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Frederick Law Olmsted: Writings on Landscape, Culture, and Society-Frederick Law Olmsted 2016-01-05 The biggest and best single-volume collection ever published of the fascinating and wide-ranging writings of a vitally important nineteenth century cultural figure whose work continues to shape our world today. Seaman, farmer, abolitionist, journalist, administrator, reformer, conservationist, and without question America's foremost landscape architect and urban planner, Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903) was a man of unusually diverse talents and interests, and the arc of his life and writings traces the most significant developments of

nineteenth century American history. As this volume reveals, the wide-ranging endeavors Olmsted was involved in—cofounding *The Nation* magazine, advocating against slavery, serving as executive secretary to the United States Sanitary Commission (precursor to the Red Cross) during the Civil War, championing the preservation of America's great wild places at Yosemite and Yellowstone—emerged from his steadfast commitment to what he called “communitiveness,” the impulse to serve the needs of one's fellow citizens. This philosophy had its ultimate expression in his brilliant designs for some of the country's most beloved public spaces: New York's Central Park, Prospect Park in Brooklyn, Boston's “Emerald Necklace,” the Biltmore Estate in North Carolina, the grounds of the U.S. Capitol, garden suburbs like Chicago's Riverside, parkways (a term he invented) and college campuses, the “White City” of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, and many others. Gathering almost 100 original letters, newspaper dispatches, travel sketches, essays, editorials, design proposals, official reports, reflections on aesthetics, and autobiographical reminiscences, this deluxe Library of America volume is profusely illustrated with a 32-page color portfolio of Olmsted's design sketches, architectural plans, and contemporary photographs. It also includes detailed explanatory notes and a chronology of Olmsted's life and design projects. From the Hardcover edition.

Frederick Law Olmsted-Frederick Law Olmsted 2010 An anthology of the key writings of the best-known and arguably most prolific landscape architect in U.S. history.

The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted-Frederick Law Olmsted 1997 The Olmsted Papers project is supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the National Trust for the Humanities, the National Association for Olmsted Parks, as well as private foundations and individuals.

Writings on Landscape, Culture, and Society-Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. 2015-11-17 The biggest and best single-volume collection ever published of the fascinating and wide-ranging writings of a vitally important nineteenth century cultural figure whose work continues to shape our world today. Seaman, farmer,

abolitionist, journalist, administrator, reformer, conservationist, and without question America's foremost landscape architect and urban planner, Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903) was a man of unusually diverse talents and interests, and the arc of his life and writings traces the most significant developments of nineteenth century American history. As this volume reveals, the wide-ranging endeavors Olmsted was involved in--cofounding *The Nation* magazine, advocating against slavery, serving as executive secretary to the United States Sanitary Commission (precursor to the Red Cross) during the Civil War, championing the preservation of America's great wild places at Yosemite and Yellowstone--emerged from his steadfast commitment to what he called "communitiveness," the impulse to serve the needs of one's fellow citizens. This philosophy had its ultimate expression in his brilliant designs for some of the country's most beloved public spaces: New York's Central Park, Prospect Park in Brooklyn, Boston's "Emerald Necklace," the Biltmore Estate in North Carolina, the grounds of the U.S. Capitol, garden suburbs like Chicago's Riverside, parkways (a term he invented) and college campuses, the "White City" of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, and many others. Gathering almost 100 original letters, newspaper dispatches, travel sketches, essays, editorials, design proposals, official reports, reflections on aesthetics, and autobiographical reminiscences, this deluxe Library of America volume is profusely illustrated with a 32-page color portfolio of Olmsted's design sketches, architectural plans, and contemporary photographs. It also includes detailed explanatory notes and a chronology of Olmsted's life and design projects.

A journey in the seaboard slave states, with remarks on their economy-Frederick Law Olmsted 1861

Frederick Law Olmsted-Charles E. Beveridge 2015 Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903) planned many parks and park systems across the United States, leaving an enduring legacy of designed public space that is enjoyed and defended today. His public parks, the design of which he was most proud, have had a lasting effect on urban America.

