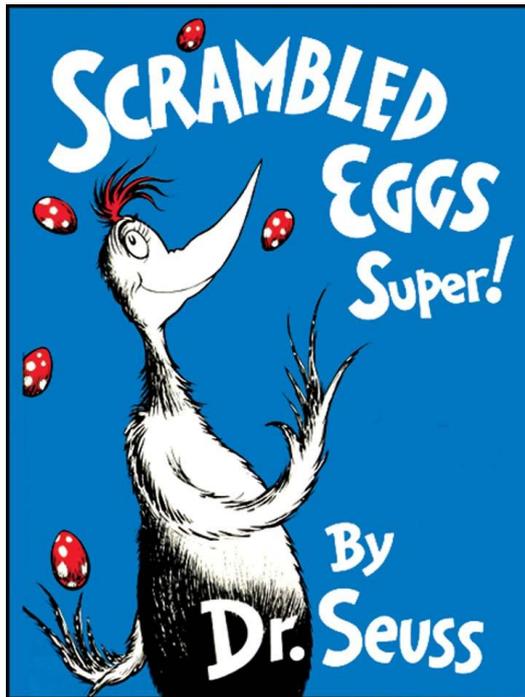
<i>One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish</i>	
	
Entrance of the One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish ride at Islands of Adventure.	
Location	Islands of Adventure
Area	Seuss Landing
Soft opening date	March 1999
Opening date	May 28, 1999
Attraction Type	Water Ride
Theme	One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish
Vehicle type	Fish
Duration	3
 Universal Express available	
 <i>Amusement Parks Portal</i>	

The book was the basis of a theme park attraction located at Universal's Islands of Adventure in the Seuss Landing area of the park, called "One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish". The attraction has riders enter vehicles based on various colored fish from the book, and they must follow directions given on the ride to avoid getting wet. However, on days when it is too cold, the ride will operate without the water. The ride was constructed by the German attraction builder, Zierer.

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/184473>
- [2] <http://fedoraneews.org/newsalert/2004-03-29.shtml>
- [3] Le Beau MM (April 1996). "One fish, Two fish, Red fish, Blue fish". *Nat. Genet.* **12** (4): 341–4. doi:10.1038/ng0496-341. PMID 8630478.
- [4] <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2005/05/coral-reefs/kaufman-text.html>
- [5] <http://www.explosm.net/comics/441/>
- [6] <http://www.rockpapercynic.com/index.php?date=2009-06-01>

Scrambled Eggs Super!



Scrambled Eggs Super! is a 1953 book by American children's author Dr. Seuss. It tells of a boy named Peter T. Hooper, who makes scrambled eggs prepared from eggs of various exotic birds.

Critical reception

Ruth C. Barlow of the *Christian Science Monitor* called it a "gay extravaganza".^[1]

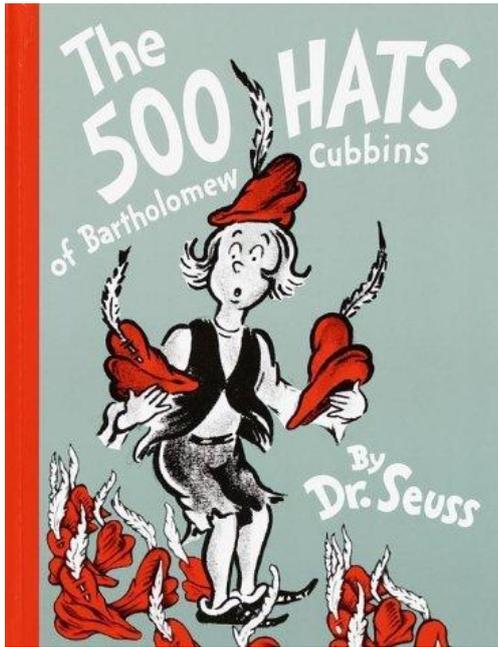
It also received positive reviews from *Chicago Sunday Tribune* and *The New York Herald Tribune* for Seuss's illustrations of the birds.^[2]

Phillip Nel, in the book *Dr. Seuss: American Icon*, wrote that *Scrambled Eggs Super!* was one of Seuss's less politically-oriented books.^[3]

References

- [1] Barlow, Ruth C. (30 July 1953). "Keeping Up With the Juniors" (http://pqasb.pqarchiver.com/csmonitor_historic/access/274072032.html?dids=274072032:274072032&FMT=ABS&FMTS=ABS:AI&date=Jul+30,+1953&author=By+Ruth+C.+Barlow&pub=Christian+Science+Monitor&desc=Keeping+Up+With+the+Juniors&pqatl=google). *Christian Science Monitor*. . Retrieved 2 January 2011.
- [2] Fensch, Thomas. *The Man Who Was Dr. Seuss: The Life and Work of Theodor Geisel* ([http://books.google.com/books?id=BzqrX46iFwAC&pg=PA106&dq="Scrambled+eggs+super"+"dr+seuss"&hl=en&ei=3PMgTYR7xdueB46traQO&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CEQQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q="Scrambled+eggs+super"+"dr+seuss"&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=BzqrX46iFwAC&pg=PA106&dq=)). New Century Books. pp. 196–197. ISBN 0930751116. .
- [3] Nel, Phillip. *Dr. Seuss: American icon* ([http://books.google.com/books?id=ljvHQsCn_pgC&pg=PA148&dq="Scrambled+eggs+super"+"dr+seuss"&hl=en&ei=3PMgTYR7xdueB46traQO&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CD8Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q="Scrambled+eggs+super"+"dr+seuss"&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=ljvHQsCn_pgC&pg=PA148&dq=)). Continuum International. pp. 148–149. ISBN 0826417086. .

The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins



For the music video director named Bartholomew Cubbins, see Jared Leto.

The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins is a children's book, written by Dr. Seuss and published by Vanguard in 1938. Unlike the majority of Dr. Seuss's books, it is written in prose rather than rhyming and metered verse. Geisel, who collected hats, got the idea for the story on a commuter train from New York to New England while he was sitting behind a businessman wearing a hat.

Characters and story

Set in feudal times, the story begins in the Kingdom of Didd, when King Derwin is riding through a street past Bartholomew Cubbins, a poor boy in the market. Bartholomew removes his hat, according to the laws, but another hat mysteriously appears; when he attempts to remove this one too, another one appears again, and this continues, even as he removes more and more hats, each growing in extravagance and beauty from the 451st hat onwards.

Eventually, as Bartholomew is being threatened with death, the 500th hat, studded with massive gems and gilding, comes off and Bartholomew's head is bare again. Stunned by the beauty of the hat, King Derwin grants him reprieve and trades him 500 gold coins for the 500th hat.

Recording

Not long after publication, the story was adapted for an album issued by RCA Victor (Y-339). Narrated by Paul Wing, the audio adaptation had a running time of 13 minutes and 37 seconds. The dramatization featured music and sound effects on two 10" 78rpm records in a bi-fold sleeve. This recording was played in elementary school classrooms during the early 1940s.

Theater

Minnesota's Children's Theatre Company, the only youth theatre company to ever win the coveted regional Tony Award, is the only theater company in the world with the rights to perform *The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins* on stage. The company has produced it nearly a dozen times since Theodore Geisel and his estate provided Children's Theatre with the rights. The company has toured the play across the USA, in China, Russia and Japan.

The last time the company produced the play was to sold-out houses in 2010 at their Minneapolis home.^[2]

Sequel

The characters of Bartholomew and King Derwin returned a decade later in *Bartholomew and the Oobleck*.

References

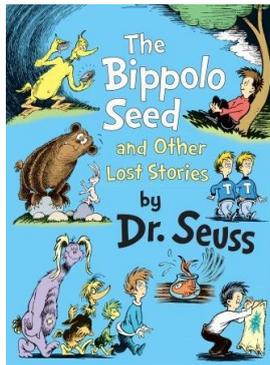
[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/192190>

[2] Children's Theatre Company (<http://www.childrenstheatre.org>)

External links

- RCA Victor: *The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins* (http://www.kiddierecords.com/week_24/sleeve_inside.htm)

The Bippolo Seed and Other Lost Stories



The Bippolo Seed and Other Lost Stories is a collection of seven illustrated stories by children's author Dr. Seuss published on September 27, 2011.^[1] Though they were originally published in magazines in the 1950s, they had never been published in book form and are quite rare, described by the publisher as "the literary equivalent of buried treasure".^[2] The stories were discovered by Charles D. Cohen, a Massachusetts dentist and a Seuss scholar/biographer, who also contributed an introduction to the collection.^[3]

The seven stories included in the book are:^[2]

- "The Bippolo Seed"
- "The Rabbit, the Bear, and the Zinniga-Zanniga"
- "Gustav, the Goldfish"
- "Tadd and Todd"
- "Steak for Supper"
- "The Strange Shirt Spot"
- "The Great Henry McBride"

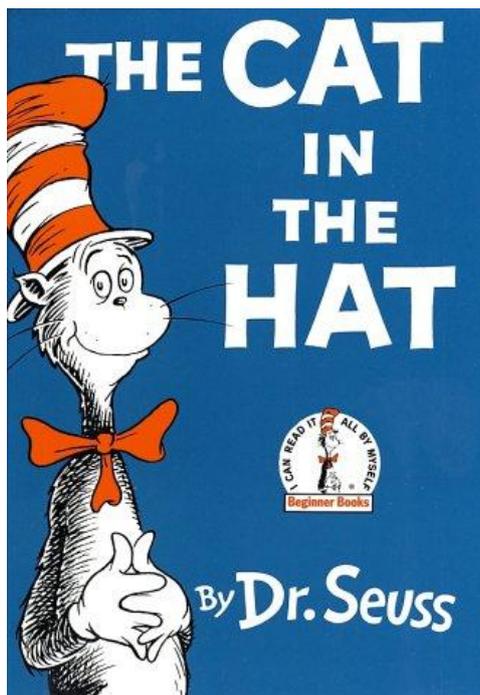
Notes

The story "Gustav the Goldfish" was the basis for *A Fish Out of Water*, written by Helen Palmer Geisel (Seuss' first wife), and published in 1961.

References

- [1] "Random Uncovers 'New' Seuss Stories" (<http://www.publishersweekly.com/pw/by-topic/childrens/childrens-book-news/article/46659-random-uncovers-new-seuss-stories.html>), *Publishers Weekly*, March 29, 2011, , retrieved July 20, 2011
 - [2] *The Bippolo Seed and Other Stories* (<http://www.randomhouse.com/book/43160/the-bippolo-seed-and-other-lost-stories-by-dr-seuss>), Random House, , retrieved July 20, 2011
 - [3] "Lost stories by Dr. Seuss to be published" (<http://www.cbc.ca/news/offbeat/story/2011/04/07/seuss-lost-stories.html>), CBC News, April 7, 2011, , retrieved July 20, 2011
-

The Cat in the Hat



The Cat in the Hat is a children's book by Dr. Seuss and perhaps the most famous, featuring a tall, anthropomorphic, mischievous cat, wearing a tall, red and white-striped hat and a red bow tie. With the series of Beginner Books that *The Cat* inaugurated, Seuss promoted both his name and the cause of elementary literacy in the United States of America.^[2] The eponymous cat appears in six of Seuss's rhymed children's books:

- *The Cat in the Hat*
- *The Cat in the Hat Comes Back*
- *The Cat in the Hat Song Book*
- *The Cat's Quizzer*
- *I Can Read with My Eyes Shut!*
- *Daisy-Head Mayzie*

History

Theodor Geisel, writing as Dr. Seuss, created *The Cat in the Hat* in response to the May 25, 1954, *Life* magazine article by John Hersey, titled "Why Do Students Bog Down on First R? A Local Committee Sheds Light on a National Problem: Reading." In the article, Hersey was critical of school primers:

In the classroom boys and girls are confronted with six books that have insipid illustrations depicting the slicked-up lives of other children. [Existing primers] feature abnormally courteous, unnaturally clean boys and girls. . . . In bookstores, anyone can buy brighter, livelier books featuring strange and wonderful animals and children who behave naturally, i.e., sometimes misbehave. Given incentive from school boards, publishers could do as well with primers.

Hersey's arguments were enumerated over ten pages of *Life* magazine, which was a leading periodical in the U.S. at that time. After detailing many issues contributing to the dilemma connected with student reading levels, Hersey asked toward the end of the article:

Why should [school primers] not have pictures that widen rather than narrow the associative richness the children give to the words they illustrate — drawings like those of the wonderfully imaginative geniuses among children's illustrators, Tenniel, Howard Pyle, "Seuss", Walt Disney?

Ted Geisel's friend William Ellsworth Spaulding, who was then the director of Houghton Mifflin's education division, invited Geisel to dinner in Boston and "proposed that Ted write and illustrate such a book for six- and seven-year olds who had already mastered the basic mechanics of reading. 'Write me a story that first-graders can't put down!' [Spaulding] challenged."^[3] Spaulding supplied Geisel with a list of 348 words that every six year old should know, and insisted that the book's vocabulary be limited to 225 words. Nine months later Dr. Seuss finished *The Cat in the Hat*, which used 223 words that appeared on the list



A 2003 White House Christmas decoration using "The Cat in the Hat" as the theme.

plus 13 words that did not. Because Geisel was under contract with Random House, Houghton Mifflin retained the school rights to *The Cat in the Hat* and Random House retained the rights to trade sales.^[3]

The story is 1629 words in length and uses a vocabulary of only 236 distinct words, of which 54 occur once and 33 twice. Only a single word – *another* – has three syllables, while 14 have two and the remaining 221 are monosyllabic. The longest words are *something* and *playthings*.

In an interview he gave in *Arizona* magazine in June 1981, Dr. Seuss claimed the book took nine months to complete due to the difficulty in writing a book from the 223 selected words. He added that the title for the book came from his desire to have the title rhyme and the first two suitable rhyming words that he could find from the list were "cat" and "hat". Dr. Seuss also regretted the association of his book and the "look say" reading method adopted during the Dewey revolt in the 1920s. He expressed the opinion that "... killing phonics was one of the greatest causes of illiteracy in the country."

Plots

The Cat in the Hat

The Cat in the Hat (1957) is the first book featuring the title character. In it the Cat brings a cheerful, exotic and exuberant form of chaos to a household of two young kids, brother and sister, one rainy day while their mother leaves them unattended. The Cat performs all sorts of wacky tricks—the Cat at one point balances a teacup, some milk, a cake, three books, the Fish, a rake, a toy boat, a toy man, a red fan, and his umbrella while he's on a ball to the chagrin of the fish—to amuse the children, with mixed results. Then, the Cat gets a box from outside. Inside the box are two creatures named Thing One and Thing Two, who begin to fly kites in the house. The Cat's antics are vainly opposed by the family pet, a sapient and articulate fish. The children (Sally and her unnamed older brother, who serves as the narrator) ultimately prove exemplary latchkey children, capturing the Things with a net and bringing the Cat under control. To make up for the chaos he has caused, he cleans up the house on his way out, disappearing a second before the mother arrives. The mother asks what they did while she was out, but it is not revealed whether or not they tell her - the story ends with the question, 'What would you do if your mother asked you?'

The book has been popular since its publication, and a logo featuring the Cat adorns all Dr. Seuss publications and animated films produced after *The Cat in the Hat*. Seuss wrote the book because he felt that there should be more entertaining and fun material for beginning readers. From a literary point of view, the book is a feat of skill, since it simultaneously maintains a strict triple meter, keeps to a tiny vocabulary, and tells an entertaining tale. Literary

critics occasionally write recreational essays about the work, having fun with issues such as the absence of the mother and the psychological or symbolic characterizations of Cat, Things, and Fish. This book is written in a style common to Dr. Seuss, anapestic tetrameter (see Dr. Seuss's meters).

More than 11 million copies of *The Cat in the Hat* have been printed. It has been translated into more than 12 different languages.^{[4][5]} In particular, it has been translated into Latin with the title *Cattus Petasatus* and into Yiddish with the title "di Kats der Payats".

The Cat in the Hat Comes Back

The Cat in the Hat made a return appearance in this 1958 sequel. Once again, the mother has left Sally and her unnamed brother alone for the day, but this time, they are instructed to clear away a huge amount of snow whilst she is out. While they are working, the cat turns up and snacks on a cake in the bathtub with the water running, and leaves a pink residue. Preliminary attempts to clean it up fail as they only transfer the mess elsewhere, including a dress, the wall, a pair of ten dollar shoes, a rug, the bed, and then eventually outside. The cat reveals that Little Cat A is nested inside his hat. Little Cat A doffs his hat to reveal Little Cat B, who reveals C, and so on. A "spot killing" war then takes place between the mess and Little Cats A through V, who use an arsenal of primitive weapons including pop guns, bats, and a lawnmower. Unfortunately, the initial battle to rid the mess only makes it into an entire yard-covering spot. Little Cats V, W, X, and Y then take off their hats to uncover microscopic Little Cat Z. Z takes his hat off and unleashes a "Voom", which cleans up the back yard and puts all of the other Little Cats back into the big Cat in the Hat's hat. The cat leaves, with the promise he will return some day, and bring all his little cats back.

