



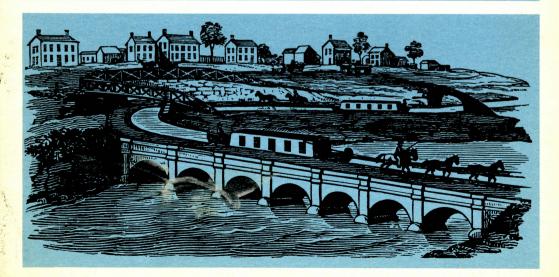
OHIOANA

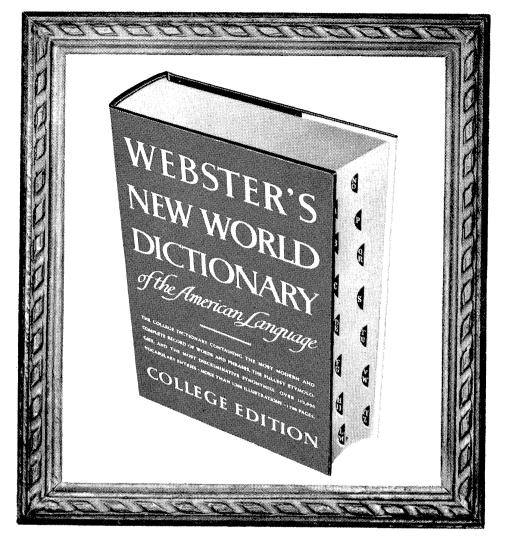
OF OHIO AND OHIOANS

Columbus's First Edition Flowers for McGuffey Benjamin Hanby Honored Book Reviews — Notes Latest Ohio Books









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OF OHIO AND OHIOANS

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For The First Time?

We believe that our Ohioana Library has added another to its long list of *Firsts* in Ohio. This latest trail blazing is its state-wide Creative Writing Workshop for talented high school students which was held in Columbus on February 1 at the Columbus Plaza. Forty-five students attended by invitation, most of them from the state's largest cities and a few from smaller places. They were selected by their teachers for their interest and competence in creative writing.

The affair was made possible by the financial support of the Railroad Community Service Committees of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo. The workshop included talks in the morning session by four Ohio writers who spoke of their respective fields: Poetry, Fiction, Articles and Juvenile Books. Students and the teachers who accompanied them were the Workshop's guests for luncheon. In the afternoon the students divided into four round table groups with the four speakers.

Most of the students and accompanying teachers have by now responded to the library's request for their candid written opinions on the value of the workshop, and the answers have been almost entirely favorable. All those who wrote urged that the project be continued in the years to come.

For many years the Ohioana Library has been honoring established Ohio writers. Now it is seeking to help and encourage young Ohioans of talent who might become the writers of the future.

It Might be Said Really To Have Been "Honorably Pirated"

First American Edition Of The Rubaiyat Was Published in Columbus

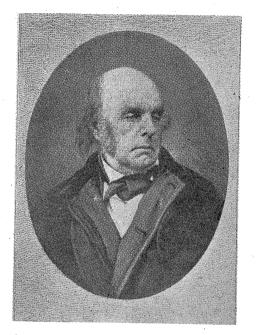
By F. F. D. Albery

EDITOR'S NOTE: One of the most interesting literary incidents in the history of Columbus was the publication of the first American edition of the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*. It was, of course, an unauthorized reprint, but, as it was made in pure admiration of the beauty of Edward Fitz Gerald's translation and with no purpose to make money, but only to supply a limited market beyond the easy reach of the London publisher, nobody could have thought ill of the project. In fact, the Columbus edition was a high compliment to the English translator and to the group of Columbus readers as well. The latter knew a good thing when they saw it, and possessed not only a keen sense of the beautiful in literature but also a resourcefulness in making for themselves what they could not otherwise obtain.

The story of this incident was some years ago written for *The Book-Lover* by F. F. D. Albery, one of the group of Columbus admirers of Omar and later a member of the select circle known as the Omar Khayyam Club of America. The article follows as it appears in No. 12, May-June 1902, of that magazine. The Ohioana Library would dearly like to own a copy of this book.

The Great interest that has been aroused within the past few years in The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam has resulted not only in the publication of innumerable new editions of the various texts but also in commentaries without limit, and in an implacable search for old and rare editions of the different translations or versions of the famous work; and among them all, as a matter of course, the version of Edward Fitz Gerald in its fourfold editions has held first place. Publishers have vied with each other in producing odd, beautiful, cheap and costly copies, which now range all the way from Meigs' miniature, which requires a magnifying glass of twenty diameters to read, up to the gorgeous handwork of Florence Wolf Gotthold, which was held some time ago at twelve hundred dollars.

The magazines have teemed with Omar literature and even the women's clubs have boldly undertaken to interpret the intrepid thought of the great Persian, and, at the meetings of the Omar Khayyam Clubs and otherwise, exhibitions of books devoted entirely to that cult have been produced, so that there is ample justification





(Left) Edward Fitz Gerald; (above) his bookplate, designed by W. M. Thackeray.

for Mr. Lang's sour sentiments anent the short-cut to culture. But it is our peculiar birthright to affect the latest thing, whether it be a racehorse or an epic poem, and, because we are built that way and can't help it, is our reason for not wanting to be scolded about it.

At the last meeting of the Omar Khayyam Club in Boston, there was exhibited, among other curios, a copy of an edition of Fitz Gerald's version which proved to be the pièce de résistance of the occasion, because it was claimed for it that it was the editio princeps on this side of the Atlantic and that the actual date of its publication was 1870 at Columbus, Ohio. So much curiosity has been exhibited to know more about this early publication, which collectors seek to entrap with snares of wiliest make and which fetches now a collector's price, that I have been at pains to gather the facts for the benefit of *The Book-Lovers* and of collectors of rare editions in particular. Some few of these facts appear in the beautiful edition of Dr. Wm. Augustus Brown and in the new Old World edition of Moser, but in such meager form as to call for more at once.

Cultivated Young Gentlemen

In the year 1869, there were living at the home of Mrs. Dr. Little in Columbus, Ohio, Colonel James Watson, General W. A. Knapp and Mr. E. L. DeWitt. Watson and DeWitt were lawyers and Knapp held an official position in the State House. They were cultivated young gentlemen and Knapp, having an ear for music, played the flute occasionally. A son of Mrs. Little was my schoolmate and friend, and, as I lived in the immediate neighborhood and liked to hear Knapp's essays on the flute, I saw a great deal of the interesting young men and was on intimate terms with them.

In October, 1869, there was published in the North American Review an article

written by Professor Norton, in which the second London edition of Quaritch was criticised and reviewed. This article attracted the attention of Colonel Watson, who brought it to the notice of the others, with the result that several copies of the London publication of 1868 were imported for them by a New York dealer; but that edition having been exhausted and their demands not appeared, it was determined to print a small edition for their own use. Colonel Watson's recollection is that the suggestion of printing was first made by Dr. Starling Loving, a gentleman of fine literary instincts to whom the London copy had been shown. At all events, the conclusion was arrived at and the local printing firm of Nevins & Myers consulted, who, it was found, had ample facilities for the work, including the accented type required for the production of an exceedingly good copy of the original Quaritch. Later on a number of their immediate friends, who probably had all expressed admiration for the old Tentmaker, were let into the scheme. Among these were Mr. Henry C. Taylor, Mr. George J. Atkinson (now deceased), Mr. Wm. P. Little, Mr. F. F. Hoffman and myself. Colonel Watson allowed the printers to use his Quaritch and Mr. DeWitt read the proof.

