Features

Author! Author! 2
Pewter Making in Early Ohio—Margaret A. Rodee 3
Ohio Citizens’ Committee for National Library Week 7
Taylor: HAPPY FAMILIES ARE ALL ALIKE — reviewed by Paul H. Chapman 8
Small Boys and French Explorers—David D. Anderson 10
Locke; AMELIA RANKIN—reviewed by Mahonri Sharp Young 13
Was He Telling Tales Out of School? 15
O. S. U. Library Houses Rare Theatre Items—John H. McDowell 18
Holbrook: MARK TWAIN TONIGHT!—reviewed by David G. Pike 24
A Further Foretaste of Good Things to Come 27

Departments

Ohio Oddities 16
News and Notes 21
Ohioana Library Notes 28
The Latest Ohio Books 29

Next Issue

An Interview with James Thurber
Stan - Hywet Hall, Akron

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The inevitable visitor from outer space—or Moscow—who first passes Ohioana's portals in quest of authors will be promptly and effortlessly deluged with the most voluminous and highly classified (but never Top Secret) data on local literati of any state in these now fifty United (but competitive) States. Nearly 10,000 Ohio writers are represented in our biographical files, this being, of course, not the work of the month, but the patient recording of thirty years.

When Ohioana scanned a possible role in Ohio's Sesquicentennial (1953), its resourceful Director, Mrs. Depew Head, proposed the monumental task of editing and publishing a bio-bibliography of Ohio writers based on the material at hand. Fortunately, this labor of love was entrusted to Ernest J. Wessen of Mansfield, rare book dealer par excellence and our most notable human repository of Ohio literary lore. Bent on the definitive, Mr. Wessen and his devoted wife, Yetta, literally exhausted their eyes and health in the labyrinthian search and verification of data in Ohioana's file and every available compendium of similar information. By June, 1958, resulting ill-health necessitated their retirement from the project which they had so ably launched.

Professor William Coyle of Wittenberg College assumed editorial responsibility at that time and, with fresh vigor and persevering scholarship, is now bringing the work to conclusion, tediously pursuing the elusive authors, their dates and writings.

On some bright day in the near future (we are too wise to peg the exact date), the world will see the publication of this eminently useful work, and Ohioana will have documented Ohio's impressive claim to literary fame.

EUGENE D. RIGNEY
Chairman
Board of Editors

ONE OF THE earliest crafts in America and perhaps the most important for practical usage was the making of pewter which was almost indispensable in the homes of the colonists. It was used not only for the table but for such items as candlesticks, small lamps, inkstands, buttons, buckles and many other articles.

The earliest pewter was made by the colonists about 1675. Before that time it was part of the belongings brought to America by the colonists, or imported from England.

American pewter is an alloy composed principally of tin with other metals added, such as copper, and a small amount of bismuth and antimony to harden the metal. The best quality pewter contained 80% tin, 18% copper and about 2% bismuth or antimony.

Metal Was Re-melted
Pewter is a very soft metal and when it became battered or worn entirely Mrs. Rodee, a graduate of the Columbus Art School, has collected early American silver and pewter for many years and has given numerous talks around Ohio on those topics.
through, it was re-melted and cast into porringer, plates or other useful objects. This is the reason why so little early American pewter exists today, especially pieces dating before 1800.

The earliest settlers coming in covered wagons to Ohio brought with them only the most important and useful articles, and pewter was considered a necessity. It was used by everyone from the wealthy to the less fortunate and was so highly thought of that pieces were used as decoration in the early cabins. Pewter was even mentioned in the wills, along with silver, furniture and land.

Soup Ladle, John Wyler, Norwalk 1820; Spice Pot, Thomas Orr, Chillicothe 1808; Footed Beaker, John J. Walter, Canton 1837; Cream Ladle, Thomas Berkshire, Putnam 1820-40; Cream Pitcher, Joshua Clark, Lancaster 1813. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Brunner.

The earliest pewterers of importance in Ohio and, indeed, the mid-west were the Sellew brothers of Cincinnati who worked between 1830 and 1860. They were Osman, Enos and William who came originally from Connecticut where they had served their apprenticeship in the craft. They opened a shop for making pewter and Britannia ware on 5th Street between Walnut and Vine in 1836, later moving to 194 Main Street. Their earliest touch mark bore their name and location, together with an Eagle that had been used by pewterers since 1790. The firm made a wide range of products which included teapots, lamps, candlesticks, beakers, basins, communion sets and eight-inch plates. Their lamps were the nine-inch size, larger than those usually made by other pewterers. Their work was of excellent design and quality and some of their pieces may be found today.

Pieces in Demand

Another Cincinnati pewter maker was J. H. Stalkamp & Company at 69 East 5th Street, later at 247 West 5th Street, who worked from about 1850 to 1856. The partners in the Company were John F. Wendeln and William C. Pomroy. No other information about this Company has come to light. Their pieces are very scarce and are in demand among collectors today.

Perhaps the best known pewterer of the mid-west was Homan & Company of Cincinnati which was owned by Asa Flagg, an Englishman who made pewter and Britannia ware from 1842 to 1846. From 1846 to 1854 he was associated with Henry Homan of "Homan & Company, Britannia & Plated Wares." This company later was known as Flagg & Homan and continued in the Homan family until the 1930s, for nearly one hundred years of continuous operation.

Many pewter objects and some in Britannia (a superior grade of pewter) were made by them, including tankards, beakers, plates, basins, tea-sets, lamps, pitchers, deep plates, standing cups, canisters and baptismal bowls. The Homan
pieces were well made but were influenced by the Victorian style of over-decoration.

Plated Silverware

When pewter was no longer popular (by about 1860) and was replaced by earthenware and china, the Homan Company changed to the manufacture of plated silverware which had been introduced into this country in 1847 by Rogers Brothers. That was the beginning of the name of “Rogers 1847,” now familiar to everyone.

Other Ohio pewterers were George Washington Will, 1798-1807, who came from Philadelphia and was the son of the famous William Will of Philadelphia (1764-1798) whose pewter was among the finest made in the colonies. The Cincinnati Britannia Company, 1850, William Sharp, 1840, and Samuel Brillhart, 1820, are among the other early Ohio pewterers about whom we have little information.

There were many itinerant pewterers from the East who worked in Ohio towns for a year or two who are listed in early Ohio newspaper advertisements and county histories. We know virtually nothing about them and have no examples of their work. Pewter pieces, however, are constantly being found with new touch marks not previously identified and further research may establish many new and otherwise unknown pewterers.