Civilizing American Cities-Frederick Law Olmsted 1979 A century ago Frederick Law Olmsted recognized the need for extensive planning if American cities were to become civilized environments

for man. The selections in this book demonstrate his understanding of urban spaces and how, when politically unobstructed, he was able to manipulate them. While Sutton has concentrated on Olmsted's contributions to the theory and practice of city planning, her anthology reveals a broad and comprehensive cross section of his career. Writings in the first two chapters elucidate the views and values that Olmsted brought to his work--notably his attitudes on form and function (fitness and appropriateness)-- and his criticisms of existing urban patterns. At a time when men generally took a static approach to planning, Olmsted opposed the traditional grid system, lack of organic structure, and abuse of space which dominated schemes for American cities. Instead he proposed that large spaces be set aside for public parks, connected by roadways and public transportation to the rest of the city. The books remaining chapters contain documents written in support of specific plans for five North American cities with widely varying conditions: San Francisco, Buffalo, Montreal, Chicago, and Boston. The writings range in scope from Olmsted's observations on nineteenth century California life to his most elaborate and ambitious design of a system of parks and boulevards for Boston. Two selections describing plans for the exurban Garden Cities of Berkeley, California, and Riverside, Illinois, complete anthology. At the end of his career, Olmsted could look on 17 large public parks as well as numerous smaller works and comment: "I know that in the minds of a large body of men of influence I have raised my calling from the rank of a trade, even of a handicraft, to that of a liberal profession, an art, an art of design." Genius of Place-Justin Martin 2011 Describes the life of the landscape architect responsible for New York's Central Park and Boston's Emerald Necklace including his lesser-known time spent as an influential journalist, early voice for the environment and abolitionist, all overshadowed by a tragic personal life. The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted-Frederick Law Olmsted 2015-01-15 The final chronologically arranged volume in the series, it will present the last stage of Olmsted's career, with a firm that included his former students Henry Sargent Codman and Charles Eliot as new partners. During this time Olmsted concentrated his energies on his two last great commissions: one was the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 on the site of the Chicago South Park

that he and Vaux had designed in 1871, with subsequent redesigning of Jackson Park and the Midway; the other was the extensive Biltmore Estate in North Carolina. There will also be correspondence concerning the development of the park systems of Louisville, Kentucky, and proposals for park systems in Milwaukee and Kansas City. The volume will present some of the remarkable retrospective letters he wrote to Mariana Griswold Van Rensselaer and his son, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. It will conclude with several undated and unfinished writings on the history and principles of landscape design.

Frederick Law Olmsted-Charles E. Beveridge 1995 Traces the life of the influential landscape architect, and looks at his designs for public parks

A Journey Through Texas, Or, A Saddle-trip on the Southwestern Frontier-Frederick Law Olmsted 1860

Civilizing American Cities; A Selection of Frederick Law Olmsted's Writings on City Landscapes. Edited by S.B. Sutton-Frederick Law Olmsted 1971

The Cotton Kingdom-Frederick Law Olmsted 2020-04-16

A Clearing In The Distance-Witold Rybczynski 2013-07-23 In a brilliant collaboration between writer and subject, Witold Rybczynski, the bestselling author of *Home and City Life*, illuminates Frederick Law Olmsted's role as a major cultural figure at the epicenter of nineteenth-century American history. We know Olmsted through the physical legacy of his stunning landscapes -- among them, New York's Central Park, California's Stanford University campus, and Boston's Back Bay Fens. But Olmsted's contemporaries knew a man of even more extraordinarily diverse talents. Born in 1822, he traveled to China on a merchant ship at the age of twenty-one. He cofounded *The Nation* magazine and was an early voice against slavery. He managed California's largest gold mine and, during the Civil War, served as the executive secretary to the United States Sanitary Commission, the precursor of the Red Cross. Rybczynski's passion for his subject and his understanding of Olmsted's immense complexity and accomplishments make his book a triumphant work. In *A Clearing in the Distance*, the story of a great nineteenth-century American becomes an intellectual adventure.

