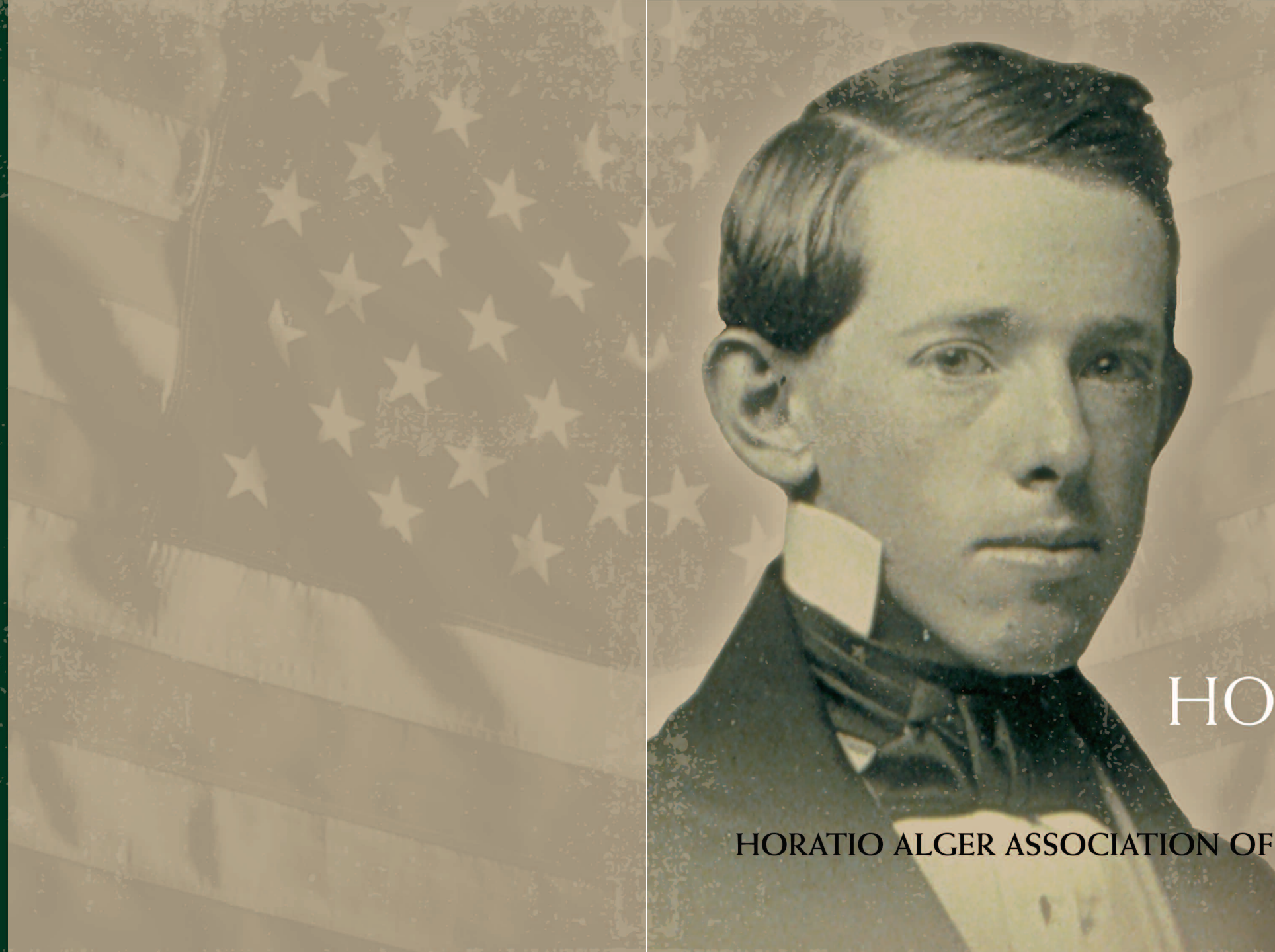


HORATIO  
ALGER  
ASSOCIATION

The Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans, Inc.  
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HORATIO ALGER, JR.  
*A Biography*

HORATIO ALGER ASSOCIATION OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS, INC.

## FOREWORD

The “rags to riches” stories that Horatio Alger, Jr., wrote more than 100 years ago taught the young people of his time that success would come to those who worked hard and persevered through difficult circumstances. But those stories resonated far longer than one generation. In 1947, when Kenneth Beebe and Norman Vincent Peale talked about forming a group to infuse the American “can-do spirit” into the youth of their time, they felt naming their organization after Horatio Alger, Jr., said it all.

The Members of this Association are primary examples of what can be accomplished with individual effort, diligence, and self-reliance—traits that were shared by main characters in Horatio Alger’s books. Just as his fictional stories inspired readers, our Association is working to do much the same thing through the real life stories of our Members, which makes them all the more inspiring.

Our Members hold dear the values espoused by Horatio Alger, Jr., and are united by their shared beliefs in hard work, perseverance, integrity, and compassion for those less fortunate. It is through these cherished values that our Members achieved their success, and their examples now serve as models for today’s youth. This country abounds with opportunity. Horatio Alger, Jr., knew this to be true in his day, and the Members of the Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans have confirmed that it still holds true today.

This biography of Horatio Alger, Jr., is presented to you in appreciation of the support you have generously provided for our educational programs. Your interest and actions help to improve the hopes and dreams of our most deserving young Americans.

**Board of Directors  
Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans, Inc.**

## MISSION OF THE HORATIO ALGER ASSOCIATION

The Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans has inducted more than 600 Members since its formation in 1947. Having overcome adversity to achieve success in their chosen careers, Members serve as role models for young people. In addition to demonstrating that the American Dream is attainable, Members provide college scholarships to students who have struggled with adversity and know that higher education is key to a better future. The Association now awards more than \$7 million annually in need-based scholarships. Since 1984, it has awarded almost \$70 million in scholarships.

The Association is deeply grateful to its Members and friends who are committed to advancing its mission:

- *To induct as lifetime Members of the Association contemporary role models whose experiences exemplify that opportunities for a successful life are available to all individuals who are dedicated to the principles of integrity, hard work, perseverance, and compassion for others.*
- *To provide scholarship assistance to deserving young people who have demonstrated integrity and determination in overcoming adversity in their lives and who have shown the academic potential and personal aspiration to make a unique contribution to society.*
- *To mentor Association scholarship recipients and educate youth about the limitless possibilities that are available through the American free enterprise system, while underscoring the importance of service to others.*

# Horatio Alger, Jr.

## The Life of Horatio Alger, Jr.



This daguerreotype of Horatio Alger, Jr., was taken in honor of his graduation from Harvard in 1852. He was 20 years old.