The book ends in a burst of flamboyant versification, with the full list of little cats arranged into a metrically-perfect rhymed quatrain, designed to teach the reader the alphabet.

Little Cats A, B and C were also characters in the 1996 TV series *The Wubbulous World of Dr. Seuss* (Little Cat N also made an appearance, but only once and some of the alphabetical cats appeared in Season 2 regularly as Little Cat Z began to be visible).

The Cat in The Hat Comes Back was part of the Beginner Book Video series along with *There's a Wocket in My Pocket!* and *Fox in Socks*.

Adrian Edmondson narrated both Cat in the Hat stories for a HarperCollins audiobook that also includes *Fox in Socks* and *Green Eggs and Ham*.

Beginner Books

The Cat in the Hat was published by Random House. However, because of its success, an independent publishing company was formed, called Beginner Books. Geisel was the president and editor. Beginner Books was chartered as a series of books oriented toward various stages of early reading development. (From 1957 to 1960, Random House was the distributor of Beginner Books. In 1960, Random House purchased Beginner Books, and it became a division of Random House.)^[6] The second book in the series, *The Cat in the Hat Comes Back*, published in 1958, was nearly as popular.

Springing from this series of beginning readers were such standards as *A Fly Went By* (1958), *Sam and the Firefly* (1958), *Green Eggs and Ham* (1960), *Go, Dog. Go!* (1961), *Hop on Pop* (1963), and *Fox in Socks* (1965), each a monument in the picturebook industry, and also significant in the historical development of early readers. All are still in print and remain very popular over forty years after their initial publication.

Creators in the Beginner Book series included Stan and Jan Berenstain, P. D. Eastman, Roy McKie, and Helen Palmer (Mr. Geisel's wife). The Beginner Books dominated the children's picturebook market of the 1960s, and still plays a significant role today within the phases of students' reading development. The early success of Beginner Books, both from a commercial and learn-to-read perspective, initiated the blurring between educational and

entertainment books.^[7]

The Cat in the Hat's Learning Library

In 1998, Random House launched a series titled "The Cat in the Hat's Learning Library." In each book, the Cat in the Hat, Thing 1 and Thing 2, teach Dick (the boy's name in *The Cat in the Hat* was not revealed, but the 1971 animated special suggested it was Conrad) and Sally about the book's topic. There are even side notes that are narrated by Thing 1 and Thing 2. In the book *Clam-I-Am*, the Cat in the Hat takes a break, and Dick and Sally's beloved pet, Norval the Fish, (the fish's name in the cartoon special was Karlos K. Krinklebein) along with the Cat in the Hat and the Things, teaches the children about life at the beach.

At the end of each book, after the Cat in the Hat's teaching is done, there is a glossary on some of the words used, an index, and a list of suggested books, from other publishers, that cover the topic each book covered. While the Learning Library Series kept Dick and Sally intact, they've made changes to Thing 1 and Thing 2. In the original *The Cat in the Hat* book and the special, Thing 1 and Thing 2 had plain white skin and blue hair and wore red sleepers. In "The Cat in the Hat's Learning Library," the illustrators have changed the Things' appearance so that they have pink skin and yellow hair and wear blue sleepers.

Adaptations

Animated media

- *The Cat in the Hat*, a 1971 American animated musical television special, starring Allan Sherman as the Cat.
- *The Grinch Grinches the Cat in the Hat*, a 1982 American animated musical television special; a crossover in which the Cat in the Hat meets the Grinch.
- *The Cat in the Hat Knows a Lot About That!*, a 2010 animated television series seen on PBS Kids in the United States and Treehouse TV in Canada starring Martin Short in the role of the Cat.

Films

The film adaptation of the book was released in 2003. It was produced by Brian Grazer and directed by Bo Welch, and stars Mike Myers in the title role of the Cat in the Hat, and Dakota Fanning as Sally. Sally's brother, who is not named in the book, is known in this version as "Conrad" and played by Spencer Breslin.

While the basic plot of the live-action adaptation of *The Cat in the Hat* rotates around that of the book, the film filled out its 82 minutes by adding new subplots and characters quite different from those of the original story, similar to *How the Grinch Stole Christmas*. Reviews were critically negative criticizing the film's crude humor, language, and mature content, and the film was nominated for eight Golden Raspberry Awards.

After the success of *The Lorax*, Universal Pictures and Illumination Entertainment announced plans to produce a CGI adaptation of the book.^[8]

Seussical

Seussical is a musical that combines different Dr. Seuss stories together. The Cat in the Hat plays the narrator, as well as a few minor characters. In the original Broadway production, this role was played by David Shiner.

Educational CD game

Living Books has created an educational CD game of the story, guided by animated characters. Software MacKiev brought this electronic version of the book to the Mac OS X.

Ride

Opened in 1999 at Universal Studios' Islands of Adventure park in Orlando, Florida, the ride takes guests on a colorful journey into the story of the Cat in the Hat.

Quoted in the U.S. Senate

In the 110th Congress, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid compared the impasse over a bill to reform immigration with the mess created by the Cat in *The Cat in the Hat*. He read lines of the book from the Senate floor, quoting "'That is good,' said the fish. 'He's gone away, yes. But your mother will come. She will find this big mess.'"^[9] He then carried forward his analogy hoping the impasse would be straightened out for "If you go back and read Dr. Seuss, the cat manages to clean up the mess."^[10] Reid's hopes did not come about for as one analyst put it "the Cat in the Hat did not have to contend with cloture."^[9]

Editions

All were published by Random House. The original edition was a joint publication with Houghton Mifflin.

- *The Cat in the Hat*:
 - First Edition

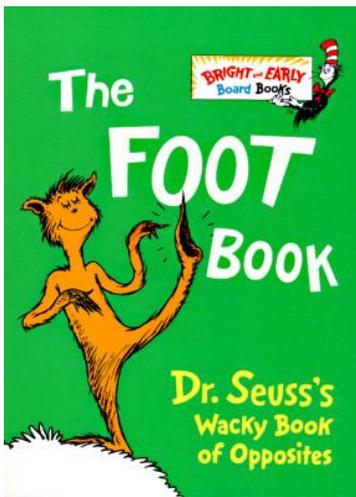
The first edition was published in 1957, prior to the establishment of ISBNs. The first edition can be identified by the '200/200' in the top right corner of the front dust jacket flap^[11], signifying the \$2.00 selling price. The *Cat In The Hat* sold for \$2.00 for the first year of publication, then was reduced to \$1.95 with the establishment of Beginner Books in 1958. According to the Children's Picturebook Price Guide, 2006-2007 edition, The first edition *Cat In The Hat* has an estimated market value of \$4000.

- ISBN 0-394-80001-X (hardcover, 1957, Large Type Edition)
- ISBN 0-394-90001-4 (library binding, 1966, Large Type Edition)
- ISBN 0-394-89218-6 (hardcover with audio cassette, 1987)
- ISBN 0-679-86348-6 (hardcover, 1993)
- ISBN 0-679-89267-2 (hardcover, 1999)
- *The Cat in the Hat Comes Back*:
 - ISBN 0-394-80002-8 (hardcover, 1958)
- *The Annotated Cat: Under the Hats of Seuss and His Cats* introduction and annotations by Philip Nel
 - ISBN 978-0-375-83369-4 (hardcover, 2007)

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/304833>
- [2] MacDonald, Ruth K. (1988). "Chapter 4, The Beginnings of the Empire: *The Cat in the Hat* and Its Legacy". *Dr. Seuss*. Twayne. pp. 105–146.
- [3] Morgan, Judith; Neil Morgan (1995). *Dr. Seuss & Mr. Geisel*. Random House. p. 154. ISBN 0-679-41686-2.
- [4] The Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (<http://www.jsonline.com/story/index.aspx?id=590928>) *The Cat at 50: Still lots of good fun that is funny*: "There are more than 10 million copies in print today in more than a dozen languages, including the Latin, "Cattus Petasatus."" (April 14, 2007)
- [5] Lodge, Sally (1/11/2007). "The Cat in the Hat Turns 50...With a Bang" (<http://www.publishersweekly.com/article/CA6406625.html?nid=2788>). *Children's Bookshelf* (Publishers Weekly). . Retrieved 2008-09-21. "The Cat in the Hat has sold more than 10.5 million copies in its classic edition alone (not including massive book club sales)."
- [6] Morgan, Judith; Neil Morgan (1995). *Dr. Seuss & Mr. Geisel: A Biography*. Random House. p. 167.
- [7] Zielinski, Linda; Stan Zielinski (2006). *Children's Picturebook Price Guide*. Flying Moose Books. p. 14.
- [8] Minovitz, Ethan (March 18 2012). "The Cat In The Hat comes back as animated feature" (<http://blog.bcdb.com/cat-hat-animated-feature-3528/>). *Big Cartoon News*. . Retrieved March 18 2012.
- [9] Dana Milbank (June 8, 2007). "Snubbing the White House, Without Snubbing the White House" (http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/06/07/AR2007060702206_2.html). *The Washington Post*. .
- [10] Stephen Dinan (June 6, 2007). "Senate tries to cool immigration bill heat" (<http://www.washtimes.com/national/20070606-123944-6924r.htm>). Washington Times. .
- [11] http://www.1stedition.net/blog/2006/05/the_cat_in_the_hat_1957_1.html
-

The Foot Book



The Foot Book: Dr. Seuss's Wacky Book of Opposites (ISBN 0-394-80937-8) is a children's book written by Dr. Seuss and first published in 1968.^[1]

The Foot Book is intended for young children, and it seeks to convey the concept of opposites through depictions of different kinds of feet. The text of *The Foot Book* is highly stylized, containing the rhymes, repetitions, and cadences typical of Dr. Seuss's work. Reading this book will teach the reader that you should not judge any one because of what they look like or in this case their feet.

The Foot Book is Seuss's first in the Bright and Early Books series, intended for children too young for books in the Beginner Books series.^[1] It was also his first book after the death of his wife Helen Palmer Geisel, and Seuss put in eight-hour days working on it as a way of coping with his loss.^[1] *The Foot Book* was extremely successful, and as of 1997, it was in its 52nd reprinting.^[2]

Inspiration for others

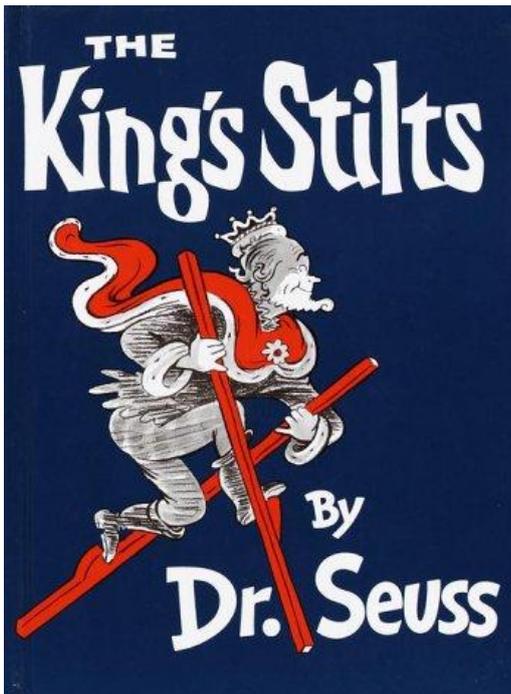
Like many Dr. Seuss books, *The Foot Book* has inspired others. Big Brother Mouse, a publishing project in Laos, drew on *The Foot Book* to develop *Baby Frog*, *Baby Monkey*, a book for very young readers that uses rhymes, repetition, and the pairing of opposite words.

References

[1] Fensch, Thomas. "The Man Who Was Dr. Seuss: The Life and Work of Theodor Geisel", New Century Books, 2001, p. 156. ISBN 0930751116

[2] Fensch, pp. 156-157.

The King's Stilts



The King's Stilts is a children's book by Dr. Seuss, published in 1939 by Random House. Unlike many of Dr. Seuss's books, it is narrated in prose rather than verse.

The King's Stilts tells the story of King Bertram of Binn, who dedicates himself to safeguarding his kingdom, which lives in a precarious existence. It is surrounded by water, which is held back from flooding the land by a ring of dike trees, which are in turn subject to attack from flocks of *nizzards*. To protect the kingdom, a legion of Patrol Cats is organized to keep the *nizzards* at bay, and King Bertram sees to their care personally.

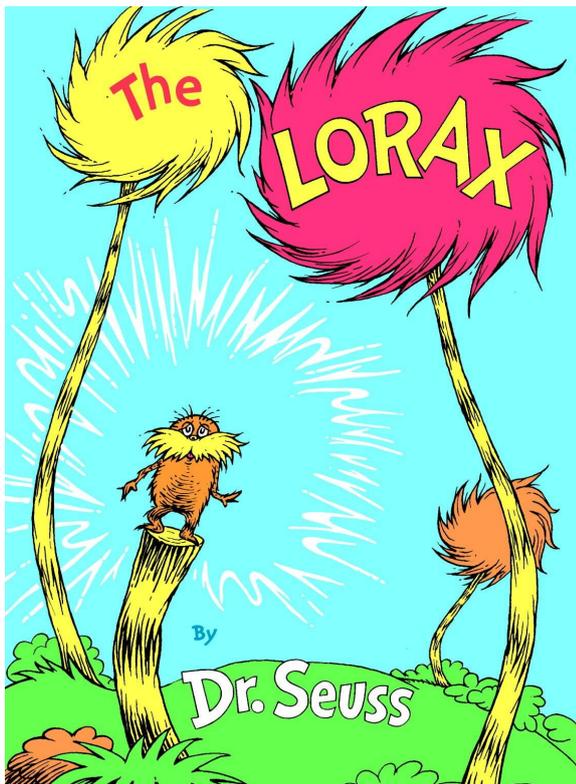
When not attending to his royal duties, the King enjoys himself with a rigorous cavorting on his personal red stilts, which distresses his minister Lord Droon. When Droon manipulates the King's page boy Eric to steal and hide the stilts, the King grows more depressed and begins to neglect his duties. This leads to the Patrol Cats becoming less vigilant, and soon the *nizzards* make headway in eating away the dike trees.

Seeing the results of his actions, Eric resolves to return the stilts to the King, and succeeds in doing so despite the efforts of Lord Droon to stop him. King Bertram then summons the courage to mobilize the Patrol Cats to fight off the *nizzards* and save the kingdom. Lord Droon is imprisoned (and forced to eat *nizzard* every day) while Eric is rewarded with his own pair of red stilts, joining the King on his outings.

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/470371>

The Lorax



The Lorax is a children's book written by Dr. Seuss and first published in 1971. It chronicles the plight of the environment and the Lorax, who speaks for the trees against the greedy Once-ler. As in most Dr. Seuss works, most of the creatures mentioned are original to the book.

The book is commonly recognized as a fable concerning the danger corporate greed poses to nature, using the literary element of personification to give life to industry as the Once-ler (whose face is never shown in any of the story's illustrations or in the television special) and the environment as The Lorax.

Plot

A young boy residing in a polluted, grim world visits a strange creature called the Once-ler who lives in such seclusion that he never appears in full and only his limbs are shown. He asks the Once-ler why the world is in such a run-down state. The Once-ler explains to the boy that he arrived in a beautiful, cheerful world containing happy, playful fauna that spent their days romping around blissfully among "Truffula trees." The Once-ler begins to cut down the truffula trees, thinking they will help him craft "Thneeds," his invention that he thinks everyone will need.

The Lorax, a small orange creature, appears from the stump of a truffula tree. He "speaks for the trees" and warns the Once-ler of the consequences of cutting down the truffula trees, but the Once-ler ignores him. Soon the once beautiful land becomes polluted and the fauna flee to find more hospitable habitats. Eventually the final Truffula tree is cut down, and without Truffulas the Once-ler cannot make any more Thneeds. This leads to the closure of Once-ler's factory and the disappearance of the Lorax. The Once-ler lingers on in his crumbling residence, living in seclusion and remorse, while pondering over a message the Lorax left behind: a stone slab etched with the word "Unless". The Once-ler now realizes that the Lorax means that "unless" someone cares, the situation will not improve. The book then returns to the present, ending on an ambiguous yet optimistic note where the Once-ler gives the boy the last Truffula seed and encourages him to plant it so that Truffula trees can return as well as the fauna, and so would the Lorax.

Criticisms

In a retrospective critique written in the journal *Nature* upon the 40th anniversary of the book's publication, Emma Marris described the Lorax character as a "parody of a misanthropic ecologist". She called the book "gloomy" and doubted it was good for young children.^[2] Nevertheless, she praised the book overall, and especially Seuss for understanding "the limits of gloom and doom" environmentalism.