(Continued on page 14)
Ten Distinguished Stories
In Taylor's Newest Book

Human Relationships
Presented with Insight and Compassion


The sensitive and subtle stories of Peter Taylor are at least a partial rebuttal to the sweeping attacks often made by both home-grown and foreign critics deploring the lack of Flaubertian polish and precision in much recent American prose. The ten stories in Happy Families Are All Alike reveal the same high level of excellence and craftsmanship that were shown in his two earlier collections, A Long Fourth and Other Stories and The Widow of Thornton.

The apt title is taken from the striking first sentence of Anna Karenina, "Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way." Mr. Taylor, a member of the Department of English at the Ohio State University, was born in Trenton, Tennessee. His work, often concerned with the changing South and often concerned with families under stress, relates with a searching and compassionate insight the complexity of human relationships. He has been compared to Henry James and the likenesses are apparent, but despite the intricacy of his themes, his style has a quiet and easy clarity.

Many readers will enjoy the "shock of recognition" in again encountering such gems as "Venus, Cupid, Folly and Time" (winner of the O. Henry Award for 1959), "1939," "The Little Cousins," "Guests," and "A Friend and Protector." In fact, a regular reader of The New Yorker could recognize as many as seven old friends; of the remaining three, one appeared in The New Republic and two in The Kenyon Review.

Two Dissimilar Couples

In the touching "Guests," Cousin Johnny and Cousin Annie from the country visit (under protest) the Harpers in Nashville. The two dissimilar couples trying to get through a few days together are brilliantly shown to us from the point of view of the host who, twelve years younger, has the same background as his cousin Johnny. One of the themes is given added significance at the end of the story when Edmund Harper muses by the corpse of his cousin. "But it wasn't our wives who divided us. It was somehow our both being from the country that did it. You had done one thing about being from the country and I had done another. You buried yourself alive on that farm of yours, I buried myself in my work here. But something in the life out there didn't satisfy you the way it should. The country wasn't itself anymore. And something was wrong with me here. By 'country' we mean the old world, don't we, Cousin Johnny—the old ways, the old life, where people had real grandfathers and real children, and whose love was something that could endure the light of day—something real, not merely a hand one holds in the dark so that sleep will come. Our trouble was, Cousin Johnny, we were lost without our old realities."

"Venus, Cupid, Folly and Time" is a tour de force which tells of two childlike eccentrics who have an annual party for the "right" young people of Chatham until their lives (and others as well) are changed by a cruel deception. The grotesque situation is one which might have been relished by Dickens, but it is developed with the psychological insight of a later tradition. Related skillfully in the first person (a favorite device of Mr. Taylor), what at first seems to be merely caricature and improbability is gradually revealed to have a complex and horrifying reality.

New Depths of Meaning

The memorable "A Friend and Protector" is an incisive study of the relationship of the narrator's Uncle Andrew and Aunt Margaret and their violent, sinister negro servant, Jesse Munroe. Here, again, typically, the happenings and people of the story are given new depths of meaning in the denouement. After a series of increasingly serious scrapes from which Jesse was rescued by Uncle Andrew, Jesse in a drunken frenzy wrecks his master's office. But then, watching the three of them, the narrator realizes his aunt and uncle had unconsciously wanted just such an ending. "My Uncle Andrew, with his double standard or triple standard—whichver it was—had most certainly forced Jesse's destruction upon him, and Aunt Margaret had made the complete destruction possible and desirable to him with her censorious words and looks. But they did it because they had to, because they were so dissatisfied with the pale unruin of their own lives. They did it because something would not let them ruin their own lives as they wanted and felt a need to do—as I have often felt a need to do, myself. As who does not sometime feel a need to do?"

With this distinguished collection, Peter Taylor maintains his position as one of the most skillful and significant practitioners of the short story now writing in America. We are fortunate in having these outstanding stories gathered together in one convenient volume.
Small Boys and French Explorers

In Lorain County

By DAVID D. ANDERSON

Much has been written about the French explorers, traders, and missionaries who made the Great Lakes region known to the world. Scholarly research is continually probing to discover and interpret new facts in order to cast increasing light upon that intriguing but comparatively inarticulate period of history. In the course of such research historians are more often frustrated than rewarded when promising leads fail to live up to their promise through missing pieces of a factual pattern, through human lack of objectivity, or even through the no less human intervention of small boys pursuing the diversions appropriate to their age and time. The latter circumstance is to a great extent responsible for the failure of histories of Ohio and of the Great Lakes area to mention French activities in Lorain County's Black River valley.

The first incident in which small boys were largely responsible for obscuring a page of American history occurred between 1838 and 1843. Described in the Lorain Republican of June 7, 1843, the incident began in 1838 when two oddly-shaped stone cairns were discovered on the farm of Alfred Lamb, near Brighton in southwestern Lorain County on the West Branch of the Black River. When discovered, the first cairn consisted of a flat stone base eight inches in diameter and one and one half inches thick, surmounted by a pillar-shaped stone for which no dimensions are available. Both parts were covered with moss; when it was scraped off, the date 1533 was discovered carved into the stone in three places on the pillar and also on the base.

On top of the pillar were two engravings. In script appeared the words Louis Vagard; below these was La France, and immediately below these was the date, 1533. In addition, there was a horn-shaped ship under sail carved rudely into the stone.

Another One Found

Ten feet away from this cairn, another was discovered, consisting of three pyramid-shaped stones about three inches long and three in diameter. No tool markings were found on this stone however.

At this stage of the discovery fate in the persons on small boys in the neighborhood stepped into the picture. There was a hickory nut tree located close to these curious objects, and when boys gather hickory nuts they demand something with which to get at the meat inside. Thus, the flat surface of the engraved cairn provided a ready-made anvil for the purpose, and as Mr. L. M. Parsons, correspondent for the Lorain Republican writes, "The engraving was most unfortunately nearly obliterated by the boys cracking hickory-nuts upon it. These are about all the facts connected with these curious relics which have come to our knowledge."

Not only were the carvings obliterated by the boys, but the cairns themselves have disappeared. All that remains of these monuments are the sketches which appeared in the Republican, reproduced as accurately "as now can be ascertained," as the newspaper euphemistically described the situation. As a result, many questions remain, questions that will in all likelihood remain unanswered. What were the cairns supposed to signify or commemorate? What was their exact location? How accurately did the Lorain Republican reproduce the carvings, especially the dates and the name? But the boys had their hickory nuts, cracked on the spot where they could best be appreciated, and the questions remain.