Horatio Alger, Jr., is viewed as a significant figure in the history of American culture. As a 19th-century author of novels for young people, Alger wrote about a segment of American society that had little if any hope of succeeding professionally. He wrote about impoverished children who worked on the streets selling newspapers and shining shoes. These youngsters often were runaways and orphans. But Alger's stories offered a glimmer of hope to these street urchins. His stories revealed the "secret" to the American Dream. He conveyed that success could be achieved through hard work, honesty, integrity, and devotion to a goal. In his own life, Horatio Alger, Jr., was devoted to the goal of being a writer, but he was often frustrated by what could be described as lukewarm success. While the height of his popularity came after this death, he would have been pleased to know that through his pen he inspired generations of children to believe they could overcome challenges to achieve success.

## An American Icon Is Born

Horatio Alger, Jr., could trace his family heritage back to the earliest days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and for more than 200 years the Algers had not ventured far afield. Alger's father, Horatio Alger, Sr. (1806–1881), was born near Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Harvard and of its Divinity School at Cambridge. Following his ordination in 1829, Mr. Alger began his ministry with the First Congregational Church and Society in Chelsea (now Revere), Massachusetts, where he earned a salary of \$50 a month. In 1831, he married Olive Augusta Fenno, the youngest child of a locally successful landowner and businessman. Ten months later, on January 13, 1832, their first child, Horatio Alger, Jr., was born.

Needing to supplement his income, Alger, Sr., established the first post office in the village and was appointed its first postmaster in 1832, a position he held for 10 years. He also speculated in the land boom of the 1830s, which did not prove to be a good long-term investment.

Mr. and Mrs. Alger, Sr., were the parents of five children: Horatio, Jr., followed by Olive Augusta (1833–1916), James (1836–1884), Ann, who was described as an "invalid" daughter (1840–1870), and Frank (1842–1878). When they were expecting their fourth child, Mr. Alger began to farm a 100-acre tract of land near the village in the hopes of increasing his income. But his efforts to support his large family failed. In 1844, he declared bankruptcy, which also forced him to resign as pastor and postmaster. The family moved to Marlborough, Massachusetts, where Horatio Alger, Sr., became pastor of the Second Congregational Society, also known as West Church. Later, he was elected to represent his community in the state legislature.

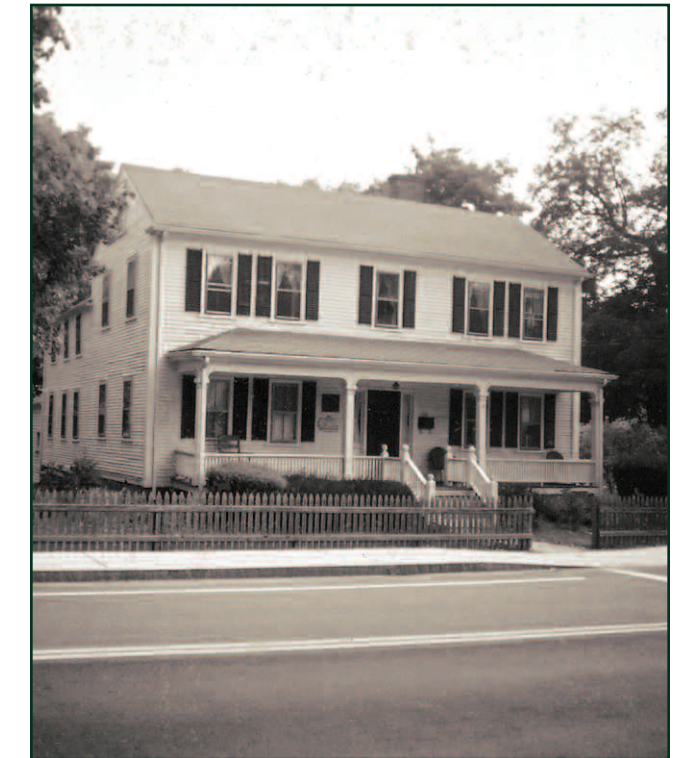
# Childhood

## Childhood

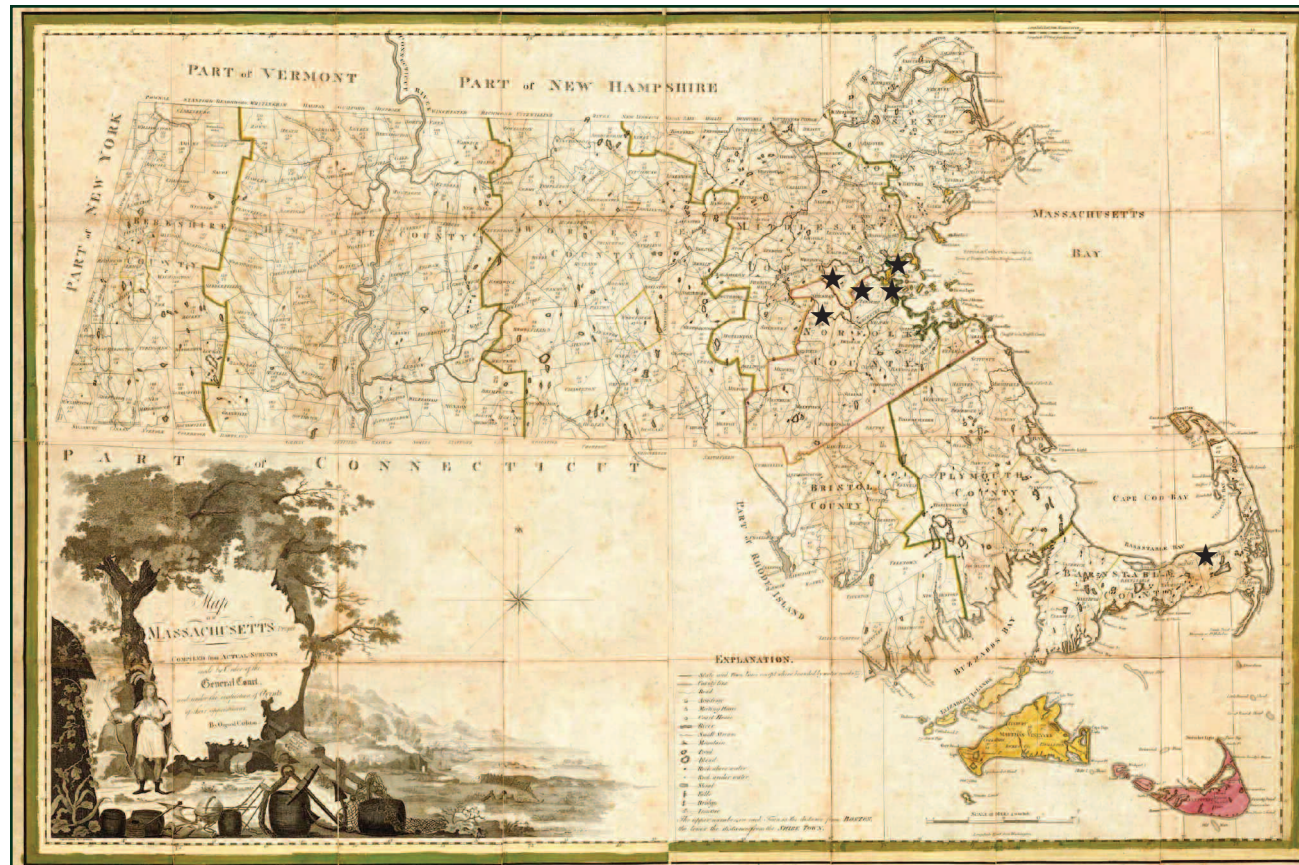
Horatio Alger, Jr., suffered from asthma and was very near-sighted. Until age ten, he was taught at home by his father. Though physically he was considered a “delicate boy,” he was bright and learned his lessons quickly. By the age of eight, he was studying Latin and algebra. He loved to read and enjoyed a variety of subjects, including works of fiction, history, and theology.