Controversy

In 1988, a small school district in California kept the book on a reading list for second graders, though some in the town claimed the book was unfair to the logging industry.^[3] Terri Birkett, a member of a family-owned hardwood flooring factory, authored *The Truax*,^[4] offering a logging-friendly perspective to an anthropomorphic tree known as the *Guardbark*. This book was published by NOFMA, National Oak Flooring Manufacturers' Association. Just as in *The Lorax*, the book consists of a disagreement between two people. The logging industry representative states that they have efficiency and re-seeding efforts. The *Guardbark*, a personification of the environmentalist movement much as the *Once-ler* is for big business, refuses to listen and lashes out. But in the end, he is convinced by the logger's arguments. However, this story was criticized for what were viewed as skewed arguments and clear self interest, particularly a "casual attitude toward endangered species" that answered the *Guardbark's* concern for them. In addition, the book's approach as a more blatant argument, rather than one worked into a storyline, was also noted.^{[5][6]}

The line "I hear things are just as bad up in Lake Erie" was removed more than fourteen years after the story was published after two research associates from the Ohio Sea Grant Program wrote to Seuss about the clean-up of Lake Erie.^[7] The line remains in the home video releases of the television special.

On April 7, 2010, Amnesty International USA commented in their blog on the story of the book that "amazingly parallels that of the Dongria Kondh peoples of Orissa" in India, "where Vedanta Corporation is wrecking the environment of the Dongria Kondh people."^[8]

Adaptations

1972 television special

The book was adapted as an animated musical television special produced by DePatie-Freleng Enterprises, directed by Hawley Pratt and starring the voices of Eddie Albert and Bob Holt. It was first aired by CBS on February 14, 1972. The line about Lake Erie was spoken by one of the Humming-Fish as they marched out of the river at the foot of the *Once-ler's* factory. It remains in DVD releases of the show, even though the line was later removed from the book. The special also features more of an in-depth look at the problems, including the *Once-ler* arguing with himself about what he is doing, and at one point asking the Lorax if shutting down his factory (and putting hundreds of people out of a job) is really the answer. Many of the Lorax's arguments seem to be focused on how "progress progresses too fast", in a sense arguing that things might've been better if the *Once-Ler* had come to a balance with the forest and slowed down production of the *Thneeds*. An abridged version of the special is used in the 1994 TV movie *In Search of Dr. Seuss* with Kathy Najimy's reporter character hearing the *Once-ler's* story.

2012 feature film

On March 2, 2012, Universal Studios and Illumination Entertainment released a 3-D CGI film loosely based upon the book. The release coincided with the 108th birthday of Seuss, who died at 87 in 1991. The cast includes Danny DeVito as the Lorax, Zac Efron as Ted, Ed Helms as the *Once-ler*, Rob Riggle as new villain O'Hare, and Betty White as Grammy Norma, Ted's grandmother. Taylor Swift has also been cast as Audrey, Ted's romantic interest. The film debuted in the number one spot at the box office, making \$70 million. 2 weeks later, this movie gained a

total worldwide sale for the big-screen adaptation of Seuss' 1971 children's book now standing at US\$158.4 million.^[9] However, the film received mixed reviews.

Audio books

Two audio readings have been released on CD, one narrated by Ted Danson in the United States (Listening Library, ISBN 978-0807218730) and one narrated by Rik Mayall in the United Kingdom (HarperCollins, ISBN 978-0007157051).

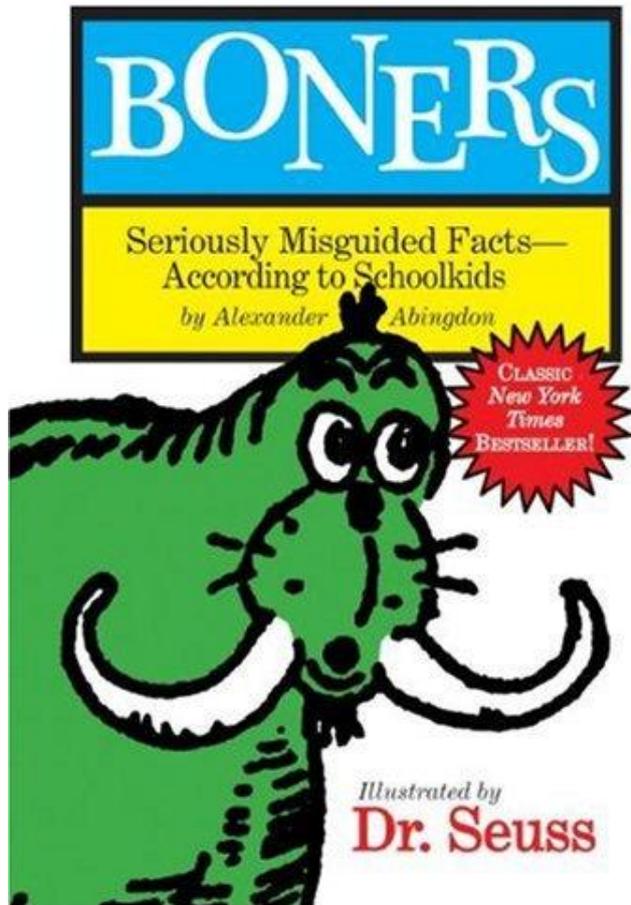
Cultural References

- Edward Wuncler of The Boondocks is named after Once-ler.

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/183127>
- [2] Marris, E. 2011. In retrospect: The Lorax. *Nature*. 476: 148–149. <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v476/n7359/full/476148a.html>
- [3] "California: Chopping Down Dr. Seuss" (<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,958654,00.html?iid=chix-sphere>). *Time*. October 02, 1989.
- [4] "Truax" (<http://www.myteacherpages.com/webpages/NDow/files/TRUAX1.pdf>). Terri Birkett. National Oak Flooring Manufacturers' Association (NOFMA) Environmental Committee. (PDF).
- [5] <http://www.pcdf.org/meadows/truax.html>
- [6] <http://www.aadl.org/node/9624>
- [7] "Dr. Seuss & Mr. Geisel : a biography" (<http://books.google.ca/books?id=6rnHjVaTKMMC&pg=RA1-PA276&lpg=RA1-PA276&dq=lorax+lake+erie+line+removed&source=web&ots=In0YHjRebf&sig=WkYwbVQXEzCTQP78cekSaexw1kQ&hl=en>). Judith & Neil Morgan. Random House. 1995. ISBN 978-0679416869.
- [8] Acharya, Govind (2010-04-07). "They Are the Lorax, They Speak for the Trees" (<http://blog.amnestyusa.org/business/they-are-the-lorax-they-speak-for-the-trees/>). Amnesty International USA. . Retrieved 7 April 2010.
- [9] <http://boxofficemojo.com/news/?id=3396&p=.htm>

The Pocket Book of Boners

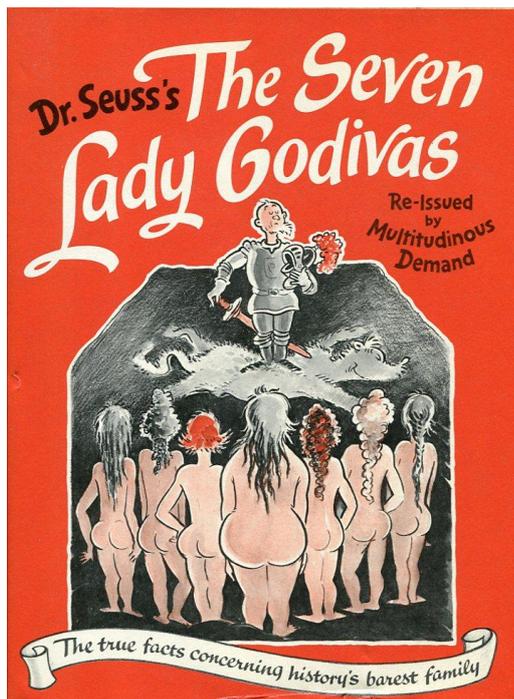


The Pocket Book of Boners is a book illustrated by Theodor Seuss Geisel also known as Dr. Seuss, originally published as four separate books in 1931 by The Viking Press. In 1941, Readers' League of America compiled these four books and published the Complete and Unabridged Pocket Book of Boners.

The Complete and Unabridged Pocket Book of Boners contains 22 illustrations of boners by Dr. Seuss. The rest of the Complete and Unabridged The Pocket Book of Boners consists of short jokes and humorous observations with most being no more than four lines long.

The Pocket Book of Boners is notable for its early examples of Dr. Seuss' illustration style as well as two stereotyped portrayals of minorities.

The Seven Lady Godivas



The Seven Lady Godivas: The True Facts Concerning History's Barest Family is a picture book of the tale of Lady Godiva, written and illustrated by Dr. Seuss. One of Seuss's few books written for adults, its original 1939 publication by Random House was a failure and was eventually remaindered. However, it later gained popularity as Seuss himself grew in fame, and was republished in 1987.

Plot overview

The book recounts in prose the tale of not one, but *seven* Godiva sisters, none of whom ever wear clothing. The explanation for their nakedness, even when walking in snow, is that "they were simply themselves and chose not to disguise it." The story opens with the sisters' father, Lord Godiva, deciding to leave for the Battle of Hastings on horseback. This upsets the sisters, as horses are wild and untamed animals. Sure enough, before Lord Godiva even manages to leave the castle walls, he is flung from his horse and killed. As a tribute to their father's fate, the Godiva sisters agree to never marry—despite the fact that each is courting one of seven brothers named Peeping—until they can warn their countrymen of the dangers of horses. The book then follows the sisters as they set out on individual quests for "horse truths", which turn out to be well-known sayings involving horses.

Publication history

Seuss reportedly had misgivings about *The Seven Lady Godivas* before its publication; the drawing on the endpaper contains a small bucket of sap labeled "Bennett Cerf," the name of Seuss's publisher at Random House. Seuss, by calling Cerf a sap, was apparently implying that Cerf was being too nice in allowing the book to be published.^[2] The initial 1939 publishing had a print run of 10,000 copies, but only around 2,500 sold. (One authority states that only 50 were sold.^[3]) Seuss himself called it his "greatest failure" and "a book that nobody bought".^[4] To another interviewer he said "It was all full of naked women, and I can't draw convincing naked women. I put their knees in the wrong places."^[3] The remaining copies were remaindered in the chain of Schulte's Cigar Stores for twenty-five cents, though original editions now have been reported as selling at prices as high as \$300.^{[4][5][6]}

The book's initial failure has been attributed to several factors: at two dollars, it was priced relatively high for the Great Depression era.^[4] Also, the book's depiction of nudity, though it was intended for adults, led to cold reception.

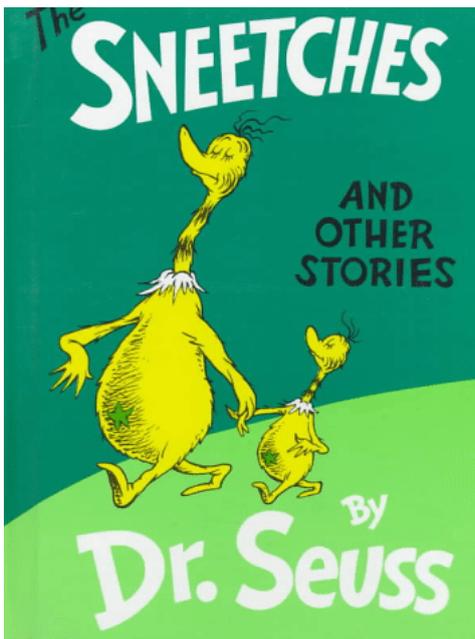
In 1974, Carolyn See wrote in *Esquire* that "America was feeling too blue to be cheered up by pictures of silly ladies".^[6] Seuss said he tried to draw "the sexiest-looking women" he could, but they "came out just ridiculous".^{[2][7]}

The failure of *The Seven Lady Godivas*, Seuss's fourth book, may well have led to his subsequent immersion into the world of children's literature. He stated that he would "rather write for kids", who were more appreciative, and was no longer interested in writing for adults.^{[4][8]} Indeed, his general contempt for adults is evident in his oft-repeated quote: "Adults are obsolete children, and the hell with them."^{[7][8]}

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/214392880>
- [2] E. J. Kahn (1960-12-17). "Children's Friend". *The New Yorker* (Advance Publications): 47. ISSN 0028-792X. "...*Geisel [Seuss] clearly had some misgivings about it beforehand; nailed to the Godiva family tree, which he drew for the end papers, was a small bucket of sap labeled "Bennett Cerf."*"
- [3] Martin, Judith (1971), "Good times, rhymes pay Dr. Seuss richly" *Boston Globe*, Nov 21, 1971; pg. B_4
- [4] Cynthia Gorney (1979-05-21). "Dr. Seuss at 75: Grinch, Cat in Hat, Wocket and Generations of Kids in His Pocket". *The Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.: Katharine Weymouth). "'My greatest failure," he says, pulling a rare copy off the bookshelf. "This is a book that nobody bought.'"
- [5] Jonathan Cott (1983). "The Good Dr. Seuss". *Pipers at the Gates of Dawn: The Wisdom of Children's Literature*. New York: Random House. ISBN 9780394504643. OCLC 8728388. "...nobody bought any copies at all—they were remaindered at Schulte's cigar store at a quarter a piece; today they go for about three hundred dollars."
- [6] Carolyn See (June 1974). "Dr. Seuss and the Naked Ladies: Blowing the Lid Off the Private Life of America's Most Beloved Author". *Esquire* (Hearst Communications). "In 1939 America was feeling too blue to be cheered up by pictures of silly ladies with no nipples and funny knees. The book had an ignominious end; it was remaindered in the then famous chain of Schulte's Cigar Stores across New York City."
- [7] Warren T. Greenleaf (May 1982). "How the Grinch Stole Reading: The Serious Nonsense of Dr. Seuss". *Principal Magazine* (National Association of Elementary School Principals (<http://www.naesp.org/>)). "The Seven Lady Godivas is the one and only book Geisel has ever written for adults, and adults don't interest him."
- [8] Eric Pace (1991-09-26). "Dr. Seuss, Modern Mother Goose, Dies at 87" (<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9D0CE7DC133AF935A1575AC0A967958260&sec=&spon=&partner=permalink&exprod=permalink>). *The New York Times*. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Jr.. Retrieved 2008-05-01. "But when he got around to doing a grown-up book [...] the grown-ups did not seem to want to buy his humor, and he went back to writing for children, becoming famous and wealthy. "I'd rather write for kids," he later explained. "They're more appreciative; adults are obsolete children, and the hell with them.'"

The Sneetches and Other Stories



The Sneetches and Other Stories is a collection of stories by American author Dr. Seuss, published in 1961. It is composed of four separate stories, "The Sneetches", "The Zax", "Too Many Daves", and "What Was I Scared Of?". The first two stories in the book were later adapted, along with *Green Eggs and Ham*, into the animated TV musical special *Dr. Seuss on the Loose*. "The Sneetches" and "The Zax" were only featured in *Storybook Weaver* and *Storybook Weaver DeLuxe*.

Stories

"The Sneetches"

The first story in the collection tells of a group of yellow creatures called Sneetches, some of whom have a green star on their bellies. At the beginning of the story, Sneetches with stars discriminate against and shun those without. A "fix-it-up chappie" named Sylvester McMonkey McBean appears and offers the Sneetches without stars the chance to have them with his Star-On machine, for three dollars. The treatment is instantly popular, but this upsets the original star-bellied Sneetches, as they are in danger of losing their special status. McBean then tells them about his Star-Off machine, costing ten dollars, and the Sneetches who originally had stars happily pay the money to have them removed in order to remain special. However, McBean does not share the prejudices of the Sneetches, and allows the recently starred Sneetches through this machine as well. Ultimately this escalates, with the Sneetches running from one machine to the next,

"until neither the Plain nor the Star-Bellies knew
whether this one was that one... or that one was this one
or which one was what one... or what one was who."

This continues until the Sneetches are penniless and McBean departs a rich man, amused by their folly. Despite his assertion that "you can't teach a Sneetch," the Sneetches learn from this experience that neither plain-belly nor star-belly Sneetches are superior, and they are able to get along and become friends.

"The Sneetches" was intended by Seuss as a satire of discrimination between races and cultures, and was specifically inspired by his opposition to antisemitism.^[2]

"The Zax"

In "The Zax", a north-going Zax and a south-going Zax meet face to face. Because they stubbornly refuse to move east, west, or any direction except their respective headings around each other, the two Zax become stuck. The Zax stand so long that eventually a highway overpass is built around them, and the story ends with the Zax still standing there "unbudded in their tracks."

Like "The Sneetches," "The Zax" is written in anapestic tetrameter and follows a strict rhyme scheme.

"Too Many Daves"

"Too Many Daves" is a very short story about a mother, Mrs. McCave, who named all 23 of her sons Dave. This causes problems in the family, and the majority of the story lists unusual and amusing names she wishes she had given them, such as "Bodkin Van Horn," "Hoos Foos," "Snimmm," "Stuffy," "Stinky," "Buffalo Bill," "Oliver Boliver Butt" "Biffalo Buff," or "Zanzibar Buck Buck McFate". The story ends with the statement that "she didn't do it, and now it's too late."