When the work was completed, each took as many copies as he wished or had subscribed for, and the little edition was soon distributed among their friends. The number did not exceed one hundred — possibly there were not over seventy-five; but at all events it never occurred to any one of that small coterie that anything unusual had been done. It was merely the gratifying of a personal taste in the only way in which it could be done. Doubtless they were proud of the achievement, because I remember very clearly how they never tired of repeating the quatrains to their friends and to each other, and I verily believe something was thus accomplished in the direction of introducing Omar to the American public; but any idea of fame for the little enterprise was foreign to their thought.

The Summer of 1870

All this occurred in the summer of 1870. In course of time those interested in the publication were scattered, and the piratical venture was almost forgotten in the serious business of life to which each was called. Colonel Watson, however, evidently in order to show that "there wasn't no hard feelin'," sent a copy of the edition to the unknown translator in care of Quaritch with a letter of explanation and apology, but never had any acknowledgment of its receipt. His generosity in distributing the copies allotted to him soon left him without one for himself, and, in order to supply the want, he rescued from the printers' waste basket the original leaves of his Quaritch, which he had cleaned and re-bound and still has in his possession.

In appearance, The Columbus Edition is almost an exact reproduction of the original Second Edition of 1868 published by Quaritch, but with the date of publication and name of publisher omitted. The market value is quite equal to its English prototype and it is certainly as much sought after. A few copies of it have turned up in unexpected places and in the hands of persons who knew nothing about its origin, and most peculiar and impossible stories have been told concerning its inception and accomplishment. I have heard that Howells and Piatt, who both lived in Columbus at one time, were responsible for it, and also that Frank Mayo, the actor, was concerned in its publication, and, now that the collectors are on the trail, all sorts of fables may be looked for.

The plain, unvarnished truth, however, is that it was the simple device of several ordinary, every-day American gentlemen living at Columbus, Ohio, in 1870, uninspired by any thought of fame and uninfluenced by any prevailing fad, but full of appreciation of a great and beautiful work of art, to get in convenient form what they could not buy from old Bernard Quaritch. It was the young American's way of getting what he wanted. If you can't buy it, make it yourself. It was as typical in a very little way of that all-embracing spirit which has made the new American race great among the nations of the earth as are our battleships.

It took a generation of time after this to raise an Omar Khayyam cult in America, and it is doubtful whether the mere faddist of today could be made in any way to understand the depth of appreciation which inspired that little company to reprint the work of a then unknown author simply because they found it beautiful and "accurate," as Sandy Cass would put it.

Dear Old Gentleman

In 1881 Friederick v. Bodenstedt visited Columbus and delivered a lecture before the Humboldt Verein on "Omar Khayyam." I met him then and spent part of a day with the dear old gentleman over Ruedesheimer and cigars. He was a little deaf, but no end *gemuethlich*, and was charmed to hear about our quaint enterprise, which was then old, and, in token of appreciation, gave me an autograph copy of his I. i. Quatrain with its wonderful play on Persian words — which has not been attempted in any other language and could not probably be done in any but the all-flexible German.

I have endeavored to locate as many copies of the pirated Columbus Edition as possible, but it is not an easy task. So far as I can say with approximate accuracy they are in the hands of Edward Herron-Allen of London, Nathan Haskell Dole of Boston, DeWitt Miller of Philadelphia, Dr. Wm. Augustus Brown of New York, General W. A. Knapp and Henry C. Morton, Washington, Mary A. Sprague, Newark, Ohio, and the following, who still reside at Columbus: Colonel James Watson, who has only lately obtained another copy, E. L. DeWitt, Miss Jane Sullivant, Mrs. G. J. Atkinson, Mr. Guy Atkinson, W. P. Little, F. F. Hoffman and F. F. D. Albery.

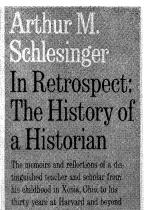
After the Columbus Edition was exhausted, Quaritch published, in 1872, the Third Edition of Fitz Gerald's version, and at least two of these found owners in Columbus, who were unable to get copies of the Columbus Edition; and there are at least two copies here of the Second Edition.

If I were called upon to decide who was responsible for the Columbus Edition, now famous on account of the persistence of the collectors and the enormous growth of the so-called Omar Khayyam cult, I should unhesitatingly say that Colonel James Watson must be regarded as the discoverer of Omar and his first disciple in this city, and to him more than to any other individual is due the rare Columbus Edition. The others in the movement were led on by his enthusiastic appreciation and aided and abetted; but he led the way and first pointed out the delicate but absolute expressions of Truth which "old Fitz" had so charmingly reflected in the finest and most satisfactory of all his editions.

Historian and Jurist Write Interestingly Of Their Notable Lives

Contrasting Autobiographies Of Two Celebrated Ohioans





"JUDGE SAM" by Samuel H. Silbert with Sidney A. Eisenberg. Channel Press, 1963. Pp. 192, \$3.95.

AUTHOR: Judge Silbert has been a resident of Cleveland for 62 years and is the oldest judge in time of service in the United States.

IN RETROSPECT: THE HISTORY OF A HISTORIAN, by Arthur M. Schlesinger. *Harcourt, Brace and World,* 1963. Pp. 212, \$4.50.

AUTHOR: Dr. Schlesinger, a native of Xenia, has long been one of the country's leading historians.

REVIEWER: Helen Santmyer of Xenia has taught at Wellesley and Cedarville colleges, has written two novels and a notable book of reminiscences of Xenia, *Ohio Town*.

The Fall of 1963 has seen the publication of the autobiographies of two distinguished men, Ohioans by birth or choice: 'Judge Sam' by Samuel H. Silbert, and In Retrospect by Arthur M. Schlesinger. In some respects the authors and hence their books are comparable: one man is an immigrant, brought to this country as a child, the other the son of an immigrant; neither found this a handicap, nor makes more of it than the necessary mention of an element of his background. Both men are liberals and Democrats, and reformers. Each man as he pursued his career found a need for change in his chosen field: the one with the law and its application in the court room, — the other with the teaching and writing of history; each gave much of his energy and intellect to the correcting of the weaknesses found, and in company with those who agreed with them, were to a measure successful.

Judge Silbert began his career as a Cleveland lawyer in the days when Justices of the Peace tried court cases, and when juries were "frequently composed of beery, red-nosed individuals happy to dispense justice for the price of a drink," and during his years of service as a judge saw the "Squires" give way to trained judges, and the standards for jurymen and the method of selecting them reformed. He emphasizes

the changes he would still like to see: a jury should be allowed to take notes; a criminal should if possible be rehabilitated instead of punished; capital punishment should be abolished.

When Dr. Schlesinger began to study and then to teach history, the subject was confined to — as he quotes — "drum and trumpet history." He believed that the field was larger: that it should include social and economic history; and in his own writings and his teaching, he emphasized these aspects, and says that "the most significant development in American historical study has been enlarging the base to include the totality of human experience." But he too still sees much to be done: "social history has [not] yet issued from the stage of trial and error," there is need for interpretation of, and generalizations from the mass of data, — and for creative and original minds to make the necessary inductions.