Second Instance

The second instance in which small boys erased the record of possible French exploration in the area occurred closer to Lake Erie in the Black River Valley and more recently in time. In fact most of the boys who participated in the incident, including the father of the writer, are still alive, and they recount the event vividly in spite of the passage of more than half a century. In the early part of the century, as they point out, an event culminating in the acquisition of a dime in cash money was too important to be forgotten very easily.

On a bright fall day in 1904 five small boys, ranging in ages from six to twelve, were prowling the Black River bank in what is now South Lorain, about three miles upstream from Lake Erie. The area was then (and is now in many places) a wilderness of high-water debris, heavy brush, and tangled wild grape vines reaching to the water's edge. The river becomes shallow quite abruptly here, and the bottom is rocky.

The boys were well out of range of their permissible boundaries, but an ex-
ploration trip can’t be abandoned because of such nebulous restrictions, and they continued through the jungle. Suddenly one of them let out a shout. He had tripped over something protruding from the debris and mud at the water’s edge. Closer examination showed a thick iron shaft surmounted by a circular iron ring. After regarding it for a few minutes curiosity overcame caution, and they proceeded to dig the shaft free of the mass in which it was embedded. The process took a hard, hot half hour.

They Find an Anchor
Their makeshift excavating tools proved adequate, however, and when they freed the object, they had an anchor—rusted, pitted, and smelling of the rotted debris in which it had rested, but a real anchor nevertheless. The Saturday expedition was a success, and the discussion immediately turned to deciding what they could do with it.

In the meanwhile they examined it carefully. About two and a half feet long, the shaft or stock was about two inches thick. At the top the iron ring appeared to be inserted through a hole in the stock, although it was rusted securely in place. At the bottom were two curved arms, each about ten inches long, culminating in a hook or fluke. As they examined the anchor more closely, they found that the stock had words and designs cast into the metal. After scouring the muck and some of the rust off the letters they found that they were unable to make sense of them, although the symbols at each side of the letters were unmistakably fleurs-de-lis.

The twelve-year-old, more sophisticated than the rest, pronounced the anchor to be of French origin, and they decided to haul the trophy home. That was a matter of more than a mile up a steep sixty-foot bank, through woods, and down the road. The anchor was too heavy for any one of them to lift easily, and the twelve-year-old, confident in the sureness of his erudition, pronounced its weight to be about forty pounds.

A Junkman
Alternately pushing, tugging, and carrying for short distances interspersed by brief rests, they finally emerged on the road and sat down on the anchor to catch their breaths. Then one of them remembered that such an item brought home would engender explanations, and explanations would result in punishments, and they were momentarily stumped. As they sat trying to find a solution a wagon came along the road. Driving it was a junkman, with whom they had had past transactions.

The junkman stopped, they talked briefly, a bargain was struck on condition that the boys help load the anchor into the wagon, and then the junkman drove off, leaving the boys in possession of a shiny dime to be divided five ways; the anchor on the back of the junkman’s wagon disappeared into the dust down the road, and again questions remain. Were the symbols really fleur-de-lis? What did the letters signify or say? What was the exact description of the anchor? Might there have been a date, a name, or a place that the boys didn’t see or understand? The boys spent the dime for candy, just as the earlier boys had enjoyed the hickory nuts, and the possible presence of Frenchmen in the Black River area remains a subject for speculation unless sooner or later small boys or others turn up something again.

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This is a hard thing to do, to write an adult Western. There have been some in the past, from Bret Harte to Owen Wister and on down to the “Gunsmoke” that fascinates so many of our contemporaries, but it isn’t easy. For one thing the form has gotten set, with its own conventions, like a Japanese NO play.

This one starts out in Texas, which is all right, but not really classic ground: Wyoming is classic; or Arizona; since they end by being filmed in southern Utah, perhaps it doesn’t matter. Sometimes they don’t even say.

Mr. Locke is daring in his title, because ladies’ names are not really in the canon. His previous, and well-received title, The Hell Bent Kid, is more in the tradition. In fact, it is unusual for the leading character to be a woman.

More People Killed
We meet Amelia in the first sentence, and range trouble in the third. She is a widow in a fair way of business, even for...
Texas—"a one-hundred-and-seventy-four thousand acre spread." She also has an eighteen-year-old daughter, who will appear later in the story. There are shots on page 20, and death on page 22. (More people are killed in Westerns every week than were ever killed in the West.) The farmer and the cowboy can't be friends, for Mrs. Rankin came from Pennsylvania, and thinks "a farm is a mighty pretty thing." Men fight over water, and use bad language while doing it. They drink whisky out of bottles; and Mrs. Rankin drinks it too, which is more than you can say of some schoolteacher heroines.

Ever since Henry died Hurd Patchen had been making trouble for her. However, you can be sure that after a stirring courtroom scene, all turns out in the end. The book is well written and has a twist of its own, which is quite an accomplishment. It is recommended to all who like Westerns.

PEWTER MAKING IN EARLY OHIO

(Continued from page 6)

English Pewter Cheaper

Pewterers often became general merchants and stocked other wares. As some of the earliest Yankee traders they filled their wagons with guns, tobacco, powder, calico and pewter and travelled many miles selling their merchandise. They carried their pewter molds and tools with them in order to recast worn pieces into new utensils for a small price. English pewter, however, could be bought more cheaply than new pieces could be made in America, so there are fifty English plates to one American marked plate which can be bought today.

Little more than a hundred years ago pewter was used daily by everyone, but when the demand for it died it was placed in the attic or sold and forgotten. It was not until the 1920s that pewter was re-discovered and Americans became interested in the craft of our ancestors. It was only natural that they wished to know more about it and who the makers were and so research on the subject began.

The touch marks on American pewter were discovered to be a guide to its approximate age. From the 1750s until after the Revolutionary War in the 1780s, touch marks were copied from the English hallmarks. After our victory in the Revolutionary War we became nationalistic and the pewterer used his name or initials, a large eagle and thirteen or more stars, one for each state of the Union.

Some pieces can be dated by the number of the stars in the shield. For example, Ohio was the 17th state, so if the mark shows 17 stars, the piece was made in 1803 or a short time later. This practice lasted until around 1810 when because of the new states coming into the Union the makers' marks became crowded. From the 1830s to 1850 just the maker's name was used.

