

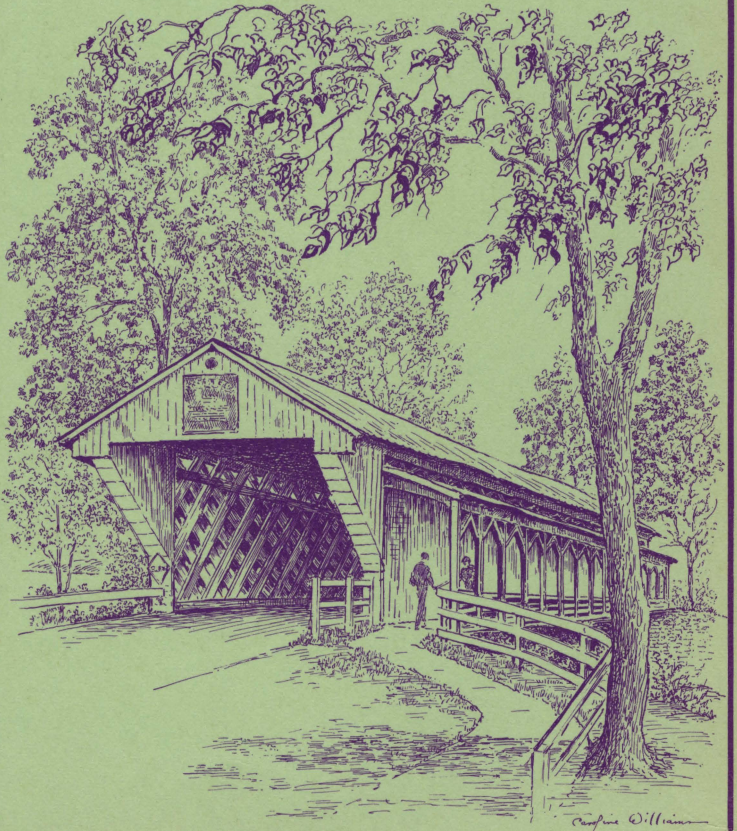
JRA HISTORY & LITERATURE

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Ohioana Quarterly

Volume X
Number 2
Summer
1967



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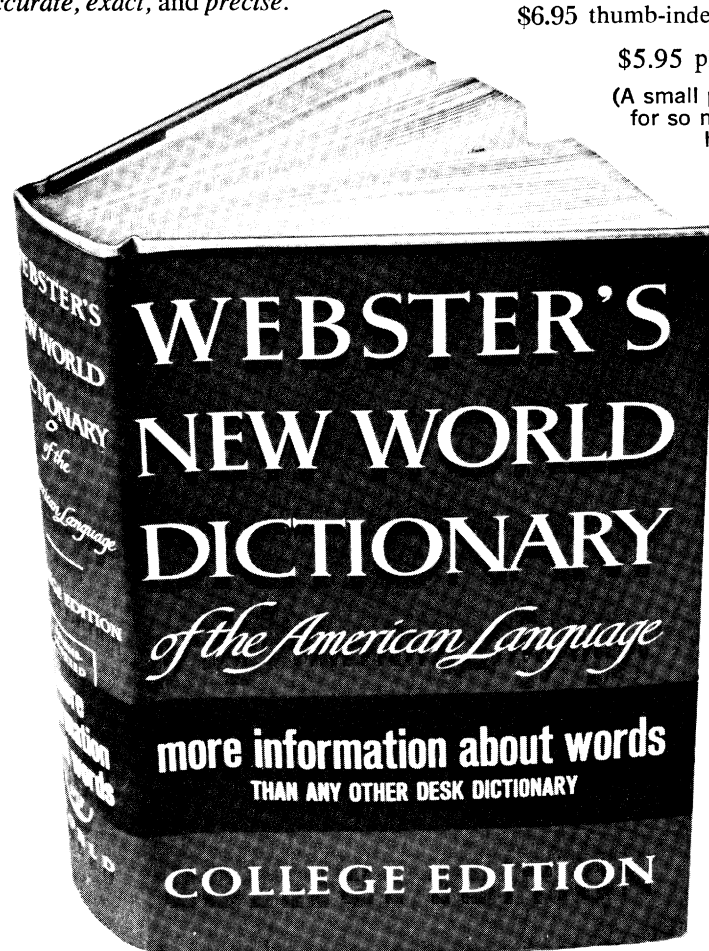
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OHIOANA

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IN APPRECIATION

By BERNICE WILLIAMS FOLEY

In great appreciation and gratitude —

We wish to express to Mrs. M. Y. Newcomb, retiring president of the Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library Association, our deep and heartfelt thanks for her encouragement to this new director who needed her purview and knowledgeable guidance, gained from her own years as president not only of Ohioana Library but also as president of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs. Ethel Newcomb, with her high standards and with her vigilance in pursuing the Library's goals and purpose, truly provided inspiration. Now as our First Vice President, she will continue in an active capacity in ever furthering the accomplishments of Ohioana Library, which under her tenure of office reached new and high achievements.

And now it is our pleasure to present —

Ohioana Library's newly elected President, Dr. Merrill R. Patterson, who has been Academic Dean of Marietta College since 1948, and who is retiring this summer to become Director of Academic Advising, a new faculty post at Marietta College.

To the prestigious position of President of Ohioana Library, Dr. Patterson brings both valuable knowledge and experience in charting the activities of the Library. He has been a Member of the Board of Trustees since 1952, and has held the office of Treasurer for eight years.

Listed in *Who's Who of America*, Dean Patterson has an impressive career as educator, holds numerous positions of importance, and is a contributing author to many scholarly publications.

Both he and Mrs. Patterson are life members of Ohioana Library. As President, Dr. Patterson will continue the fine Library policies which are already operative, while ever encouraging expansion and continued progress.

ANTI-LITERATURE IN AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOLS

By ARTHUR S. TRACE, JR.



Students spend more time in school studying English than any other subject, and beginning in the 7th grade they supposedly begin a serious study of literature and continue with that study every year until they are graduated from the 12th grade. And yet it must be said that the literature program is perhaps the weakest of all the major programs in the American high school curriculum.

The chief difficulty is that a very great part of the literature which students read in school is not literature at all but anti-literature. Anyone who care to examine virtually any hardcover "literature" textbook used by our students in the high school grades will be appalled to discover how little of it can be said to be genuine literature. What one discovers is that these literature textbooks for the high schools, particularly for grades 7 through 10, are little more than a continuation of the life-adjustment selections which are featured in the Dick-and-Jane type readers, and which most students are compelled to

read in the elementary grades. The life adjustment theory of education so thoroughly permeates the American school system that it has reached into virtually every area of the curriculum, and wherever it has done so it has vitiated it. But perhaps nowhere has its influence been so devastating as in the literature programs of American junior and senior high schools. Life adjustment education proceeds upon the assumption that students should be taught the minutiae of community living on school time. Thus, if an essay or article or story or poem does not contribute more or less directly to a high school student's understanding of community living or to the immediate contemporary scene its value to the student tends to be regarded as sus-

AUTHOR: *Arthur S. Trace, Jr.*, Associate Professor of English at John Carroll University in Cleveland, has the answer to the charge that "Johnny can't read." He is the author of *Reading without Dick and Jane* (published by Henry Regnery Co.) and of *What Ivan Knows that Johnny Doesn't* (published by Random House); and is the editor of the *Open Court Basic Readers* for the first, second and third grades, (published by Henry Regnery Co.). He is co-author of a freshman English text, *Preparatory Reading for Writing* (published by Houghton Mifflin).

pect regardless of its literary merit. By the same token any essay or story or poem which appears to help adjust students to "life" has a good chance of getting in their literature textbooks regardless of how unartistic or badly written it may be.

Let me illustrate how this practice shows up in the junior high literature books, which are the ones with the highest proportion of anti-literature. Examples of adventures in modern daily living are legion in these books. One ninth-grade reader helps adjust students to life by an absorbing story called *The Car*, which describes members of a "typical" family seated around a breakfast table and fighting over who is going to use "the car." Another story called *Jam Session at Abby's*, explains how Abby finally solved the problem of inviting her musical friends up to see her shabby apartment and her shabby parents. Another book has a story called *The Date Catcher*, which explains how Genevieve, who had thought herself undatable, is pleased to learn that she can catch dates with the help of a new barrette. Another story entitled *Joey Blows the Trumpet*, explains how Joey, a particularly difficult case, is finally adjusted to life when "the summer school experts," as the headnote calls them, who are at their wits' end, at last hit upon the idea of giving Joey a trumpet to play in a toy orchestra. In this way, continues the headnote, Joey "found himself."

Many selections in these books are calculated to adjust students to sports. The very titles of these stories indicate well enough what adventures in life adjustment they afford: *Pass That Puck!*; *Lou Gehrig Joins the Yankees*; *Fast Ball* (by Bob Feller); *Stretch Makes a Basket*; and *Baseball and Books*. This last is by Wally Moon and contains six pages of illustrations of Moon and the Cardinals in action, including a run-down on Moon's batting average over a three-year period.

As if out of recognition that some, if not most, students might be bored by the readings in their junior high "literature" books, most of these books have a "humor" section which is designed to cheer the students up. Under such headings as *Laughing Together*,

or *For the Fun of It*, may appear some limp limericks, some specimens from Ogden Nash's *Private Zoo*, or a picture of a baboon in action. One of these books has a selection which tells about the antics of great American clowns and emphasizes their clownishness with four colored pictures.