Hardly Comparable

Except for these parallelisms in the lives of the authors, and in their summing up of their lives, the books are hardly comparable. Judge Silbert's 'Judge Sam' is largely anecdotal, — and since most humans enjoy court room stories, it is bound to be entertaining, especially since most of his anecdotes are humorous. After dealing briefly with his harsh childhood, forced at the age of six to become a street-corner newsboy in Newark, N. J., in order that his family might have enough to eat, he proceeds to the account of his progress to the bench, from the days when he struggled to earn a living and educate himself at the same time, to the day when, in 1911, he first became a public servant, appointed by the then mayor of Cleveland, Newton D. Baker, to be police prosecutor. In 1915 he became a judge in the municipal courts, in 1922 a judge in the Court of Common Pleas in Cuyahoga County; since then he has been reelected term after term to that position. If his experience, therefore, is limited to one place, it is wide and deep in the dealing with humanity in trouble. His has been a long and honorable career, and he is certainly one of the leading citizens of Cleveland — the oldest judge in time of service in the United States.

In writing of his years as a judge, he makes many comments on the need for court reform, but the book, considering what its author is and has been, could be a much more profound comment than it is on the law and on justice. As it is, the most that can be said of it (and it may be enough) is that it is entertaining and easy to read, written in an easy and colloquial language. It is impossible to comment on the style of a book whose author has a collaborator, — but one can say that the book has been badly edited or proof-read; there are even misspellings ("incompatable" for "incompatible" repeatedly.) It is, however, possible that the comments on the need for specific reforms may reach people that would not be reached by a less entertaining book.

In Retrospect is a much more serious and important if not so amusing a book. Its author devotes a chapter to his boyhood in a Xenia which had in the decade before his birth accepted and absorbed German immigrants without ado. (This was the Xenia I knew as a child; it is surprising how many of the same people and institutions we both remember: teachers, librarian, the library — even to the same books read and re-read, although perhaps this is not remarkable, since hungry-minded children probably read every book in our library that a child could read). Dr. Schlesinger

was educated in the public schools and at Ohio State University, and after his graduation began his long career of teaching and writing history. His non-academic services are also recounted: the various committees and commissions on which he served, always in the furthering of liberal and democratic causes.

The Writing of History

Much of the book deals with the historians whom he came to know through the years at Ohio State, Columbia, Iowa and Harvard, — the scholars and professors and historiographers at our universities. To one reader at least (no historian but a lover of history and biography) these characterizations of famous men and their works are all too brief. Dr. Schlesinger's greatest and most absorbing interest has always been the writing of history. Beginning with the series he edited — "The History of American Life" (volumes invaluable still to the casual researcher into the old ways of life) — to the latest of his books, the writing of American history has been his passion. This I believe to be true, in spite of his devotion to those liberal causes which he was called upon to serve, and which brought him into contact with the leading political figures of our time.

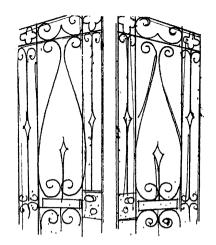
Dr. Schlesinger's career has taken him to many places in this country and abroad: his experience has been a much wider one than Judge Silbert's. There are descriptions of those places in the book: Xenia, Ohio State University and the Columbus of that day, Columbia University, the University of Iowa and Iowa City, Harvard and Cambridge over the years, the University of Leyden and Holland. Of all these times and places there could have been more, — one wishes the author could have been less terse and more expansive, — but there is enough to reveal him as an urbane, amiable man, with a dry and twinkling humor. Of the style of the writing there can of course be no criticism: Dr. Schlesinger is an experienced author, and has achieved the perfect prose for his purpose and his subject: straightforward and unadorned, clear enough that no sentence need be glanced at a second time, unobtrusive enough that one reads for matter and never thinks of manner. The only criticism that this one reader can make is that there could have been more—much more,—and I say this even though I realize that this brief book needs more than one reading for its full apprehension.

Art in Cleveland

Apollo, the British magazine of the arts, has devoted almost its entire winter issue to the Cleveland Museum of Art, now recognized as one of the outstanding museums in the world.

A radio series which concerns itself with the economics of art and approaches the subject from the investment angle is "The Art Market" on Station WCLV—FM.

Helen Borsick, perceptive art editor of the *Plain Dealer*, doesn't believe there is a contemporary "Cleveland school" of art, although there are many outstanding individual painters in the area. This is what Dr. William Coyle writes about Ohio literature in the Ohioana Library's monumental *Ohio Authors and Their Books*, 1796-1950.



"... enter into our gates with thanksgiving."

O H I O A N A LIBRARY NOTES

The Frank B. Dyer Memorial Gates at the Library

THE GUEST EDITORIAL "Controversy is NOT a Dirty Word," by Calvin Kytle, member of our Board of Editors, which appeared in the Winter, 1963, issue is to be reprinted in the employee magazine of the Bell Telephone Company. It has been the subject of many favorable comments.

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MRS. A. C. MESSENGER of Xenia, the library's only Honorary Chairman, and for more than 30 years its Greene County Chairman, died at the age of 96 in Xenia on January 24. Mrs. Messenger was actively interested in this library until almost the day of her death.

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THIS LIBRARY is the proud and fortunate possessor of a splendid three-page autographed letter of U. S. Grant. A copy of it has been given to John Y. Simon, of the U. S. Grant Association, who is working on a collected edition of all the writings and letters of Grant. Persons having or knowing of any letters by Grant are urged to get in touch with Mr. Simon, whose office is in the Ohio State Museum, Columbus 10.

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SINCE THE THEME of our 1965 Year Book will be about the waters and waterways of Ohio, Ben Hayes, columnist of the *Columbus Citizen-Journal*, suggests that we call ourselves the "Ohioacqua Library" instead of Ohioana. Shall we douse that idea?

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THREE 1963 BOOKS of much Ohio interest were, through our carelessness, omitted from "The Ohio Scene" booklist in *Ohio Authors and Composers*—1963. They are in "The Ohio Scene" list in this issue of *Ohioana*, as follows: Heald, Edward T., *History of Stark County;* Welch, Herbert, *As I Recall My Past Century*, and Wreede, Estella H. Schafer, *Ohio Quiz Book*.

OHIOANA: of Ohio and Ohioans

PAUL W. KIESER of Toledo has made a notable addition to the miniature books which he publishes under the name of Six Oaks Press. As a Christmas book for 1963, he has just issued in a limited edition *The Million Little Sunbeams* by Thornton W. Burgess, as a tribute to Mr. Burgess on the eve of his 90th birthday. It contains a picture of Mr. Burgess and a reproduction of a drawing by Harrison Cady of Peter Rabbit. Mr. Kieser and Mr. Burgess have been friends for years. This marks the first publication of the story. The book consists of eight pages, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches.

WE HAVE A NUMBER of fine volumes in our Memorial Collection given in memory of friends by devoted members of this library. Come up and see them sometime.

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THE FINDLAY BOARD OF EDUCATION has honored our Findlay County chairman, R. Lowell Heminger, by naming the auditorium of the new high school, opened last Fall, after him.