"What Was I Scared Of?"

"What Was I Scared Of?" tells the tale of a character who repeatedly meets up with an empty pair of pale-green pants. The character, who is the narrator, is initially afraid of the pants, which are able to stand on their own despite the lack of a wearer. However when he screams for help, the pants also start to cry and he realizes that "they were just as scared as I!" The empty pants and the narrator become good friends.

Unlike the other three stories in this collection, "What Was I Scared Of?" is written in trochaic tetrameter, which is the other meter that Dr. Seuss typically used.

Further reading

- "Agency of NATO and United Nations to Distribute Dr. Seuss Stories to Foster Racial Tolerance in War-Torn Bosnia" ^[3]. *Business Wire* (Business Wire, Inc.). 1998-08-10. Retrieved 2006-10-16. "Random House Children's Publishing and Dr. Seuss Enterprises announced today that *The Sneetches and Other Stories*, a book by the celebrated children's author Dr. Seuss, will be translated by NATO into Serbo-Croatian and distributed in the fall to 500,000 children in Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of an information campaign to help encourage racial tolerance."

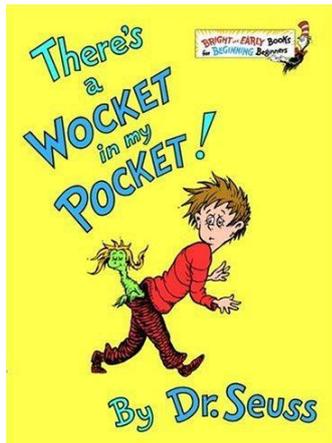
References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/470409>

[2] Jonathan Cott (1983). "The Good Dr. Seuss" (Reprint). *Pipers at the Gates of Dawn: The Wisdom of Children's Literature*. New York: Random House. ISBN 9780394504643. OCLC 8728388. "...children's literature as I write it and as I see it is satire to a great extent ... there's *The Sneetches* ... which was inspired by my opposition to anti-Semitism"

[3] http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0EIN/is_1998_August_10/ai_50233312

There's a Wocket in My Pocket



There's a Wocket in My Pocket is a short children's book by Dr. Seuss. It features a little boy talking about what strange creatures live in his house, such as the yeps on the steps, the nooth grush on his toothbrush, the yottle in the bottle and Nureau in the bureau.^[1]

The original story was published in 1974. A 1996 republication has been edited to remove some of the scarier creatures, including the vug under the rug and the Red under the bed.

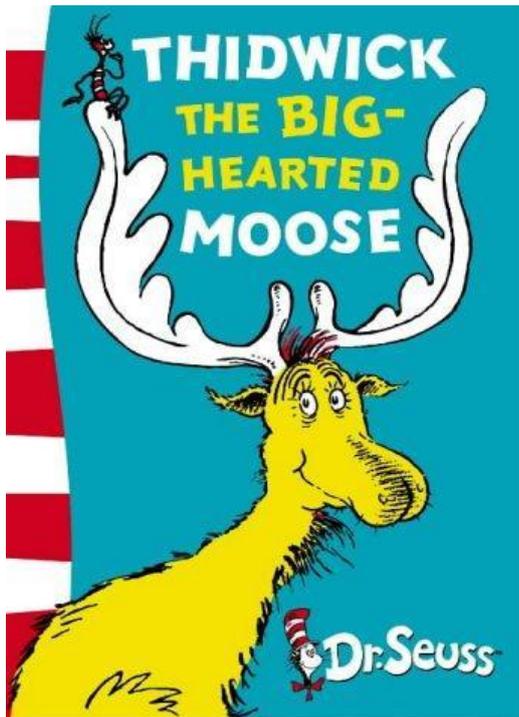
Cultural References

The Californian sludge metal band Noothgrush took their name from one of the creatures in the story.

References

- [1] Fischler, Marcelle S. (March 7, 2004). "SEUSSENTENNIAL; Stories of Sneetch, Lessons in Lorax" (<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/03/07/nyregion/seussentennial-stories-of-sneetch-lessons-in-lorax.html>). *The New York Times*. .
-

Thidwick the Big-Hearted Moose



Thidwick the Big-Hearted Moose is a 1948 children's book by Dr. Seuss.

Plot

Thidwick, a moose who lives in a herd "about sixty or more", accepts a bug living on his antlers for free, who tells a spider of the free housing, and both accept a "Zinn-a-zu" bird. The herd rejects Thidwick after the Zinnazu bird's uncle, a woodpecker, and four squirrels move in. After a bobcat and turtle settle, winter moves in, and although food is scarce, they refuse to let him travel to the other side of the lake. Thidwick realizes that he has lost his autonomy and that the collective in his antlers has forced him to support them. Pressure hits the poor moose after three mice, a fox, a bear, and 362 bees move in on his antlers, but trouble switches thoughts fast after seeing hunters who "must get his head for the Harvard Club wall". When Thidwick is trapped after an attempt to escape, he suddenly remembers that antler-shedding season has arrived. He bucks the antlers off, leaves the freeloaders at the mercy of the hunters and swims to the other side of the lake to rejoin his herd. His antlers, and the former squatters, are stuffed and mounted.

Adaptations

- *Welcome*, a 1986 Soviet animated film
- *Storybook Weaver* and *Storybook Weaver DeLuxe* (the long storybook)

External links

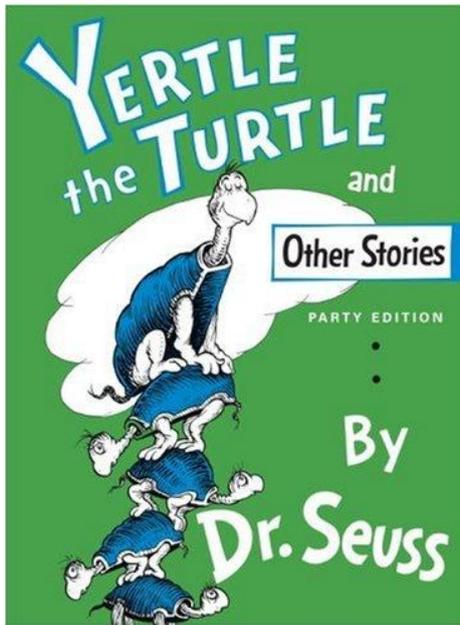
- *Thidwick the Big-Hearted Moose* ^[2] at Seuss Dude

References

[1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/1386296>

[2] <http://www.seussdude.com/thidwick-the-big-hearted-moose.html>

Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories



Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories is a picture book collection by Theodor Seuss Geisel, published under his more commonly-known pseudonym of Dr. Seuss. It was first released by Random House Books on April 12, 1958, and is written in Seuss's trademark style, using a type of meter called anapestic tetrameter. Though it contains three short stories, it is mostly known for its first story, "Yertle the Turtle", in which the eponymous Yertle, king of the pond, stands on his subjects in an attempt to reach higher than the moon—until the bottom turtle burps and he falls into the mud, ending his rule.

Though the book included "burp", a word then considered to be relatively rude, it was a success upon publication, and has since sold over a million copies. In 2001, it was listed at 125 on the *Publishers Weekly* list of the best-selling children's books of all time.

Plot overview

“Yertle the Turtle”

The eponymous story revolves around a Yertle the Turtle, the king of the pond. Unsatisfied with the stone that serves as his throne, he commands the other turtles to stack themselves beneath him so that he can see further and expand his kingdom. However, the stacked turtles are in pain and Mack, the turtle at the very bottom of the pile, is suffering the most. Mack asks Yertle for a respite, but Yertle just tells him to shut up. Then Yertle decides to expand his kingdom and commands more and more turtles to add to his throne. Mack makes a second request for a respite because the increased weight is now causing extreme pain to the turtles at the bottom of the pile. Again Yertle yells at Mack to shut up. Then Yertle notices the moon rising above him as the night approaches. Furious that something "dares to be higher than Yertle the King", he decides to call for even more turtles in an attempt to rise above it. However, before he can give the command, Mack decides he has had enough. He burps, shaking the stack of turtles and tossing Yertle off into the mud, leaving him "King of the Mud" and freeing the others.^[2]

“Gertrude McFuzz”

The second story recounts the tale of the "girl-bird" Gertrude McFuzz, who has a small, plain tail feather and envies Lolla Lee Lou, who has two feathers. She goes to her uncle, Doctor Dake and he tells her where she can find berries that will make her tail grow, and she eats the entire vine, causing her tail to grow to an enormous size. However, the added weight prevents her from flying, running or even walking! Her uncle and many other birds are forced to carry her home and pluck out her tail feathers, which takes a few weeks, causing her to be sore. Though she has only one feather left—as before—she now has "enough, because now she is smarter."^[2]

“The Big Brag”

The third and final story tells of a rabbit and a bear, who both boast that they are the "best of the beasts", because of the range of their hearing and smelling abilities, respectively. However, they are humbled by a worm who claims he can see all around the world—right back to his own hill, where he sees the rabbit and bear, whom he calls "the two biggest fools that have ever been seen".^[2]

Publication history

A stack of turtles drawn similarly to those featured in "Yertle the Turtle" first appeared on March 20, 1942, in a cartoon for the New York newspaper *PM*, where Seuss worked as an editorial cartoonist. The illustration shows two stacks of turtles forming the letter "V" on top of a large turtle labelled "Dawdling Producers", with a caption reading "You Can't Build A Substantial V Out of Turtles!"^[3]

Seuss has stated that the titular character Yertle represented Adolf Hitler, with Yertle's despotic rule of the pond and takeover of the surrounding area parallel to Hitler's regime in Germany and invasion of various parts of Europe.^{[4][5]} In 2003, reporter John J. Miller also compared Yertle to the former Iraqi president Saddam Hussein, saying that "[i]ts final lines apply as much to Saddam Hussein as they once did to the European fascists".^[6]

Though Seuss made a point of not beginning the writing of his stories with a moral in mind, stating that "kids can see a moral coming a mile off", he was not against writing about issues; he said "there's an inherent moral in any story" and remarked that he was "subversive as hell".^{[7][8]} "Yertle the Turtle" has variously been described as "autocratic rule overturned",^[9] "a reaction against the fascism of World War II",^[10] and "subversive of authoritarian rule".^[11]

The last lines of "Yertle the Turtle" read: "And turtles, of course ... all the turtles are free / As turtles, and maybe, all creatures should be."^[2] When questioned about why he wrote "maybe" rather than "surely", Seuss replied that he didn't want to sound "didactic or like a preacher on a platform", and that he wanted the reader "to say 'surely' in their minds instead of my having to say it."^[8]

The use of the word "burp"—"plain little Mack did a plain little thing. *He burped!*"—was also an issue before publication. According to Seuss, the publishers at Random House, including the president, had to meet to decide whether or not they could use "burp" because "nobody had ever burped before on the pages of a children's book".^{[4][12]} However, despite the publishers' initial worries, it eventually proved to be a hit—in 2001, *Publishers Weekly* reported that it had sold over a million copies in the United States and was 125th on the list of all-time best-selling children's books.^[13]

<p>"This Book is for The Bartletts of Norwich, Vt. and for The Sagmasters of Cincinnati, Ohio"</p>
<p>—Dedication, <i>Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories</i>^[2]</p>

The book is dedicated to the Sagmaster family as a tribute to Joseph Sagmaster, who had introduced Seuss to his first wife, Helen Palmer, when they were both attending Oxford University. Sagmaster is quoted as saying that bringing

the two together was "the happiest inspiration I've ever had".^[14]

Adaptations

Although *Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories* has not been directly adapted, several characters from the book have appeared in other media. Yertle is a character in the 1996–1997 television series *The Wubbulous World of Dr. Seuss*, and in Stephen Flaherty's Broadway musical *Seussical*, Yertle serves as a judge and Gertrude McFuzz acts as Horton's love interest. The story was also turned into a dance number in the 1994 film *In Search of Dr. Seuss*.

Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories is a 1992 animation directed by Ray Messecar and narrated by John Lithgow.^[15]

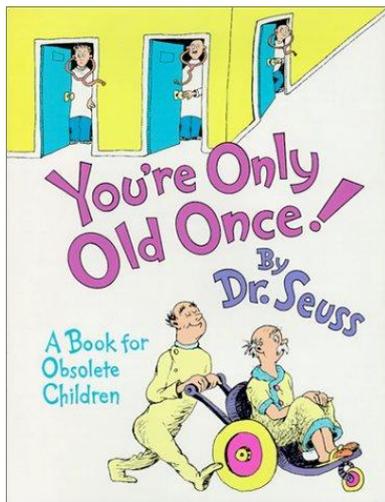
The Red Hot Chili Peppers adapted the story in the song "Yertle the Turtle" on their second album, *Freaky Styley*, released in 1985.

Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories was featured in *Storybook Weaver* and *Storybook Weaver DeLuxe*.

References

- [1] <http://worldcat.org/oclc/255164>
- [2] Dr. Seuss (1958-04-12). *Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories*. Random House. OCLC 255164.
- [3] Minear, Richard (1999). *Dr. Seuss Goes to War: The World War II Editorial Cartoons of Theodor Seuss Geisel*. New York: The New Press. p. 244. ISBN 9781565845657.
- [4] Geisel, Theodor; Sendak, Maurice (September/October 1989) (Transcript). *Maurice Sendak and Dr. Seuss: A Conversation*. with Glenn Edward Sadler.
- [5] Cynthia Gorney (1979-05-21). "Dr. Seuss at 75: Grinch, Cat in Hat, Wocket and Generations of Kids in His Pocket". *The Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.: Katharine Weymouth). " I couldn't draw Hitler as a turtle ... So I drew him as King ... of the Pond ... He wanted to be king as far as he could see. So he kept piling them up. He conquered Central Europe and France, and there it was. "
- [6] Miller, John J. (2003-11-21). "The Good "Dr."" (<http://www.nationalreview.com/miller/miller200311210832.asp>). *National Review*. Jack Fowler. . Retrieved 2008-07-25.
- [7] Peter Bunzel (1959-04-06). "The Wacky World of Dr. Seuss Delights the Child—and Adult—Readers of His Books". *Life* (Chicago: Time Inc.). ISSN 0024-3019. OCLC 1643958. "Most of Geisel's books point a moral, though he insists he never starts with one. 'Kids,' he says, 'can see a moral coming a mile off and they gag at it. But there's an inherent moral in any story.' "
- [8] Jonathan Cott (1983). "The Good Dr. Seuss" (Reprint). *Pipers at the Gates of Dawn: The Wisdom of Children's Literature*. New York: Random House. ISBN 9780394504643. OCLC 8728388. " I qualified that,' Geisel explained, 'in order to avoid sounding too didactic or like a preacher on a platform. And I wanted *other* persons, like yourself, to say "surely" in their minds instead of my having to say it.' "
- [9] Lurie, Alison (1990-12-20). "The Cabinet of Dr. Seuss" (http://www.nybooks.com/articles/article-preview?article_id=3401) (Reprint). *The New York Review of Books* (New York: Rea S. Hederman) **37** (20). ISSN 0028-7504. . Retrieved 2008-05-12. "As in the classical folk tale, pride and prejudice are ridiculed, autocratic rule overturned."
- [10] Elizabeth B. Moje; Woan-Ru Shyu (May 1992). "Oh, the Places You've Taken Us: *The Reading Teacher's* Tribute to Dr. Seuss". *The Reading Teacher* (International Reading Association) **45** (8). ISSN 0034-0561. OCLC 1681346.
- [11] Selma G. Lanes (1971). "Seuss for the Goose Is Seuss for the Gander" (Reprint). *Down the Rabbit Hole: Adventures and Misadventures in the Realm of Children's Literature*. New York: Atheneum Publishers. OCLC 138227. "Sometimes Seuss is simply subversive of authoritarian rule in general, whatever form it takes, as in *Yertle the Turtle*"
- [12] Stefan Kanfer (1991-10-07). "The Doctor Beloved by All". *Time*. ISSN 0040-781X. " I used the word burp, and nobody had ever burped before on the pages of a children's book. It took a decision from the president of the publishing house before my vulgar turtle was permitted to do so.' "
- [13] Hochman, Debbie Turvey (2001-12-17). "All-Time Bestselling Children's Books" (<http://www.publishersweekly.com/pw/print/20011217/31866-all-time-bestselling-children-s-books-.html>). *Publishers Weekly*. Reed Business. . Retrieved December 8, 2011.
- [14] E. J. Kahn (1960-12-17). "Children's Friend". *The New Yorker* (Advance Publications): 47. ISSN 0028-792X. "In the judgement of Sagmaster ... to whose family Dr. Seuss's "Yertle the Turtle" has been appreciatively dedicated, bringing the Geisels together was 'the happiest inspiration I've ever had.' "
- [15] *Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories* (<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0214311/>) at the Internet Movie Database

You're Only Old Once!