Another ninth-grade literature book has a selection by Danny Kaye, who with the help of 7 colored pictures explains how he convulses the people throughout the world with his comic routine. These literature textbooks have in fact a great many selections designed to adjust students to radio, television, and to Hollywood. Plays in radio-script form appear frequently. Pictures of television stars are also likely to turn up anywhere. In one widely used eight-grade literature book the entire introduction is written by that great literary historian, Mary Martin, with sixteen illustrations (seven in color) of Mary Martin at home and on a set of *Peter Pan*.

I wish now to dispel any impression I may have given that there is nothing of literary value in these textbooks. The fact is that the editors of them actually do let in a little literature, and some let in a little more than others. Some of the literary classics are sometimes admitted, but even they have often been forced to adjust to "life." Thus, a seventh-grade reader turns Washington Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow* into a radio script. An eighth grade book also turns Holmes' poem *The Deacon's Masterpiece* into a radio script with a dialogue between a "narrator" and a "stooge." A ninth-grade reader tells the story of *Romeo and Juliet* in a scenario form in twelve pages with 16 illustrations. Instead of reading what Romeo and Juliet said on the balcony, the student is merely told that "Romeo and Juliet speak to each other in the language that all lovers would use if they could."

Perhaps nothing more dramatically illustrates how far the concept of life adjustment education determines the contents of junior high school literature books than an examination of the sources from which the selections are taken. One eight-grade text, which is in wide use, and which is only a little worse than the general run of these books, includes, for example, selections from the following

sources: two selections from *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, six selections from *The Saturday Evening Post*, five selections from *Colliers*, one from *Scribners*, two from *Story Magazine*, one from *Senior Scholastic*, and two from *The Ladies Home Journal*.

In some ways the choice of the illustrations for this book shows even greater dedication to life adjustment education than the selections themselves. Among these are pictures of some teenage football players in action, a sandlot baseball game, two pictures of airplanes, an airplane pilot, some boys climbing a mountain, a duck hunter, a track man in action, a polar bear at the zoo, also in action, the Brooklyn Bridge, a bicycle, a paperboy who rides the bicycle, and a boy-meets-girl photo.

And so it goes. For all practical purposes the literature of foreign countries is ignored entirely; English literature is at best wretchedly represented; nor can students learn anything significant about the best literature of our own country or even its second or third best literature; nor even about the authors themselves except what a squib will tell them.

What our students need is a world view, and neither the curriculum of our high schools in general nor the literature program in particular is well calculated to provide that view. About all our students can get from their literature textbooks is a "life adjustment" view, a view of life as seen from the

cocoon. It is a highly limited view, and in these times it is a dangerously limited view.

In order to bring about a sound and effective literature program in the high schools it is clearly necessary to abandon entirely the scandalously bad textbooks of the kind I have been describing. Actually there are no good hard-cover literature textbooks for grades 7 through 10 now on the market, and many of the American literature textbooks for the 11th grades and the English literature textbooks for the 12th grades provide students with a poor introduction indeed to the serious study of literature. Until good hard-cover textbooks are forthcoming, schools that want a good literature program will have to rely largely upon appropriate paperback books. More and more, paperback books are being made the basis of literature programs in the high schools, but the process needs to be greatly speeded up.

Meanwhile, those who choose the textbooks have the great responsibility of putting the publishers on notice that they will no longer use the literature textbooks which they now offer but that they would use good textbooks if they offered them. If such notice is not served, the publishers will gladly continue to offer what they already have, and the literature programs in most schools will continue to be as poor as they are now and thus students will continue to be deprived of the vast joys and rewards of the kind that only first-rate literature can offer.

ARTHUR SHEPHERD COMPOSITION CONTEST

For this item we wish to thank Mrs. FRIEDA K. SHUMACHER of Cleveland, who is chairman of the Arthur Shepherd Composition Contest.

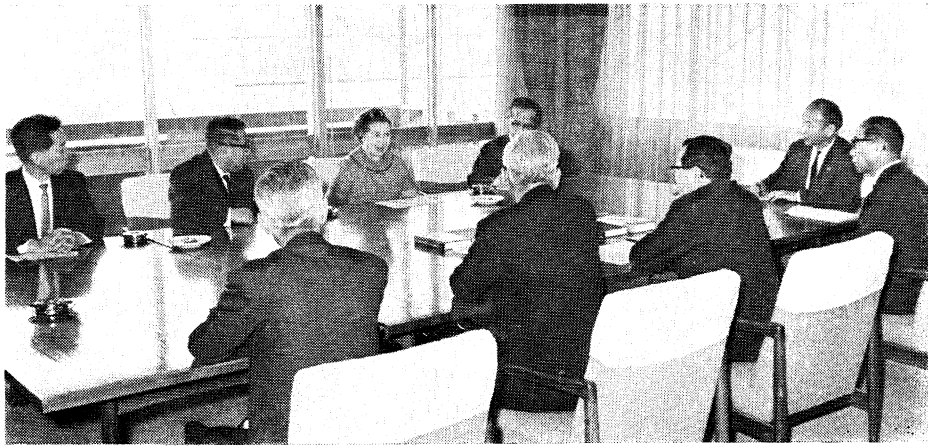
The winner of the 8th annual Arthur Shepherd Composition Contest of \$200 is SYDNEY P. HODKINSON, assistant professor of theory, history, and woodwind courses at Ohio University, Athens, since 1963, and who is now

on leave for this year to finish his doctorate degree requirements, being currently enrolled in the Doctoral program at the University of Michigan. His winning composition is *Four Seventeenth Century Lyrics* for a capella choir.

In addition to composing, he is a professional conductor and clarinetist, and lectures on 20th century music.

BOOKS BY OHIOANS

Presented to the Republic of China and Japan



Presentation of Ohioana Books at the National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan.

The two hand-lettered parchment messages which accompanied the sets of books by Ohio authors which were presented in a cultural exchange to the Republic of China and Japan read as follows:

"These books by Ohio authors are presented to The National Central Library of the Republic of China—(or)—to the Japanese National Diet Library of Tokyo—, in furtherance of the cultural exchange presently enriching the national lives of— China— (or) Japan— and the United States, as a gift of the Governor of the State of Ohio, the Honorable James A. Rhodes; the Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library Association; and the Ohio State University Press, on the occasion of a visit to the Library by Mrs. Bernice Williams Foley, Director of the Ohioana Library."

These two presentations were made in March when Mrs. Foley visited Taipei and Tokyo. Both gifts of books were received by high dignitaries of the two governments and of the national libraries in impressive ceremonies, which expressed the high esteem with which these gifts were regarded.

At Taipei Airport, the Director of the Ohioana Library was received by a welcoming committee consisting of Dr. Po-yen Koo, Director, Bureau of International Cultural and Educational Relations, Ministry of Education; Professor Wan-li Chu, Director of the National Central Library and Professor, Department of Literature, National Taiwan University; and Mrs. Teresa P. Chang, Head of Bureau of International Exchange, National Central Library; and a large banner (thoughtfully



Professor Wan-li Chu, Director of the National Central Library, Taipei, Taiwan, China, accepting one of the Ohioana books from Mrs. Foley.

printed in English) which read "Welcome— Mrs. Foley!" Such a warm and sincere greeting of friendship was quite overwhelming.

Banquets afterwards offered welcome opportunities for mutual exchange of questions and answers on books, libraries and related subjects. The trip was an enriching experience, to be treasured always.

Ohioana Library takes this opportunity to

thank Governor James A. Rhodes of Ohio and Mr. Weldon A. Kefauver, Director of the Ohio State University Press, Columbus, for their valued cooperation as co-donors.

Mr. Weldon A. Kefauver, Director, Ohio State University Press, kindly makes explicit the basis upon which he selected the volumes which comprised these identical gift presentations to these two national libraries.

"The books chosen fall roughly into four categories that serve to define the principles governing their selection: (1) those that are concerned with the international role of the United States in world affairs; (2) those that investigate some aspect of national political life as it affects the international situation; (3) those that examine significant figures or explore critical periods in the history of Western civilization; and (4) those that provide insight into the uniquely Ohio experience and preserve, by recording its history, the rich heritage of our state."

The books selected were the following:

New Horizons for the United States in World Affairs, edited by Sydney Nettleton Fisher

International Security and Military Power; Counterinsurgency and Civic Action in Latin America, by Willard F. Barber and C. Neale Ronning

Deadly Logics The Theory of Nuclear Deterrence, by Philip Green

The French Army in Politics, 1945-1962, by John Steward Ambler

The German Problem: Basic Questions of German Political Life, Past and Present, by Gerhard Ritter; translated from the German by Sigurd Burckhardt

The Politics of Military Aviation Procurement, 1926-1934: A Study in the Political Assertion of Consensual Values by Edwin H. Rutkowski

The Social and Political Thought of Adam Ferguson, by David Kettler

The Great Ambassador, by Leo Gerald Byrne

The Letters of John Ruskin to Lord and Lady Mount-Temple, edited by John Lewis Bradley

The Renaissance Image of Man and the World, edited by Bernard O'Kelly

James Hall; Spokesman of the New West, by Randolph C. Randall

Ohio Town, by Helen Hooven Santmyer



Mrs. William Beckett, an Ohioana member from Hamilton (right), and Mrs. Foley (left) on the steps leading to the entrance of the National Palace Museum, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.



Conference Room, National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan. Dignitaries who received Ohioana Books, left to right: Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Saito, Mr. Ishiguro, Mr. Ozeki, Mr. Sakai, Mr. Okabe, Mrs. Foley, Mr. Kono, Mr. Kuwabara, Mr. Sakurai.