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SEVERAL TIMES we have listed here misspellings of and variants on the name of this library which have appeared on mail addressed to us. Here is a new twist: The Executive Director was scheduled to speak on the "Ohioana Library." When the topic appeared in the organization's booklet it read "Ohio and Liberty." Was this a result of freehand writing?

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AT THE MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the library on January 11, Mrs. M. Y. Newcomb of Cincinnati, James A. Gorrell of Columbus, and Mr. Merrill R. Patterson of Marietta were re-elected President, 2nd Vice President and Treasurer respectively. Mrs. John W. Bricker of Columbus and Mrs. Howard L. Bevis of Columbus did not desire to succeed themselves as 1st Vice President and Secretary. In their place the trustees elected Mrs. Herbert Cook of Columbus as 1st Vice President and Mrs. J. Clare Williams of Columbus as Secretary.

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THE COUNTY CHAIRMEN and co-chairmen will gather at their 1964 Workshop and Tea on Saturday, April 18. Through the kindness of Mrs. James A. Rhodes, it will be held as in years past at the Governor's Mansion.

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MANY KIND FRIENDS of the library sent us Christmas cards, for which we return our grateful thanks.

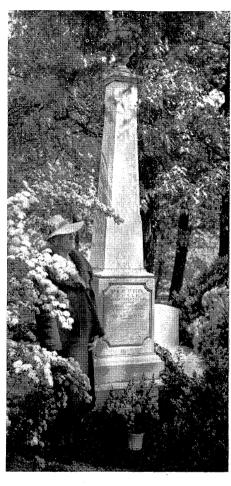
McGuffey's Fifth and Sixth *Eclectic Readers* have been reprinted in paperback form (\$.75) as Signet Classics. This library has quite a number of the older editions of the McGuffey *Readers*.

HERE WE ARE at the first issue of the seventh volume of this magazine. We are doing very nicely, thank you.

Columbus Group Had the Idea

Every May
Flowers Are Put
On McGuffey's Grave

MONUMENT AT McGUFFEY'S GRAVE—Standing beside the grave of the creator of the McGuffey Eclectic Readers is Mrs. Zella McClain (Mrs. J. V. McClain) of Columbus who began the practice of putting flowers on it. The grave is on the campus of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville.



By Anna R. Clark
Secretary-Treasurer of the McGuffey Society of Columbus

When, on May 4, 1873, death ended the career of Dr. William Holmes McGuffey, "The school teacher of our nation," there arose some discussion as to where his body should be interred, whether at Dayton, Ohio, beside his wife, the former Harriett Spining and his son Charles, or at Charlottesville, Virginia, where he had been a member of the staff of the University of Virginia for twenty-eight years. The Virginians won, and his remains were laid in the cemetery on the campus of the University.

On March 23, 1918, forty-five years after the death of Dr. McGuffey, the first McGuffey Society was organized, here in Columbus, with the late John F. Carlisle as president. Thirty-five members were enrolled at that time, the idea spread rapidly

and by 1935 the societies which had been formed over the nation were organized into a National Federation of McGuffey Societies, which is still active. It holds a meeting annually on the campus of Miami University, the scene of Dr. McGuffey's activities at the time he compiled his series of readers, known as the McGuffey Eclectic Readers, which established the pattern of moral behavior in the mid-west for almost a century.

Mr. Carlisle began searching for information on the early history of the life of Dr. McGuffey, and in that connection learned of his burial place. Mrs. Zella McClain, one of the charter members of our Columbus Society, for several years made a trip to Charlottesville on the anniversary of Dr. McGuffey's death to visit his grave and place flowers upon it. After her death our society sent money each year to the librarian of the University for the purpose of purchasing a floral tribute. From this grew the custom of having a short service at the grave each year with a speaker to pay respect to this great educator.

In 1959 our Columbus Society, realizing that it would not always be in existence, decided that a memorial of a permanent nature should be established. The suggestion was made that we purchase an Investment Share in one of our local financial institutions, dividends from which would be mailed to the University of Virginia to be used each year for the care of the cemetery lot and the decoration of the grave of our beloved Dr. McGuffey. The plan was put into execution and enough money raised to provide an attractive floral tribute every year. The university has cooperated cordially and makes much of this annual event which is always reported in the newspapers.

A Wood at Dawn

It was an awakened place and filled with trembling, With wobbly dew and a quick inquiring hare.

A violet seemed painted at a tree trunk

And a bird with stuttering wings moved on her nest.

The morning star shook gently in the heaven

And all shy things that had leaned against the night

Stirred or peered or tenderly cried out

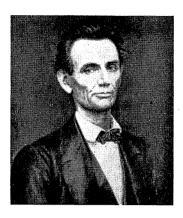
And the time of dawn was studded with their sounds.

-Betty Jane Balch

Betty Jane Balch (Mrs. Terrence Scherrer) of Columbus and Coshocton has contributed verse to many magazines, including the first issue of this one. She was recently the subject of an extensive, illustrated feature article in the *Citizen-Journal* of Columbus which selected her as one of the ten outstanding Columbus women of the year.

Every Known Photograph Is Reproduced in this Outstanding Collection

What Did Lincoln Really Look Like?



LINCOLN IN PHOTOGRAPHS: An Album of Every Known Pose by Charles Hamilton and Lloyd Ostendorf. University of Oklahoma Press, 1963. Pp. x + 409, \$19.50.

AUTHORS: Lloyd Ostendorf is a native of Dayton where he makes his home. A widely known authority on Lincoln, he has spent more than 25 years assembling a photographic record of his hero. Charles Hamilton lives in New York where he is an authority on and a dealer in autographs and historical and literary manuscripts.

REVIEWER: Charles A. Jones of Columbus was secretary of the Ohio Lincoln Sesquicentennial Committee and is the possessor of an extensive collection of Lincolniana.

Ohio Citizens have reason to be proud of the recently issued *Lincoln in Photographs* by Lloyd Ostendorf of Dayton and Charles Hamilton of New York. The volume appears to be the definitive work dealing with photographs of the Civil War President. No Lincoln library can afford to be without it and it is a valuable addition to any library of Americana. Undoubtedly it is "The Lincoln Book of the Year."

No "snap" photography, such as has made available to us portraits of late presidents in every posture or gesture, was available in Lincoln's days. Of the 119 portraits in this collection, all but 24 were posed in 31 different studios. It has often been remarked by Lincoln authorities that we see only a part of Lincoln because some of his naturalness disappeared when he sat before the black box and covering cloth of his day. The late Frederick L. Meserve of New York rendered an invaluable service when, over seventy-five years, he collected and gave to the public in reproduction almost all of the Lincoln portraits in existence. But he confined himself to reproductions in the carte-de-visite size of the originals. In 1952, Stephan Lorant, a former Hungarian publisher, wrote a very attractive book, revised in 1960, which included much more than Lincoln portraiture. These books and others were letter-press productions.

The present book is different from its predecessors. Mr. Ostendorf, an artist of distinction, began his own extensive collection of Lincoln originals twenty-five years

ago. Mr. Hamilton, one of the country's most prominent autograph dealers, has owned and handled a large number of Lincoln portraits and documents. Over many years the two have searched relentlessly for any possible portrait or any variant. This new volume contains six portraits never before published as well as numerous variants. Its importance rests not so much on the additions as on the completeness with which it records all available facts concerning the 119 separate photographs, and its analysis of every facet concerning them. Carefully made enlargements have in many cases made more revealing the essentials of the portraits than did original carte-de-visite prints. One variant was discovered by a microscopic examination of the creases in Lincoln's trousers.