Shortly after their move to Marlborough, Alger’s father inherited enough money to purchase a 12-room clapboard house for his family. Though he never declared bankruptcy again, the family lived in what was then called “genteel poverty.” However, Mr. Alger did earn enough to send his oldest son to a college preparatory school.

Horatio Alger, Jr., enrolled in Marlborough’s Gates Academy when he was 13. He studied mathematics, French, and the classics. During his three years at Gates, several of his compositions and poems were published in local newspapers. In 1848, at the age of 16, he was admitted to his father’s alma mater, Harvard.



The Alger family lived in this house in South Natick, Massachusetts, from 1860 until Horatio Alger, Sr.’s death in 1881.



The Alger family heritage dates back to the earliest days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. At various points in his life Horatio Alger, Jr., resided in Chelsea (now Revere), Marlborough, Cambridge, Deerfield, Brewster, and South Natick.

★ Places of residence for Horatio Alger, Jr.



This is the Phi Beta Kappa key. Horatio Alger, Jr. was a member of this academic honor society while at Harvard.

To help defray the expenses of his education, Horatio Alger, Jr., served as the President's Freshman, which basically meant he ran errands for the president of Harvard. His job paid \$40 for the year and included a rent-free room. He also received some financial assistance from his father's cousin, Cyrus Alger—an iron founder in Boston.

Horatio Alger enjoyed his college years, both the mental challenge of his classes and the social scene. He studied under Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and earned the title Class Poet. He graduated in 1852, 8th in a class of 88, as Phi Beta Kappa.

# Early Adulthood

## Early Adulthood

A year after his college graduation, Horatio Alger, Jr., was still living with his parents. He wanted to be a writer and was published regularly in the *True Flag*, a weekly paper in Boston. But his work, mostly comedic adult stories, did not earn him enough to live independently. In the fall of 1853, he entered Harvard's theological school in Cambridge, thinking he would follow in his father's footsteps. He stayed at the school only a few weeks, however, because he was offered a job at the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. For the next several months, he did small assignments for the paper, such as writing announcements, reporting local gossip, and editing the work of other writers. However, feeling that the work assignments were below his abilities, he quit and accepted a job as assistant teacher at The Grange, a private boarding school for boys in Rhode Island.

While teaching, he continued to submit his writings under three different names to weekly papers in Boston. He received \$2 per column from one paper, and \$1 from the others, which was clearly not enough to support him.

By 1856, after two years of teaching, Alger had earned some reputation as a writer. He published his first book, *Bertha's Christmas Vision*, followed the next year by *Nothing to Do*, a volume of satirical poetry. Following the closing of The Grange, he moved to Deerfield, Massachusetts, where he served as summer principal of the local academy. He supervised a staff of three teachers and earned \$75. When he returned to Boston, he worked throughout the next year as a private tutor around the city. When the sales of *Nothing to Do* proved disappointing, he decided once again to return to school to earn his degree in theology.

# Theology School

## Theology School and the Civil War



Horatio Alger, Jr., spent several years in Cambridge, Massachusetts, while going to Harvard and later the Harvard Divinity School, which overlooks the Charles River.

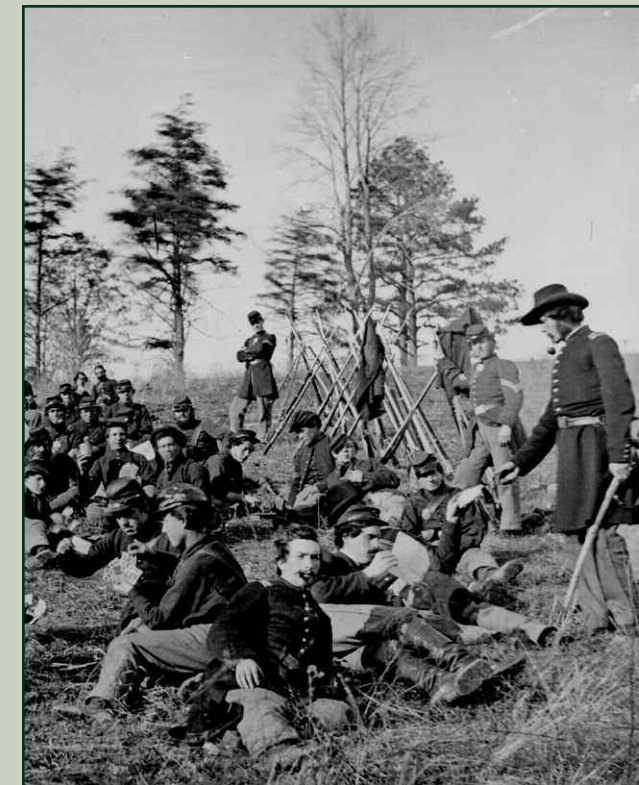
For the next three years, Horatio Alger, Jr., lived alone at the Harvard Divinity School. His savings and income from his writings paid for his tuition and personal expenses. During this time, he published eight serials, most appearing unsigned or under the pseudonym of Caroline F. Preston (he shared this pseudonym with his sister who was also an aspiring writer). It is assumed he used pen names because the pieces were sensational in nature and accepted only by low-level publications. He also earned extra money giving lectures on topics popular at the time, such as “Corinth in the Time of St. Paul.” The excitement of his graduation day in 1860, was further increased by an opportunity to meet Stephen Douglas, who was in town campaigning for the upcoming presidential election.