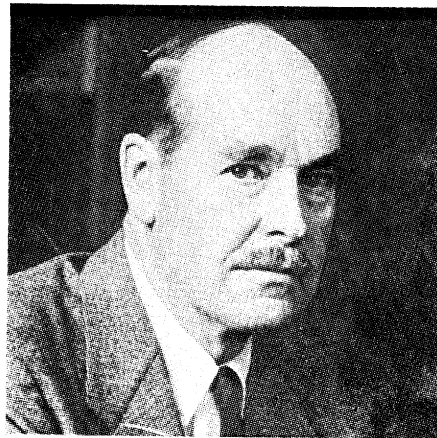
Set of volumes and parchment message presented to The National Central Library of the Republic of China and to The National Diet Library of Japan.

Among fort narratives, Mackinac takes its proper place as a strategic stronghold.

CHANGING THE COLOR GUARD

THREE FLAGS AT THE STRAITS by Walter Havighurst. *Prentice-Hall, Inc.*, 1966. 219 p. \$6.95.

AUTHOR: Walter Havighurst is Professor of English at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. In the last two decades he has written popular historical works, of which series the present volume rounds out an even dozen.



WALTER HAVIGHURST

Walter Havighurst has demonstrated in previous books. *The Heartland* and *The Long Ships Passing*, among others, his ready skill at fusing multitudinous details into a consistent and readable narrative. In this volume on Fort Mackinac he has shown once more his ability to synthesize disparate material and to write with both fire and restraint. To do this has not called for the unearthing of new and unexpected source material, for most of the information was already at hand and much of it available in sizable libraries; but for the dramatic account of a fort and an island there was needed a skilled writer who could feature its exciting events and hold the main narrative firmly in hand without muddling digressions. The resulting compression

REVIEWER: *George Harrison Orians, Professor of English at the University of Toledo, student of American fiction, critic and literary historian, has edited five anthologies, and produced six full-length film lectures.*

gives the Mackinac story its proper place in the Fort series and affords a readable account of this palisaded structure for those who have slight or at least spotty information on the subject.

The difficulty with a series of fort narratives, to which this volume belongs, is the natural disposition of each assigned writer to justify his endeavors by claiming that the fort he records was not only a famous landmark but was the key to an empire and a prime target in time of war. While Havighurst falls short of erring seriously on this score, the jacket-blurb writer, with less modesty, has the straits country the center in a web of empire, disregarding altogether equally promi-

nent land trails and river systems. Aside from exaggerative judgments, ever alluring, there are two temptations to which the story of strategic strongholds is always open. There is the problem of making a solitary post the keystone and core of whatever larger action is going on, and there is the opposite temptation of telling the entire story of a vast territory while allegedly recounting events of a pocket region. Between this Scylla and Charybdis Havighurst sails choppily but successfully.

The author has told with interest the story of the founding of the original fort on its sandy wastes, has explained how Michilimackinac became Mackinac, and why the island was selected as a fortress. The story of the fortunes of the fort during the Uprising of Pontiac, the successful maintenance of it against American threats after 1794 — each story accorded over a dozen pages—are adequately told. Not forgotten is the rage of the British commander when the treaty-makers of 1815 turned over to America what they had so valiantly struggled for and the value of which they sensed so strongly.

In a volume of this sort any one reader might quarrel with the proportions of the narrative, though pleased to see that such digressive items as Braddock's defeat, the fall of Fort Dearborn and of Prairie de Chien are properly condensed. A fort, a mere structure of logs and cannon, is after all an inanimate thing, and cannot, without pathetic fallacy, motivate itself. It gains significance only as an operational scene. It becomes a spike-file on which are transfixed notes or sheets about illustrious men associated with the post. This is a fact which Havighurst recognizes, and we read, accordingly, a fast-paced story of travelers, traders, coureurs de bois, tribal chieftains, Mormon empire-builders, military commanders, all colorful and all destiny-bound. Here one sees the Indians thronging in, bringing their furs as long as the woods and streams furnished them, in exchange for goods that the white men had taught them were the necessities of existence. Here, too, is a parade of famous figures, LaSalle, Rogers (overglamorized), Askin (high-handedly treated by Wayne), and John Jacob Astor.

It is perhaps a venal matter that certain

figures, like Charles Le Grande, are overmagnified to give thrust to chapters otherwise dull, and that a mere trader, entrapped at a crucial moment of conflict between the Indians and the British seems almost to occupy the center of the stage rather than the fort company and its commander. Alexander Henry's journal is well known to any student of Schoolcraft and to readers of a half-dozen novels, but a writer who wishes to impart fire to his book may be forgiven, perhaps, if he expands the Henry story far beyond its merits. Rogers, too, is not handled too carefully, especially with reference to his first meeting with Pontiac and also in the Dalyell affair. Other figures are somewhat neglected: John Kinzie, one of whose posts was within the area of fort influence; and Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, famed superintendent of Indian affairs, whose great service as a student and recorder of Indian myths is understated.

One of the features of fort life was that of trading. If Havighurst somewhat neglects Pontiac's indoctrination of Rogers and the role of the Ottawas in general, he makes up for it in the full recitation of John Jacob Astor and the American Fur Company. This was material well-known to American readers in the work of Washington Irving, but it belongs to the straits' story and the author does well to include it. For the color and verve that they impart, one welcomes stories that border on the legendary — the swift and lengthy walk of Gurdon Hubbard, the wilderness thrust of Big Belly (Cass) into the heart of the Superior country, and the unique and living laboratory of Dr. William Beaumont and his study of the chemical action of digestion in the open stomach of St. Martin.

This book is a reminder to us that the source-hunters and the searchers for undiscovered facts serve a real purpose in historical annals; at the same time it serves to remind us that the talent for telling well and in good balance what is but cursorily known, is also a great service. History can be something besides documents and state papers, as Carlyle and Macaulay contended, and works like *Three Flags at the Straits* is a further reminder to us of this fact.

COMPLEXITIES OF HOWE'S HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF OHIO

By CARL VITZ

NO BOOK ABOUT OUR STATE has been so widely distributed nor so greatly valued as Henry Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio. Yet many facts about its publication from the first printing in 1847 until the last in 1908, are unknown, or disregarded by historians and bibliographers.

To begin with, it is not a *history* of Ohio nor was it intended to be. Rather, it is an ingathering by Howe in person, of pioneer lore, collected while it was still to be found in the towns, villages and on the farms of early Ohio. Twice he crossed the state, first in the latter 1840's and again in the late 1880's. Much would have been lost but for the sympathetic recording of local annuals preserved by the people themselves.

Howe, journeying county by county, used in the preparation of his book, a formula tested thoroughly by him in the preparation of similar 'Collections' for New York State, New Jersey and Virginia. He began his tour at Marietta, Ohio's first settlement, in January, 1846. Much of Ohio was then almost unsettled. The first 100 miles were on foot and then on his faithful white horse, 'Old Pomp'.

Howe was a striking figure, as he entered a settlement, his saddle-bags loaded with writing and sketching materials and traveling necessities. Curiosity increased as he set himself to sketch the Court House or Main Street while questioning bystanders about the town and its history. Showing his previous books on states from which many of his visitors had

come, he won their quick interest and secured information, often from participants in the events of which they told. Printed sources, public records and diaries were made available to him. Useful by-products were the advance subscriptions and endorsements from prominent men, which he was able to secure. His many letters of introduction supplemented his unusual talent for making friends and inspiring confidence.

On his second tour, 1886, he came with an established reputation. He spent two weeks in the home of Rutherford B. Hayes, in preparation for the trip. Many whom he met, owned or had read his earlier book and were eager to provide him with the needed new information. Travel now was by train. His oldest son, Frank, accompanied him and took photographs, often from the same vantage point as that of his father's early sketches.

This account will be devoted chiefly to the *Collections* as published during a period of sixty years. The first printing was in 1847 and the last in 1908, with some twenty editions, differing more or less, to a total of about 110,000 copies. They fall into three groups which we will call: *Early*, (in one volume); *Centennial*, (published by Howe, in three volumes); and *State*, (published by the State, in two volumes).

Early, (1847-1875). These appeared at varying intervals, at least eleven in number. The edition for 1848 has some county information, received too late for that of 1847.



Various editions of Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio.

The addenda sections vary with changing census figures, lists of State officials, a new State Constitution, maps and other miscellaneous data. Cincinnati, where Howe established himself for about 30 years, is the place of publication for all. They were issued in attractive bindings, often in full embossed leather.

Centennial, (Howe, 1889-1891): Published by Howe himself, these required almost six years for travel, editing and printing. They are the editions by which Howe should be judged as they represent what he wanted to produce as his crowning achievement. He spared no pains but the effort was too great for his physical and financial strength.

This edition is uncommon and in some forms very rare. All are substantially and beautifully bound, with many fine full-page illustrations inserted. All are in three volumes but volumes two and three are usually in one

thicker binding. Each has a separate title-page, table of contents and pagination. The sets in three bindings went to subscribers who had paid in advance. The title-page of volume 1 in the 1889 copies, reads "in 2 volumes", as at that time the full extent of the work was not yet realized. After checking in many libraries, I have found only four such sets. Ornamentation of all the Howe editions is worthy of note. Sets were issued in black pebbled, brown or red cloth and decorated with the State seal or buckeye leaves and fruits printed in gold. Some sets were in leather.

The long period of preparation and the cost of publishing the first volume exhausted Howe's financial resources. However his friends were successful in securing legislation under which the State purchased 1200 sets for \$12,000. These were distributed free to the schools, libraries and historical societies of the State. This "lift" made it possible for him

AUTHOR: Carl Vitz, a noted librarian, now retired, has held director positions at the Toledo Library, the Minneapolis Library and the Hamilton County and Cincinnati Library. He makes a study of rare books, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohioana Library.

to complete the set, volumes 2 and 3 in one binding, except for prepaid subscribers, but the free distribution killed further sales. In desperation and at age 75, Howe started out personally to canvass for sales in the larger cities, but with little success. Bankruptcy and death on Oct. 14, 1893, followed.