790 Pictures in All

Factually, the book reveals that 39 portraits show Lincoln without a beard and 80 with. 53 were taken before his first inauguration, 66 as president. In 94 he is seated. There are 2 daguerreotypes, 12 ambrotypes, and 104 wet plate collodion photographs. There are 32 stereographs or three-dimensional photographs, most of which have been recovered in recent years. The authors assert that photographers liked to photograph the president. They list the proof that a number of pictures have completely disappeared. The book includes 790 pictures, including many of people and places Lincoln knew.

This volume, unlike its predecessors, is an offset publication and The University of Oklahoma has left no stone unturned to produce a volume of striking typographical beauty. Every page has been carefully planned to make a pleasing combination of type and portraiture. The volume has 409 printed pages. The price of \$19.50 is not excessive compared with many other volumes produced in these days. It may, however, reduce the number of purchasers. The investment is worthwhile and imperative for any one who wishes really to know as much as possible about Abraham Lincoln. This book, as the authors say, provides "a close-up of Lincoln as the camera saw him — his likeness with no added touch."

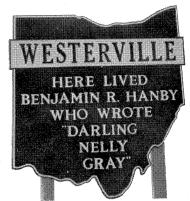
Every Book By Every Ohioan

THAT, IN SUBSTANCE, is what the Ohioana Library would like to have. Of course we fall far short of it, but we keep on trying. We will appreciate any help our friends give us in our efforts to build the most complete collection possible of Ohio books. We hope that state pride will lead many Ohioans to give us a helping hand.

Benjamin Hanby of . . .

Editor's Note: Here is the second photographic essay on how a proud Ohio community honors the memory of a famous resident. In our Summer, 1963, issue, Paul L. Massa of Mount Vernon showed in pictures how that city treasures the memory of its most famous son, Daniel Decatur Emmett, composer of "Dixie". Mr. Massa, an expert photographer and an Ohioan proud of his heritage, hopes to do the same for other communities in his state.

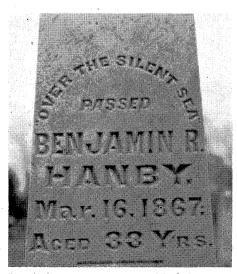
To accompany his pictures he wrote the following text:



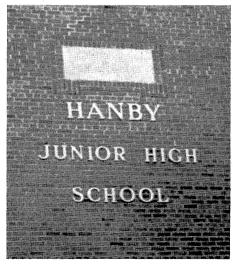
Sign at Westerville city limits

Benjamin R. Hanby (1833-1867) wrote over eighty songs during his short life. In addition to his "Darling Nelly Gray," his most famous songs were "Ole Shady," which was a favorite of General Sherman; "Up On The House Top," the everpopular children's Christmas song and "Who is He," which was taken over by the English and is sung wherever the British flag flies.

Westerville is proud of its humble young citizen of a century ago whose music moved nations and was loved by small children and great generals.



Inscription on monument at Hanby's grave



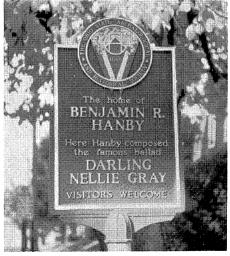
The Junior High School is named after Hanby



This is the house in which Hanby lived



The route to the Hanby house is well marked in Westerville



Historical marker in front of Hanby home

Famed Explorer Of Grand Canyon Lived In Jackson

The Ohio Years of Major John Wesley Powell

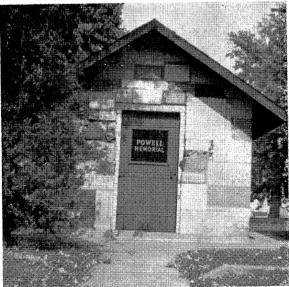
By Peggy S. Horton

A SMALL STONE BUILDING resembling a patchwork quilt stands on Courthouse Square in Jackson. Dedicated in 1934 to the memory of Major John Wesley Powell, it was constructed of various size, type, and color stones donated by lodges of the Independent Order of Red Men from all over the United States. The structure, which houses a collection of Powell memorabilia, is a eulogy in stone to a famous geologist, explorer, administrator, philosopher, and ethnologist, best known as the first white man to explore by boat the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, and the first holder of a permanent appointment as Director of the U.S. Geological Survey.

John Wesley Powell was four years old and his brother William Bramwell, two, when the Powell family moved from New York State in 1838 to settle in Jackson. Their father Joseph, a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, found Jackson in need of spiritual improvement. Southern Ohio at that time can best be described as a melting pot, one that threatened to boil over with strife, hatred and open violence.

PEGGY S. HORTON of Tackson is a free-lance writer specializing in Ohio subjects.

The memorial in Jackson to Major John Wesley Powell



OHIOANA: of Ohio and Ohioans

"The intermingling of coonskin and homespun with more stylish woolens and linens was but outward evidence of a deeper social cleavage."1 Immigrants who inevitably brought with them their own regional peculiarities were not, as a general rule, accepted into Jacksonian society with open arms.

Unpopular in Jackson

When the Powells arrived in town, one of the first friends they made was Big George Crookham, a man almost sixty years old and weighing 350 pounds. Crookham, a leading abolitionist and the first school teacher in Jackson County, took an instant liking to young Wes. The Reverend Powell and Crookham soon discovered they shared the same view of slavery and this alliance made Joseph Powell almost as unpopular in Jackson as Crookham.

Big George has been called "the eccentric preceptor" and no doubt he was an oddity. He taught only the children of the anti-slavery movement, and when not busy with duties at his select school, frequently made trips seeking curious stones and Indian relics for his crudely built, but well-stocked museum. He invariably tasted insects in his nature studies — "The little red ant had the most pleasant taste, being tasty and spicy and the bed bug had the worst taste."2

The times and circumstances often alter best laid plans in subtle ways. Joseph Powell had always hoped that his eldest son would follow him in the ministry, but one night at an anti-slavery meeting in Jackson, the Reverend Powell delivered a scathing speech against slavery in the absence of the featured speaker. On the following day sons and daughters of those firebrands who upheld slavery gave young Wes Powell a beating and stoning he would not soon forget. As a result of this, Big George invited Wes to attend his exclusive school. He is credited with influencing the direction of Wes's life work.

"The old man would read aloud from such books as he thought the lad could understand, and a few hours later discuss the things he had read. Wes, before he was ten, had read David Hume's History of England, Edward Gibbon's The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and other substantial books; but the intimate instruction which had the greatest influence on him was the field trips and walks through the countryside during which he was introduced to the elements of geology, archaeology and natural history."3

Moved West

In 1846 the Powell family left Jackson, migrating to Wisconsin, and then eventually establishing their home in Wheaton, Illinois. Wes, as a youth in Illinois, made long solitary boat trips on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, collecting geological specimens which he distributed freely among men associated with institutions of natural history. This was the beginning of his outstanding career in the natural sciences.