Forty Years of Landscape Architecture-Frederick Law Olmsted 1973
The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted-Frederick Law Olmsted
1981-06 "Olmsted the man belongs to his own time, but his work
and words continue to have meaning today... The editors are
preserving a life and a work instructive for the future as well as of
the past." -- Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England-Frederick Law
Olmsted 1859

Park Maker-Elizabeth Stevenson 2018-04-17 On April 28, 1858,
municipal officials announced the winner of the design contest for a
great new park for the people of New York City--Plan no. 33,
"Greensward" by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Though
the appropriated ground for what was to become Central Park was
nothing more than a barren expanse occupied by squatters, in a
matter of a few years, Olmsted turned the wasteland into a
landscape of coherence, elegance, and beauty. It not only surpassed
the design ingenuity of its existing European counterparts but
gained the designer national acclaim in a profession that still lacked
a name. Olmsted was an American visionary. He foresaw the day
when New York and many other growing cities of the mid-
nineteenth century would be plagued by what we presently term
"urban sprawl." And he was convinced of the critical importance of
adapting land for the recreational and contemplative needs of city
dwellers before the last remnants of natural terrain were engulfed
by "monotonous, straight streets and piles of erect, angular
buildings." As a result of his early efforts to revolutionize the design
of public parks, many cities today are able to preserve the
recreational space and greenery within their urban limits. In
addition, his thoughts and words on wilderness areas still echo
across a century of preservation in the wild. This lively and
insightful account of his prodigious life features many of his
outstanding landscape projects, including the Biltmore Estate,
Prospect Park (Brooklyn), the capitol grounds in Washington, DC,
the Boston Park System, the Chicago parks and the Chicago World
Fair, as well as measures to preserve the natural settings at
Niagara Falls, Yosemite, and the Adirondacks. It traces his early
years and describes events that were to form his artistic,
intellectual, and deeply humanistic sensibilities. And it restores this

lost American hero to his prominent place in history. In addition to being the acknowledged father of American landscape architecture, Frederick Law Olmsted helped shape the political and philosophical climate of America in his own time and today. Elizabeth Stevenson is the author of the Bancroft Award-winning *Henry Adams: A Biography*; *The Glass Lark*, a biography of Lafcadio Hearn; and *Babbitts and Bohemians: From the Great War to the Great Depression*, all available from Transaction.

Building the National Parks-Linda Flint McClelland 1998 The Office of Strategic Services, the forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency, was founded in 1942 by William 'Wild Bill' Donovan under the direction of President Roosevelt, who realized the need to improve intelligence during wartime. A rigorous recruitment process enlisted agents from both the armed services and civilians to produce operational groups specializing in different foreign areas including Italy, Norway, Yugoslavia and China. At its peak in 1944, the number of men and women working in the service totaled nearly 13,500. This intriguing story of the origins and development of the American espionage forces covers all of the different departments involved, with a particular emphasis on the courageous teams operating in the field. The volume is illustrated with many photographs, including images from the film director John Ford who led the OSS Photographic Unit and parachuted into Burma in 1943.