To save the home for the widow and to pay debts, the State Legislature was petitioned to make the work a State publication. Many prominent citizens signed, including five former Governors. A bill was passed providing for \$20,000 to purchase the unbound stock of books, the printing plates and all rights. The home was saved for Mrs. Howe, and in time his son Frank paid off all remaining debts.

Centennial. (State edition, 1896-1908): These are always in two volumes. After acquiring the plates, Legislatures, beginning with 1896, authorized the printing of large editions

for free distribution to institutions and individuals. Each member of the Legislature and many officials had allotments of up to 50 copies. While all the text relating to individual counties was retained, some general matter was omitted. More regrettable was the loss of full-page inserted illustrations. Inferior paper, poor binding and poorer leather resulted in a short life for the books and they were discarded or shoved into dark closets. Booksellers junked all copies that came to them. Copies in original, unbroken bindings are almost impossible to find. Now the supply is again less than the demand and rebound copies are sometimes available in second-hand bookstores.

The *Collections* remain a monument to Howe, more effective than any of bronze or marble. His work lives on and continues to have the power to make Ohio's early story come alive.

UNDER THE BUCKEYE TREE

THE WRITER'S DIGEST is sponsoring a very outstanding Writer's Conference at the University of Cincinnati, June 10. This is a full-day conference, featuring such panelists as Cleveland Amory, Jim Maxwell, Rod Serling and other fame-name authors in the following categories: Poetry, Novel, Short Story, Non-fiction, and Television. The registration fee is \$25.

Workshop sessions and manuscript evaluation (for a small fee) are important features offered to those attending.

For further information contact *Writer's Digest*, 22 East 12th, Cincinnati 45210, telephone 241-0710.

The resignation of HENRY CAREN as editor of *Ohio History* was announced with regret at the Joint Annual Meetings of The Ohio Historical Society, The Ohio Academy of History, The Ohio Association of Historical Societies, and The Ohio Covered Bridge Committee on April 7 and 8 at The Ohio Historical Museum, Columbus. Mr Caren's mastery of knowledge and his talents as editor will be missed by all the readers of the journal. *Ohio History*.

Program Chairmen—nota bene: MR. A. W. SHORT, resident director of the Louis Bromfield Malabar Farm Foundation, provides a most interesting illustrated lecture on Malabar Farm, showing colored slides of both Malabar and of Mr. Bromfield's former home in Seuleis, France.

Such a program, entitled *The Life Story of Louis Bromfield*, is of special interest to Ohio club groups. For further information about his lectures, you may reach Mr. Short at The Louis Bromfield Malabar Farm Foundation, in Lucas, Richland County, Ohio.

NEW MEMBERS

The following names were added to our rolls between February 1 and May 8—1967.

Miss Margaret J. Andrew, Dayton
 Mr. William A. Arter, Worthington
 Mrs. William Beckett, Hamilton
 Mr. Carl K. Benhase, Portsmouth
 Mrs. Helen V. Beriswill, Columbus
 Miss Lucille I. Betschman, Norwalk
 Mrs. J. L. Bourque, Cincinnati
 Mrs. Janet L. Cahill, Dublin
 Mr. Thomas F. Campbell, Cleveland Heights
 Mrs. Stanley C. Carpenter, Columbus
 Mrs. Kathryn F. Clark, Columbus
 Mrs. Bessie Coon, Camden
 Mrs. Mary M. David, Columbus
 Stacey B. Day, M.D., Ph.D., Cincinnati
 Miss Frieda B. Dilatush, Lebanon
 Mrs. Helen C. Dineen, Columbus
 Dr. Corinne Terrel Dryer, Columbus
 Miss Ruth Failoni, Uhrichsville
 Miss Margaret Fauth, Columbus
 Mr. & Mrs. John W. Ferguson, St. Clairsville
 Mrs. Earl Fleming, Homeworth
 Mrs. Charles E. Fuhrer, Columbus
 Miss Helen Galatoulas, Columbus
 Galion Junior High School Library, Galion
 Dr. & Mrs. Nathan S. Hale, Wilmington
 Miss Bernice B. Hamilton, Columbus
 Miss Betty D. Hastie, Cincinnati
 Miss Judy Hicks, North Hollywood, Calif.
 Mr. & Mrs. Robert C. Hickson, Mount Gilead
 Highland County Historical Society, Hillsboro
 Miss Muriel S. Hildebrand, Worthington
 Miss Imogene Luse Hilyard, Columbus
 Mrs. Charles H. Hippert, Columbus
 Mrs. Clarence Humphreys, Hillsboro
 Mrs. Griswold Hurlbert, Warren
 Miss Judith Ann Johnson, Columbus
 Miss Grace H. King, Columbus
 Mrs. Kenneth K. Kirchner, Bellevue
 Miss Lucille Kirchner, Columbus
 Mrs. E. H. Laut, Columbus
 Mr. J. R. LeMaster, Defiance
 Mrs. Dale Lofland, Columbus
 Miss Ferne Reedy Lubbers, Springfield
 Miss Margaret M. McCloskey, Columbus
 Mrs. Irene McCoy, Canton
 Mrs. William McCoy, Rio Grande
 Mrs. Lois McEowen, Columbus
 Mrs. E. C. McMillan, Columbus
 Madison Junior High School Library,
 Mansfield
 Mrs. George E. Mayers, Columbus
 Mrs. Esther C. Melville, Columbus
 Miss Genevieve Miller, Columbus
 Mr. Ward M. Miller, Portsmouth
 Mrs. William A. Moorhouse, Granville
 Miss Johanna M. Murtha, Columbus
 Miss Shirley P. Myer, Columbus
 Miss Dorise Neddermeyer, Columbus
 Miss Jeanne Nelson, Columbus
 Miss Edna Ondack, Akron
 Mrs. Harry M. Palmer, Columbus
 Mrs. Marian A. Paoliello, Columbus
 The Philomathean Club, Camden
 Portsmouth High School Library Staff,
 Portsmouth
 Mrs. Jane F. Rader, Columbus
 Mr. Kip Randolph, San Francisco, Calif.
 Mrs. Rendell Rhoades, Ashland
 Mr. Holger Ridder, Detroit, Michigan
 Mrs. Donald W. Riley, Columbus
 Mrs. Charles E. Scott, Cincinnati
 Miss Mary M. Selanders, LaRue
 Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Short, Columbus
 Mr. David Silverman, Shaker Heights
 Mr. Donnal V. Smith, Bowling Green
 Mrs. Aubrey L. Sparks, Warren
 Miss Dorothy S. Stiverson, Columbus
 Mrs. Russell Street, Grove City
 Miss Esther K. Sump, Columbus
 Miss Helen K. Sunnafrank, Cambridge
 Miss Janet Swauger, Columbus
 Thomas Ewing, Junior High School, Lancaster
 Three Rivers Junior High School Library,
 Cleves
 Mrs. Mary Traeger, Columbus
 Mr. & Mrs. James Turner, Hebron
 Mrs. Victor Warken, Columbus
 Miss Ruth Ann Weaver, Columbus
 Miss Carolyn A. Wiederkehr, Columbus
 Mrs. Bertram O. Wissman, Columbus
 Mrs. Hazel T. Zwyer, Columbus

CREATIVE WRITING WORKSHOP



Bill Arter, left and Jack Mathews, right



Minnie Hite Moody

The Ohioana Library wishes to express its appreciation to The Railroad Community Service Committees of Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo for co-sponsoring the fourth Annual Creative Writing Workshop for talented high school students throughout the State who were selected by their English supervisors and teachers for their aptitude in this subject.

These students met at the Sheraton-Columbus Motor Hotel, January 28, and heard the following panelists discuss creative writing: Minnie

Hite Moody — Poetry; Marion Renick — Juvenile Fiction; Jack Mathews — Fiction; and Bill Arter — Articles.

Luncheon followed, hosted by Mr. Harold C. McKinley, Director of the Railroad - Community Service Committees, and by Mr. John V. Rast, Chairman for the Columbus area.

Afterwards the students talked informally with the panelists, discussing their own writing.

This enrichment program has won encomiums of praise among educators and parents throughout Ohio.



Marion Renick



Morning Session



Speaker's table — left to right: Bill Arter, Marion Renick, Harold C. McKinley, Bernice Williams Foley, Minnie Hite Moody, Jack Mathews, and John V. Rast.

Richard Bridgman, like Marshall McLuhan, is concerned with the social aspects of the vernacular and of the communications media.

THE USE OF THE VERNACULAR IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

THE COLLOQUAL STYLE IN AMERICA by Richard Bridgman. Oxford University Press. Index 230 p. \$6.50.

AUTHOR: Born in Toledo, Richard Bridgman became Fulbright Professor of American Literature at the University of Copenhagen (1965), and is now Assistant Professor of English, University of California, Berkeley.

TO TRACE IN DEPTH the development of a colloquial style in this or any other country within the limit of 230 pages of discussion poses a formidable problem if the result is to avoid a too obviously sketchbook treatment. Mr. Bridgman may have, to some extent, overcome this potential shortcoming in his use of an introduction of twelve pages and three chapters of general background totalling a little over one hundred pages; plus three chapters totalling some one hundred and twenty pages, each of the latter group treating in some detail the vernacular phases of literature as they appear in the works of Mark Twain, Henry James, Gertrude Stein and Ernest Hemingway. These latter chapters are the main sources for quotations and evidences of Mr. Bridgman's conclusions and observations. Some of his claims probably meet

REVIEWER: *Dr. Donald W. Riley, Department of Speech, Ohio State University, has been a visiting professor at the University of the Americas, Mexico, has written and produced radio programs for stations in Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa, including a WLW series for the Ohio State Department of Education, and is author of "A HANDBOOK OF RADIO DRAMA TECHNIQUES".*

with general acceptance. They may not offer much new material but they are interestingly expressed.