In the last forty years early American pewter has become a desirable item to many collectors. Pewter has a charm and its own place in the development of our American art-histery and as one learns more about it he becomes a collector in spite of himself.

Cleveland's Mystery Writer

Was He Telling Tales Out of School?

Was the anonymous author of Among The Rascals telling what he knew about corruption in Cleveland in his novel published in 1897? That is one of the questions raised by this Cleveland book, the author of which is still unknown.

In her doctoral dissertation "The Cleveland Literary Scene, 1870-1900" (Western Reserve University, 1957) Miss Margaret Patricia Ford of Burton devoted some space to this mysterious book which raises several questions as yet unanswered.

If any reader of Ohioana can furnish some information about the book or its anonymous author, it would be greatly appreciated by Miss Ford. The portion of her dissertation dealing with the book reads as follows:

A story of municipal politics called Among the Rascals (1897) was written by a Cleveland who never acknowledged authorship. [Footnote: No reviews or mention of this book could be found in newspapers or magazines; thus, there is no way of knowing what guesses, if any, were made at the time regarding its authorship.] The author did not name Cleveland as the city in question in his novel, but he left little doubt. In this story a well-meaning businessman with the appropriate name of Meanwell enters local politics in order to "turn out the rascals" presently in power. Meanwell aids Mrs. Selfpolicy to beat Mr. Lovegan in the race for mayor, and for his services is repaid with a political job. In a short time he realizes that his department could do better work with less help; however, the mayor says that he can fire... (Concluded on page 20)
The article "Was He Telling Tales Out of School?" in this issue raises a question that one of our readers may be able to answer. (Our readers, one of the Board of Editors remarked, can be described as "educated but not necessarily erudite.")

Arthur E. Morgan of Yellow Springs, formerly President of Antioch College and internationally-known engineer, sends the following reply to the query of Paul F. Laning in the Fall issue of this magazine:

I note in the Ohioana Magazine that you want to know about the gage of the "Burden Wagons" used in Ohio in 1840-1850. Near Yellow Springs their tracks may still be traced through woods in certain spots, though the exact gage cannot be measured.

In general the wagon gage of America was taken from England. It had remained unchanged since Roman times. I checked on this in the streets of Pompei, covered with volcanic dust about 50 B.C. and uncovered several years ago. From my reading I judge that this gage was borrowed from Egypt one or two thousand years earlier. That gage still governs our railroads and our automobiles. Our railroads would have been more efficient if the gage had been 50% wider.

Mr. Ed F. Alexander of Cincinnati contributes three oddly-named street names located in the western part of Hamilton County, as follows: Devil's Backbone Road, Dog Trot Road and Fiddler's Green Road. Anybody know of any more?

"Old Timer" (George Bredehoft) inquires in the *The Ottawa County Exponent* for the rhythmic lines giving the names of the states, their capitals, and their locations.

Mrs. Frank T. Sayers, 1580 London Drive, Columbus, a collector and researcher of early phonographs and recordings is seeking information about and locating catalogs from the following companies which were located in Ohio:

**Cylinder recordings—**

- The Ohio Phonograph Co., Cleveland, 1893
- The U. S. Phonograph Co., Oregon Ave., Cleveland, 1908-13 (also manufactured cylinder phonographs)

**Disc recordings or machines**

- Ohio Talking Machine Co. (Monogram Records) Toledo, 1902
- Clinton Close (Clico Records) Toledo
- Talk-O-Phone Co., Toledo
- Eagle Talking Machine Co., Cleveland
- Carola Co., Cleveland, 1914
- The Garford Mfg. Co., Elyria (Vanophone Phonograph)
- Meteor Phonograph Co., Piqua (Comet Records)
- Cincinnati Talking Machine Co., 1230 Vine St., Cincinnati, 1905

Mrs. Sayers is also doing research on Ohio recording musicians.

Carl Vitz, the First Vice-President of this Association, sends us in some unusual names which he has found in Ohio. In Hamilton County there are roads named as follows: Buffalo Ridge, Thunder, Dog Trot, Fiddlers Green, Gun Run, Schweitzerhoff, Forfeit Run, Pippin, Old Rapid Run, Muddy Creek, Devils Back Bone, Zion Hill, Convent Hill, Twightwee, Muchmore, Kugler Mill, Spooky Hollow, Round Bottom. In Clermont County he found roads named Tobasco, Happy Hollow, Mount Repose. Any more contributions from other readers?
The Ohio State University Theatre Collection is a theatrical research center which is of interest and of profit to Ohio residents. It contains both original materials and reproductions of important theatrical items from the world's greatest libraries.

Prompt books form the richest and possibly the most significant unit in the Collection. Each book is unique, for it contains manuscript notations on staging, production, acting, lighting, mechanical effects, etc. Selected books have been obtained from Harvard, New York Public Library, Folger Shakespeare Library, Shakespeare Memorial Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, and the Bibliotheque de la Comédie-Française.

The Collection has a splendid selection of Continental scene and costume designs. The former come principally from Donald Oenslager's rare collection of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century designs, along with others from the New York DR. JOHN H. McDOWELL was born in Tiffin and holds earned degrees from Boston University, the University of Washington, and Yale where he obtained his Ph. D. He is the author of several books, of which the latest is The Renaissance Stage (1938).

Copies of extant English and American pantomimes were obtained from the British Museum and the Huntington Library. Every printed extant pantomime is recorded in this Collection.

Rare Treatises

Alongside a wealth of pictorial reproductions, either on strips of positive microfilm in acetate jackets or prints mounted on grey cards, the Collection also contains selected, rare treatises on theatre architecture, acting, technical staging, machines, theatre management, theatrical criticism, and many related topics.

Many original documents such as playbills, pictures of actors, programs, scrap books, prompt books, old theatre magazines, etc. are on file. Such documents are being supplied by donors from the professional and educational theatre both in this country and abroad. To record adequately and completely a statement of complete holdings would require space beyond the confines of Ohioana.

The Collection has much to attract Ohio people. The significant fact is that an international research center is available to competent researchers in this state. Students are permitted to work with documents which normally would not come to their attention because these rare items are scattered geographically and because they are also difficult to locate. This single point justifies the activity and the resources which support the Collection.