(Continued on next page)

¹William Culp Darrah, Powell of the Colorado, pp. 8, 9. Princeton University Press, c. 1951

²History of Jackson County, p. 5. Sesquicentennial Edition, 1953

³Darrah, op. cit. p. 12

Five Ohioans Who Governed California

The biographies of the five natives of Ohio who became governor of California are being written by Mrs. Joseph William Smith of 235 Lyell Avenue, Los Altos, California. She is desirous of obtaining the names and addresses of persons in Ohio who have information about these five men and particularly of local organizations that have biographical index cards. The five are named below, together with the names of their parents:

JOHN McDougal (governor 1851-1852) born Chillicothe, April 17, 1817 to John and Margaret (Stockton) McDougal

JOHN B. WELLER (1858-1860) born Montgomery, Hamilton County, February 22, 1812, to Lodowick and Lydia (Miller) Weller.

MILTON SLOCUM LATHAM (1860-1860) born Columbus, May 23, 1827 to Bella or Bela and Juliana or Julia (Sterrett) Latham

WILLIAM IRWIN (1875-1880) born Butler County June 1827, to David S. and Nancy (Moore) Irwin

WILLIAM DENNISON STEPHENS (1917-1923) born Eaton, December 26, 1859, to Martin and Alvira (Leibee) Stephens

John McDougal, Sr., father of John McDougal, Jr., the governor named above, was also the father of four other sons: David Stockton, admiral in the Navy; Charles Willing Byrd, a general and surgeon in the Army Medical Corps; William Creighton, mine owner and member of the California Legislature; and George, a land speculator, explorer and prospector in the American West and in Latin America. Mr. Smith, husband of Mrs. Joseph William Smith, is writing a collective biography of these five brothers and will appreciate any biographical information our readers can give to him.

The Explorer of the Grand Canyon

(Continued from previous page)

Jackson's dedication of the Powell Memorial on Courthouse Square on September 22 and 23, 1934, was publicized as an event that would attract thousands, but despite the fact that many persons high in the organizations honoring Powell were present, attendance at the ceremony was disappointingly small.

Congressman Thomas A. Jenkins delivered the main address on Saturday night following a parade, and on Sunday morning, Jackson churches dedicated a part of their services to a resumé of Powell's career. His daughter, Mary Dean Powell of Washington, D. C., was one of the Sunday afternoon speakers.

Clad in the full regalia of the Red Men, a Dr. Raymont of Canton, one of nine full-blooded Indians in the United States who were members of the IORM, stood atop the Memorial. He delivered a prayer in memory of the man who, "... as a child had dug his fingers into the earthworks at Chillicothe and Jackson, and treasured the flints and artifacts he found there."

⁴Darrah, op. cit., p. 261

Line Drawing by David Levine from The Unnatural Enemy.

Which Men Go Hunting, And Why Do They Go?

THE UNNATURAL ENEMY by Vance Bourjaily. The Dial Press, 1963. Illustrated by David Levine. Pp. 182, \$5.00.

AUTHOR: Vance Bourjaily is a native of Cleveland who has written four novels. This is his first book of non-fiction. For several years he has been associated with The Writer's Workshop at the State University of Iowa.

REVIEWER: Milton B. Trautman, Lecturer in Zoology and Curator of Vertebrate Collections of the Ohio State University. Dr. Trautman is the leading authority on the fishes of Ohio as well as an ardent hunter and ornithologist.

HEN A MAN goes afield with or without companions, with or without a gun, spear, bow, dog, horse, hawk or other animal to assist him, what pleasure or satisfaction does he derive therefrom? Why does he go ahunting in this or any other manner, such as with field glasses or camera? What in civilized, urbanized man is this hunting drive? Is its present-day counterpart the accumulation of money, or

stamps, or greater security? Is it a primary urge to provide food or clothing for himself and dependents, an instinct older than man and inherent, but because of heredity or environment is more developed in some than in others? Philosophizing, Vance Bourjaily closely examines his hunting motives, those of his friends and others, and in so doing does a creditable and highly entertaining bit of writing. Iowa is the principal locale, but narrations include hunting elsewhere in North and South America.

He begins by briefly discussing the actions and opinions of five sportsmen and authors, starting with that controversial gentleman, Edward, Duke of York, who around the beginning of the 15th century wrote *The Master of Game*, describing methods of falconry, riding after stags, etc. Next is Henry Thoreau whose philosophy in many ways is similar to his own. Then the 19th century Russian Ivan Sergeyevich Turgenev whose classic on hunting more thoroughly discusses the habits and lives of peasants and serfs than of other animals. Ernest Hemingway, whose business-like methods of hunting for the "biggest, bestest and mostest" obviously are not admired. Lately, Nathanael West, whose bird hunting ethics closely matched the author's.

Every sport has its code of honor, its ethics and its rules. Hunting, of great antiquity, has a complex code, unfortunately observed by too few. In the chapter "The Goose Pits" Bourjaily discusses many of the "seamy" aspects of present day hunting: the business man who buys hunting privileges for his customers, the man who always must get the legal limit or more, no matter how, and the obnoxious individual who apparently delights in breaking rules, and other people's fences.

Respect the Code

He writes also concerning those who respect the code. Throughout, one senses his ambivalence; his delight in going afield with dog and gun after pheasants on a fine October day, his satisfaction in a clean kill with a prized gun, his admiration for the gorgeously colored cock, — followed inevitably by regret for having taken a life. This is the hallmark of a true sportsman. But even while regretting he probably begins to drool, anticipating his family's, his guests' and his own pleasure while eating a well-prepared roasted pheasant on Christmas day. In this he is similar to a small boy, anticipating the hamburger he has ordered, but differing in that Bourjaily used the primitive method to obtain food, the boy the present-day one of paying someone to kill a cow.

From the author's philosophizing, one becomes aware that hunting can be ignoble and degrading, or ennobling and elevating, as can other sports. Bourjaily's real game appears to be with himself. He hunts to find himself, and in his best moments succeeds. At such times he is looking down both ends of his shotgun.

Chapter 5, "The Unnatural Enemy," brings Bourjaily to the crux of the problem, of when and what to kill, if any. It deals with the killing of crows, foxes, cats and other "vermin." Since these animals are usually not eaten or otherwise utilized, another excuse must be found for killing them; this excuse is that these predators destroy those animals we wish to preserve or otherwise utilize. In his mind there are the beginnings, at least, of the realization that man may not have sufficient knowledge to know when, and how much, to interfere between predator and prey. Quite naturally the subject of death is discussed and with it the last hunt of Dan Bunning.



Line Drawing by David Levine from The Unnatural Enemy.

"Imaginary" and "Imaginative"

Bourjaily's writing well illustrates the difference between "imaginary" and "imaginative" story telling as applied to nature. Too frequently, nature writing contains a strong tincture of the imaginary, written so as to give the impression of scientific fact, and sadly lacks imagination. Many "Me and Bill went huntin" stories are of this nature. The author's strength is that he writes scientifically-sound accounts of what he and his friends do, and what the pursued animals do, yet there is present all of the charm and sustaining interest of imaginative literature. A case in point is the story of when Zerbe and he went falconing. They go to Zerbe's garage, remove a trained Goshawk from its perch, together with some medieval trappings of falconry, incongruous amid automobiles, children's bicycles and modern gadgets. Going to a field with two live pigeons Zerbe releases one and casts the hawk after it. The hawk unsuccessfully stoops for the pigeon. Zerbe therefore attempts to retrieve the hawk in the customary manner of twirling a bait, attached to a string, around his head. But Bourjaily, ignorant of the fine points of falconry, unwittingly allows the second pigeon, presumably hidden under his shirt, to push its head out between two buttons. The hawk, seeing the head of the live pigeon, stoops for it. The realization by the men as to what might happen, hiding of the entire pigeon and diverting of the hawk's attention to the bait, is an example of dramatic story telling, believable by anyone acquainted, and those not acquainted, with falconry.