He uses Twain's comment on the use of the vernacular; that if it is not regarded as inevitably vulgar, it becomes identified with the growing middle class of the nineteenth century. Mr. Bridgman comments that dialogue in the literature of the nineteenth century was distinguished qualitatively, not quantitatively, and that it represented an euphemistic ideal rather than a national norm. Other similar social aspects of the vernacular as expressed in American literature are scattered throughout the book and tend both to substantiate his views and to afford them a specific quality.

In the chapter devoted to Gertrude Stein's writings, he claims that it was in Henry James that she found her original style. If the reader is prone to accept this view, the large number of quotations from the works of both writers seems plausible evidence.

Mr. Bridgman states that any general use of the vernacular in American literature came slowly. He supports this observation by pointing to the time lapse following the publication of Twain's *Huckleberry Finn*, and contends that it may be partly because Twain was not taken seriously as an author; hence

his style was not quickly regarded as one to be imitated. Twain, writes Bridgman, was looked upon more as a humorist-lecturer than as a literary figure. He refers to *Huckleberry Finn* as an "inadvertently pioneering book." Bridgman adds to his corroboration of the point about the reluctance to use the vernacular in literature in citing the passing of a decade after Hemingway's first works appeared before imitators of his vernacular style came to print. He follows these instances with the observation that it is only the youthful pliant mind that will use style innovations.

Accepting this seemingly logical conclusion, many somewhat conservative readers may well contemplate with some apprehension the potential approaching avalanche of vernacular style literature likely to be written by some of the current teeming horde of mini-skirted, bearded and L.S.D. motivated youth of today. Their writings, some currently on the market, may be both unintelligible and horrifying to readers who regard them as a form of literary vandalism; creative, especially in the free use of the vernacular, but certainly misbegotten.

The time lag in imitating styles, so evident in the nineteenth century, will be largely missing in this rapidly moving space age. Marshall McLuhan, in his recent widely discussed writings about the changing communications media (*The Media Massage*), points to the coming revolutionary impact of the mass literacy concepts we may soon expect. Both Bridgman and McLuhan are concerned with the social phases of the communications media; Bridgman far more with the purely literary aspects. The conclusions of both, however, seem to forecast that the audio, and therefore the vernacular, will assume the ascendancy in all media. Also, that there will be fewer who hesitate to relinquish the hundreds of years of control exercised by the literary giants who frowned upon extensive use of the vernacular.

Mr. Bridgman's book is well written and includes a plethora of quotations. It affords an interesting if brief account of the use of the vernacular in American literature.

THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN WRITERS AWARD

Congratulations to: FREDERICK J. LIPP of Cleveland for winning the *First Prize \$1,000 Award* given by THE FRIENDS OF AMERICAN WRITERS, on March 22 at a luncheon meeting at the Lake Shore Club, Chicago, for his first novel *RULERS OF DARKNESS*, *World Publishing Company*, (1966). Mr. Lipp was a U. S. Navy correspondent with the original occupation forces in Japan. His prize winning novel concerns a fictitious far Eastern country, Kawai-

yan in 1945, when the Allied Forces occupy the capital city. You can readily see the connection between this fiction and the fact of the author's own career.

A native of Toledo, graduate of University of Toledo and University of Iowa. Mr. Lipp now lives in Cleveland where he is an executive staff writer for the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company.

Two Ohio authors of the 1860's are herewith reprinted.

HOWELLS' GHOST STILL WALKS

THREE YEARS IN CHILE by Mrs. George B. Merwin. Edited and with an Introduction by C. Harvey Gardner. *Southern Illinois University Press*, 1966. 102 p. \$4.50.

IN MARCH 1860, when Henry Cooke, proprietor of the *Ohio State Journal*, found it expedient to adjust finances by reducing staff for a time, young William Dean Howells, who had held a pleasant sub-editorship with Cooke, found himself looking for another job. As he told the story in *Years of My Youth*, Howells turned to various hackwriting offered by his friend Frank Foster of the new, enterprising publishing house of Follett, Foster & Company. Though this Columbus firm had certainly made little profit the Christmas before with Howells' first book, *Poems of Two Friends*, produced with J. J. Piatt, they had been very lucky with several other items (notably in their scoop of the Lincoln-Douglas debates) and were now hopefully considering numerous submittals, largely from Ohio authors.

Among the manuscripts that reached Howells was one which, he said in 1914, "I thought so interesting that I wrote it quite over, and my friend published it in a book which I should like to read again; but I have no hope of ever seeing it."

Howells' rewriting of *Three Years in Chili* /sic/ By a Lady of Ohio appeared anonymous-

REVIEWER: Robert Price, Professor in the Department of English, Otterbein College, has specialized in the study of young William Dean Howells.

ly about September 15, 1861, and seemingly sold well, for two years later the publishers, now removed to New York, decided to risk a second edition.

It is this New York issue of 1863 that reappears as a very attractive, well-edited number in a "Latin American Travel" reprint series from the Southern Illinois University Press. A careful "Introduction" now places the author, Mrs. George B. Merwin of Rockport, Ohio, and her little book in a succinctly factual record. Factual, that is, except that it has overlooked the ghost-writer who first brought Mrs. Merwin into print. Indeed, Howells, who would have delighted in this reappearance of his early hackwork, would have laughed heartily that obviously careful scholarship has failed to turn up either the ghost or even the existence of the earlier Columbus imprint!

Loretta Wood Merwin (Mrs. George B.) was the daughter of the Honorable Reuben Wood of Rockport, who had served Ohio successively as state senator, circuit court judge, and justice of the Ohio Supreme Court. In 1850, he was elected governor and served till 1853 when he resigned for financial reasons. Because of Wood's usefulness to the Democratic cause in the presidential campaign of 1852, Secretary of State William L. Marcy named him to a promising post as consul for Valparaiso. Supposedly lucrative, the appointment soon proved non-rewarding

and boring, and Wood resigned in July, 1854, designating Merwin, his son-in-law and former personal secretary, as his successor.

Mr. and Mrs. Merwin with their two sons sailed from New York on July 20, 1854, and after a journey that took them via Jamaica, across the Isthmus of Panama and to various stops down the Pacific coast arrived in Chile on August 28. Merwin served at his overworked and underpaid post until the end of 1856, then returned home in the spring of 1857.

Mrs. Merwin, in her mid-thirties, appears to have been a good-humored and intelligent fellow sufferer and observer. She seems to have kept a more or less regular journal, out of which most of her account came. She spoke no Spanish and was a Western Reserve Protestant in a Roman Catholic world whose terrain, people, manners and customs were often bewilderingly strange. Her book is uneven, highly personal and impressionistic in spots, rarely historical to the extent of recording either specific personalities or events. Nevertheless, there are vivid details and womanly warmth, and Howells, who in 1860 was himself doing much dreaming of escape to an outside world, appreciated these qualities fully.

Fine moments come to life, for example, in the chapters on the two-day crossing of Panama. The travelers had arrived at Cruces in the morning. "Three men seized the three small children in our party, with the announcement of 'Me picaninny Panama,' and following their guidance, we ascended a slippery bank, and made our way between two rows of huts, through a street ankle-deep in mud and filth, swarming with pigs, poultry, donkeys and children, to the St. Charles Hotel, where our martyrdom was consummated with a breakfast, which was the very abomination of indigestion." For the trek by

muletrain, "the usual arrangements for the transportation of children had been made. Natives, for eight dollars apiece, had been hired to carry them; and they now shouldered their burdens and started off, the children screaming with the full power of their lungs." As night closed down, "between us and our goal stretched a vast sea of mud; our hearts sunk, and the beasts that we bestrode sunk too. On our right, an unfortunate mule had been mired, and had died standing, and now with a plumpitude of body that he had never known in life, glared horribly at us out of his dead eyes; in front of us, three pack mules had fallen, and in their efforts, rolled over and over, until they were covered and blinded with mud, while their inhuman drivers stood over them, inciting them to new exertions with kicks, blows and yells." All arrived safely at last.

In Valparaiso, it was the strange and colorful surroundings, problems of personal adjustment, manners and customs that got the most specific record. "The milkman carries his milk in two small tin cans, suspended on either side of his mule, and comes so far and rides so fast, that the fluid is often half-churned when you get it." "The Chileno lady rises late; she dresses hastily, throwing a charitable shawl about her to hide her manifold sins of omission." "In nine cases out of ten, married without consulting her wishes, she is an indifferent wife of an unfaithful husband." Markets, holidays and church festivals, earthquakes, the opera, efforts to develop friendships and a social pattern in a foreign language, a 20-day trip to Santiago — these are the daily matters that round out the account.

Having resigned as of December 31, 1855, Consul Merwin with his family sailed on a cargo ship on February 23, 1856, and arrived in Boston via Cape Horn eleven weeks later.

To **Our Readers**: Don't Miss an Issue. Notify us when you change your address. We have to pay 10¢ apiece for undeliverable magazines.

ONE SPECIALIZED LIBRARY PARADIGM OF PROGRESS

By ALICE P. HOOK

AUTHOR: Alice P. Hook, formerly Librarian of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and Head of the Acquisitions Department of the University of Cincinnati Library, became Librarian of the Cincinnati Art Museum Library in 1964. She writes with great knowledge about this specialized collection of books et cetera, and how it grew and grew.

As one specialized Library to another, we salute its fine progress.

THE Cincinnati Art Museum now in its 81st year, from the time of its opening has had a library. The Museum Association, founded in 1881, sponsored exhibitions in temporary quarters until the building in Eden Park was completed in 1886. The founders and benefactors of the Museum realized that a library of art books and related materials was essential for the proper knowledge of the collections which would be displayed, and thus the library has grown with the Museum. As new wings were added, its facilities were moved and enlarged until now they are a very tangible and well-appointed division of the institution.

