ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Storytelling *has a rich heritage in every culture and every era. It is, or should be, a part of the training of children's librarians for both public and school libraries; this bibliography of resources, consisting of "how to find material" (which oftentimes includes some of the material itself), and also "how to do it" should prove useful for librarians, teachers, and possibly dedicated parents interested in expanding their ability to "tell me a story."*

Books

These books were culled from bibliographic sections at the end of each chapter of The Storyteller's Start-up Book*, by Margaret Read MacDonald, and also from a search for "storytell?" on Librarians Index to the Internet (http://LII.org) and on the LAPL website.*

1. MacDonald, Margaret Read. *The Storyteller's Sourcebook: A Subject, Title, and Motif-Index to Folklore Collections for Children*. Detroit: Neal-Schuman / Gale Research, 1982.

    This massive work indexes 556 folktale collections and 389 picture books, which encompass all folktale titles in *Children's Catalog* 1961-1981 plus all folktale titles mentioned in *Booklist* reviews 1960-1980. It is the first reference tool to bring together from children's collections variants of each folktale and to supply descriptions of them. It is broken down into four indexes: Motif, Tale Title, Subject, and Ethnic/Geographic. The Motif Index makes use of Finnish folklorist Antti Aarne's 1910 numbering system according to Type and Motif. The tales are also categorized in sub-topics: for instance, Cinderella + glass slipper + cruel stepmother, etc., which follows 1932 Indiana University folklorist Stith Thompson's classifications (though not in such minute detail). It is intended to aid the teacher, librarian or storyteller who wants to locate (1) tales about a given subject; (2) a specific tale title in collections; (3) tales from an ethnic or geographical area; or (4) variants of a specific tale. When it comes to sources for storytelling, this is the Bible.

2. Pellowski, Anne. *The World of Storytelling: A Practical Guide to the Origins, Development and Applications of Storytelling.* New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1990.

This book is primarily about context: It is for those who wish to become, and those who already are storytellers and want to know the historical traditions, the oral traditions, and the sources of stories. It is also for social scientists, educators and psychologists, who the author believes need to explore the powerful influence of story on the development of personality and world view. The book is in two parts: The first gives an historical overview and then breaks down storytelling into categories—bardic, religious, folk, theatrical, library and institutional, camp, park and playground, and therapeutic. The second discusses style and content of storytelling: Opening of the Story Session; Language, Voice and Audience Response; Musical Accompaniment, Pictures and Objects; Closing of the Story Session; Training Methods; Visuality, Orality and Literacy; and Storytelling Festivals. Included are bibliographies of books and periodicals, nonprint materials, training manuals of the 1970s-1980s, and story collecting handbooks. A thorough grounding in the sociology of storytelling.

3. Sawyer, Ruth. *The Way of the Storyteller*. New York: Viking Press, 1942—reprinted 1962.

Sawyer says in her introduction, "In the days of guilds, each man who had become master of his craft had two major concerns: to uphold the standard of workmanship within his guild, and to act as teacher, director, and inspirer of the apprentices." This is the thesis of her book. The subject of storytelling is broken down into criteria: Experience, Background, Creative Imagination, A Gift for Selection, The Right Approach, and Living Art. This book is all about the high art of storytelling—the calling, the ideals, the rituals—and is written to inspire, excite and motivate. It also contains a reading list, a story list, an index, and some really good tales, some of which Sawyer had from her Irish nurse in childhood, who always ended her stories "Take it, and may the next one who tells it better it." A classic.

Websites

These were discovered by searching the Internet Public Library and the Librarian's Internet Index, and Googling. There is a linkage sequence on each to show how to find it.

4. Hilary M. Leon. "Fairy Tales: Reading & Research." The Internet Public Library.
     (No creation or revision date given.) **<http://www.ipl.org/div/pf/entry/48473>**
     (accessed 21 January 2006).
Internet Public Library➜Pathfinders➜Fairy Tales

This pathfinder on IPL (created by Hilary M. Leon) offers excellent resources about fairy tales, a major source of material for storytellers. It describes and categorizes both print and online sources for: Well-Known Tales, Lesser-Known Tales, Specific Tales (sites devoted to particular tales including variant forms and history), and Traditional Tales. It also explains how to find fairy tales in the library, including Dewey Decimal System call numbers and Library of Congress subject headings.