Once he finished his degree in theology, Alger was eager to take a break and travel to Europe. Under the pen name of Carl Cantab, he wrote travelogues and reviews of the towns he visited, which were published by the *New York Sun*.

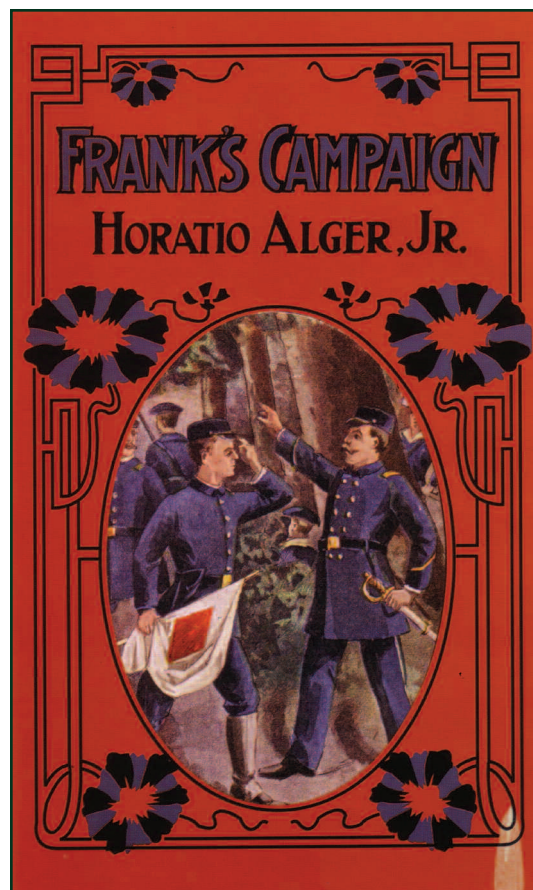
During his trip, he wrote an essay about Eugene Scribe, a French dramatist who had died recently. In fact, Horatio Alger had viewed Scribe’s funeral march when he was in Paris. Alger’s essay was published in *Atlantic Monthly*, the most prestigious publication in which he ever appeared. He received only \$14 for the piece.

Shortly after Alger reached England, Abraham Lincoln was elected President. The Civil War broke out when Alger was in Paris. When he returned to Boston in June 1861, he began preaching regularly in Dover, Massachusetts. Later that year, he moved to Cambridge to tutor students. Privately, he became a propagandist for the Northern cause, writing 18 ballads, many of which appeared unsigned in *Harper’s Weekly*. He also wrote fiction during the war, his stories appearing in the Harper family of magazines.

In 1863, one week after General George Meade’s heavy losses at Gettysburg, Alger was drafted into Meade’s Army of the Potomac. However, during the physical examination, Alger was deemed too near-sighted to pass the eye test, and at 5-foot-2 inches, too short to pass the minimum height requirements. These attributes exempted him from serving in the army.



Horatio Alger, Jr., was drafted into the Army of the Potomac under General George Meade, shortly after the battle at Gettysburg. He received a dispensation from serving, however, because of his short stature and extreme near-sightedness.



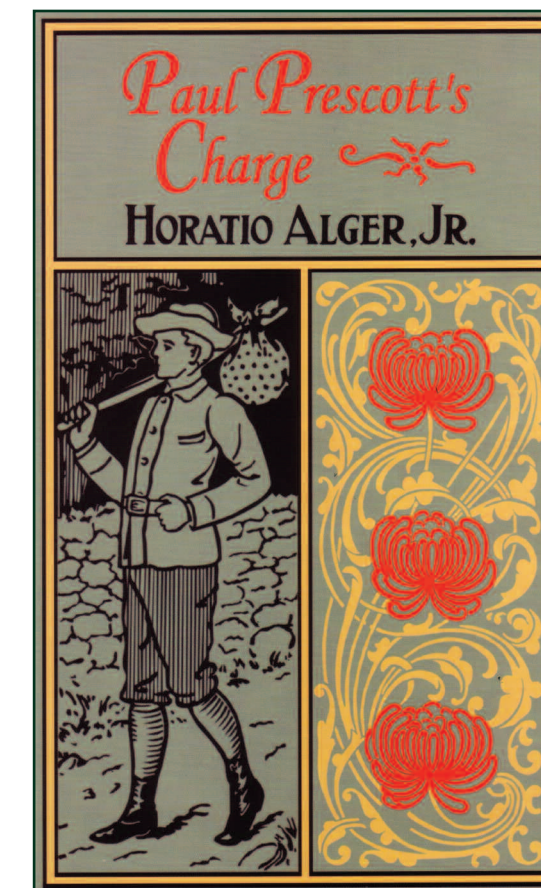
Frank's Campaign was published in 1864 and was an immediate success.

Frustrated by his inability to make a living writing for adults, Horatio Alger tried his hand at children's literature. His first true novel, *Frank's Campaign*, was a story about a boy who must work to pay the mortgage on his family's farm while his father is off fighting in the Civil War. Published in 1864, it met with immediate success. In fact, the book had two printings before the end of the war. Horatio Alger wrote about this experience, saying, "I soon found reason to believe that I was much more likely to achieve success as a writer for boys than as a writer for adults."

While waiting for *Frank's Campaign* to be published, Horatio Alger accepted a position with the First Unitarian Church and Society in Brewster, Massachusetts, which paid him an annual salary of \$800. After several months in this position, Alger wrote to a friend about his impressions of his congregation:

*My people are kindly and good, but in character more austere than any I've known. I believe they would prefer a parson of their own cut; one who was a seaman before becoming a man of God. I keep trying to understand their ways, but they say I'm a "purely Boston preacher," meaning, I suppose, better suited to a city parish than to their needs.*

More than once he thought about resigning his post. He considered himself more a writer than a parson and believed it was difficult to be both at the same time. At the end of his one-year contract, the church committee voted to let him go. Horatio Alger was not surprised at the outcome. During his one year in Brewster, he wrote a second novel, *Paul Prescott's Charge*, which was published in 1865.



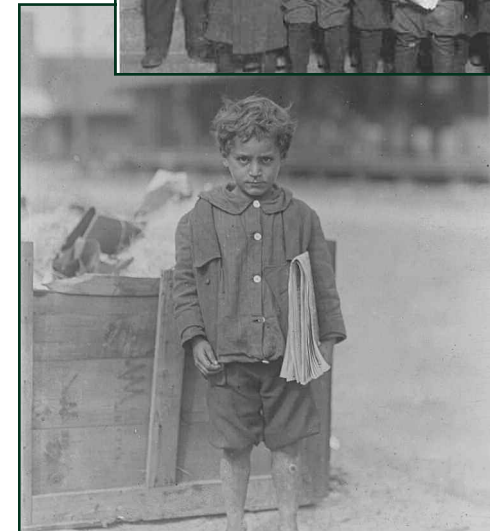
Published in 1865, Paul Prescott's Charge was Horatio Alger's second novel.