The first Annual Report, 1881-1882, included in the list of donations: thirty-four volumes on art from the Woman's Art Museum Association; seven volumes from Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, director of the South Kensington Museum near London (now the Victoria and Albert Museum), who assisted with the plans for the Museum; and reports from the

Boston and Philadelphia Museums. Each annual report thereafter mentioned gifts of books, and "library donations" were given special listing commencing in 1888. The description of the building, published in 1885 just before it opened, stated, "Library and offices of administration . . . 2,235 square feet", and the first published financial report, 1886, included, "Library disbursements \$49.50 . . . balance \$199.00." By 1888 the Art Academy, located in an extension of the Museum building, was functioning and its circular emphasized "the library on the lower floor with decorative design and other departments."

In 1890 Miss Elizabeth Haven Appleton died and bequeathed to the Museum her art library and \$500.00 for putting the books and photographs in order, the residue then to be applied to the purchase of books for the library. The Board decreed that the Museum Association would assume the costs of preparation and the fund would be invested for the sole purpose of purchasing

books. This was the first special endowment created for a distinct purpose.

In 1892 Mrs. Rufus King gave 200 copies of her booklet, "Old Cashmere Shawls", with the stipulation that the income from the sales be applied to the purchase of books for the library. The first record (1890) of "Privileges of Annual Members" offered "the use of the Museum Library for consultation."

After these early days, the library grew steadily, but it was serviced from the administrative offices by anyone who had time to work with the books and people. In 1906 the director wrote, "For years the director has urged the need for a trained librarian in charge of this important action of the Museum,"

which led that same year to the appointment of Miss Jane Wright, a graduate of the New York State Library School who had "actual training in an art school as well as unusual preparation in library work." She was succeeded in 1909 by Miss Elizabeth Rockey Kellogg, who held the position for over twenty years.

The library collection was moved in 1907 into its own specially arranged area in the newly constructed Schmidlapp Wing, which was given by J. G. Schmidlapp with the express provision that it contain a library. It is pictured here with its potted plants and plaster casts placed among the books for the pleasure and edification of the patrons.



Cincinnati Art Museum Library in 1907. This area now houses the Nabataean Collection, sculpture from The Trans-Jordan, early II century A.D., unique at the Art Museum.

As is typical, in less than a generation the Library was in dire need of more space and the plea in the 1925 Report stated, "There is hardly a feature of the Museum more conspicuous for actual service than the Library." In 1931 the Library was moved to the lower floor of the new Hanna Wing to await the completion of the Alms Wing, then in prospect.

The Library in the Alms Wing opened in 1937, equipped with the very latest of library facilities, so well planned that even today the Reading Room, Slide and Catalog Rooms, with built-in files and specially designed furniture and equipment, hold their own with new installations. But another twenty-five years passed and once more the statement from a much earlier report was most apt, "Accumulation to the point of confusion through overcrowding of storage spaces."

How fortunate that the new Adams-Emery Wing, opened in its entirety in 1965, was adjacent to the Library. How fortunate that the Board of Trustees of the Museum valued the Library so highly that it was given space in the new building for another reference room and extensive stacks. The present Library, therefore, occupying 9,000 square feet, with four rooms and four areas of stacks should be adequate for years to come and is the envy of many other special librarians.

The resources of the Library are primarily art reference, although there are also many books on related subjects, especially travel. No collection, no matter how specialized, can function without certain general works, but, to quote the director in 1908,

"The uses of the Art Reference Library are sufficient to differentiate it from other libraries of more general scope with which the Museum does not pretend to compete; its purpose being to serve a limited public studying art

from a point of view radically different from that of the general public..." These words are as true today as they were then.

First consideration is given to books, periodicals and articles relating to the Museum's art collections for the use of the curators in their study of the art objects and for the basic information used on the labels for the education of the public. Therefore, the library materials cover a wide range of art through 5,000 years, stressing in addition to general art history, the Near East, archaeology, decorative arts, early American glass, musical instruments, and playing cards.

The Art Academy Faculty and students draw on the Library for books, clippings, pictures and slides on artists and art history, and also on their special individual fields of painting, sculpture, or graphic arts. The members of the Museum and the general public use the Library in numerous ways, from the study of a great master to identification of an antique vase. Circulation is restricted to a small proportion of the available material and then only to staff, faculty, students, and members. The most frequent request by phone begins with the same question, "I found a painting in the attic. Can you tell me about the artist and if it is of value?"

The acquisition of materials, since 1881, by purchase, gift, and exchange has meant an increasingly valuable collection. Since many of the titles were received at the time of publication, especially the now scarce pamphlets, periodicals, and exhibition catalogs, the resources are of special interest to art historians and scholars working on advanced degrees. Many sections of the stacks are devoted to literature from American and foreign museums and galleries, to auction and sales catalogs, and to catalogs of private collections. Since these date back to the 1880's when

the Museum started its exchange program, they are unusually complete and not frequently found in general public and university libraries.

An excellent file of information on Cincinnati artists has been a strong feature of the resources for many years. It consists of 12 vertical file drawers of about 16,000 clippings, exhibition catalogs and photographs, with a few manuscripts. A card index to these files and one of bibliographical data are invaluable. There is no special section on Ohio artists outside Greater Cincinnati, but the information on them may be found in the general artists' files, which are estimated to include about 100,000 items. This irreplaceable collection of information often produces the one and only mention of an artist. In 1911, long before the *Art Index*, articles in magazines were indexed and carded. This file, too, is a treasure trove of information not otherwise readily available.

Most of the books and pamphlets directly relating to prints and printmakers are housed in the Print Department, which also has an extensive artists' file. Here, too, are found a thousand books relating to playing cards and all forms of card games, on permanent loan from the U. S. Playing Card Company.

The holdings of the Library also include many rare books, rare for their own sake as well as for art reference. Fine bindings, printings from the 16th and 17th centuries, illuminated and illustrated books are in their own special classification. Occasionally these books are needed in the Museum period rooms to complete the authentic decoration! The most unusual group of books, small in number but very precious, are the ones with the fore edge paintings. These are greatly admired by scholars for this is a curious and little known art.

Quotable statistics of the collections are: 25,000 books and bound periodicals; 184,000 pamphlets and clippings on artists and art subjects; 16,000 mounted reproductions; 18,500 black and white and 1,200 colored slides. The staff of two full-time and two part-time people, with students and volunteers, operates the Library Monday through Friday all year and on Saturday mornings from October through April.

As an important art resource the Library of the Cincinnati Art Museum may well be counted as a major contribution to the libraries of the state of Ohio.

NEWLY APPOINTED COUNTY CHAIRMEN

We wish to welcome the following into our Ohioana Family:

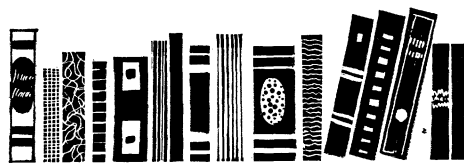
COLUMBIANA COUNTY

Mrs. Earl Fleming, Chairman
Homeworth

BELMONT COUNTY

Mrs. John W. Ferguson, Co-chairman
St. Clairsville

Book Looks



HEGEL'S FIRST AMERICAN FOLLOWERS: The Ohio Hegelians by Lloyd D. Easton. *Ohio University Press*. Appendix. Index. 353p. \$8.

J. B. Stallo, Peter Kaufmann, Moncure Conway and August Willich are the four Ohio Hegelians discussed in this book. In the decade prior to the Civil War these four championed the philosophy of Hegel here in the Buckeye State.

Linked by personal friendship these men wrote speeches, pamphlets, articles and books publicizing Hegel's philosophy. Kaufman was from Canton, while the other three were residents of Cincinnati. All except Conway, a Methodist minister, were of German origin.

In this book their philosophical ideas and views were related to major events in their lives and to their participation in public affairs.

Conway edited *The Dial Magazine* which received words of support from Emerson and Longfellow. Conway was particularly pleased by a notice in the *Ohio State Journal* written by William Dean Howells, commending *The Dial* for making Cincinnati a place like Boston "where the inalienable right to think what you please has been practiced and upheld, an accomplishment more noble than the production of pork and more magnificent than Pike's Opera House, of which Cincinnati is so proud."

Professor Easton's book illuminates a fascinating period of Ohio history and of American philosophy, based on a German system of thought. After a period of being Visiting Professor at Ohio State University, the author is now Professor of Philosophy at Ohio Wesleyan University. He has authored *Ethics, Policy, and Social Ends*; and co-authored *Values and Policy in American Society*, and *Readings in Social Policy*.

IRREPRESSIBLE CHURCHILL: a Treasury of Winston Churchill's Wit by Kay Halle. *World Publishing Company*. Illustrated. Index. 372 p. \$10.

Kay Halle was born a Clevelander but through preference has become a cosmopolite, living, writing and lecturing in England, New York and Washington. Over the decades Miss Halle has admired Winston Churchill and visited in his home. Now in this book she has collected the notable quotes of this famous personage, grouping them by the year of their origin.

In toto the book is a gold mine of Churchilliana, with its broad-gauge wit, humor and sarcasm, and with each quote being an apposite verbal gem.

THE MAGIC OF MILLICENT MUSGRAVE by Brinton Turkle. *Viking Press*. \$3.50.

Both story and pictures are the creation of talented Brinton Turkle, Ohio-born, who relates the charming story of Millicent, a little girl with a red, red hair ribbon, who searches for a magician's white rabbit. Brinton Turkle has another appealing picture book to his credit, *Obadiah the Bold*, which has for its hero a small Quaker boy who lived in long-ago Nantucket.