You're Only Old Once! A Book for Obsolete Children is a 1986 picture book for adults by Dr. Seuss (Theodor Seuss Geisel). Released on Geisel's eighty-second birthday,^[1] the book follows an elderly man on a visit to the Golden Years Clinic, where he endures long waits and bizarre medical tests.

You're Only Old Once! was written shortly after Geisel had suffered through a series of illnesses, during which he spent a considerable amount of time in hospital waiting rooms. To pass the time, he began sketching images of hospital machines and scenes of medical procedures. He later began to work those ideas into a book. Geisel quipped that he was "fed up with a social life consisting entirely of doctors".^[2]

You're Only Old Once! was Seuss's first adult book since *The Seven Lady Godivas* was published in 1939. *The Seven Lady Godivas* sold fewer than 500 copies when it was first released,^[3] but *You're Only Old Once!* reached #1 on the *New York Times* Best Sellers List,^[4] and remained on the list for over 60 weeks.^[5]

References

- [1] Diane Mason. " 'You're Only Old Once' so relax with Dr. Seuss' (<http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=xQ0NAAAIBAJ&sjid=YWYDAAAIBAJ&pg=2332,1290370&dq=you-re-only-old-once>)". *St. Petersburg Times*. March 25, 1986. Retrieved on July 2, 2009.
- [2] Judith and Neil Morgan. *Dr. Seuss & Mr. Geisel* ([http://books.google.com/books?id=F12WU_BgOpEC&pg=PA261&dq="you're+only+old+once"&client=firefox-a](http://books.google.com/books?id=F12WU_BgOpEC&pg=PA261&dq=)). De Capo, 1996. 261.
- [3] Ruthe Stein. "Dr. Seuss for Grownups: The famous children's author writes one for gray-haired former kids". *San Francisco Chronicle*. March 11, 1986. 19.
- [4] " Best sellers: March 30, 1986 (<http://www.hawes.com/1986/1986-03-30.pdf>)". *New York Times*. March 30, 1986.
- [5] " Best sellers: May 17, 1987 (<http://www.nytimes.com/1987/05/17/books/best-sellers-may-17-1987.html>)". *New York Times*. May 17, 1987. Retrieved on July 2, 2009.

Article Sources and Contributors

And to Think That I Saw It on Mulberry Street *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=479915044> *Contributors:* *Kat*, A More Perfect Onion, Alansohn, Ando228, Angr, Birutorul, Bruce McClintock, Calton, Courcelles, Crzussian, DMacks, DRosenbach, David Biddulph, David Gerard, Difluoroethene, Drttm, Dycedarg, EReference, Elrith, Fantastic fred, Flewis, Garion96, Haakon, JWM83, Jenblower, Jmg38, Khukri, Lightmouse, Michael Devore, Mr. Absurd, Neumannk, Pandamoo2, Paulc206, Pegship, Pha telegrapher, Pnkrocker, Res2216firestar, Ser Amantio di Nicolao, Sfoskett, Stephen G. Brown, Uncompetence, Viper08, Walkiped, Zvika, Zzyzx11, 'Ο οτιρποç, 77 anonymous edits

Bartholomew and the Ooblick *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=481562309> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Gobonobo, GoingBatty, Guthrie, Haikupoe, Jmc wiki, Km949, Knoepfle, Miller17CU94, Mr. Absurd, Pegship, Quiddity, Radagast3, Snezy, TexasDex, Tutthoth-Ankhre, Vcelloho, Velpaedia Jenkuklordanus, Whywhenwhohow, WikHead, Zagalejo, 32 anonymous edits

Come over to My House *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=482953833> *Contributors:* Bigtimepeace, JayJasper, Jeremyb, MJBurrage, Mr. Absurd, NawlinWiki, Pegship, 3 anonymous edits

Daisy-Head Mayzie *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=473066488> *Contributors:* 11rcombs, Astropithicus, Ben-Bopper, Berenlazarus, FMAFan1990, Garion96, Gobonobo, Guthrie, ImGz, Jack 50051, Kakashi-sensei, Koavf, Mr. Absurd, Pegship, Rettetast, Seaphoto, TK421, The Rogue Penguin, TheNewMinistry, Tregoweth, Trivialist, Vidpro23, 26 anonymous edits

Dr. Seuss *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=486792828> *Contributors:* (jarbarf), 02bjahed, 11two2wo33fourfour, 12fred, 1lorax1, 2D, 2tuntony, 3atc3, 5 albert square, 6afraidof7, 77siddhartha, 8ballboomerang, A Softer Answer, A3RO, ACSpaulling, Ab762, Abd, Aهب92, Accurizer, Acjessen, Acroterion, Adasiak, Adawson13, Adshore, Aeusoes1, Ahoerstemeier, Ajank, Alan Canon, Alan Liefthing, Alansohn, Aleen1, Alegoo92, Alex '05, AlexWolfx, Alexander lau, Alexandria, AlexiusHoratius, Alkivar, All Hallow's Wraith, Allansplace, Allen4names, Allstarecho, Alpha Quadrant (alt), Alphachimp, Amcaja, AmericanLeMans, Amesner, Amisom, Anaxial, Andonic, Andre Engels, Andrew Levine, Andrew c, AndrewHowbe, Andrewp1991, Andrewrp, AndyBQ, Anetode, Angelastic, Anncaff, AnonMoos, Anonymous from the 21st century, Antandrus, Antmusic, Anturiaethwul, Apparition11, Arakunem, Archibald Peterson IV, ArchonMagnus, ArglebargeIV, Arthur Ellis, Arthur Holland, Artz123987456, Ashadeofrey, AshyRaccoon, Astew10, Astuishin, Asturobinson, Atozrodr, Atruche, Autiger, Autocratique, Avoided, Ayumbhara, Azunbar, BSveen, Backslash Forwardslah, Balthazarduju, Banaticus, Barbara Shack, Barc0d3sn1p3r, Bargainfluger, Barry Thimble, Bayerischermann, Bdve, Beerden, BenPanced, Benjamin.4525, Benwildeboer, Betacommand, Beve, Bgruber, Bhadani, Bhoebie, Bieberchicc, Big Brother 1984, Big NikBeezy, BigDwiki, Bigfoot's Curse of the Wild, Biggreen2000, BillFlis, Bilsonius, Birutorul, Biscaglia123, Blanchardb, Blarg32150, Blobery, Bluemoose, Bobbygerm12, Bobo192, Bobthehoboiskool, Boccobrock, BodyTag, Bogsat, Bonadea, Bongomatic, Bongwarrior, BonnieLikesSam, Bostonsbulldogzdog43, Bovb, Bradleyrhoad, Breawryck, Brendan Moody, Brendanmccabe, Brian Kendig, Brian the Editor, Brianyoumans, Bricology, Bryan Derksen, Burnsauce, Bus stop, Buttsex6669969, C0pernicus, Clereland, Cactus.man, Calabe1992, Caliebr, CaliforniaMuseum, Caltas, Camerong, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, CanadianLinuxUser, Canaduh, Capricorn42, Captainbiker, Captin Shmit, CardinalDan, CarlWarnberg, Carmichael, Carniolus, Cartoon Boy, Cartoon-Fan, Casey Abell, Catinthehatvamdal, Celestra, Celithemis, CenozoicEra, Cgingold, Chano58, Charles Randles, CharlotteWebb, Chasingol, Ched Davis, ChicJanowicz, ChicXulub, Chippy477, Chlonolith, Chridd, ChrisGriswold, Chrislk02, Chunks97, Chunky Guy, Chunky Rice, Chzz, CiaranG, Ckatz, Clarkhbm, Closedmund, Cnees, Cntras, CodyTCBY, Coemgensu, Cogeny, Colorado 2993, Colorvision, CommonsDelinker, Conceaco, ContiAWB, Conversion script, Coolguy92591, Coolhandscot, CoreyR, Corpx, Cosmic Latte, Crazishoe26, Crazycomputers, Creation7689, Credema, Critic-at-Arms, Crockett john, Crox in the Box, CryptoDerk, Crywalt, Cst17, Cybercobra, Cylette, Cyrius, D, D. Recorder, D6, DJ Clayworth, DJ John, DMacks, DR04, DSRH, DÜden, DVD R W, DVdm, Dablaze, Dajarg, Dale Arnett, Dangih, Daniel 1992, Daniel5127, DanielCD, Danim, Danny, Darabuc, Darkwind, Das Baz, Davepape, David Levy, David spectator, DavidDurioux, DavidOaks, DavidWBrooks, Davidking360, Dawn Bard, Dbone828, Dcoetzee, Dcooper, Ddespie@san.rr.com, DeadEyeArrow, DearPrudence, Debresser, Dedda71, Deflective, Delldot, Dennis Brown, Deor, DerHexer, Devinswag, Dfmg.msc, Dgies, Diderot's Ghost, Dimarks2005, Dina, Dionysius525, Discospinster, Dismas, DivineAlpha, Dk1965, Dmjames, Dnadan319, DocWatson42, Doczilla, Dogcow, Doksum, Dolovis, Dominus, Dontrellycare, Dorothybaez, DoubleAW, Douchebag100200100, Dp90, Dpml12, Dradler, Dratman, Dravecky, Dream Focus, Drifter Days, Drmike, Dsf, Dukeduke22, Dunkelza, DupeOfURL, Dwayne, Dwtpa97, Dysepsion, Dysprosia, EBY3221, EReference, ESKog, EVula, EWS23, EarlJwagner, Easchiff, Eclecticology, EdH, EdiOnjales, Edsanville, Edward, Edward321, EF200, Ehccheechee, Ehistory, Einbierbitt, Einnarf, El Zoof, El m00se, Ellassint, Electraplatypus, Elipongo, Ellebrager, Ellgog, Elmo12456, Eloquence, Elvenscout742, Emeraldcityserendipity, Emo devon 13, Enelson, Enquire, Enviroboy, Epr123, Ephis, Erich gasboy, Erik9, Erotica Guy, Erzenge, Esanchez7587, Escape Orbit, Esn, Etacar11, Etillmanns, Evannaved, EventHorizon47, Evertyp, Evilmaster23, Excirial, Explicit, Extransit, Ezb9986, FAM0US'zMAmI, FF2010, FJPB, Faithlessthewonderboy, Farmerkmanny, Farosdaughter, Fastily, Faugher, Feezo, FelinaAvenger, Fenderplaynkid, Fethers, Fg2, Figure, Flakos17, Flapdragon, FlatFork, Flauto Dolce, Florentino floro, Flowfi, FloydSmif, Flubbit, Flynn' blind, Football1069, Formeruser82, Frnk, FrnkCrory, Frank, Frankenpuppy, Fratrep, Freakofnature, Frecklefoot, Freemanhardwick, Fremley, Frepyspang, Friendsdaniel, Frikle, Fuelvolts, FunkMonk, Furdeen, FuriousFreddy, Furrykef, Fyver528, Fyyer, Fæ, G4rce, GHcool, GTBacchus, Gadfium, Gail, Gamaliel, Gamer20122003, Garion96, Gaterion, Gbinal, GeSwRhlc, Geeman, GentlemanGhost, George The Dragon, GeorgeLouis, Gfoley4, Gholam, Ghost of starman, Giants27, Gidonb, Giftflite, GilbertoSilvaFan, Gilliam, Girpkmm, Gizzakk, Glass Sword, GlassCobra, Glemaron, Gobonobo, Gogo Dodo, GoldRingChip, Goldfritha, Goldrushevac, Golgofrinchiam, Gone999, Good Olfactory, Goodnightmush, GorillaWarfare, Goyear, Graemel, Graham87, Greatgavini, Green caterpillar, Greg Williams, Greg27uk, GregorB, Grm wnr, GroovFlowr, Ground Zero, Grubbs5511, Grunt, Gscshoyru, Guanaco, Guerillero, Gunnar Hendrich, Gurch, Guthrie, Guy1423, Gwern, Hadal, Haemo, Hahaifunny, HalfShadow, Hall Monitor, Hallows AG, HamburgerRadio, Hamtechperson, HashBrowns&Beans, Havocracy, Haziq191, Hbrackett, Heethatsme, Hctclz, Hdog13, Hd83, Heimstern, Henry Merrivale, Henrymrx, Hey jude, don't let me down, Hi878, Hiddekel, Hit bull, win steak, Hmains, Hobartimus, Hobbiesy3, Hoo man, Hot & Cold, Hotcrocodile, Hsansom, Hughcharlesparker, Huskie123, Husond, Hut 8.5, I K Brunel, I am Arnie, IRP, ISTB351, Iames, Ianblair23, Icairns, Ichthyoid, Iseaturtles, Igoldste, Iheartboatsag, Imagine Wizard, Impi, Improbcat, In actu, Intelati, InverseHypercube, Inwind, Ioeth, Iridescent, IrishPete, Irishguy, Irregulargalaxies, Isis, ItsZippy, Izack125, J Di, J.delanoy, JC0312, JFel19120, JFozard, JLaTondre, JNW, JWM83, JYolkowski, Jack34, Jackiswack, Jackol, Jackr32, Jacksonian3623, Jacob valliere, Jagvar, Jake Wartenberg, James Seneca, JamesBWatson, Jamescooly, Jangalinn, Jargon777, Jasgrider, Jason Quinn, JasonAQuest, Jasper Deng, Javaweb, JavierMC, JayJasper, Jaysonh, Jcbarr, Jclerman, Jeanenawhitney, Jeff G., Jeffq, Jeffrey1992, Jennavecia, Jerry, Jewhater666, Jh12, Jhinz1, Jidanni, Jim1138, JimVC3, Jimmons, Jimmygilbertray, Jkooopster75, Jmundo, JoeBlogsDord, Johann Wolfgang, John, John Smythe, Johnnellott3, Johnwrw, Joliv22, Jon513, Jonathunder, Jonghyunchung, JonnyNYC90, Josh Parris, Joshama, Joshmaul, Joshschlink, Joshua Issac, JossBuckle Swami, Jcornpone, Jodd1973, Juicydaddy, Jujutacular, Juliancolton, Junglectac, Jusdafax, JustinH, Justme89, Jvherturn, Jvirkler, K. Annoyomous, KConWiki, KTMorris, Kablammo, Kainaw, Kaita, Kakofonous, Kakomu, Kanasankari, Kane5187, Karenci, Karmann, Katieh5584, Kazvorpal, Kchisho1970, Keekee1, Keelyjende, Keilana, Kelly42, Ken Gallager, Ken215, Kennesbitt, Kevinmoonie, Kgrad, Khatru2, Kid0015, King of Hearts, Kintetsubuffalo, Kirby 456, KitHutch, Koavf, Koraki, Korg, Kornbelt888, Koumz, Koyaanis Qatsi, Kprateek88, Kribbeh, Ks0stm, Kri101, Kubigula, Kumioko, Kuru, Kusma, Kwamikagami, Kyleiscool1925, Kyleiscool1926, L0b0t, L33tmillion, LGagnon, La Pianista, La goutte de pluie, Largoplazo, LastWarrior2010, LaszloWalrus, Lawikitejana, Lazylaces, Lcaiscool, Leafyplant, LeaveSleaves, Lee Daniel Crocker, Leonini, Lesath, Lesnal, Leuko, Leutha, Levip7, Liamdaly620, Life, Liberty, Property, Lightmouse, Lights, Limidene, Lincolnite, Linkw99, Linuxbeak, Livingarts1, Llywrch, Lockley, Logan, Loginusername, Lord Pistachio, Loren.wilton, Lou.weird, Lowellian, LIPowers, Lngnuts, Luigifan, Luis1972, Luna Santin, Lunchscale, Lupin, MASQUERAID, MIDICHI1, MJBurrage, MONGO, MPerel, Madam Sillyface, Madkayaker, Magister Mathematicae, MagneticFlux, Maikel, Mailer diablo, Majorly, MakeRockeGoNow, Makgraf, Malmgnc, Malke 2010, Mandolinface, Mandsoft, Mannafredo, Manning Bartlett, Manticoore, Mappychris, Marauder40, Marc W. Abel, Marc-Olivier Pagé, Marcus2, Marek69, Mario777Zelda, MarjorieCook, Mark Foskey, MarkBuckles, Martin451, Mashford, MaterialsScientist, Mathematiks, Mathew5000, Matt Deres, Mattrb, Matthew Yeager, Maxiboy27, Maxim, Mayur, Mdebits, Mditto, Meaghan, Meeve, Meinterrupted, Mel Eitits, MelbourneStar, Melty girl, Mepolypse, Merenta, Merope, Mglobue3310, Michael Hardy, Michael James Owen, MichaelW, Michaelkourlas, Michalsbll, MickWest, Middennamefrank, Midgrid, Mike Rosoft, Mini-Geek, Miqunranger03, Miranda, Mirv, MissAlly, MisterHand, Mpieters, Modemac, Modernist, Modinyr, Modular, Mollica93, Monty845, Moreschi, Moreslevy, Movingimage, Mr Chuckles, Mr. Absurd, Mr. Billion, Mr. Rhapsody's Radio & Television, Mr. Tootsie de Wootsie, MrFish, Mrschu81, Mschel, Mukadderat, Murgh, Mushroom, Mycollege, Mygerardromance, Mysdaao, N3hima, Nakon, Natalie Erin, NativeForeigner, Naught101, NawlinWiki, Nb34864, Nbauman, Nd tim, Ndboy, NeilFraser, Neilc, NessBird, Netkinetic, Neverquik, NewEnglandYankee, Niceguyede, Nick123, Nightscream, Nilli, Nimbubania, Ninja ponta, Nintendo Maximus, Nipheus, Nivix, Smoraites05, No Cookie Four You, No Guru, Nobunaga24, Noformation, Nova77, Novalis, Nowayout203, Npnunda, Nsaa, Nyarlaho, ONAGER, Oda Mari, Ohmynoti, Ohnoitsjamie, Oldag07, Olsonist, Oos, Open4D, Opie, Opus33, Orayzio, Orphan Wiki, OtakuNOVAkun, Otis47, Otolemur crassicaudatus, OwenBlacker, Oxymoron83, PJM, Palaeovia, Panchitaville, Panda, Panoptical, Pantagestheatre, Parableman, Parent5446, Pascal.Tesson, Pastordavid, Paul A. Paul August, Pavel Vozenilek, Pb30, Pbroks13, Phanny, Pedant, Pediddle, Peepthing23, Pellucid, Pepper, Perfect Proposal, Pernoctator, PerryTachett, Persian Poet Gal, Persiandad, Peter Horn, Peyre, Phantoms, Pharaoh of the Wizards, Phantomb87, Phenx, Phil Boswell, PhilMacD, Philbuck222, Philip Trueman, Phyllis009, Philthecow, Phyllis1753, PiRSquared17, Piano non troppo, Pill, Pinkadelica, Planet-man828, Planetary Chaos, PlatypeanArchcow, Platypus222, PlaysInPeoria, Pnkrocker, Poccil, Poison the Well, Pokemon99, Ponder, Ponyo, Porkypoo, Postdfl, Ppntori, Prestomagic124, Prodego, Prolog, Proton donor, PurplePlatypus, Pyrospirat, Qguy365, Qrc2006, Qrsdogg, Quaddell, Quantum man, Quiddity, Quinsareth, Quinton Burnett, QuizzicalBee, Quoth, Qwert1885, Qwertysdfzxc123456789, Qxz, R'n'B, RC-0722, RJASE1, RJAguar3, RP9, RUL3R, Rabascius, RadicalBender, Radon210, Ragesoss, Raguv2000, Rajah, Ramaksoud2000, Ramanpotential, RayKiddy, Razor2988, Razorflame, RcStumpman, Reaper Eternal, Reboot, Recognizance, Recury, RedKiteUK, Redthojackson, Reedy, Regoarr, Reneeholle, Reptiles, RepublicanJacobite, Res2216firestar, Rettetast, Revolving Bugbear, Rewster, RexNL, Reywas92, Rgdboer, Rich Farmbrough, Richard D. LeCour, Richard Keatinge, Richard.wang1, Rick Block, RickK, Ringy666, Rito Revolto, Rivertorch, Rizzleboffin, Rigodoy, Rjwilmsi, Rmhermen, Roachmeister, Robert Nagle, Robnock, RobyWayne, Rockfang, RogerWill, Rogermw, Roland Kaufmann, Roll Call Guy, Ronhjones, Ronincyberpunk, Ronshacma, Rosspp, RoyBoy, Rsduhamel, Rspeed, Ruy Pugliesi, Ryanmcpwn, Ryansworld100000, S, SJP, SMan Cook xMVPx, SMCandlish, Saforrest, Sam Korn, Sammyj, Samuel Salzman, Sandman1000, Sango123, Saturday, SaucyXL, Savidan, Savorie, Sbc638, Sceptre, Secteaux, Seewing, Schi, Schmitze, Schrodingers rabbit, Scientizzle, ScottSteiner, Scoutersig, Sd31263, Seaeagle04, Sean D Martin, Seaphoto, Semperf, Senator2029, Senseijack, Ser Amantio di Nicolao, Seth Finkelstein, Sfdsf, Shakeer, Shanel, Shanes, Shaulceder, Shauna08, Sheldrake, ShigityShank, Shirulashem, Shoessns, SidP, Sikoss, Silent Tom, Silverhill, Simonlol11, Sirkad, Siv0r, Sjones23, Skapur, Skarebo, SkerHawx, Sknywhboy88, Skoolstinks24, Skydog892, Slarson, Slightsmile, Smarty9911, Smincoln, Smith120bh, Smjg, Smsarmad, Smudger2, Snowolf, Sockettome, Solilquid, Some jerk on the Internet, Sp, SpaceFlight89, Sparky the Seventh Chaos, Spartacus007, Spartan-James, Specialbrad, Spiffy sperry, Splash, Srieffler, Ssd, Ssilvers, St.daniel, StAnselm, Star-to-Star Guy, Starblind, Stars4change, Stephen Burnett, Stephenb, Stephenchou0722, Stephensuleeman, Stev0, Steven J. Anderson, Stewart28, Stizz, Stockman34, Stone22, Straffin, Strangnet, Styrofoam1994, Sugarfan2007, SummerPhD, SuperFlyGT, Suprakicks219, Susurus, Sven Manguard,