Throughout there is a fine sense of humor, with a gratifying measure of scorn and indignation for unsportsmanlike methods. Occasionally a point is somewhat overstressed or over-theorized but on the whole this account, well written, causes one to ponder.



Picked up under the

BUCKEYE TREE

THE MARIETTA COLLEGE library is trying to fill in its run of Marietta City Directories. If you have any copies of the following, please get in touch with that library: 1914-1915, 1926, 1941-1942, and 1947-1949.

ORVILLE PRESCOTT, book reviewer of the New York Times, who is a native of Cleveland, will be the editor of a new series of narrative histories "Crossroads of World History", to be published by Doubleday.

THE THIRTY-MILLION-DOLLAR Severance Shopping Center in Cleveland Heights is, according to *Publishers' Weekly*, "probably the most book-oriented shopping center in the United States." Two general bookstores and two department stores all sell books.

THE THIRD ANNUAL Cultural Meeting of the American Hungarians awarded its "Arpad" Gold Medal to Terez D. Stibran, 19573 Sagamore Rd., Cleveland 26, for her novel *The Streets Are Not Paved With Gold*. The medal is considered to be the highest honor given yearly to the author of the best cultural work on Hungarian matters. It is styled after the seal on the historic Hungarian document, the "Golden Bull," (1222) which is the Hungarian equivalent of the English Magna Charta.

STEVEN DOHANOS, a native of Lorain, who received the Ohioana Career Medal at our Annual Meeting in 1952, has contributed to Twenty-Two Famous Painters and Illustrators Telling How They Work, published by David McKay Company.

THE BALLET THEATER, part of New York's Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, which is scheduled to open in April, was designed by Philip Johnson, a native of Cleveland. He is also the designer of the museum housing the Robert Woods Bliss pre-Columbian collection at Dumbarton Oaks in Georgetown, Maryland, as well as other notable buildings.

TED WOOD, reporter for the Elyria Chronicle-Telegram, is the only Ohioan to be a winner in the Sherman Fairchild International Air Safety Writing Award competition. Other winners came from elsewhere in the U.S., Brazil, Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland and West Germany. He is also the author of a book, Margin for Safety.

"To Find the Scott Cemetery we had to crawl under elders and briars; to find the Kackley Cemetery we followed line fences through three fields . . . we made many friends, many new acquaintances, including a woman grave digger." These were some of the experiences of Mrs. Robert M. Conner and Nola R. Goodpaster, both of Cambridge, Ohio, compilers of *Pioneer Cemeteries of Guernsey County*. Copies (mimeographed, 228 pages, 25,000 names, and a map) can be obtained from Mrs. Conner, 1150 Edgeworth Avenue, for \$7.50.

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ATTENDANCE IN 1963 at the Toledo Museum of Art soared to a new all-time record high. For many years the museum has enjoyed a higher per capita attendance than any other major art museum in the United States, with the exception of the National Gallery in Washington, D. C.

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ARTISTS AND CRAFTSMEN from Ohio's Western Reserve will display their paintings, sculpture, enamels, ceramics, jewelry, textiles, photographs and other media at the 46th May show of the Cleveland Museum of Art, from May 6 through June 14.

THE SECOND ISSUE (Volume Two-1963) of the *Ohio Speech Journal* has appeared in an attractive format similar to that of Volume One. Both issues were edited by Professor Paul A. Carmack of the Speech Department, Ohio State University. It is published jointly by four Ohio organizations concerned with the teaching of speech.

The Kenyon Review, edited by Robie Macauley, published at Gambier, celebrated the completion of twenty-five years of continuous publication with a special 100th issue dedicated to John Crowe Ransom, founder of the magazine and its editor for twenty years.

PRENTICE-HALL has "spun off" its subsidiary company, Charles E. Merrill Books of Columbus, by distributing one share of Merrill for each ten shares of Prentice-Hall common stock owned.

IN AKRON in 1848 a four-page humorous fortnightly was published under the name of *The Casket*—"Devoted to general amusement." Since a casket used to be the name for a jewel box, Kenneth Nichols writes in the Akron *Beacon Journal*, the magazine probably gave itself that title because it thought it was filled with gems of wit and humor.

THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART and the Cleveland Museum of Art are two of the five museums in the country receiving Ford Foundation grants for a program to assist in the training of museum curatorial personnel.

MISS JOAN WEBBER, associate professor of English at the Ohio State University, has received the Christian Gauss Award of \$1000, given by Phi Beta Kappa for her Contrary Music: The Prose Style of John Donne (University of Wisconsin Press.)

JOHN BARTLOW MARTIN, a native of Hamilton and author of some nine books, has resigned as the U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic to return to private life.

THE 46TH ANNUAL EXHIBIT of Toledo area artists will be held at the Toledo Museum of Art, May 10-31. From May 10 through October 4, will be shown the collection of Toledo Federation of Art Societies.

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Publishers' Weekly reports that in the Midwest, Ohio was runner-up in the number of new bookstores opened in 1963, with six stores, trailing behind Illinois with twelve.

THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER of the seventh annual merchandising awards at the National Association of College Stores Convention was Barbara C. Holden of the College of Wooster Book Store for the promotion of an autographing party. The book was *Our Amish Neighbors*, by Dr. William I. Schreiber, chairman of the German department. 250 copies of the book were sold at the party and 375 more after the party.

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Don Robertson, a native of Cuyahoga County, author of a widely read novel trilogy on the Civil War and leading feature writer for the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, has written an Election Year novel, soon to be published under the name *Big Tuesday*. It is based on the night that President Truman defeated Governor Dewey for the presidency.

CLEVELAND'S Dr. Benjamin Spock, according to the Guinness Book of World Records, is the author of the world's best-selling non-fiction book, next to the Bible. Up to May, 1962, his The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care had sold more than 14,500,000 copies.

Newsweek in its issue of January 27 pays a stirring tribute to John Crowe Ransom who for 21 years edited *The Kenyon Review* "with such distinction that both it and Kenyon College (located at Gambier) are associated with literary excellence by intellectuals throughout the English-speaking world."

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NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK this year will be observed April 12-18 with the theme "Reading is the Key . . ."

DR. RICHARD F. BAUERLE, Professor of English at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, is the new editor of *Abstracts of English Studies* published monthly by the National Council of Teachers of English. He will be responsible for journals in linguistics and related fields.

Most of the Thirty cultural institutions located in the University Circle area of Cleveland will hold open house the afternoons of May 16 and 17, by way of taking part in "Festive '64." Information headquarters will be in a large colorful tent to be in a central location of the circle.

THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY of Cleveland is the publisher of *Island of Fish in the Trees*, one of the fifty books chosen for the 1963 exhibit of superior book-making by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. The book was designed by A. B. Lerner and Jack Jaget.