Public Library and Cooper Union Institute. Theatrical advertising posters from Harvard and English satirical political cartoons from the British Museum complete this group.

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The Collection is operated by the Department of Speech along with an intensive research program for undergraduate and graduate students. It is owned and controlled by the University Libraries and is housed by them.

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The Collection includes some material of Ohio interest. Programs, scrap books and pictures have been given to the Collection by Ohio people. Several scrap books have interesting material on the Olentangy Park Theatre and the Great Southern Theatre. The latter has been a study in one thesis, and a small theatre at Put-in-Bay is the subject of a pending
Early nineteenth-century professional theatre activity in Cincinnati has been covered in a dissertation. From Cincinnati also comes an assortment of fragile theatre and circus advertising posters copyrighted in 1899.

The Collection would be interested to receive correspondence relative to theatres in Ohio's earlier history. Old opera houses, theatres in out-of-the-way places (particularly those with old wing and drop scenery rigged in grooves) are of particular interest. Many attics have trunks or boxes filled with assorted theatrical items. If these things are up for disposal, (whether they are from Ohio or not) the suggestion is to send them to the Theatre Collection. Letters, programs, playbills, old play scripts, acting editions, prompt books, clippings, scrap books, old theatre magazines, pictures of actors, scene designs, costume designs, actors memoirs, old histories of the theatre and drama, are on this list.

Gifts are labeled for the donor, and then classified and filed in the archives of the Collection. They are mentioned in the annual OSU Theatre Collection Bulletin, which the Collection will gladly send (on written request) regularly without charge to readers of Ohioana.

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**WAS HE TELLING TALES OUT OF SCHOOL?**

*(Continued from page 15)*

no one, but instead must make room for more. This situation bothers Meanwell a bit, but he becomes really concerned when he discovers that the stone for the new city hall must come only from a firm in which the mayor happens to hold a detailed report before the Municipal city government is not unique, that the Reform League, and this results in dis­

vent a private firm from taking over the has bribed the mayor in order to pre­

bit, but he becomes really concerned when he learns that the streetcar company are perhaps the only alumni who annually celebrate the burning in 1901 of what was the principal building of their col­

lege. Pointing towards 1966, the 100th anniversary of Wooster's founding, the college is now engaged in raising a twenty-million-dollar Centennial Fund.

**ALUMNI of the College of Wooster are perhaps the only alumni who annually celebrate the burning in 1901 of what was the principal building of their college. Pointing towards 1966, the 100th anniversary of Wooster's founding, the college is now engaged in raising a twenty-million-dollar Centennial Fund.**

**THE 80TH BIRTHDAY of Dr. Martin H. Fischer, as well known for his liter­

ary achievements as for his courses in Biology at the University of Cincinnati, was observed at the University's Medical School in a striking way. A group of physicians presented to the school, with appropriate ceremony, a portrait of Dr. Fischer painted by Reginald L. Grooms, artist on the University faculty. Dr. Fischer's Fischerisms are among the most sparkling epigrams of our day.**

**A READING MACHINE for the blind known as an optophone and now being developed at the Battelle Memorial Insti­tute in Columbus was featured on a recent Ohio Bell Telephone Company TV presentation of The Ohio Story, “Music To See By.”**

**DELIA BACON, who gave her name to the Baconian Theory, is the subject of a biography, Prodigal Puritan: A Life of Delia Bacon, by Vivian C. Hopkins, published by Belknap Press of Harvard University (1959). She was an Ohioan by birth but spent almost no time in this state. Her life makes fascinating reading.**

**FENN COLLEGE in Cleveland is arrang­ing a special display for its Archives Room. It will become a work shop, office and miniature museum of old and new photographs, recently catalogued material and old documents telling the story of Fenn's origin and growth.**

**THE NOAH WEBSTER Essay Prizes, started in 1791 at Yale University by Noah Webster and discontinued at his death in 1843, has been revived by the World Publishing Company of Cleveland. The company, which publishes Webster’s New World Dictionary of the American Language, has set up a permanent endow­

ment, the proceeds to be given to a stu­

dent in the Yale Graduate School who is “the author of the best essay on some aspect of the history of the English lan­

guage.”**

**ANN CHAMBERLIN's The Darkest Bough which won the Ohioana Book Award in the Fiction class for 1959, has been published as a paper back by Pyra­

mid Books under the title Possessed.**

**DONALD F. HYDE, a native of Chilli­

cote, now practicing law in New York, who is one of the world's great collec­

tors of the works of Samuel Johnson, and Mrs. Vincent Astor of New York have been named to the Board of Trus­

tees of the New York Public Library.**
THE NEWLY-EXPANDED library and museum facilities of the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, which were opened to the public recently, make readily available the Association's wonderful collection of Shaker material, including some 370 handmade hymnbooks. Many of the books have an odd letter notation instead of today's round notes to convey the music.

Ben D. Zevin, President of the World Publishing Company of Cleveland, was elected President of the Book Manufacturer's Institute at its convention held in White Sulphur Springs, the largest convention in the organization's history.

Robert Humphreys, who was born in Greenville in 1905, has been named to head the staff of President Eisenhower's new national cultural center project. Humphreys, a former magazine editor and Washington correspondent, resigned as campaign director of the Republican National Committee to take his new position.

Thelma Votipka, a native of Cleveland, has sung more often at the Metropolitan Opera during the last quarter century than any other soprano on the New York Herald Tribune.

The Stark County Story by Edward Thornton Heald, has been published in 1081 pages. This beautifully illustrated book with its very large Index, Bibliography and References brings to a close the monumental history of Stark County which has been ten years in the publishing. Copies of the final volume may be obtained from the Stark County Historical Society, Box 483, Canton, at $11 plus tax. All of the previous volumes have been sold out and are collectors' items commanding a good premium.

The teaching of history in the secondary schools of Ohio is being helped by the pamphlets published by the Service Center for Teachers of History under the auspices of the American Historical Society, Washington, D. C. Teachers are invited to write for sample copies and full information.

Mrs. Vincent Fairley of Leesburg will have three of her original poems published in a hymnal to be brought out next August by the Rodeheaver Company of Winona Lake, Indiana.

Jack Paar, one of Canton's greatest contributions to the joy of living, is the author of I Kid You Not (Little Brown) which is scheduled for publication on May 23. It is a kind of autobiography by a man who can write of himself: "Actually, I'm a pretty ordinary guy. I'm just like any other fellow with a wife and daughter, a pleasant suburban home, a Mercedes Benz convertible, 27 pairs of imported sun glasses, who has an hour and three-quarters TV show every weekday night."