# Earning a Living

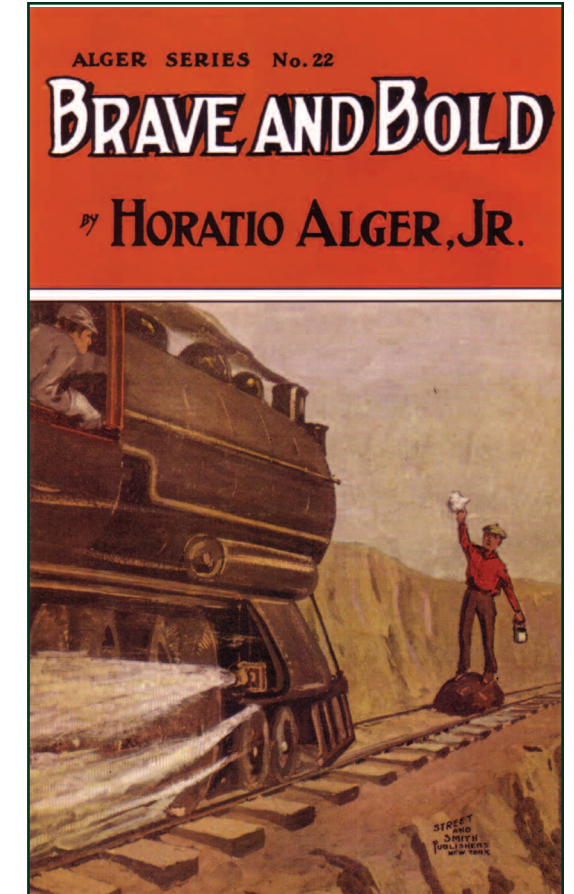
## Earning a Living

In 1866, at the age of 34, Horatio Alger moved to New York to promote his writing career. After the war, there were many orphans and homeless children living on the streets of New York, and Horatio Alger became their benefactor. He visited charitable institutions, such as the Five Points Mission, the YMCA, and the Newsboy's Lodging House. The main characters of his novels were patterned after the boys he met, including what would become his most famous story, *Ragged Dick*.

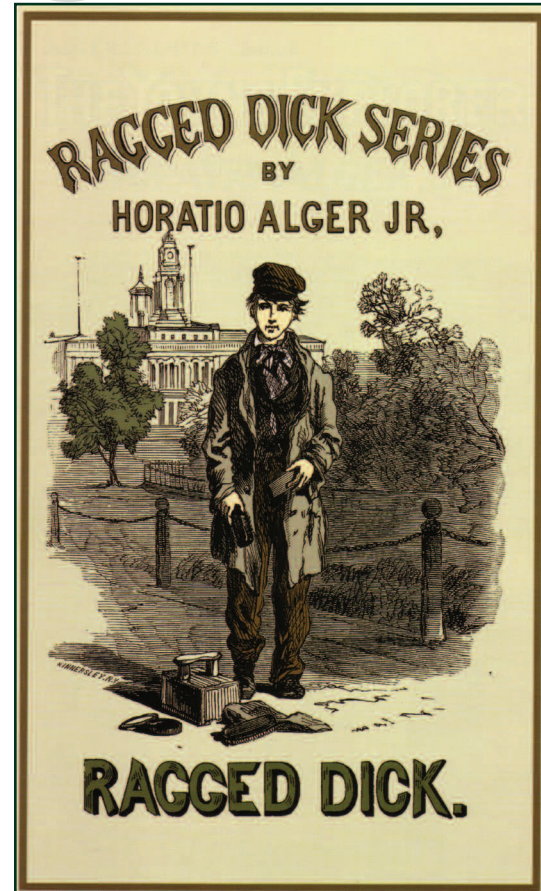
Serialized in monthly installments in the magazine *Student and Schoolmate*, *Ragged Dick* was his first book that followed a formula evident in many of his later books. The typical Alger hero was a poverty-stricken boy who overcame the odds against him by living virtuously, working hard, and persevering through difficulties. Alger had little respect for the idle rich and was concerned by the growing gap between the rich and poor. His villains were often



There were many orphaned children after the Civil War and Horatio Alger often used their life challenges as material for his stories. Many of his main characters were newsboys, shoeshine boys, or bellboys.



*Brave and Bold*, published in 1874, is about a factory boy who travels to India to solve the mystery of his father's disappearance at sea.



Horatio Alger's *Ragged Dick* was his most famous story.





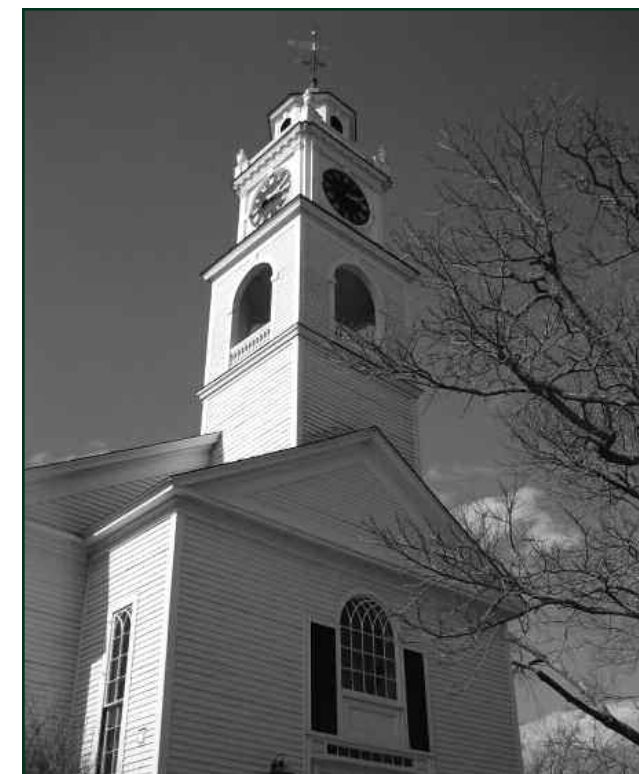
*Tattered Tom* was printed in 1871. Horatio Alger took a surprising break from tradition in this story, which features a female heroine. *Tattered Tom*'s real name is Jane, and she was one of the author's most popular characters.

wealthy bankers, lawyers, and country squires. Alger received about \$30 per installment of *Ragged Dick* for a total of \$350. It was the most popular story he ever wrote and remained in continuous print for 40 years. Later, the Grolier Club of New York selected it among their choice of the 100 most influential American books published before 1900.