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OBERLIN COLLEGE has been selected to receive a challenge gift of \$2,200,000 under the Ford Foundation's Special Program in Education. The initial grant of \$700,000 will be matched by the College on a three-to-one basis. Thus the gift has a potential value of \$8,800,000 to Oberlin. President Robert K. Carr said that a portion of this payment will be used to improve substantially faculty and staff salaries. A second portion will supplement funds for three foreign language houses and five small dormitories which are expected to be provided through loans from the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

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A SHOPPING CENTER in an urban renewal tract in Columbus has been named Thurber Village after James Thurber, who at the time of his death in 1961 was generally considered to be Ohio's greatest living writer. Businesses already located include a restaurant, a pharmacy, a laundromat, savings and loan, a finance company, a pizza parlor, a beauty salon, a barber shop, and a supermarket. Thurber would surely be pleased if it also included a book store.

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AN OUTSTANDING COLLECTION of 257 rare books, valued at over \$100,000, had a well-attended "premier display" in the Herman Muehlstein Rare Book Room in the Library of the University of Akron. The display was part of the University's Fifth Annual Fine Arts Festival. Such festivals are now becoming a recognized part of the cultural scene in Ohio communities.

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The Southern Ohio Covered Bridge Association conducted a Pilgrimage to five covered bridges in Washington County.

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How Many writers clubs are there in Ohio? We know of clubs in Akron, Columbus, Dayton and the Mansfield area. There must be many more. Who can give us some names?

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PHILIP R. ADAMS, Director of the Cincinnati Art Museum, was given the topic "the value of private collecting for the community, the museum, and the souls of the collectors" when he was invited to speak at the first annual meeting of the Cleveland Society for Contemporary Art.

نحارات والمحروكا

New Members

The following new members were added to our rolls in the period November 15, 1963 to February 1, 1964.

•		
Mr. & Mrs. L. W. S. Alter	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Harty	Miss Lenore Rimer
Madisonville, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. F. L. Altstaetter	Fleming Healy	Fred G. Ruffner, Jr.
Sandusky, Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	Detroit, Michigan
Viola C. Anderson	Mrs. David Heusinkveld	Mr. & Mrs. John Sawyer
Cleveland, Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	London, Ohio
Miss Alma L. Babb	Mary M. Hildebrandt	Mr. & Mrs. Alfred B. Schirm
Xenia, Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	Canal Winchester, Ohio
Mrs. Carroll W. Biggs	Mrs. Donald J. Hoskins	Mr. Edward Schlabach
Ashley, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	Walnut Creek, Ohio
Mrs. Jack Burress	Miss Holly Judy	Edward Schlezinger
Cincinnati, Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. Alida B. Cory	Weldon A. Kefauver	Mrs. Francis W. Shane
Cincinnati, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	Gallipolis, Ohio
Mrs. James P. Curran	Mary Christina Kelley	Mr. & Mrs. Wm. C. Stewart
Dayton, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	Granville, Ohio
Miss Mary Deasy Cincinnati, Ohio	Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Kinney Cincinnati, Ohio	Mrs. R. W. Stuckey
Mrs. Ronald E. DeVore Columbus, Ohio	Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Lindquist Shaker Heights, Ohio	Painesville, Ohio Mrs. King Thompson
Mrs. Charles E. Erb Columbus, Ohio	Mrs. William D. Lynn Cincinnati, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio Alla Wakefield Warden
Mrs. Howard Garrison Ashley, Ohio	Beverly L. Pairan Columbus, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio
F. Lester Gary	Mrs. William B. Patton	Mrs. Durbin Woodson
Zanesville, Ohio	Springfield, Ohio	Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. Frank H. Gettles Jackson, Ohio	Mrs. Harry T. Potts Gibsonburg, Ohio	Judith A. Young Columbus, Ohio
The Golden Lamb	F. Morton Reed	Morley Library
Lebanon, Ohio	Wooster, Ohio	Painesville, Ohio

Give us the names of your friends who are not members and we will send them invitations to join.

OHIOANA: of Ohio and Ohioans



THE LATEST BOOKS Part I: by Ohio Authors

Published either (1) in late 1963 and not listed in Ohio Authors and Composers—1963 or (2) in 1964, or announced for early publication. Exclusive of books on Ohio subjects listed in Part II: The Ohio Scene.

ALTICK, RICHARD D. Franklin Co. THE ENGLISH COMMON READER. University of Chicago Press. The author relates the history of the mass reading audience in England to the history of English democracy.
ANGLE, PAUL McCLELLAND (Ed.)
ASTIER, MARY
BARNES, EVELYN GREER
BRANDES, PAUL D. (and Armstrong, Chloe*)
BROWN, FREDRIC Hamilton Co. MRS. MURPHY'S UNDERPANTS. Dutton. The author has added another title to his list of mystery stories.
BURTON, MARY JUNE
CLIFT, RAYMOND E. Hamilton Co. POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY. Anderson. The various phases of public safety as related to police work are brought together in this book by the executive director of the Greater Cincinnati Safety Council. Pub. late 1963.
COCKBURN, AIDAN
COLE, WARREN H.* See Zollinger, Robert M.
COOK, ALBERT
CRONBACH, ABRAHAM

- DIAMOND, WILLIAM M. Summit & Franklin Cos.

 DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS FOR INDUSTRIAL GOODS. Obio State Univ. Bur. of Bus. Research.
 Mono. No. 114. A study based on evidence concerning the distribution and pricing policies of manufacturers of industrial machinery, equipment and supplies. Pub. late 1963.

- HAMILTON, CHARLES* See OSTENDORF, LLOYD

OHIOANA: of Ohio and Ohioans

*Indicates the author is not an Ohioan.

- PAYNE, ROBERT O. Hamilton Co.

 THE KEY OF REMEMBRANCE: A STUDY OF CHAUCER'S POETICS. Yale Univ. Pr. A reevaluation of all of Chaucer's long poems by an associate professor of English at the University of Cincinnati.

- RICKS, MARGARET

 HALYCON AND FURY. Bowbells Pr. West Richfield, Ohio. Poems, many of them prize winners in Ohio Poetry Day contests, which collectively won the BOWBELLS AWARD, 1963. (Pam.)

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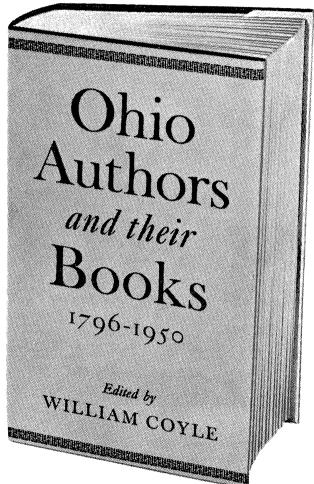
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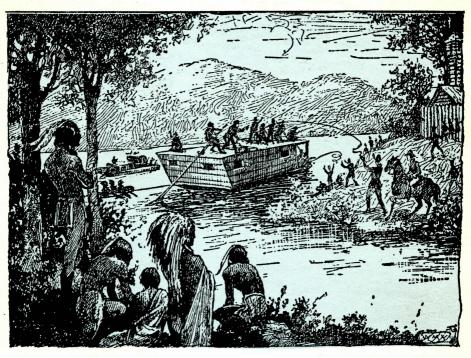
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