Sweetartelli223, Switchercat, Sylocat, Symposium09, Szyslak, TFriesen, THEN WHO WAS PHONE?, Table33, Tad Lincoln, Tagishsimon, TakaTahuNuva, Tapered, Tartfuel, Taylor Karras, TeaDrinker, Techman224, Technopat, Tellyaddict, Tempshill, Tessaccs, Tfaraday, Tgpuckett, ThaddeusB, The Bread, The Dark, The Epopt, The Mark of the Beast, The Placebo Effect, The Rambling Man, The Random Editor, The Sodayday, The Thing That Should Not Be, TheNewPhobia, ThePlaz, TheRanger, TheTomato, Theda, Themystic230, Theold1, Theyoman43, Thing, ThisIsAce, Thomasedavis, Tide rolls, Tiggertrouble, Time, Timeineurope, Timneu22, Timsid1, Tinton5, Tiptoety, Titoxd, Tktru, Tlbracken, Tlshd, Todfox, Tom Morris, Tom harrison, Tommy2010, Tony Sidaway, TonyTheTiger, Travelbird, TreasuryTag, Tree Biting Conspiracy, Tregoweth, Tregweg, Truthanado, Trweste144, Tschaffner10, Tony21, Tu compa, Tuttooth-Ankhre, Tuxide, Tv316, TyrS, UberMan5000, Ufcfan5151, Ukexpatt, Ummit, Uncle Dick, Valenciano, Validusername, Vanhorn, Vanished User 1004, VarietyPerson, Versageek, Versus22, Virtual Cowboy, Vitovino, Vrenator, Vsmith, Vvalley, Vzbs34, WAS, Wack'd, Wadewitz, Wafulz, Waggars, Wahkeenah, Walor, Wandering Star, Wareagle323, Warren, Washburnmav, WatermelonPotion, Wayne Slam, Wayward, Waywardhorizons, Wefaba, Wecht, Whouk, Wideangle, Wik, WikHead, WikiDao, WikiLeon, WikiPowerPin, Wikidude, Wikieditor06, Wikizinger, Wikrockiana, Will Beback, William Avery, Willking1979, Willworkforicecream, Wimt, Winchelsea, Wizardman, Wolf120, Woldfog, Wompa99, Woohookitty, Wowlookitsjoe, Wtmitchell, Wulf Isebrand, WurmWoode, Wysprgr2005, XDanielx, Xadrian, Xamian, Xavier86, Xcentaur, Xiahou, Xiglofre, Yamanbaiaa, YammiestYam, Yekrats, YieldNowOrLose, Yingandyang13, Yoriyos, Yip1982, Yix to xiy, Yuymako, Zachlipton, Zagalejo, Zanimum, ZenCopian, Zero Serenity, Zoe, Zoicon5, Zone46, Zouavman Le Zouave, Zrulli, Zzuuzz, ʕibol oop ʔpsind, 55٦٦٦, ۵۵۶۶۶, ۳۳۰۸, ۳۳۰۸ anonymous edits

Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=475707708> *Contributors:* Aristus, Astropithicus, Clover08, Gobonobo, Guthrie, J.delaney, Kakashi-sensei, Mr. Absurd, Pegship, Rosiestep, TJRC, Tarabyte, TexasDex, TheTruthiness, Treybien, WikHead, Xharvardgraduate, 16 anonymous edits

Fox in Socks *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=484902595> *Contributors:* Angela, Anticipation of a New Lover's Arrival, The, Aranel, BlueMoonlet, Booyabazooka, C0r, CWii, Captain panda, Codymooseandzee, ContiAWB, Dazcha, Dominus, Epsion291, Flowerpotman, Fobia, Garion96, Graham87, HalJor, Hdofu, JForget, Jenblower, Jevansen, Joe Patent, Kakashi-sensei, Krich, Leon math, MakeRocketGoNow, Mastrochf91, MightyWarrior, Mr. Absurd, Mythdon, Neoconspire, New traffic pattern, Nihiltres, Ntaller, OwenX, PMDrive1061, Pegship, Quentinisgod, Salvadors, Sam Hocoear, Shalom S., SidP, Styrofoam1994, SummerPhD, TAnthony, TJRC, Tamajared, TexasDex, The Thing That Should Not Be, Trevor Andersen, Unara, Versus22, Wafulz, Woohookitty, Wsiemund, Zagalejo, 132 anonymous edits

Green Eggs and Ham *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=486309343> *Contributors:* Odd1, 14brunov, 1564shakespeare1616, 4twenty42o, AThing, Aardark, Adventurer3979, Alan Liefing, Alansohn, AlbertSM, Aldenrw, Alison, Amagateway23, Anaxial, Andrew c, Andy M. Wang, Andycjp, Anger22, Ankit Maity, Antonio Lopez, Artiste-extraordinaire, Atlant, Ayllo, BD2412, Bachtela, Bacon194, BarretB, BenFrantzDale, Bender235, Bluerasberry, Bobo192, Bodnotbod, Boing! said Zebedee, Brob, BuddyJesus, Bzweeb, CPU9, Caerulecentaur, CalumH93, CanadianLinuxUser, Canek, Capricorn42, Carefree Highway, Carmichael, Chuljin, CinchBug, Clover08, Cmdrjameson, Coalhalo, Codykylefinke, Codymooseandzee, Crashgolf2, CrazyLegsKC, Cumulus Clouds, Cutesparkina, Cutesparkina67, DGaw, Danny, Darth Panda, DavidFarmbrough, Dbone828, Dbschell, Deerlover567, Delfeje, Deror avi, Discospinster, Dominus, Donmccullen, DoubleBlue, DragonflySixtyseven, EReference, Edward130603, Egracia, Elektron, Eli the Bearded, Elizabeth Lund, EqualRights, Eric119, Eubulides, FactoidFC, Falcon8765, Fatal1y, Feyenatic london, Fieldday-sunday, Filll, Florentino floro, Frankfly11, Furrykef, Futnuh, Fyyer, G-RaZoR, Garion96, Gettingdrugs, Gilliam, Gimboid, Glacialfox, Gogo Dodo, GoingBatty, Golgofrinchan, Gonzoziro, Grayshi, Gurch, Haon, Haymaker, Headlikeawhole, Hicktuns, Hraefen, Hu12, Hughcharlesparker, Hydraton31, Indyfossil, Interster, ItsLassieTime, J.delaney, Ja 62, Jareha, Jgzornig, Jncraton, Jnestorius, Jonathan Drain, Jonathunder, Jonghyunchung, Julissaavila, Justme89, KConWiki, Kbh3rd, Keke1998, Kingdon, Klidiidoplomus, Klundarr, Konczewski, Konerak, Koranean-Air, LAEsquire, LGagnon, LaMenta3, LachlanA, LarryHoward, Lexi1123, LibLord, Loadmaster, Lord Manley, Maikel, MakeRocketGoNow, MantisEars, Maqsarian, Mark Foskey, Mark Richards, Marktret, MasterDarksoil, MaterialsScientist, McGeddon, Me Three, Mealar, Meltedbutter, Mooreb235, Mr. Absurd, MrCheshire, Mrceleb2007, MwGHD, Mypasswordishi, N35w101, Narge, NawlinWiki, NeilTarrant, Nneonneo, Noah Salzman, Novioboy, Ntaller, Obafgkm, Okedem, OIEnglish, Old Moonraker, Oliphant, Opus33, Oreo Priest, Ouis, OverlordQ, Oxymoron83, PCE, Padillah, Paul A, Pennywisdom2099, Petersam, Phantomsteve, Philip Trueman, Piano non troppo, Pill, Pinball22, Pjrich, Platypus222, Pne, Pokemon123man, Princessannieb, Psychonaut, Psychonaut3000, Puffin, Quibik, Quidam65, RA0808, Radagast, RandomStringOfCharacters, Reswobsc, Rettetast, Reywas92, Rich Farmbrough, Rich jj, Richard Keatinge, Rjgodoy, Rmhermen, Ronny corral, Rtyq2, SGGH, SJP, SQL, Sadads, Sam Blacketer, SamEtches, Samw, San Diablo, Sannse, Sceptre, Schneelocke, SchmitzelMannGreek, Sheogorath, Shrubberies, Signalhead, Snowolf, SonyWonderFan, Soumyasch, Sp3000, Spacini, Stephenchou0722, Stephernoodles, Storm Rider, SummerPhD, Syrthiss, Tedder, Terrellepriorismydog89, TexasDex, The Thing That Should Not Be, TheHYPO, TheKMan, TheNoise, TheProject, TheTruthiness, Thumperward, Titoxd, Tmn99, Tosh.o.hso, Tuckerresearch, Ulmanor, Uncle Dick, Velella, VideoGameGeek, Walter Görlitz, Wikipelli, Will365, Wkharrisjr, Woobreezy, Woohookitty, Xndr, Xx BeccaBunniBoo xx, Yamamoto Ichiro, Yip1982, Ytred, Zagalejo, Zotdragon, Zzyzx11, Érico Júnior Wouters, 606 anonymous edits

Happy Birthday to You! *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=482780477> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Chosendude, Clover08, Czolgolz, FarmerJ2008, Gobonobo, Guthrie, HangingCurve, Mr. Absurd, Peabody80, Pegship, Shawkitch, ShelfSkewed, Shnupbups, Ssilvers, TAnthony, TexasDex, TheTruthiness, WikHead, 8 anonymous edits

Hooray for Diffendofer Day! *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=447918240> *Contributors:* Bdj, CheethanMan1, Child, Chris the speller, Czolgolz, Garion96, Gobonobo, Herzliyya, Koavf, Metropolitan90, Mr. Absurd, Pegship, Provelt, Stephanos Georgios John, Timmy1918, Xaosflux, 13 anonymous edits

Hop on Pop *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=480927017> *Contributors:* Addshore, After Midnight, Alongwaltz, Astropithicus, Bongwarrior, Czolgolz, Discospinster, Djk3, Dreadstar, Frymaster, Gobonobo, Guthrie, Hrish.thota, Jaimico, Jburren, Jim1138, Jpceayne, Jvo24, LochNess, Loginusername, Lotje, MikeyMouse10, MiltonT, Mindeater2, Mr. Absurd, NeilN, Ntaller, Orange Suede Sofa, Pegship, RoySmith, Rumping, Sally Anne, Schneelocke, Signalhead, Squidionus, TexasDex, Thadius856, TheTruthiness, Tmn99, VAcharon, Wafulz, WikHead, Zagalejo, Zone46, 63 anonymous edits

Horton Hatches the Egg *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=484901801> *Contributors:* Allstarzero, Astropithicus, Auric, Bobford314, Cgingold, Charlesdexterward, Courcelles, Czrussian, DanwWiki, David Gerard, DerHexer, Derek Ross, Doczilla, Dudesleeper, Eeekster, Elizium23, Esn, Ethan2226, FMAFan1990, Falcon8765, FimentJedi, Formerly the IP-Address 24.22.227.53, FuriousFreddy, Garion96, Ghirlandajo, Gilliam, Gregmce, Guthrie, Jacob valliere, Jeff schiller, Jmg38, JohnnyLurg, Katefan0, Luk, Mephistophilian, Michael Devore, MichaelW, MikeWazowski, Mklonstage, Movingimage, Mr. Absurd, Msh210, Nick4404, Nutmegger, Oknazevad, Playerpage, Quidam65, Sfoskett, Significant Gravitas Shortfall, Slam4thew, SonyWonderFan, TAnthony, Thedeadlypython, Tregoweth, Wahkeenah, Wile e2005, Wobblyart, Woohookitty, XuxiRawe22, 105 anonymous edits