The third and final part of Volume IV, of The Stark County Story by Edward Thornton Heald, has been published in 1081 pages. This beautifully illustrated book with its very large Index, Bibliography and References brings to a close the monumental history of Stark County which has been ten years in the publishing. Copies of the final volume may be obtained from the Stark County Historical Society, Box 483, Canton, at $11 plus tax. All of the previous volumes have been sold out and are collectors' items commanding a good premium.

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Wilmore Brown, lawyer of Columbus, has edited The Legal Architect, a collection of amusing, witty, entertaining, and sometimes ribald extracts from reported judicial opinions. It is published by the Michie Company, Law Publishers, Charlottesville, Virginia, and has been selected by the Lawyers Literary Club as the Club's choice for a monthly book.

The Two J. W. Joneses of Adams County, Ohio, by David T. Jones of Vinton, Iowa, formerly of Miami University faculty, is an interesting brochure comparing the family histories of two men with identical names who were not related. They were both born in Ohio, were orphaned at an early age, were reared on Adams County farms and had distinguished careers in education.

Meetings of The Ohio Society of New York are called to order by the presiding officer with a cow bell and not a gavel. The bell is a very special one, about 224 years old, which was selected in 1929 after a state-wide competition from among 300 other bells. It is known as the Heter Cow Bell and is the Association's prize possession.

Some of the best information about the early days of Sandusky is to be found in Sandusky, Ernst und Jetzt, written in German and published in 1889 by Dr. Ernst von Schulenburg. The book is so important that it has been translated into English by Dr. and Mrs. Norbert A. Lange of Cedar Point, Sandusky, and published by the Western Reserve Historical Society in an edition embodying copious notes and other additional material.

The Shaker Adventure by Marguerite Fellows Melcher, originally published by Princeton University Press and for some years out of print, will be reprinted by The Press of Western Reserve University, of which Willis Thorton is the head. It will be the next publication of Western Reserve, and will be in an inexpensive paper edition.

Don Robertson, 30-year-old former Cleveland newspaperman whose first novel, The Three Days, was reviewed in this magazine's last issue, will publish a second novel in June. The book, By Antietam Creek, will be brought out by Prentice-Hall, Inc. Its subject matter is The Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest single day of fighting in the Civil War. Robertson's first novel was based on The Battle of Gettysburg. The novels form two-thirds of a projected trilogy. The third book will deal with the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and is scheduled for publication in 1961, the centennial of the beginning of the Civil War. Robertson is presently administrative assistant to Atty. Gen. Mark McElroy. He is the son of Josephine Robertson, medical writer for The Cleveland Plain Dealer. He was a reporter on The Plain Dealer and The Cleveland News for 10 years.

A large (11" x 14") Atlas of Ohio depicting on 42 maps its history, geography, economics and civics is now available in paper binding at the low price of $1.75. It may be ordered from the editor, Dr. Sam E. Clagg, Department of Geography, Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.
A Theatre Success Story
And An Actor's Epic Saga

Many Hardships And Long Training
Before Holbrook Conquers Broadway


Judging from the un-technically augmented audience reaction, heard on the recording of Hal Holbrook’s Mark Twain Tonight!, there was nothing rigged about the enthusiastic reception of this solo theater program when it opened in New York at the 41st Street Theater on April 6, 1959. The critics in one of their rare moments of accord greeted Mr. Holbrook’s performance with such words, sweet to the ears of a young actor, as, “an extraordinary achievement,” ” . . . explosively comic . . . uproarious,” “the most fun I’ve had in the theater for ages . . . ” These are words not easily come by in commercial theater, and if we can determine anything from this recording of the work, made during an actual performance, this was, indeed, a skillful and thorough portrait of a larger-than-life-size man by a very competent actor.

Mr. Holbrook has collected the Mark Twain material he used in this production in a book called, Mark Twain Tonight!, with the subtitle, An Actor’s Portrait, and published by Washburn. We must be grateful to Mr. Holbrook for this living encounter with Mark Twain and the immense pains he has taken in selecting and editing pieces from the vast range of Mark Twain’s works. He has opened up little known essays and stories and culled from them words that point directly to the man and writer and en-

Reviewed by David G. Pike, a producer-director of WBNS-TV (Columbus) since 1956. Pike was educated at Harvard and Edinburgh University (Scotland) and moved to Ohio in 1954 “to get away from New York.” He wrote and produced for television The Visitor, an historical drama of Lincoln and Ohio.

Ohioana: of ohio and ohioans

The cumulative effect of these excerpts, grouped into three acts in the book, is stunning (there is enough material here for several evenings in the theater, for Holbrook varied his program with each performance, and all the Mark Twain material he used is included). One is somewhat tempted to heave a great sigh of fond relief upon finishing the book, for such a concentrated dose of such a vivid and energetic man can be tiring. And yet here he is, compassionate and loving. He is indulgent when he speaks of our petty, useless and enjoyable minor vices. He is acid and unsparing of humbug. He is outraged and roars his indignation at prejudice and injustice, but most of all, he is enormously and movingly funny as a teller of stories.

Three Hours for Make-up

Slightly more than one third of Mr. Holbrook’s book is taken up with a prologue in which he describes the path that led him to Mark Twain Tonight! There are several excellent photographs in this section, stressing the amazing likeness he was able to achieve through applying make-up for three hours. He also tells us that it took twelve years of preparation to put together the material and to recreate the character of Mark Twain. Here is surely an ideal opportunity for a thorough actor to shed some light on just how he prepares a difficult role, and here is the place to detail his own growth as an artist, and yet it is here that the book falls short.

Mr. Holbrook and his wife Ruby graduated from Denison University, and from the time they left lovely, tranquil Granville until they reached the fateful opening night in New York, they lived

an actor’s epic saga. They made their living by touring their own two-person show through the high-school circuit of the Southwest. It was rugged. They made their own costumes. They drove from one engagement to the next, sometimes giving three performances in as many cities in one day, and the cities could well be hundreds of miles apart. In thirty weeks of such touring, they gave 307 performances and traveled forty thousand miles. They lived in unheated motels, sharing their misery with cockroaches. They were abused by dissatisfied school principals after having torn their passions to tatters before an indifferent audience of babies and teen-agers who had never before encountered a live actor. They suffered the appalling strain of having to make engagements and give fresh performances when times and distances made them just beyond the reach of practicability.