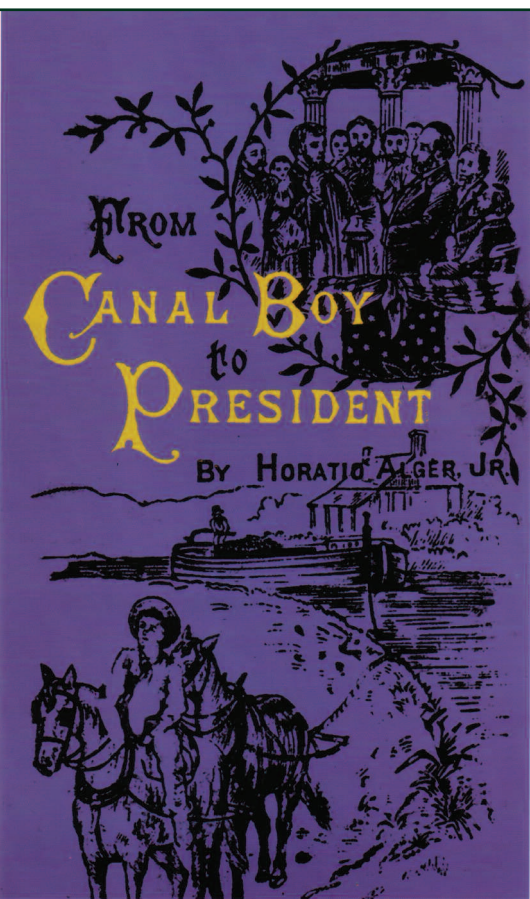
Between 1867 and 1873, Horatio Alger wrote 18 novels for young readers—an average of three a year. His publisher was eager for more books like *Ragged Dick*, and Alger wrote several new series, including *Brave and Bold*, *Luck and Pluck*, and *Tattered Tom*. During this period, he also wrote occasional short stories and poems. He wrote five *Ragged Dick* sequels, but none were as well-received as the original. In 1869, his sales declined, but he still earned about \$3,500 annually from his writing.

In 1869, Horatio Alger went to work as a tutor for the five sons of one of the richest men in America, Joseph Seligman—the founder of J & W Seligman Co., an international banking house. Alger lived with the family in their mansion in New York, which was leased from John Jacob Astor III. It was razed years later to make way for the Empire State Building. Alger joined the Harvard Club of New York, and continued to write in his spare time. He prepared the four youngest boys for admission to Columbia College, from which all earned their degrees. One of the boys later studied at several prestigious universities throughout Europe.

In 1873, after writing 22 books, Alger invited his parents, his brother Frank, and his sister Olive and her husband to join him on his second grand tour of Europe—all at his own expense. At the end of their trip, his parents returned to South Natick, Massachusetts, where they had settled in 1860. His father served as the pastor of the Eliot Church there. Horatio Alger often visited his parents in the summer months, and he even joined the Natick Historical Society, of which his father was president. Later he became a member of the Natick Woman's Suffrage League, founded by his sister Olive.



*Established in 1828 as a Congregational church, during the ministry of Horatio Alger, Sr., the parish reincorporated as the First Unitarian Parish. Today it's called the Eliot Church of South Natick.*



*From Canal Boy to President is a biography about President James Garfield. It was one of Alger's most popular books.*

By 1877, Horatio Alger was no longer needed to tutor the Seligman boys. His sales were down, and he decided he needed to travel west in search of fresh story ideas. Having trouble with his asthma, he also hoped the climate in the West would improve his health. He took his time on a rail trip across the United States, stopping in major towns along the way. While in California, he gathered enough material for what he later termed his "Pacific Series" of stories. In Denver on his return trip, he received word that his brother Frank was gravely ill. Though Horatio rushed back, Frank died before he was able to reach him. Heartbroken over the loss of her son, Horatio Alger's mother died four months later.

In 1881, Horatio Alger's publisher went bankrupt. Alger was worrying about his publishing prospects when later that summer President James Garfield was assassinated. As a commemoration to the President, Alger wrote a nonfiction book based on Garfield's life called *From Canal Boy to President*. The book sold very well during the first weeks of national mourning. Even a young Jack London read it and mentioned his enjoyment of it. Building on that success, Horatio Alger went on to write about Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Webster. These stories, however, were not big sellers, and Alger found writing biographies too time consuming to pursue that genre.

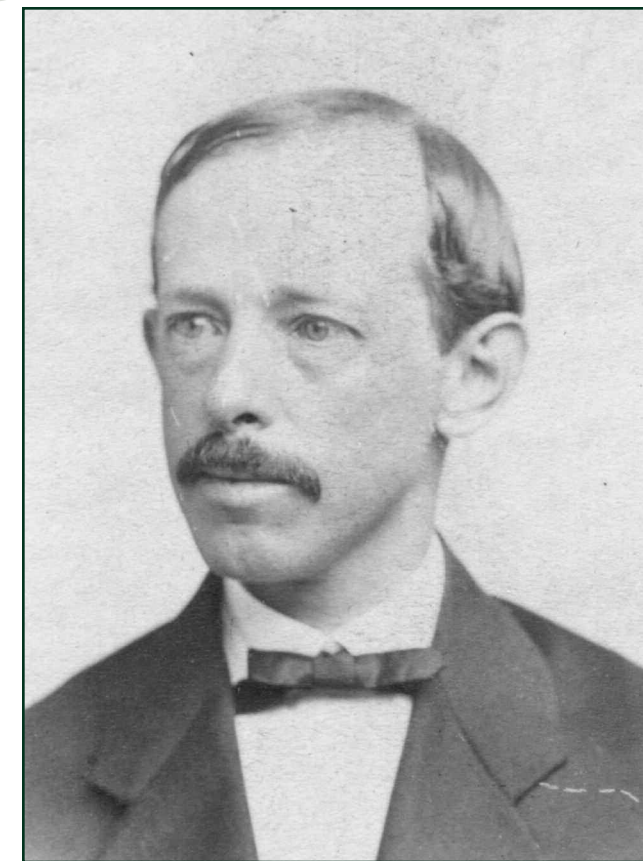
# Helping Others

## Helping Those in Need

In 1881, on his 75th birthday, Horatio Alger, Sr., passed away. Shortly thereafter, Horatio Alger, Jr., became responsible for his niece Anne, the daughter of his brother James. Alger also informally adopted three New York street boys. Charlie Davis had run away from home to join a circus, and Alger partially based *The Young Circus Rider* on his experiences. John Downie was a newsboy who had been orphaned at the age of 12. Two of Alger's novels, *Mark Manning's Mission* and *Chester Rand*, were based on Downie's life. Later Horatio Alger paid for Downie to attend the Brooklyn Business College. Downie's brother was used as a character in *The Odds Against Him*.