Horton Hears a Who! *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=481713425> *Contributors:* A Softer Answer, Alansohn, AlbertSM, Alchoska, Alexcon, Allens, Andromedabluesphere440, Anthony Appleyard, Arctic.gnome, Art LaPella, Asanchez1572, Avenged Eightfold, Bellwether BC, Bloodyomaha, Blueberrydude5, Brideshead, Broadwaycrazy91, BukkWyldle, Caltas, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, CanadianLinuxUser, Carl.bunderson, Chard513, Clq, Craw-daddy, CyberGhostface, Cybercobra, DaB., Dan Austin, David Gerard, Davmandy, Dbfirs, Disneynickrocks4, Doulos Christos, DramaGirl42, Dwcsite, ERcheck, EReference, Enviroboy, Esn, Explosions3000, FMAFan1990, Falcon8765, FuriousFreddy, Fusionmix, Gail, Garion96, Gatzpacho, Gimmetrow, Gogo Dodo, Granpuff, GrayFox1994, Guthrie, Haon 2.0, Hcookees, Hornadsooccer, Hughcharlesparker, IRP, Jjmitchell, ItsLassieTime, JJP, Jab843, Jacob valliere, Jacobec, Jde117, Jenblower, Jeremicus rex, JuJube, JustPhil, KCGans, Kafziel, Kchishol1970, Kelvincabrera, Kesac, Kingofpoptarts, Kintetsubuffalo, Klow, Kukini, LAX, LarryHoward, Leeborkman, Leeherron, Lightdarkness, MBlume, Mainfrym, MakeRocketGoNow, Markyopp, Masc4405, Mathew5000, Megara, Mild Bill Hiccup, Milecyrus, MockTurtle, Mr. Absurd, Mtjaws, Natedog977, Nehrams2020, Neo-Jay, Nickitfx, Nips, Nutmegger, Nyvhok, ONEder Boy, Oknazevad, Operaman215, Pakaran, Pegship, Penguinwithin, Persiannight, Philthecow, Phydend, Pichu8boy, Pinocchiofan, Politepunk, Qaqaq, Quidam65, Quiddity, RHWorth, RNLion, Renice, Rep7, RoyBrujo, Rgooodermote, RobJ1981, RoyBoy, Rikat3, SQL Oracle, SamEthics, Sandstorm6299, Sceptre, SchfiyThree, Scotteaux, Sethwanta, Sfoskett, ShelfSkewed, Silvasdfj, Sjakkalle, Skydog892, SnarlSnarl, Some jerk on the Internet, Stealth500, Stellassoy, SummerPhD, Synchronism, TAnthony, TexasDex, Tide rolls, Tony Myers, Tregoweth, Treybien, Tritium6, Truthiness Jones, Vcelloho, Vitovino, Vzbs34, Wavy G, Whoisjohngalt, Wikibarista, Woohookitty, WordyGirl90, ZaininOmega, 321 anonymous edits

How the Grinch Stole Christmas! *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=484024667> *Contributors:* 23skidoo, 8ballboomerang, A3RO, AThing, Acaselli, Acroterion, Adam Bishop, Adashiel, Addshore, Adjusting, Aharmon1973, Alansohn, AlbertSM, Ameki, Amillar, Andrzejbanas, Andycjp, AnimalExtender, Animum, AnonMoos, Are You The Cow Of Pain?, ArkansasTraveler, Arthana, AshTFRankFurter2, Batman tas, Berkbuns, Bluemask, Bogsat, Boney Guy, Breawycker, Brianga, CRRaysHead90, Cactus Wren, Caiaffa, Calabe1992, Capricorn42, Cartoon Boy, CelticJlobber, Cfaiide, Cholmes75, Chucknorris002, Cocytus, Codyfinke6, Codyfinke8005882300, Colonel Kohler, Conort10lulz, CoolKatt number 99999, Courcelles, Cowens51, Cuahl, CyberGhostface, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, DanTD, Dantheman10000, Darkwind, Dave6, David Gerard, Dbschell, Debresser, DelTribe, Denisarona, Diabloman, Dianna, Discospinster, Dmurawski, Dogru144, Dominus, Donnabatt, Doric Loon, Dragonfire EX, Drake Clafwang, EReference, Echo Clef, Edgar181, Epr123, EqualRights, Esn, EurekaLot, Evil saltine, Faethon Ghost, Fan-1967, Fdiv bug, Feeeshboy, Fhb3, Fingerz, Flami72, Flowerpotman, Forever+Always, Foxcat, Frecklefoot, Fritzpoll, FuriousFreddy, Furrykef, FutureNJGov, Fuzzy901, GJefferly, Garion96, Gdo01, Glow-in-the-Dark Guy, Goatasaur, Gobonobo, Golbez, Goustien, Graham87, Granpuff, Guille14, Gurch, Hawaiian717, Hede2000, Hoping4nash, Hoppybunny, Horkana, IRP, Immunize, Ipatrol, J.delaney, JFreeman, JMyrleFuller, JNW, Jakz34, Jbhood, Jeddog, Jeffrey Mall, Jengod, Jewnumbertwo, John K, Josharine, JustAGal, JustPhil, Justice League 05, Karmann, Kchishol1970, Kidlittle, King of the Dancehall, Kingz, Klacquement, Kn100, Kn100lulz, KoshVorlon, Koyaanis Qatsi, Kuralyog, Kuru, Kusma, L-osucuro, LAX, Lady Aleena, Leeclarke, Lego3400, Lleeco, Lockesdonkey, Lord Moe, Luna Santin, MK2, MPD01605, Magister Mathematicae, MakeRocketGoNow, Marmelmm, Marx01, Mattderojas, Maxwell Rochette, Mbell, Mediaglitz, Menunningpeast, Mentalmuckups2, Micahbrwn, Mika1h, MikeWazowski, Millwall12345, Minesweeper, Modemac, Morwen, Moscow Craters, Mothdust79, Mpolo, Mr. Absurd, Mr. Rhapsody's Radio & Television, NawlinWiki, Nitando Maximus, NoIlakersfan, Ntaller, NuclearWarfare, Nutketaiel, ONEder Boy, Oknazevad, Ollie, Omicronperser8, Opus33, OrangeDog, Ost316, Pablo323, Pantagestheatre, ParticularlyEvil, Paul A, Paul August, Pegship, Penguindude97, Peripitus, Persian Poet Gal, PhantomObserver, Philthecow, Pieanator929, Pig de Wig, Pikawil, Plasticiv, PoeticVerse, PokeFan2006, Psychonaut3000, Puffstuf, Pugetbill, PurpleChez, Qaqaq, Qutezuce, Raculo, Raculo23, Radagast83, Revalry Lightning, ReverendLogos, Rizzleboffin, Rje, Rjwilmsi, Rm100lulz, Roadrunner3000, Roll Call Guy, SO100LOLZ, Salty3dog561, Samir, Sandstein, Saturn star, Sceptre, Shakespeare23, Silvasdfj, Simon Beavis, Sjones23, Skydog892, SmartGuy, SonPraises, Sparky the Seventh Chaos, Steveomania, Stickguy, SummerPhD, SuperDude115, Supernumerary, T McAy, TexasDex, The 80s chick, The Fat Man Who Never Came Back, The stuart, The6man6hostole6crimbo, TheRealFennShysa, TheTruthiness, Tide rolls, Timneu22, Txnman307, Tommy2010, Tony Myers, Totlmstr, Toughpigs, Tregoweth, Trevor MacInnis, Trivtriv, Trusilver, Tsinfandel, UberScienceNerd, Uncle Milty, Vanderdecken, Versageek, Vipinhari, What the hell is, WikHead, Wiki109, Wikieditor06, WillOakland,

Winterdude010, WordyGirl90, Xezbeth, YUL89YYZ, Zagalejo, Zhinz, Zidonuke, ZimZalaBim, Île flottante, 500 anonymous edits

I Can Lick 30 Tigers Today! and Other Stories *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=476084212> *Contributors:* CALR, Henry Merrivale, Jenblower, Mr. Absurd, Nyttend, Oldag07, Pegship, Skier Dude, TexasDex, TheTruthiness, 4 anonymous edits

I Had Trouble in Getting to Solla Sollew *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=482713503> *Contributors:* Aristus, Astropithicus, AxelBoldt, Carniolus, Cherry Red Toenails, Garion96, GlaucusAtlantius, Gobonobo, Guoguo12, Guthrie, HalfShadow, Lachlan2damax, Mackant1, Masamage, Mr. Absurd, Pegship, Prowsej, Rjwilmsi, Sfoskett, TexasDex, Tregoweth, Treybien, 60 anonymous edits

I Wish That I Had Duck Feet *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=482603525> *Contributors:* Codymooseandzee, Crossword puzzle, DarrenBaker, Garion96, Gurchzilla, Hmains, Mr. Absurd, PMDrive1061, Pegship, Route11, ShakataGaNaï, 16 anonymous edits

If I Ran the Circus *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=422683093> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Danzid, Falcorian, Garion96, Guthrie, Kakashi-sensei, Motley Fool, Mr. Absurd, Pegship, R'n'B, Salvio giuliano, Scoops, Selket, Squaretex, TexasDex, 15 anonymous edits

If I Ran the Zoo *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=479833696> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Big bird in the house, Bongwarrior, Cstilson, Cyril Uberfuzz, Dar-Ape, Falcorian, Garion96, Gz33, Harro5, JCompton, JimStyle61093475, Jni, Marcika, Mr. Absurd, Obli, Ohnodinosaur, Ramban rashi, Richard Keatinge, RoySmith, Sadads, Sfoskett, SimonP, Snowman Guy, TexasDex, Themeparkgc, Vcelloho, Wikinerd, 28 anonymous edits

Marvin K. Mooney Will You Please Go Now! *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=485767318> *Contributors:* Abqwildcat, Ardavu, Evb-wiki, Fishisfast, Fkconnors, Frazzledguy, Garion96, Gobonobo, ImGz, JDSpeeder1, Jenblower, Josiah Rowe, Lothar von Richthofen, MakeRocketGoNow, Meelar, Mr. Absurd, MrJones, Octane, Pegship, Quadell, Rje, Rjwilmsi, Scott5114, Ser Amantio di Nicolao, Seth Ilys, Steneub, TexasDex, Treybien, Ultimate77, Wafulz, Xezbeth, 41 anonymous edits

McElligot's Pool *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=475515038> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Barticus88, Bruce McClintock, Charles Detroit, Clover08, David Gerard, Dysepsion, Egamer25, Egpetersen, Evaab, Guthrie, Lumos3, Mr. Absurd, Myanw, Pegship, Pnkrocker, Septilliard, Sfoskett, StAnselm, TexasDex, UtherSRG, Vcelloho, Wesley M. Curtus, WikHead, 21 anonymous edits

Mulberry Street (Springfield, Massachusetts) *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=486027641> *Contributors:* Angr, E2eamon, Faolin42, JWM83, Mark Arsten, Robert K S, TexasAndroid, Winkelvï

My Many Colored Days *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=467125312> *Contributors:* ACupOfCoffee, Achang123, Armoreno10, Balthazarduju, Frigginacky, Garion96, Good Olfactory, ImGz, Jenblower, Kakashi-sensei, Mr. Absurd, Orphan Wiki, Pegship, Rachel2, Ser Amantio di Nicolao, SeraphX3, Tassedethe, TenPoundHammer, Verin Sedai, 12 anonymous edits

Oh, the Places You'll Go! *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=484982509> *Contributors:* ACW, Andreas Toth, Another n00b, Autiger, Caichofschi, Cathcet, Chowbok, Chzz, Czolgolz, Ekabhishek, Euryalus, Frenchie16, Garion96, Geniac, Googamp32, Guthrie, Haemo, Jagvar, Jeffqu, Jenblower, Joysofpi, Kakashi-sensei, Kkitty1298, Lawikitejana, Lockesdonkey, Luk, MER-C, Manticore, Mentifisto, Miranda, Modor, Mr. Absurd, Nedlum, Ntaller, Pizzamancer, Plasticup, Pnkrocker, RabiDeity, Ravy, Remember the dot, Rgrizza, Rich Farmbrough, Shay Guy, Signalhead, TexasDex, UberMan5000, WQUrich, Weetoddid, Y2krazyjoker4, YUL89YYZ, Zagalejo, 93 anonymous edits

On Beyond Zebra! *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=471925468> *Contributors:* C0r, Dwimble, EReference, Elmer Clark, GHcool, Garion96, Gwalla, Jason One, Jenblower, Kazrak, Mr. Absurd, MuzikJunky, Paper Luigi, Pegship, Pnotla, Postdlf, Ser Amantio di Nicolao, Smalljim, Snapdragongirl, Sobolewski, Squidfryerchef, TexasDex, TheRealFennShysa, Tomtheman5, Treybien, 34 anonymous edits

One Fish Two Fish Red Fish Blue Fish *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=486440549> *Contributors:* Ajitirj, Alden Bates, Andy Dingley, Aplomado, Apofisu, Appraiser, Astropithicus, Bjrice, Brookie, Carmichael, Codymooseandzee, Colonies Chris, Crazynas, Czolgolz, DRosenbach, Dayewalker, DearPrudence, Garion96, Gilgamesh, Granpuff, Guthrie, J.delanoy, Jackiswack, Jackol, Jovianeye, Jweiss11, LastWarrior2010, Libertyvalley, Lmslate, Logan, LonelyMarble, Malkinann, Matthewrenzy, Moscow Craters, Movingimage, Mr. Absurd, NewEnglandYankee, Ntaller, OrangeDog, Otkrage, PMDrive1061, Pegship, Razorflame, Rory096, Shlomif, Shruti14, Snowman Guy, Spotfixer, TAnthony, Technic's Techno Metro-Funk 5000, TexasDex, The Thing That Should Not Be, TheTruthiness, Thejason, Themeparkgc, Timon, Tcmp, Una Smith, Undead warrior, WadeSimMiser, Wafulz, Wavelength, Why Not A Duck, WikipedianMarlith, Yip1982, Zagalejo, 120 anonymous edits

Scrambled Eggs Super! *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=475515674> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Czolgolz, Gobonobo, Guthrie, JDong820, Jon513, Mr. Absurd, Oldag07, Pegship, Squirepants101, TenPoundHammer, TexasDex, Vcelloho

The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=479092493> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Bayviewguy, BenFrantzDale, Chalkdusted, David Gerard, DavidWBrooks, Delldot, Father Goose, Garion96, Gazpacho, Guthrie, Haikupoet, Ich, Imblueversion, JDSpeeder1, Kchishol1970, MakeRocketGoNow, Mordemur, Mr. Absurd, Notapipe, Oscar001, Pepso2, Psychobabble, Sfoskett, SteinBDJ, Tregoweth, Viper08, Xstal, Zagalejo, 33 anonymous edits

The Bippolo Seed and Other Lost Stories *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=482832592> *Contributors:* Bearcat, Cst17, GrahamHardy, Jasonbres, LuminousSpecter, Mr. Absurd, Philip Trueman, Redrose64, 7 anonymous edits