A Journey in the Back Country-Frederick Law Olmsted 1860

Spying on the South-Tony Horwitz 2020-05-12 The New York Times-bestselling final book by the beloved, Pulitzer-Prize winning historian Tony Horwitz. With *Spying on the South*, the best-selling author of *Confederates in the Attic* returns to the South and the Civil War era for an epic adventure on the trail of America's greatest landscape architect. In the 1850s, the young Frederick Law Olmsted was adrift, a restless farmer and dreamer in search of a mission. He found it during an extraordinary journey, as an undercover correspondent in the South for the up-and-coming New York Times. For the Connecticut Yankee, pen name "Yeoman," the South was alien, often hostile territory. Yet Olmsted traveled for 14 months, by horseback, steamboat, and stagecoach, seeking dialogue and common ground. His vivid dispatches about the lives and beliefs of Southerners were revelatory for readers of his day, and Yeoman's

remarkable trek also reshaped the American landscape, as Olmsted sought to reform his own society by creating democratic spaces for the uplift of all. The result: Central Park and Olmsted's career as America's first and foremost landscape architect. Tony Horwitz rediscovers Yeoman Olmsted amidst the discord and polarization of our own time. Is America still one country? In search of answers, and his own adventures, Horwitz follows Olmsted's tracks and often his mode of transport (including muleback): through Appalachia, down the Mississippi River, into bayou Louisiana, and across Texas to the contested Mexican borderland. Venturing far off beaten paths, Horwitz uncovers bracing vestiges and strange new mutations of the Cotton Kingdom. Horwitz's intrepid and often hilarious journey through an outsized American landscape is a masterpiece in the tradition of *Great Plains*, *Bad Land*, and the author's own classic, *Confederates in the Attic*.

Wilderness by Design-Ethan Carr 1999 Carr delves into the planning and motivations of the people who wanted to preserve America's scenic geography. He demonstrates that by drawing on historical antecedents, landscape architects and planners carefully crafted each addition to maintain maximum picturesque wonder. Tracing the history of landscape park design from British gardens up through the city park designs of Frederick Law Olmsted, Carr places national park landscape architecture within a larger historical context.

Mariana Griswold Van Rensselaer-Judith K. Major 2013 Mariana Griswold Van Rensselaer (1851-1934) was one of the premier figures in landscape writing and design at the turn of the twentieth century, a moment when the amateur pursuit of gardening and the increasingly professionalized landscape design field were beginning to diverge. This intellectual biography—the first in-depth study of the versatile critic and author—reveals Van Rensselaer's vital role in this moment in the history of landscape architecture. Van Rensselaer was one of the new breed of American art and architecture critics, closely examining the nature of her profession and bringing a disciplined scholarship to the craft. She considered herself a professional, leading the effort among women in the Gilded Age to claim the titles of artist, architect, critic, historian, and journalist. Thanks to the resources of her wealthy mercantile

family, she had been given a sophisticated European education almost unheard of for a woman of her time. Her close relationship with Frederick Law Olmsted influenced her ideas on landscape gardening, and her interest in botany and geology shaped the ideas upon which her philosophy and art criticism were based. She also studied the works of Charles Darwin, Alexander von Humboldt, Henry David Thoreau, and many other nineteenth-century scientists and nature writers, which influenced her general belief in the relationship between science and the imagination. Her cosmopolitan education and elevated social status gave her, much like her contemporary Edith Wharton, access to the homes and gardens of the upper classes. This allowed her to mingle with authors, artists, and affluent patrons of the arts and enabled her to write with familiarity about architecture and landscape design. Identifying over 330 previously unattributed editorials and unsigned articles authored by Van Rensselaer in the influential journal *Garden and Forest*—for which she was the sole female editorial voice—Judith Major offers insight into her ideas about the importance of botanical nomenclature, the similarities between landscape gardening and idealist painting, design in nature, and many other significant topics. Major’s critical examination of Van Rensselaer’s life and writings—which also includes selections from her correspondence—details not only her influential role in the creation of landscape architecture as a discipline but also her contribution to a broader public understanding of the arts in America.

Shaping American Democracy—Scott M. Roulier 2017-12-06 This book argues that the design of built spaces influences civic attitudes, including prospects for social equality and integration, in America. Key American architects and planners—including Frederick Law Olmsted, Frank Lloyd Wright, Robert Moses, and the New Urbanists—not only articulated unique visions of democracy in their extensive writings, but also instantiated those ideas in physical form. Using criteria such as the formation of social capital, support for human capabilities, and environmental sustainability, the book argues that the designs most closely associated with a communally-inflected version of democracy, such as Olmsted’s public parks or various New Urbanist projects, create conditions more favorable to human flourishing and more consistent with a democratic society

than those that are individualistic in their orientation, such as urban modernism or most suburban forms.