Gradually their tour from Exhaustion to Nerve-strain brought them to New York and here Holbrook’s solo effort with Mark Twain was auditioned with dispiriting results. While Mrs. Holbrook retired to raise a family, Hal waded through the draining grind of a daily television soap opera, and all the time he continued work on his Mark Twain program. He performed it in nightclubs, he tried it out on hospital inmates, he cut and rewrote and rehearsed until the final audition when one man, having listened to him for forty minutes, reached for his pen and wrote out a check for one half of the production cost of bringing Holbrook-Twain to Broadway.

He Does Not Tell All

These are the things on which great theater histories are built, and yet Mr.
Holbrook seems not to have grown through all the struggle. He looks back on the many incidents which were often bizarre and tells us that some of them affected him profoundly, but at no time in the prologue does he indicate how these things affected him and his family. What is worse, he does not show us that he grew as an artist. From his recent success, we must assume that he is an actor of considerable ability, but did he start out as capable as he is today?

We are left with the feeling that he has treated Mark Twain with respect and imagination and care, but that he has rather sold himself short by telling his own story so superficially and awkwardly. There are ample notes at the end of the book and a welcome list of the pieces from which Mr. Holbrook selected his material.

AMISH SUPERSTITIONS

"Superstitions of the Ohio Amish" will be the topic of a paper by Prof. Newbell N. Puckett of Western Reserve University at the afternoon session of the spring meeting of the Ohio Folklore Society on April 9. The meeting begins at 2:30 P. M. at the Ohio State Museum and will also include a paper by Professor Tristram P. Coffin of the University of Pennsylvania on "Acceptance in Folk Literature."

Between sessions dinner can be obtained at the Ohio Union next door. The evening session, also at the Museum, will consist of the usual informal "Folk Lore Jamboree," beginning at 7:00 P.M. with Anne Grimes as Mistress of Ceremonies. The members will contribute songs, games, riddles, superstitions, etc.

$5,000 AWARD

A distinct honor has come to Ohio in the library world through the courageous and farsighted decision of library officials in six communities in Preble County to consolidate their libraries into one system. The Book-of-the-Month Club has made a $5000 Award to the Preble County District Library in recognition of this action.

OHIO STATE ATHLETICS

1879-1959

The Ohio State University is believed to be the first university in the country to publish a complete history of all its athletic activities. Others have published histories of their football or other individual sports only. Ohio State Athletics 1879-1959, copyright 1959 by the university's Athletic Department, was begun in 1947 by L. W. St. John and expanded and completed by James E. Pollard whose name appears on the title page.

The book is truly comprehensive, for it gives attention to other sports besides football and has much of interest to say about related matters such as amateurism; tickets and priorities; cheer leaders; the marching band, etc. A calendar or chronology of athletic events and an index are included. Copies may be had from the Athletic Department, O. S. U., Columbus 10, at $3.00 for heavy paper cover, or $5.00 for board cover, plus tax and postage.

POETRY READINGS

Poetry readings under the general heading "New Directions in Cincinnati Poetry" marked Cincinnati Poetry Day on October 15. The concert was taped.
THE EUGENE D. RIGNEY of Chillicothe who is listed on page 7 as a member of the Ohio Citizens Committee for National Library Week, April 3-9, is the Chairman of the Board of Editors of this magazine, and the Second Vice President of our library association.

Prof. H. Landon Warner, head of the History Department at Kenyon College, Gambier, has been elected a trustee of this library to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Robert S. Fletcher, head of the History Department at Oberlin College.

To widen the scope of the Association so as to include members of a family, the Board of Trustees has made all memberships Family Memberships (for persons in the same household). This will permit members of a family to attend library functions without the requirement of an individual membership for each person, but not more than one magazine subscription will be given for each membership. Because of rising costs of operation the Board of Trustees has voted to increase the minimum dues from $3 to $5.

THE 1960 SPRING PILGRIMAGE of the Library will go to Toledo and vicinity on June 18. The beautiful drive along the Maumee River and the numerous points of historic interest will attract many pilgrims.

The remaining 1960 Cleveland Book and Author Luncheons, of which the Ohioana Library is a co-sponsor, will be held on March 17, April 21 and May 19. Tickets may be obtained through the Cleveland Press which is in charge of arrangements.

This year the Library received more than 50 Christmas cards from its friends all over the country. This was about one­third more than were received last year. To all the senders go our kindest thanks.

Mrs. DiSalle has again very kindly permitted us to hold our annual Workshop and Tea for County Chairmen and their guests in the Governor’s Mansion. The date is Saturday, May 7, beginning at 2 P. M. County Chairmen should mark their engagement books (the Ohioana variety, of course) now.

THE 1960 SPRING PILGRIMAGE

BY GEORGE W. ALBEE

MENTAL HEALTH MANPOWER TRENDS. Basic Books, A first major study of the serious shortage of professional persons in the mental health field. Dr. Albee is Chairman of the Dept. of Psychology, and Assoc. Prof., Div. of Psychiatry, of the School of Medicine, Western Reserve University. Pub. late 1959.

ARBUThNOT, MAY HILL & others, (Comps.) ... Cuyahoga Co.
CHILDREN’S BOOKS TOO GOOD TO MISS. Western Reserve Univ. Pr. A list of about two hundred and forty children’s books, old and new, in print, compiled also by Margaret M. Clark, Edna M. Horrocks, and Harriet G. Long. Pub. late 1959.

ATHENS, Ida Gerding. ... Hamilton Co.
SEASONAL POEMS. Pri. Pub. Poems dedicated to the Cincinnati Branch of the National League of American Pen Women and to the Cincinnati Woman’s Press Club. (Pam.) Published late 1959.

BERKEY, Ben. ... Cuyahoga Co.
OSCAR THE CURIOUS OSTRICH. Denison. Too curious for his own good, little Oscar runs away from home, only to learn that his home is the best place after all. Ages 4-8. Pub. late 1959.

BIMMI, Harry. ... Montgomery Co.
SIGN HERE. Vantage. Two recently discharged service men return home to find a place for themselves in civilian life. Pub. late 1959.

BIXLER, Raymond Walter. ... Stark & Ashland Cos.
THE OPEN DOOR ON THE OLD BARBARY COAST. Pageant Pr. A history of America’s economic and political relations with the countries of North Africa from pre-Revolutionary days to the present. Pub. late 1959.