The Cat in the Hat *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=485004306> *Contributors:* 21655, 23skidoo, 5 albert square, 7, ACSpaulling, AJCham, Addihockey10, Adpete, AirFlightPro, Airplaneman, Aitias, Alansohn, Aldaron, Alone Coder, Altenmann, AmandalsJesusTheSecond, Anaxial, AnmaFinotera, AnonMoos, Arakunem, Artemis761, Auntof6, Aylo, B.florczyk, Bachtela, Beaumont, Beeblebrox5000, Bevo74, Bkell, Blm07, BlueAmethyst, Bob0012, Bogey97, Bongwarrior, Brenda Jackson, Brian Huffman, Broha7, Bryan Derksen, Budlander, C45207, CPacker, Calabe1992, CanadianLinuxUser, Canderra, Cartoon-Fan, Cconrad, Celarnor, Chase me ladies, I'm the Cavalry, Chaser, Cheryl Seino, CheshiresMasquerade, Chooserr, Chrisrus, Chunky Guy, Cmdrjameson, Codyfinke8005882300, Codymooseandzee, Colex, CommonsDelinker, CoolKatt number 99999, Courcelles, Craig Walker, Craw-daddy, Crazycomputers, Crzrussian, Cymru.Jass, Czolgolz, DSatz, DVD R W, Dannybu2001, Darkwind, Darth Mike, Darthvader1, David from Downunder, DavidA, Dbone828, Dcelano, Ddespie@san.rr.com, Deacon of Pndapetzim, Dean123456, Decltype, Denisarona, Der Falke, DerHexer, Deror avi, Derpyder, Discospinster, Dismas, Dominus, Dondegroovily, Donmccullen, Donreed, Dougofborg, Doyley, Duke33, Dust429, Dwimble, EReference, Ed Poor, Elockid, Enam Esru, Engineer Bob, Enrico Dirac, Epbr123, Erasearachel, Erzengel, Escape Orbit, Evil Monkey, Fabiform, Falcon8765, Foaxtivorator, Freedythe...wellperson, Frosted14, Furrykef, Garion96, GcSwRhlc, GentlemanGhost, George Ho, George.millman, GeorgeB3, Geraldo Perez, Gertie1999, Glacialfox, Glow-in-the-Dark Guy, GoingBatty, Graham87, GrahamHardy, Granpuff, Green meklar, Ground Zero, Gtrmp, Gyrobo, Hagerman, HalfShadow, HansHermans, Happysailor, HexaChord, Heycos, I hate the cat in the hat movie, Ignatzmice, IncognitoErgoSum, Insanity Incarnate, J.delanoy, JForget, JKelly756, Jack 50051, Jacob valliere, Jacobec, James086, Jarrod Baniqued, JasonAQuest, Jeffrey Mall, JeffyJeffyMan2004, Jevansen, Jmac2681, Jojhutton, Jojoosbyboo, Joseph A. Spadaro, Juansidious, Justice League 05, Katerenka, Kesac, Kingpin13, Klasykittychick, Klilidiplomas, KnowledgeOfSelf, Kuralyov, Kwamikagami, L Kensington, LGagnon, LWCS193, LachlanA, Lady Aleena, LawrenceRW, LiHHelpa, Lilbubilybruenet, Lord Moe, Lotje, Luk, Lumptyluffy, Luna Santin, MCloud114, Madhero88, Magioladitis, MakeRocketGoNow, Malber, Mandarax, MarcK, Marek69, MarjorieCook, Marktreut, Matrdodes, Mayoorean, MikeWazowski, Mikespedia, Minaker, Minesweeper, Mjquinn id, Morwen, Moscow Craters, Mpd1989, Mr. Absurd, Mr. Archaic, Mrsuffums, Msh210, Muhaidib, My76Strat, NEMT, NLinpublic, Nealmcb, Nedlum, Neek zique, NerdyScienceDude, Netkinetic, NewEnglandYankee, Nick C, NickBush24, Nintendo Maximus, Nnelgie, Notinasnaid, Notrealthings, Ntaller, NuclearWarfare, Nyttend, ONEDer Boy, Ohnoitsjamie, Oldmanjenkins93, Oliphant, Opus33, OrangeDog, Ortolan88, Orville Eastland, Ospalh, Oxymoron83, PJ Pete, PMDrive1061, PacificBoy, Padillah, Paul A. Peacockmb, PeruAlonso, Phil Boswell, Picturebooks, Pietaster, Pig de Wig, Ponder, Porsche997SBS, ProhibitOnions, Proofreader77, Quarryshon pittman, R27182818, Rain74, RattusMaximus, RedHillian, RedWolf, Redhalogy, Redonculous098, Rich Farmbrough, RioVerde, Robbie 210, Robert K S, Robertcostic, Rrburke, Rtkat3, Ruby.red.roses, SMC, Sadads, Sampi, Savant13, ScliffyThree, ScudLee, Seduisant, Seraphim, Sfan00 IMG, Sgspace3, Shibolet, Shoemaker's Holiday, Sillygostly, Skunkman3118, Skydog892, Skylab's little chicken, Slon02, Smackers6684, Snehvide og de svy dværge, So God created Manchester, SoLando, Some jerk on the Internet, SomeGuyWhoNeedsAnAccount, Spacini, SpikeJones, SpuriousQ, Spidér's Wéb: A Píg's Tálé 87, Squish101, Staffwaterboy, Stan Zielinski, Stealth500, Stephenchou0722, Steven Zhang, Stevertigo, SummerPhD, Suntag, SupaStarGirl, Superghost987, Surfergirlrh, Switcheratic, Synchronism, SyntaxError55, T-borg, T.01010100.T, TAnthony, TMC1982, TPIRFanSteve, Taimaixiu, Takua X, Tangent747, Taraldo, Tarquin, Tassedethe, Tbotch, Technopat, Technonic's Techno Metro-Funk 5000, Techyactor15, Tenebrae, Tesscass, TexasDex, The Random Editor, The Thing That Should Not Be, TheNewPhobia, TheTruthiness, Tide rolls, Tim Long, Timviperempumba, Tingrin87, Tmn99, Travelbird, Tregoweth, Turgan, UberMan5000, Uncle Milty, UnlimitedAccess, VSquared, Vanished User 8a9b4725f8376, Varlaam, Vidor, Vjamesv, Vzbs34, WAS, WebTV3, Wesl, Where, Who, Why Not A Duck, Wiki alf, WikipedianMarlith, Wikipelli, Will-B, Wj32, Wknight94, Wowaconia, Wsiegmund, Xiahou, Y2krazyjoker4, Yamamoto Ichiro, Yip1982, Zhou Yu, ZodoZ, Zone46, Zzuuzz, 769 anonymous edits

The Foot Book *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=480212403> *Contributors:* Canis Lupus, Gobonobo, Grey Shadow, Hit bull, win steak, Jburren, Mr. Absurd, Ntaller, Pegship, Sarenne, Slon02, TheTruthiness, Tim Shuba, Tmn99, Wafulz, Whisky drinker, WikHead, Zagalejo, 32 anonymous edits

The King's Stilt *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=467124974> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Clover08, Crzrussian, David Gerard, DesmondRavenstone, Guthrie, Interlingua, Kakashi-sensei, Kchishol1970, Melchoir, MikeR613, Mr. Absurd, Pegship, Purplebackpack89, TexasDex, 16 anonymous edits

The Lorax *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=486492548> *Contributors:* Odd1, 123nafoyey, 7thbrokenblade, APL, AarHan3, Abc518, Akradecki, Aladdin Sane, Alan Liefing, Ale jrb, Ambrose4, AmbroseKalifornia, American Eagle, Angel caboodle, Angeldeb82, Annalise, Ant314159265, Arakunem, Ariconte, Artemis761, Auntof6, Azurfrog, BD2412, Barry Wom, Bdragon, Bilco, Black Kat, Blackcat52, Bobbarrbanks, BobbyPowers, Bobbypowers, Bobo192, Bogey97, Bohemu, Bold Clone, Bovineboy2008, Briony Coote, BrokenSegue, Brw12, Byelf2007, CSZero, Calabe1992, Carniolus, Chaser, Chittah, CieloEstrellado, Clsgis, Cmichael, Connormah, ContributorConnie, Cookn4evar, Cricketmaster7, Curps, Dachannien, Danielgonz, Darth Panda, DavidFarmbrough, Deerlover567, Dismas, Dominus, Download, Drenholm, DryGrain, E0steven, Echawkes, Echuck215, Edgar181, Ekedolphin, Elitism, Elizium23, Emeraldcityserendipity, EntChickie, Eprb123, EurekaLott, Evanreyes, Exonive, Falcon8765, Feezo, FrankTobia, Friends of Fetes, Garion96, Gazpacho, Gdavidp, Gdo01, George2001hi, Giants27, Globbet, Gluemeon, GoingBatty, Goingin, Golbez, Granpuff, GreatBritain1843, Green caterpillar, Gurch, Hallor, HalfShadow, Harej, Hellotamin, Holland Marshian, lamcool2daymofo, Ifnkovhg, Iridescent, Irishguy, Ithacan Gaunt, Jake6293, JamesBWatson, JasonAQuest, Jasonbres, Jersey Devil, JerzeyHellboy, JodyB, Johney bravo, Johngillfan, Jrstarwars22, JustPhil, Kafziel, Karl Dickman, Kate, Kchishol1970, Kevinmarsh, Klilidiplomus, Klundarr, Knownalias, Kookatundee, Koveras, Kungfuadam, L33tminion, LastUserNameEver, Lava100100, Leif, Levelistchampion, Liam987, LucasRKOradiopictures1, M0rphzone, Mac.Aline, Magnius, MakeRocketGoNow, Mandarax, Marbehraglam, Materialscientist, Mato, Mephistophelian, Mike R, Millahna, Missjre, Mjquinn id, Mklop, Mlpearc, Mr. Absurd, Mr. Billion, Mrmango786, Mygerardromance, Mysekurity, NawlinWiki, New Living Wiki Editor, NewEnglandYankee, Neweaver, Noformation, Ntaller, Nufy8, Omicronpersei8, Opelio, Pegship, Peripitus, Peter Buch, Petlif, Pharaoh of the Wizards, Piano non troppo, Pingveno, Plastikspork, Pnkrockr, Primalchaos, Qrc2006, Quiddity, R'n'B, R. fiend, RA0808, REGULAR-NORMAL, Rambam rashi, Random832, Rich Farmbrough, Rikkyc, Rivyolie, Rkerver, Rkitko, Rocket000, Rodomontade, Rotten, RyanEberhart, Ryecatcher773, Ryland510, Sajman12, Samuell, Sandwichshop, Sb1990, Sben, Scientizzle, Seaphoto, Seelefant, Semperf, Seresin, SewerRanger, Sfoskett, Shooter2000, SimonP, Sjones23, Skizzik, Skydog892, Snowolf, Solace998, Some jerk on the Internet, Sonjaa, SpaceFlight89, Squirepants101, Stopde, SummerPhD, Sushilover2000, Swapnil 404, TAnthony, TPIRFanSteve, Tbhotch, Template namespace initialisation script, TexasDex, Th1rt3en, The Wordsmith, The lorax, TheRealFennShysa, TheValentineBros, Thevick, Tide rolls, TimeHorse, TravisAF, Tregoweth, Truffulahugger, TruthDowner, Turhaya, UberMan5000, Uucp, Uyanga, Vipinhari, Vishnava, Vsb, Vzbs34, W1lfoster, Waita28, Warreed, WebTV3, Whosasking, Whysanitynet, Wikipedian Penguin, Wikipelli, Wilhelm meis, Wi10Oakland, Yansa, Yazydream, Yvesnimmo, Zagalejo, Zelchenko, Zedar, 629 anonymous edits

The Pocket Book of Boners *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=483675002> *Contributors:* Dfshgjhkgfhdg, Difluoroethene, Dyaimz, Hysteria18, JesseT77, Kanoyes, Pegship, Rich Farmbrough, Rosso, TMC1982, 9 anonymous edits

The Seven Lady Godivas *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=480427390> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Donreed, Dpbsmith, Dtrebbien, Eli the Bearded, Garion96, Guthrie, HowardMorland, Ipatokal, MakeRocketGoNow, Megapixie, Mr. Absurd, MuzikJunky, Norvy, PGriffin2, Rich Farmbrough, Shiori, TexasDex, Yamaguchi先生, Yoshi9000, 10 anonymous edits

The Sneetches and Other Stories *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=484901120> *Contributors:* Alansohn, Andycjp, Bart133, Bartledan, Black Kat, Blondjamesblond, Bobo192, Bugs104, Carbonix, Celithemis, Chariset, Clover08, David, David Gerard, Eatcacti, Everykyng, Guthrie, HalfShadow, Hobbiesy3, JIittlet, John of Reading, KGasso, Kelisi, Koavf, Kristengibbs, Kymacpherson, LAX, MakeRocketGoNow, Mehwofly, Mgesinc, Michig, Mr. Absurd, Oldag07, Pbroks13, Pegship, Pingveno, Pjmorse, Quiddity, Quinntaylor, Qxz, Rambam rashi, Sam Hooever, Samantha906, SchuminWeb, Sfoskett, Stellmach, SummerPhD, TAnthony, TJRC, TexasDex, Tom harrison, Tommy2010, Tony Myers, Tregoweth, Treybien, UberMan5000, Uzzo2, Vcelloho, Viper08, 167 anonymous edits

There's a Wocket in My Pocket *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=483326815> *Contributors:* Carlossuarez46, Clarityfiend, Closedmouth, Czolgolz, Dsp13, Eprb123, Extransit, Gobonobo, IronGargoyle, Jleblan, LogBure, Moomocassie, Mr. Absurd, ShakataGaNaï, Sharving Tobo, There's a wocket in my pocket, Vgranucci, WikHead, 14 anonymous edits

Thidwick the Big-Hearted Moose *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=484902053> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Bobford314, Crushthor, Czolgolz, Esn, Flowerparty, Garion96, Henry Merrivale, Josh Parris, Kchishol1970, Lectorar, Michael Devore, Mr. Absurd, Nehrams2020, Od Mishehu, Pegship, Piano non troppo, Sesu Prime, Sfoskett, Smudger2, Songdog, TAnthony, TexasDex, The Thing That Should Not Be, Tregoweth, 41 anonymous edits

Yertle the Turtle and Other Stories *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=484900714> *Contributors:* A Musing, Aaron D. Ball, Amydmoore, Anchoress, Andylechler111, Andryoid, Anthony Appleyard, Archer3, ArielGold, Arsayalalyur, Atropos, Ayavaron, Bhadani, Brandt Luke Zorn, Bwallace1701, Chiscotheque, Cholling, Cholmes75, Clover08, Cometstyles, Darrenhusted, Denni, Dh100, Director Skinner, Discospinster, Dpbsmith, DrQuak, DropDeadGorgias, Duffbeerforme, Dycedarg, Dysepsion, Enviroboy, Ewulp, Explicit, Eyrian, Fluffybun, Freestylefrappe, Gadget850, Garion96, Giggy, Gilliam, GoingBatty, HalfShadow, I do not exist, Insanity Incarnate, J.delanoy, Jagvar, James.kendall, Janet13, Jasonbres, Java13690, Joe Decker, Justyn, KarlM, Kelliieee, Kkitty1298, Koavf, Lifebaka, LilHelpa, Lolwut0-0, Luigi30, Maralia, Mike Selinker, Mild Bill Hiccup, Mr. Absurd, Msolis, Neutrality, Noobeditor, Ntaller, Ohnoitsjamie, OlEnglish, Pegship, Piano non troppo, Pollinosiss, Qwfp, Reaper Eternal, Rholton, Rjwilmsi, SMC, Sjakkalle, SkyWalker, Snoopy92, Soliloquial, SummerPhD, SunCreator, TAnthony, Taizan, Tempodivalse, TexasDex, Thingg, Timsuha, Tiptoety, Tktktk, Tom harrison, Tony1, Treybien, Waggars, Wikiacc, Wobbith, Wraithdart, Wyvern, Xezbeth, Yamla, Zagalejo, 175 anonymous edits

You're Only Old Once! *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?oldid=479053309> *Contributors:* Astropithicus, Brianhenke, DearPrudence, Gobonobo, Guthrie, ImGz, Izalithium, Kevinalewis, Linnell, Mr. Absurd, Ntaller, Nyttend, Oldag07, Pieanator929, Ron Stoppable, TheTruthiness, WurmWoode, Zagalejo, 16 anonymous edits

Image Sources, Licenses and Contributors

File:Ted Geisel NYWTS 2 crop.jpg *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Ted_Geisel_NYWTS_2_crop.jpg *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* New York World-Telegram and the Sun staff photographer

File:Dr Seuss signature.svg *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Dr_Seuss_signature.svg *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Dr. Seuss Created in vector format by Scewing

File:Loudspeaker.svg *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Loudspeaker.svg> *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Bayo, Gmaxwell, Husky, Iamunknown, Mirithing, Myself488, Nethac DIU, Omegatron, Rocket000, The Evil IP address, Wouterhagens, 18 anonymous edits

File:The Goldbrick.ogv *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:The_Goldbrick.ogv *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* US Army

File:Ted Geisel NYWTS.jpg *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Ted_Geisel_NYWTS.jpg *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Al Ravenna, World Telegram staff photographer

File:Seuss Landing.jpg *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Seuss_Landing.jpg *License:* Creative Commons Attribution-Sharealike 2.5 *Contributors:* David Bjorgen

file:IffRanTheZoo.JPG *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:IffRanTheZoo.JPG> *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Snowman Guy (talk). Original uploader was Snowman Guy at en.wikipedia

Image:Roller Coaster Icon.svg *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Roller_Coaster_Icon.svg *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Original uploader was DTR at en.wikipedia. Later version(s) were uploaded by Seaserpent85, Rugby471 at en.wikipedia.

Image:Mulberry Street, Springfield MA.jpg *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Mulberry_Street,_Springfield_MA.jpg *License:* Creative Commons Attribution-Sharealike 3.0 *Contributors:* User:FaoLin42

Image:Seuss Letters.GIF *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Seuss_Letters.GIF *License:* Creative Commons Attribution-Sharealike 3.0 *Contributors:* Snapdragongirl (talk)

file:OneFishTwoFishRedFishBlueFishEntrance.JPG *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:OneFishTwoFishRedFishBlueFishEntrance.JPG> *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Snowman Guy (talk)

File:Universal Express availability.svg *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Universal_Express_availability.svg *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Themeparkge Talk

File:WhiteHouseTheCatintheHat2003.jpg *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:WhiteHouseTheCatintheHat2003.jpg> *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* White House photo by Susan Sterner.

File:Flag of the United States.svg *Source:* http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Flag_of_the_United_States.svg *License:* Public Domain *Contributors:* Anomie

Image:pocketbookboners498.jpg *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Pocketbookboners498.jpg> *License:* Creative Commons Attribution-Sharealike 3.0 *Contributors:* Kanoyes, Sfan00 IMG

License

Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported
[//creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/)