5. Heidi Anne Heiner. SurLaLune Fairy Tales. 7 June 2005,
     <http://www.surlalunefairytales.com> (accessed 21 January 2006).
Librarian's Internet Index➜search "storytelling"➜SurLaLune Fairy Tale Pages

"A portal to the realm of fairy tale and folklore studies featuring 44 annotated fairy tales, including their histories, similar tales across cultures, and over 1,300 illustrations." Heiner began this site in 1998 while getting her Information Science degree at the University of Tennessee; what started as a class assignment in HTML programming grew into a multi-page site rich in resources and personality. In addition to the fairy tales with their accompanying notes, Heiner offers tips for use in the classroom or library, and provides a bibliography of 20th and 21st century interpretations of the fairy tale in novels, poetry, short stories, film, music and theater. This is in one sense a commercial site, since the expenses incurred in maintaining the site are paid for by Amazon, Barnes and Noble, and Art.Com in return for her providing links to their sites to buy the books and art, but this also enables it to be a beautifully presented work of passion with colorful book covers and illustrations throughout.

6. The Center for Children's Books, GSLIS, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
     "The Storytelling Page." April 2005.
     <http://ccb.lis.uiuc.edu/storytelling.html> (accessed 21 January 2006)
Librarian's Internet Index➜search "storytelling"➜The Center for Children's
Books, GSLIS, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The CCB Storytelling Page offers a good selection of material about stories and storytelling, including opinion essays, how-to information, recommended print and on-line bibliographies, and (a big bonus) a selection of storytelling recordings (both audio and video).

7. Tim Sheppard. "Tim Sheppard's Storytelling Resources for Storytellers." 19 April
        2005. **<http://www.timsheppard.co.uk/story/index.html>**
        (accessed 25 January 2006)

Google➔search "storytelling"➔Tim Sheppard's Storytelling Links for Storytellers

Probably the biggest collection of storytelling resources on the web, annotated and categorized for easy reference. Sheppard is dedicated to (obsessed with) providing the answer to each and every question one might have about any aspect of storytelling—ancient or modern, professional or amateur—plus the stories themselves. The site includes a comprehensive FAQ response, links to storytelling resources (including organizations in many countries), links to stories, a gallery featuring some of the world's best storytellers, and (the part that pays for all this) a link to "Wild Times," his own personal storytelling how-to workshops site. (He teaches in the U.K.) You could spend weeks linking off this site!

Journals

These were discovered by searching LISA, under "storytell?"

8. de Vos, Gail. "Storytelling for Young Adults." *School Libraries in Canada*, v. 19
        no. 4 (2000): 8-9.

De Vos is a devoted champion of storytelling to young adults (7th-12th grades). She says, "Most folk tales and fairy tales were not about children, after all, but about young people searching for their identity, their career path, their life partners and adventure. It was a natural fit!" This article consists of three excerpts from her book, "Storytelling for Young Adults: Techniques and Treasury," in which she details successful incidents in an ongoing attempt to convince schoolteachers, librarians and administrators that storytelling to teens is a good idea.

9. Strong, Sunny. "Storytimes That Rock! Creating Successful Readers…And Attentive Listeners." *Children & Libraries*, v. 2 no. 3 (Wntr 2004): 28-29.

    Strong discusses success factors in library storytimes, specifically by selecting the right book, and covers such topics as action and plot, humor, repeated phrases, and memorable language. She also makes suggestions for developing a storytime program based on your community's profile.

10. Del Negro, Janice. "A Change of Storyteller: Folktales in *Children and Books*, from Arbuthnot to Sutherland." *Library Trends* 47.3 (Wntr 1999): 579.

    This article is part of a larger doctoral dissertation in which Del Negro examines the folktales chapter through nine editions of one of the most influential children's literature textbooks of the 20th century, *Children and Books*. It's a fascinating dissection of the personal style of the two editors who held sway throughout the publishing period 1947 to 1997—May Hill Arbuthnot and Zena Sutherland. Del Negro's premise was that "the discussion and controversy that has accompanied the burgeoning publication of folktales for youth in the last 20 years would be reflected in this standard work and indicated through changes in each edition." Not only is the exposition of the premise engrossing, but the article also leads one to the chapters of *Children and Books* specifically relevant to storytellers, such as "Why Tell Stories," "When to Read Stories and When to Tell Them," and "Read the Picture Stories, Tell the Folk Tales."