In 1888, noted author Louisa May Alcott died at the age of 55, and Horatio Alger wrote in a letter to a friend about this unexpected news:

*What a pity she died so soon! She had no competitor as a writer for girls. There are plenty of good writers for boys. If there were not, I should occupy a larger niche and have more abundant sales.*



*This portrait of Horatio Alger, Jr., when he was 40 years old, was taken in 1872 at the 20-year reunion of the Harvard College class of 1852.*

By 1890, Alger's sales took a sharp downturn. He attended his 40-year reunion at Harvard and wrote the following poem for the occasion:

*Grown older now, we will not mourn  
Those exhalations of the dawn;  
The heroes that we hoped to be  
Will never live in history.  
No knights or paladins are we,  
Plain toilers only in the mart;  
Yet let us hope on life's broad state  
That we have played a worthy part.*



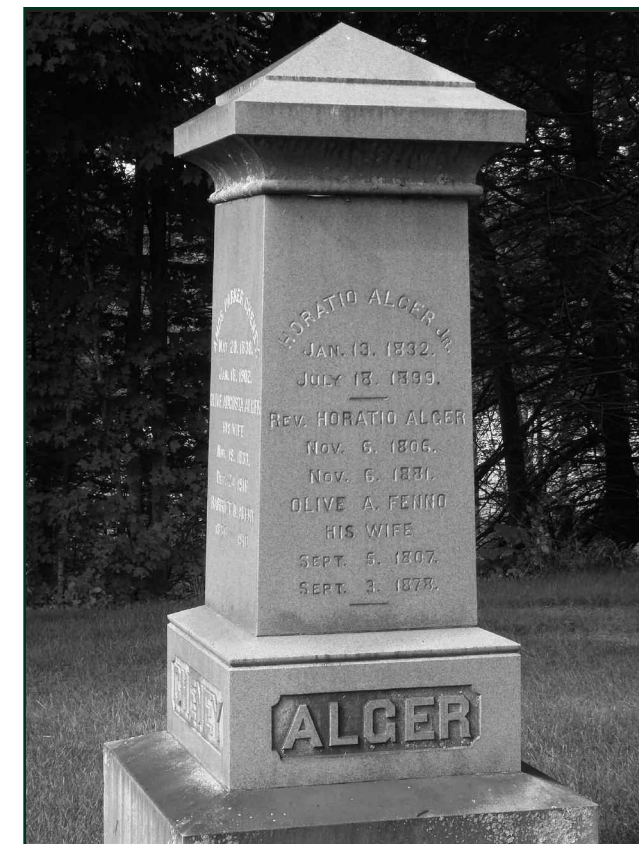
Harvard University as it appeared in 1855, three years after Horatio Alger, Jr., graduated.

# Retirement

## Retirement

After his Harvard reunion, Horatio Alger, Jr., spent more and more time in South Natick and the coastal resorts of Maine and Massachusetts. For months at a time, he quit working to relax in the sun, which helped his chronic asthma. In 1896, he left New York permanently and settled in Natick with his sister Augusta. For retirement income, he sold the book rights to two of his old serials and also became a silent partner in a small business in Boston. During his 30-year career in New York, Alger estimated his total income as a writer had earned him about \$100,000 from the sale of about 800,000 volumes.

Unfortunately, once Horatio Alger fully retired, his health deteriorated rapidly. He contracted bronchitis and had a difficult time getting over it. He was also diagnosed with hardening of the arteries around his heart, and the lack of blood to his head caused him to lose much of his eyesight. By 1899, he was permanently confined indoors. He died in his sister's home on July 18, 1899. His funeral was held at his father's old church in South Natick.



The gravesite of Horatio Alger, Jr., in Glenwood Cemetery, South Natick, Massachusetts.

# Horatio Alger, Jr.

## Horatio Alger's Influence

Horatio Alger, Jr., influenced many lives. He dedicated most of his 128 books to young people he met and mentored. Among them was Gilbert Hitchcock, who became a congressman and was spokesman for the Wilson administration as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. One pupil he tutored, Benjamin Cardozo, became one of the outstanding jurists of his generation and was appointed to the Supreme Court by Herbert Hoover in 1932. Another book was dedicated to Lewis Einstein, who later became an American diplomat in France, England, China, Turkey, and Czechoslovakia. And Alger's ward, John Downie, served 39 years with the New York Police Department.

But Horatio Alger, Jr., also influenced many young people he never met. His stories motivated those who may not have been as poor as his characters, but who took to heart the idea of making their own way through obstacles to success. These children believed in the theme that honesty, perseverance, and industry were solid traits that would lead to success, and many faithfully followed this premise as they grew from childhood to adulthood. Some of Alger's most ardent readers included Carl Sandburg (Pulitzer Prize-winning poet), Herbert H. Lehman (former Governor of New York and U.S. Senator), Cardinal Francis Spellman (Archbishop of New York), James A. Farley (U.S. Postmaster General), Joyce Kilmer (poet), and Ernest Hemingway (Pulitzer Prize-winning author).

Horatio Alger's popularity soared after his books were reissued in cheap 10-cent editions shortly after the turn of the century. By 1910, his novels were selling more than one million a year. They remained popular until 1920, and were finally discontinued in 1926. By then, some 20 million copies of Alger's works had been sold in the United States and his literary influence had become legendary.

In his writings, Horatio Alger, Jr., espoused the "rags to riches" theme that is now part of America's cultural heritage. Today his name is often used as a symbol to describe a person who has achieved self-made success. Horatio Alger's name and writings continue to remind people that the United States, with its democratic government and free enterprise system, offers limitless opportunities to those committed to honesty, hard work, and perseverance.



The above publication, Horatio Alger: A Century of Covers and Illustrations was printed by the Horatio Alger Association in 2004. It features photos of the covers of all of Horatio Alger's books, as well as many of the illustrations found inside these antique publications.