DID YOU EVER HEAR A KLUNK SAY PLEASE? by Leonard Kessler. *Dodd, Mead*. \$2.50.

The admonition, "now remember your manners", is lost on the three Klunk children, according to this Akron-born author, who illustrates his own juvenile books. He first depicted the Klunk Family in a safety book entitled, *The Sad Tale of the Careless Klunks*. This amusing picture book sequel emphasizes good manners for children.

THE RHETORIC OF SCIENCE by William Powell Jones. *University of California Press*. Index, 243p. \$6.

In the 18th century, poets became immersed in the ideas of physicotheology, with the result that nature poetry became an important phase of the Romantic Movement.

William Powell Jones, Oviatt Professor of English at Western Reserve University and author of previous books, *Thomas Gray, Scholar*; *Practical Word Study*; and *James Joyce and the Common Reader*, has written this new work which is in effect a study of scientific ideas and imagery in 18th century English poetry. Professor Jones proves that there is a remarkable unity of subject matter in scientific poetry in the hundred years after 1701. In the more thoughtful nature poetry, the wisdom of God were stressed and the orderliness of our small world. The author also considers the use of scientific imagery in connection with Biblical themes.

In his final chapter Professor Jones describes the end of this era in poetry which becomes in effect the prelude to Wordsworth. This divinization of nature and pantheistic approach are characteristic of the great romantic poets. Cowper is among the best of these poets in the opinion of Professor Jones. This poet truly loved nature and he resented any atheism among the scientists of his own day.

The general conclusion of the book is that when science and religion meet in poetry, as they did in the 18th century, the result is lofty and sublime.

THE SHAGGY LITTLE BURRO OF SAN MIGUEL by Margaret Cabell Self. *Duell, Sloan and Pearce*. Illustrated. 46p. \$2.95.

Wistful, ambitious and sensitive, this little Mexican burro will appeal to small readers as a lovable pet and person. Obliquely the young reader will get a lively and authentic picture of rural Mexico.

The author spends her winters in San Miguel de Allende where she does volunteer teaching.

BABE RUTH by Lee Allen. *Putnam*. Index. 187p. \$3.50.

As long as I can remember there in Cincinnati, Lee Allen was an expert on baseball. Then he moved to Cooperstown, New York, to become official historian for the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, during which time he has authored over half a dozen books on baseball.

His latest is the story of Babe Ruth, the grandest Yankee of them all. This is an affectionate biography of a hero "stranger than fiction". In his acknowledgements, Lee Allen names Waite Hoyt, formerly a radio sportscaster and now a sportswriter in Cincinnati.

WALK A NARROW BRIDGE by Dale Fife. *Coward-McCann* 186p. \$3.95.

As a novel for older girls, this book superbly relates the romance of 16 year old Lisala Vogel, whose immigrant parents from Alsace live on an Ohio farm. Torn between the mores of the two cultures Lisala is impelled to visit Alsace before she finds the answers to life. Mrs. Fife contrasts Ohio and Alsatian backgrounds with artistic skill.

NEVER PET A PORCUPINE by George Laycock. *W. W. Norton*. Photographs. Index. 167p. \$3.50.

A provocative title is the umbrella for short-chaptered stories about the wild-life animals with which a young Ohio reader is more or less familiar. The gray squirrel, the barn owl, the rascally crow, the red fox, the porcupine and others, each has a chapter describing its habitat and habits.

The author is a gifted naturalist who grew up on a farm near Zanesville, and who studied wildlife management at Ohio State University. He now lives in Cincinnati, devoting his time to traveling and writing.

1967 Ohio Poetry Day Contests

FOUNDED by Tessa Sweazy Webb of Columbus, Ohio Poetry Day will be celebrated this year on October 28 with a Poetry Day Banquet at the Southern Hotel, Columbus, at which time awards will be given in the following categories:

- \$50—Mrs. Martha Cooper Judy, Cincinnati. Three awards, \$25, \$15, \$10, in memory of her mother, Martha Kinney Cooper, for a poem. Type: A soliloquy or a Dramatic Monologue, not over 80 lines. Theme: "The Viet Nam War". Send entries to Dr. Tom Burns Haber, 1220 Canyon Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43214.
- \$50—Helen Pardee (Mrs. W. E. Pardee), Akron. Memorial Poetry Award (sixth year). Original poem, well executed technically, between 14 and 60 lines, on any theme consistent with appreciation of beauty in nature, love of humanity, or subtle inspiration. Send entries to Miss Caroline Pardee, 161 S. Union Street, Akron, Ohio 44304.
- \$20—Amanda J. Fusshippel Memorial. Two awards, \$10 and \$10, for a poem in any form on OHIO'S BEAUTY: cities or natural settings, maximum length 24 lines. Send entries to Miss Martha Fusshippel, 3343 Arrow Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45213.
- \$15—The Verse Writers' Guild of Ohio, Columbus, two awards \$10 and \$5, any form, maximum 20 lines on the theme: "Building a Better World Through Faith". Send entries to Mrs. Mildred Welch Smith, 279 E. Royal Forest Blvd., Columbus, Ohio 43214.
- \$10—Canton Poetry Society, Canton, any theme, length or form. Send entries to Mr. Paul Hildebrand, 1121 Singing Brook, N. E., Massilon, Ohio.
- \$15—The Greater Cincinnati Writers' League, Cincinnati, two awards, \$10 and \$5, in memory of Mrs. Ella Colter Johnston. Any theme, and form, maximum 24 lines. Send entries to Mr. William J. Damerell, 3421 Middleton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220.
- \$10—Ruth Keller. Caedman Memorial Award, any form, any theme, maximum 24 lines. Send entries to Mrs. Russell B. Keller, Jr., 3028 Overdale Dr., West Richfield, Ohio 44286.
- \$15—Miss Mabel Bourquin, Mrs. Dorothea Bradford and Mrs. Blanche Copus. Toledo, two awards \$10 and \$5. Theme from Isaiah 2:4 . . . they shall beat their swords into plowshares . . . (any title of author's choosing) any form, maximum 20 lines. Open to all Ohio poets except members of the Toledo Branch of OPS, or poets who have won prizes in previous Ohio Poetry Day contests. Send entries to Dorothea Bradford, 1932 Holland-Sylvania Road, Toledo, Ohio 43615.
- \$15—The Poets' Round Table, Dayton. Two awards, \$10 and \$5, for a serious free verse, 14 to 30 lines. Send entries to Myriam Page, 351 Lonsdale Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45419.
- \$15—Cincinnati Branch, National League of American Pen Women, two awards \$10 and \$5, any theme, any form, maximum 20 lines. Send entries to Mrs. E. E. Iker, 2401 Salutaris Ave., Apt. A-1, Cincinnati, 45206.
- \$10—Kathryn Marshall (Mrs. Robert K.) Delaware, Ohio, for a sonnet on any theme. Send entries to Mrs. Tessa Webb, 1509 N. High Street, Apt. 1, Columbus, Ohio 43201.
- \$10—Miss Leona Westland, Columbus. One award for a poem (never published) of 14 lines or more on a mythological subject (Greek or Roman) by an adult who has never won a prize in the OPD contests. Address sponsor, 1702 N. High St., Apt. A-10, Columbus, 43201.

- \$15—Youngstown Branch, O.P.S. Two awards, \$10 and \$5 for a poem on the theme "Alaska". Any form, maximum 24 lines. Send entries to Mary Goldie McCoy, 370 Goldie Road, Youngstown, Ohio 44505.
- \$10—The Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library, Columbus, for a sonnet, any theme, written since Poetry Day, 1966. Send entries to Mrs. Faye Reeder, 218 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201.
- \$15—Akron Branch, Ohio Poetry Society. Two awards, \$10 and \$5, for a modern poem, any theme, any form, maximum 24 lines. Send entries to Helen Gehman (Mrs. S. D.), 215 Kenilworth Drive, Akron, Ohio 44313.
- \$15—Cincinnati Woman's Press Club. Two awards, \$10 and \$5, any theme, any form, maximum 24 lines. Send entries to Mrs. C. W. McKay, Sunny Hill Branch, Walton, Kentucky, 41094.
- \$10—Wooster Branch, Ohio Poetry Society, to be known as the "Rose Clevenger Poetry Award for Amateurs". First award \$10, second award a book prize. Poem to be a
- sonnet, any subject suitable for a sonnet form. Definition of an amateur is as follows: (a) non-professional; (b) one who has not published a book; (c) one who has not received payment for more than three poems; (d) one whose poems have not been accepted by a magazine of national circulation. No poet is eligible who has previously won an award or an honorable mention in this contest. Send entries to Mrs. Harriet McFerren, R.D. #2, Wooster, Ohio 44691.
- \$10—Poetry Day Enthusiast. Three awards, \$3, \$2, and \$1 for the best unpublished haiku by *high school students*. Send entries to Ray E. Buckingham, P. O. Box 536, Delaware, Ohio 43015.
- \$15—Toledo Branch, Ohio Poetry Society. Two awards, \$10 and \$5, in memory of their beloved poet-member and friend, Mabel Lamb Chew, for a humorous poem (because this poet was a happy humorist and would want it this way). The poem to be in any form, maximum 20 lines. Send entries to Alpha Bell Sorensen, 1515 Mott Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43605.

Requirements: Entries must be submitted by July 1. Awards to be given at the Poetry Day meeting in Columbus, October 28. Except in the Silver Webb Chapbook contest, poems are to be original, unpublished, and not previously a winner in any other contest, and not be entered in another contest simultaneously. Not more than one typed poem from the same poet in any category. The same poem to be entered in only *ONE* category. Keep carbon copies, as no poems will be returned. Authors hold all rights to their poems, but must give permission for winning poems to be mimeographed for schools and libraries, should this be done this year. Poems to be sent anonymously, with name and address of author inside a sealed envelope accompanying the poem, and title of poem on outside of this envelope. Read carefully each category requests. Honorable mentions will be given when desired, but not more than *four*.