Frederick Law Olmsted, Landscape Architect, 1822-1903-Frederick Law Olmsted 1922

Jens Jensen-Robert E. Grese 1992 Jens Jensen was one of America's greatest landscape designers and conservationists. Using native plants and "fitting" designs, he advocated that our gardens, parks, roads, playgrounds, and cities should be harmonious with nature and its ecological processes--a belief that was to become a major theme of modern American landscape design. When Jensen died in 1951 at the age of 90, the New York Times called him "the dean of American landscape architecture." In *Jens Jensen: Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens*, Robert E. Grese evaluates Jensen's work against the background of landscape design traditions that included Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted, as well as earlier movements in Europe. Grese examines Jensen's part in the Chicago cultural renaissance that occurred just prior to World War I, a movement that brought social reform, a new understanding of ecology, organic trends in architecture, and great strides in American literature. Drawing on Jensen's writings and plans, interviews with people who knew him, and analyses of his projects, Grese presents a clear picture of Jensen's efforts to enhance and preserve "native" landscapes. Jens Jensen worked with some of the leading architects of his day--Sullivan and Wright among them--so many of his projects involved the extravagant estates of wealthy entrepreneurs in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and elsewhere. But Jensen also worked on schools, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, institutional homes, and government buildings. Long before environmental activists took over the idea, he foresaw the need to preserve the dunes, forests, prairies, and wetlands native to the Middle West. He championed the network of forest preserves around Chicago, protection of the Indiana Dunes (now a national lakeshore), the state park system in Illinois, and numerous parks in Wisconsin. *Jens Jensen: Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens* offers a compelling look at Jensen's visionary work and remarkable career. *What Is Landscape?*-John R. Stilgoe 2018-01-17 A lexicon and guide for discovering the essence of landscape.

FLO, a Biography of Frederick Law Olmsted-Laura Wood Roper

1983 Olmsted's youth and intellectual development are discussed in addition to the diversity of his career and his lifelong concern for his country's welfare

Thinking the Contemporary Landscape-Christophe Girot 2016-10-25

On the heels of our groundbreaking books in landscape architecture, James Corner's *Recovering Landscape* and Charles Waldheim's *Landscape Urbanism Reader*, comes another essential reader, . Examining our shifting perceptions of nature and place in the context of environmental challenges and how these affect urbanism and architecture, the seventeen essayists in argue for an all-encompassing view of landscape that integrates the scientific, intellectual, aesthetic, and mythic into a new multidisciplinary understanding of the contemporary landscape. A must-read for anyone concerned about the changing nature of our landscape in a time of climate crisis.

Andrew Jackson Downing: Essential Texts-Andrew Jackson Downing

2012-06-18 Collects writings by the "founding father of landscape architecture" on such topics as landscape gardening, parks, village beautification, agriculture, and horticulture.

Siftings-Jens Jensen 1990-04 Jens Jensen was one of America's greatest landscape designers and conservationists. Using native plants and "fitting" designs, he introduced the influential Prairie Style of landscape architecture. He championed the preservation of natural landscapes such as the Indiana Dunes (now a national lakeshore), the State Park System in Illinois, and numerous parks in Wisconsin. When he died in 1951 at the age of 90, the New York Times called him the "dean of American landscape architecture." Now that environmental issues have recaptured public attention, Jensen's visionary work and remarkable career are being rediscovered by a new generation of admirers.

Gardens and the Picturesque-John Dixon Hunt 1994 A collection of Hunt's essays, many previously unpublished, dealing with the ways in which men and women have given meaning to gardens and landscapes, especially with the ways in which gardens have represented the world of nature "picturesquely".