## The Works of Horatio Alger, Jr.

*Titles are in alphabetical order and include the original date of publication in book form.*

Abraham Lincoln: The Backwoods Boy, 1883	Cast Upon the Breakers, 1874	Forging Ahead, 1903
Adrift in New York, 1904	Charlie Codman's Cruise, 1866	Frank and Fearless, 1897
Adrift in the City, 1895	Chester Rand, A New Path to Fortune, 1903	Frank Fowler, the Cash Boy, 1887
Andy Grant's Pluck, 1902	Dan, the Detective, 1884	Frank Hunter's Peril, 1896
Ben Bruce, Scenes in the Life of a Bowery Newsboy, 1901	Dean Dunham, 1891	Frank's Campaign, 1864
Ben Logan's Triumph, 1908	A Debt of Honor, 1900	From Canal Boy to President, 1881
Ben's Nugget, 1882	Digging for Gold, 1892	From Farm Boy to Senator, 1882
Ben, the Luggage Boy, 1870	The Disagreeable Woman, 1895	From Farm to Fortune, 1905
Bernard Brooks' Adventures, 1903	Do and Dare, 1884	Grand'ther Baldwin's Thanksgiving with Other Ballads and Poems, 1875
Bertha's Christmas Vision, 1856	The Erie Train Boy, 1890	Hector's Inheritance, 1885
Bob Burton, the Young Ranchman of the Missouri, 1888	The Errand Boy, 1888	Helen Ford, 1866
Bound to Rise, 1873	Facing the World, 1893	Helping Himself, 1886
A Boy's Fortune, 1898	Falling in with Fortune, 1900	Herbert Carter's Legacy, 1875
Brave and Bold, 1874	Fame and Fortune, 1868	Herbert Selden, 1859
	Finding a Fortune, 1904	In a New World, 1893
	Jacob Marlowe's Secret, 1890	In Search of Treasure, 1907

## The Works of Horatio Alger, Jr.

*Titles are in alphabetical order and include the original date of publication in book form.*

Jack's Ward, 1875	Mark Stanton, 1890	Ralph Raymond's Heir, 1869
Jed, the Poorhouse boy, 1899	Mark the Match Boy, 1869	Randy of the River, 1906
Jerry the Backwoods Boy, 1904	Ned Newton, the Fortunes of New York Bootblack, 1890	Risen from the Ranks, 1874
Joe's Luck, 1887	Nelson the Newsboy, 1901	Robert Coverdale's Struggle, 1910
Julius, 1874	The New Schoolma'am, 1877	A Rolling Stone, 1902
Lester's Luck, 1901	A New York Boy, 1890	Rough and Ready, 1869
Life of Edwin Forrest, 1877	Nothing to Do, 1857	Rufus and Rose, 1870
Lost at Sea, 1904	Number 91, 1887	Rupert's Ambition, 1899
Luck and Pluck, 1869	The Odds Against Him, 1890	Sam's Chance, 1876
Luke Walton, 1889	Only an Irish Boy, 1894	The Secret Drawer, 1858
Madeline, the Temptress, 1857	Out for Business, 1900	Seeking His Fortune, 1875
The Mad Heiress, 1860	Paul Prescott's Charge, 1865	Shifting for Himself, 1876
Making His Mark, 1901	Paul the Peddler, 1871	Silas Snobden's Office Boy, 1899
Marie Bertrandt, 1864	Phil the Fiddler, 1872	Sink or Swim, 1870
Mark Manning's Mission, 1905	Ragged Dick, 1868	Slow and Sure, 1872
Mark Mason's Victory, 1899		The Store Boy, 1887

## The Works of Horatio Alger, Jr.

*Titles are in alphabetical order and include the original date of publication in book form.*

Strive and Succeed, 1872	Tom Turner's Legacy, 1902	The Young Adventurer, 1878
Striving for Fortune, 1902	Tony the Hero, 1880	The Young Bank Messenger, 1898
Strong and Steady, 1871	The Train Boy, 1883	The Young Boatman of Pine Point, 1892
Struggling Upward, 1890	Try and Trust, 1873	The Young Book Agent, 1905
Tattered Tom, 1871	Victor Vane, the young Secretary, 1894	Young Captain Jack, 1901
The Telegraph Boy, 1879	Wait and Hope, 1877	The Young Circus Rider, 1883
Timothy Crump's Ward, 1866	Walter Sherwood's Probation, 1897	The Young Explorer, 1880
Tom Brace, 1901	The Western Boy, 1878	The Young Miner, 1879
Tom Temple's Career, 1888	The World Before Him, 1902	The Young Musician, 1906
Tom Thatcher's Fortune, 1888	The Young Acrobat of the Great North American Circus, 1888	The Young Outlaw, 1875
Tom Tracy, 1888		The Young Salesman, 1896

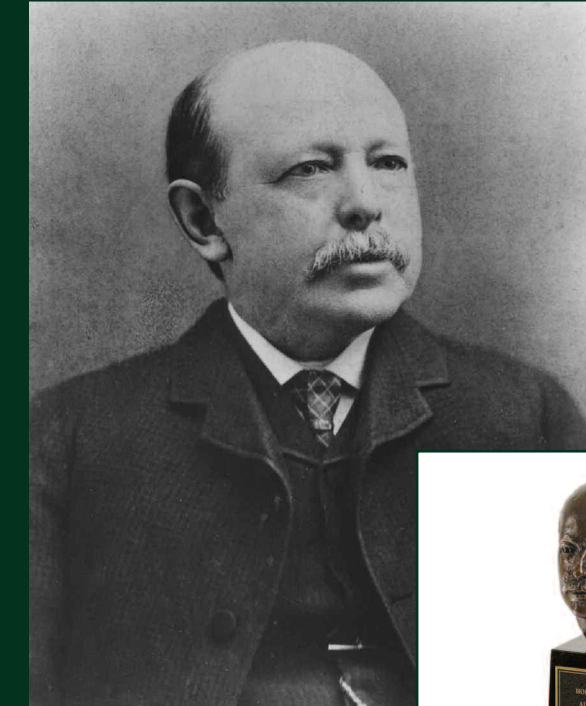
## Acknowledgements

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Much of the material for this presentation came from two books: *The Life and Works of Horatio Alger, Jr.* by Edwin P. Hoyt; and *Horatio Alger, or the American Hero Era* by Ralph D. Gardner.

Based on the themes espoused by Horatio Alger, Jr., in his many novels, the Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans, Inc. was established in 1947 to recognize Americans who have achieved success with hard work, perseverance, and integrity. Each year, life membership in the Horatio Alger Association is conferred on approximately ten individuals through the presentation of the Horatio Alger Award. In addition to serving as role models, Horatio Alger Members now provide millions of dollars each year in college scholarships to young people who, like the main characters in Alger's books, are struggling to achieve success and a fulfilling future.

*The archives of the Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans are now preserved at Boston University's Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center.*



*Horatio Alger, Jr. (1832-1899)*



*Horatio Alger Award*