SPECIAL SILVER WEBB CHAPBOOK AWARD

To commemorate the founding of Ohio Poetry Day, and to honor its founder, Tessa Sweazy Webb, the fifth Silver Webb Chapbook contest is being sponsored by Alma L. Gray of Akron, and Miss Dorothy Wittington of West Richfield. The same rules as last year, namely: This Silver Webb Award will be the publication in brochure form of "A Poet of the Year" chapbook by the winner. Twenty-five copies to be given the winner, plus a beautiful plaque. Runners-up will receive citations. Send 25 poems, not to exceed 25 pages of actual poetry, published or unpublished, or prize winners, poems that meet the highest poetic standards of technique. No poems returned unless accompanied by a large self-addressed envelope, postage fully paid. Closing date, July 1, 1967. Because of time element in judging, it is hoped that many poets can comply earlier. Send entries to Louise Palmer (Mrs. Maurice), 125 Pearl Street, Kent, Ohio. 44240.

Persons desiring a copy of these contests may have a copy free, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Miss Helen Eckert, 32 West Ninth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201.

OHIOANA LIBRARY NEWS

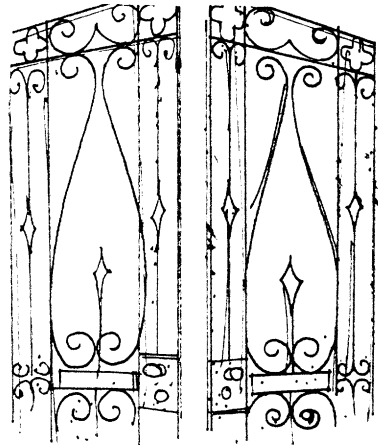
AN INVITATION from MRS. MILLS JUDY and the Hamilton County Committee of the Ohioana Library of which Mrs. ROBERT HELMHOLZ is chairman:

Saturday, September 16 is the date for the Hamilton County Reception honoring Hamilton County authors and composers of the year, held at the Taft Museum, Cincinnati, at 2 p.m.

County chairmen, co-chairmen and members of Ohioana are most cordially invited to attend. Although individual invitations to our chairmen will not be mailed out this year, Mrs. Judy personally wishes to extend a warm welcome to all who can be present. Since this traditional reception, inaugurated by Mrs. Judy's mother, Mrs. Myers Y. Cooper, our founder, is an r.s.v.p. affair, will you kindly inform Mrs. Judy or Mrs. Helmholtz if you plan to attend? We hope many of you will drive down to Cincinnati for this outstanding literary event.

A MOST CORDIAL WELCOME to MRS. EARL FLEMING as our county chairman for *Columbiana*. Through error, her name was omitted in the past issues of the Quarterly. Mrs. Fleming was duly appointed in 1966. We are most fortunate to have her represent our Library; and we hope that holding this office will bring her many pleasurable experiences.

DR. JAMES H. RODABAUGH, a member of the Board of Trustees of Ohioana Library and its newly elected treasurer, is changing residence from Kent, where he has been Professor of History and Chairman of the Graduate Program of the Department of History at Kent State University, to Oxford, Ohio, where he will be Professor of History at Miami University. We wish Dr. and Mrs. Rodabaugh every happiness in their attractive new home which has just been completed.



Entrance Gates
Frank B. Dyer
Memorial

WE ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE that the 1968 Year Book is now available; and we are proud to list the following as its editorial committee:

Mrs. Howard L. Bevis
Mr. Merrill Gilfillan
Mr. Fred Morr
Mr. Ralph Ramey
Mr. John Robbins
Mr. Paul Sherlock
Mr. Dick Thrall
Professor Francis P. Weisenburger

GOVERNOR JAMES A. RHODES has written the foreword; and MR. PAUL SHERLOCK, Administrative Assistant, Department of Development of Ohio, has supplied the concluding editorial on "Ohio Vacation Lands", the timely and apropos theme for the new Engagement Calendar.

Some of the full-page illustrations are in color, and all portray Ohio's scenic beauty, and its cultural and historic attractions, re-emphasizing the concept of our State as *Ohio, the Beautiful*.

Please note on the back cover of this Quarterly the full-page announcement of the new Year Book. We hope you will use the coupon for prompt ordering.

WE ARE PROUD AND HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE another mother-daughter membership in Ohioana Library. These are MRS. RICHARD BAKER, 543 White Oak Place, Worthington, and her mother, MRS. A. J. SHOEMAKER, both of whom assist and serve on the Registration Committee at our Annual Fall Meeting.

So—that's another valid reason for you to

attend our Annual Meeting, Saturday, October 21. You'll have the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Shoemaker and her daughter.

Correction: In our Winter issue under New Members, we erroneously listed LULA JANE MORRISON, 5230 Holland Drive, Cincinnati. Actually Miss Morrison, author of the booklet, *Castle Tree*, became a member in 1965.

OHIO YOUTH AWARDED SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIP

By DR. EDITH KELLER

Members of the Ohioana Library Association will recall the performance of a String Quartet composed by Philip Magnuson, a talented student at Devilbiss High School in Toledo. The number, *Saxon Suite*, was performed by the High School String Quartet with Philip as violist. The Library extends congratulations to Philip for winning a \$10,000 Music Scholarship to Duke University, Durham, N. C.

The Ohioana performance, given on October 8, 1966, was in connection with a Citation awarded to the Ohio Music Education Association for its emphasis on creative work by students. *Saxon Suite* was entered in a state competition of the Association and received a Superior Rating, and was performed at the Toledo State Convention. This young composer, with many original works to his credit, was asked to present his student compositions with the Quartet at a Symposium on Creativity at Oberlin Conservatory, February of 1967.

We are not surprised to learn that he is an honor student with an almost perfect record, and equally gifted in Science, having received a score of 796 out of a possible 800 in a re-

cent Scholarship Test in Chemistry. He has been asked to assist the instructor in the summer classes at Devilbiss. He began his study of viola as a fifth grade student. In his junior year he represented Toledo in a National Youth Orchestra of 90 players chosen from all over the United States in a concert at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of *America Youth Performs*, a salute to the President of the U. S., sponsored and financed by American Air Lines.

Among his many school activities are the following: Editor of the school newspaper and music reporter for the *Toledo Blade*; co-author and student director of the Variety Show; member of *Quill and Scroll*; and he has a National Merit Scholarship Letter. In his spare time he writes poetry. One of his literary columns was recently published in the *Voice of Youth*, a Chicago publication; and he has received scholarships from both Oberlin Conservatory and the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. With such possibilities we can expect great creative accomplishments from him in the future.

BRIEF HISTORY of SALEM CHURCH

Friendly Exception to "OLDEST CHURCH" Claim

By HOWARD G. FORNEY

One mile west of Unity, Ohio, is a quiet, wooded hilltop that has been consecrated as a place of worship for over a century and a half. Few religious records for this important period of ecclesiastical history exist and what can be found often are obscure. The first settlers in Unity Township were of the German Reformed and Lutheran faiths. They migrated from western Pennsylvania territory before 1800. Few possessions were carried into Ohio by these pioneers, but among these few a Bible, a prayer book, or a hymnal seldom was lacking. Denominational barriers were not high and the German language gave them a common tie. These early settlers met frequently and informally in barns, in log cabin homes, or under primeval trees to conduct simple religious worship. An old diary kept by Aaron Wetzel states that as early as 1800 religious meetings were conducted in Rupert's barn. No known records mention a minister in Unity Township until 1802, when a Lutheran minister, the Reverend John Stough, preached in Adam Rupert's barn.

Sometime in 1802 or 1803 a log cabin meeting house, about 30 feet square, was erected on the southwest corner of what was known as the Forney Section, No. 10. This is the site of the present

church and here the Reformed settlers worshiped with the Lutheran congregation for several years. It is possible that this hilltop was selected as a burial ground before the first church was erected (Old Forney Cemetery), for there are old fieldstone markers in the cemetery adjacent to the present building with dates so eroded by time that they are completely lost. The oldest decipherable gravestone found to date bears the date 1810 and the initials "J.M."

Minutes of the Eastern Reformed Synod, dated 1810, recorded two requests from Ohio for ministers. One of these requests came from Springfield Township (at that time in Columbiana County). This request was subscribed by three congregations. Without doubt, one of these was the Salem congregation, for in 1813 the Rev. John Peter Manenschmidt came into Columbiana County and began to preach in nine different congregations, one of which was the Salem congregation in Unity Township. He referred thus to conditions as he found them when he arrived there: "In the Salem congregation, I also found a small wooden church; but, being too small, it was never finished. Years afterward they built a large, beautiful brick church."

Howard G. Forney of Warren, Ohio, author of the book, THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHANN ADAMS FORNEY, is the direct descendant of Henry Forney, Second Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, who donated the ground for Salem Church.

38th Annual Meeting and Luncheon for Ohio Authors and Composers

Sponsored by

The Martha Kinney Cooper

Ohioana Library Association

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The 1968 OHIO YEAR BOOK

Edited by the
Martha Kinney Cooper
Ohioana Library Association

Ohio Vacation Lands, the intriguing theme of this superb engagement calendar, portrays the Buckeye State in all its scenic beauty. Leading historians and authorities relate this beauty to Ohio's historic past in editorials describing the 32 full-page illustrations — some in color.

The cover, reproducing nature's own glorious colors, is a scene at Cedar Falls, Hocking State Park.

The Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library Association
1109 Ohio Departments Building, Columbus, Ohio 43215

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