Traveling South-John David Cox 2010-04-15 Traveling South is the first major study of how narratives of travel through the antebellum South helped construct an American national identity during the

years between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. John Cox makes his case on the basis of a broad range of texts that includes slave narratives, domestic literature, and soldiers' diaries, as well as more traditional forms of travel writing. In the process he extends the boundaries of travel literature both as a genre and as a subject of academic study. The writers of these intranational accounts struggled with the significance of travel through a region that was both America and "other." In writings by J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur and William Bartram, for example, the narrators create personal identities and express their Americanness through travel that, Cox argues, becomes a defining aspect of the young nation. In the narratives of Frederick Douglass and Solomon Northup, the complex relationship between travel and slavery highlights contemporary debates over the meaning of space and movement. Both Fanny Kemble and Harriet Jacobs explore the intimate linkings of women's travel and the construction of an ideal domestic space, whereas Frederick Law Olmsted seeks, through his travel writing, to reform the southern economy and expand a New England yeoman ideology throughout the nation. The Civil War diaries of Union soldiers, written during the years that witnessed the largest movement of travelers through the South, echo earlier themes while concluding that the South should not be transformed in order to become sufficiently "American"; rather, it was and should remain a part of the American nation, regardless of perceived differences.

A Clearing in the Distance-Witold Rybczynski 1999-06-08 Chronicles the life and career of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, and the effect his ideas had on American culture

The Slave States-Frederick Law Olmsted 1959

Creating Central Park-Morrison H. Heckscher 2008 The year 2008 marks the 150th anniversary of the design of Central Park, the first and arguably the most famous of America's urban landscape parks. In October 1857 the new park's board of commissioners announced a public design competition, and the following April the imaginative yet practicable "Greensward" plan submitted by Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted was selected. This book tells the fascinating story of how an extraordinary work of public art emerged from the crucible of New York City politics. From William Cullen Bryant's 1844 editorial calling for "a pleasure ground of shade and

recreation" to the completion of construction in 1870, the history of Central Park is an urban epic--a tale not only of animosity, political intrigue, and desire but also of idealism, sacrifice, and genius. Apostle of Taste-David Schuyler 2015 "Schuyler explores the origins of [horticulturist Downing's] ideas in English aesthetic theory and his efforts to adapt English principles to American climate and republican social institutions. Tracing the impulse toward a native architectural style, Schuyler also demonstrates the influence of Downing's ideas on the period's gardens and, more broadly still, analyzes the complications of class implicit in Downing's prescriptions for American society"--Amazon.com.

Modern Landscape Architecture-Marc Treib 1994 These 22 essays assess the tenets, accomplishments and limits of modernism in landscape architecture and formulate ideas about possible directions for the future of the discipline. The historical and cultural framework within which modern landscape designers have worked is also explored.

Landscape Alchemy-Hargreaves Associates 2009 Hargreaves Associates has been at the forefront of landscape architectural practice since its founding in 1983, creating a narrative approach to landscape architecture that layers history, ecology, and environmental phenomena. Whether reductive or rich, highly programmed or passive, culturally interpretive or teeming with the phenomena of nature's own systems, the built landscapes of Hargreaves Associates emphasize the power of connection to day-to-day life. This volume presents projects from throughout the 25-year history of the firm and highlights the firm's role in advancing the reoccupation of postindustrial sites, including the reclamation of waterfronts within the United States, Europe, and Australia. Featuring color photographs and illustrations throughout, the book also shows how the firm works with cultural landscapes, urban parks, smaller plazas, and gardens. Included are details on Hargreaves' innovative entries in recent landscape architectural competitions, including its stunning design of a 270-acre Victorian-style pleasure garden for the 2012 London Olympics.

Garrett Eckbo-Marc Treib 2005 A beautifully illustrated consideration of the life and career of modernist landscape architect Garrett Eckbo.

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