BOGGS, Evelyn Buckley. ... Franklin Co.

BOGUE, Donald J. ... Butler Co.

BROWN, Wilmore, (Ed.) ... Franklin Co.

CARRIGHAR, Sally. ... Cuyahoga Co.
WILD VOICE OF THE NORTH. Doubleday. Woven into the story of Bobo, lead dog of the huskies, is information on the wolf ancestry of all dogs, and how dog teams are handled. Miss Carrighar was an Ohioana Book Award Winner in 1959 for MOONLIGHT AT MIDDAY.

CATTON, Bruce. ... Cuyahoga Co.
GRANT MOVES SOUTH. Little, Brown. A dramatic account of Grant’s move down the Mississippi and of the great battles from Belmont to Vicksburg. Mr. Catton was an Ohioana Book Award Winner of 1957 for THIS HALLOWED GROUND.
CHARVAT, WILLIAM ....................................................... Franklin Co.

DEEX, NELLE .................................................................................... Stark Co.
MOOD POEMS. Adams Pr. The author of these poems is a North Canton resident. (Pam.)

DIECKHOF, JOHN S .............................................................................. Lorain Co.
Tomorrows Professors. The Fund for the Advancement of Education. A report of the college faculty internship program. Dr. Diekhoff is Dean of Cleveland College, Western Reserve University. (Pam.) Pub. late 1959.

DINKEL, TERRY .................................................................................. Hamilton Co.
WIND IN THE CYPRUS TREE. A Talaria Book. Poems of nature and everyday living. Some of them have been printed in newspapers throughout the United States. Pub. late 1959.

EIBLING, HAROLD H. (and others) ...................................................... Hardin & Franklin Co.
GREAT NAMES IN OUR COUNTRY'S STORY. Laidlaw Bros. A history textbook for elementary schools based on the unit plan. Dr. Eibling is Superintendent of the Columbus Public Schools. Pub. late 1959.

EIBLING, HAROLD H. (and others) ...................................................... Hardin & Franklin Co.

EVERETT, GLENN D. (and Noble, John*) ........................................... Erie Co.

FOSTER, MARTHA S .......................................................................... Hamilton Co.
GINGER BOX. Bobbi-Karen. Penny, a young Quaker girl, and her brother have exciting experiences in solving the mystery of the fifty dollars which disappeared from the Quaker meetinghouse. Ages 7-11. Pub. late 1959.

GIBBONS, BERTHA L .................................................................. Montgomery Co.

GOLD, HERBERT, (Ed.) ................................................................. Cuyahoga Co.

GRIESSINGER, FRANK & Greenfield, Harvey* .................................. Cuyahoga Co.

GRIFFIN, FRANCES IMOGENE & GRIFFIN, HELEN MARIE .............. Lucas Co.
IVANHOE. BY SIR WALTER SCOTT. Vantage. An adaptation of Sir Walter Scott's IVANHOE for the 10 to 14 age group. The authors are members of the faculty at DeVilbiss High School, Toledo. Pub. late 1959.

HIMES, CHESTER .............................................................................. Cuyahoga Co.
THE BIG GOLD DREAM. Avon Bk. A Harlem suspense yarn concerning a numbers racket payoff that leads to murder.

KEELE, CLYDE (Trincher) ................................................................. Marion Co.
KUNA TULE IKALA. Pri. Pub. Transcription of the language of the San Blass Indians of the Panama Republic. A continuation of the first school text in the Caribe-Cuna language. Dr. Keele, who spent many years in the San Blas Islands, is now a member of the faculty of Georgia State College for Women. Pub. late 1959.

* Indicates the author is not an Ohioan.
THE LATEST BOOKS
Part II: The Ohio Scene

Published either (1) in late 1959 and not listed in OHIO AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS -1959 or (2) in 1960, or announced for early publication.

BARTLETT, C. H. .............................................. ................................................................ Athens Co.

CLAGG, SAM E., (Comp.)*
OHIO ATLAS. Pri. Pub. Compiled from the most recent sources. An excellent aid in the teaching of history, geography, economics and civics of Ohio for Junior and Senior high schools. Professor Clagg is a member of the faculty at Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia. Pub. late 1959.

FRISBIE, JOHNNY
See HEBENSTREIT, FLORENCE FRISBIE

HEAILD, EDWARD THORNTON.............................................. Stark Co.

HEBENSTREIT, FLORENCE FRISBIE (JOHNNY FRISBIE)*
The Frisbies of the South Seas. Doubleday. The author's delightful memoir, actually a Life with Father, of her father, a Clevelander, and their life on Tahiti where he was both father and mother to his four children. Pub. late 1959.

HENLEIN, PAUL C. .................................................................................................. Hamilton Co.
CATTLE KINGDOM IN THE OHIO VALLEY, 1783-1860. Univ. of Kentucky Pr. A comprehensive history of the early beef-cattle industry in the Ohio Valley, told for the first time, by a native of Cincinnati now a member of the faculty of Dana College, Blair, Nebraska. Pub. late 1959.

HESSELTINE, WILLIAM B.*

JONES, DAVID T., (Comp.)*
The Two Joneses of Adams County, Ohio. Pri. Pub. An account of two men of the same name, born in Ohio, whose careers ran parallel, one in Iowa, the other in Ohio. (Pam.) Pub. late 1959.

KNOPP, RICHARD C. (Ed. & Transcriber) .............................................................. Franklin Co.
ANTHONY WAYNE, A NAME IN ARMS. Univ. of Pittsburgh Pr. The correspondence of Wayne with the three secretaries of War under whom he successfully carried on the third campaign of the Indian Wars (1790-1795). The editor is historical editor and research historian of the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board.

KNOPP, RICHARD C. (Ed.).............................................................. Franklin Co.

* Indicates the author is not an Ohioan.
Two New Books by Favorite Ohio Writers

Verse Yet!
By JOSEPH S. NEWMAN

The quality of verses is not strained in Joseph S. Newman's poetry. Whether he writes of the foibles of men and women, the intricacies of the world we live in, or the complexities of the language we speak and write, Mr. Newman brings an offbeat insight to his subject that makes his poems memorable. His new book contains some three hundred of them, taken from his column in The Cleveland Press. Illustrated. $3.50

The Best of McDermott
The Selected Writings of WILLIAM F. McDERMOTT

"The selections are admirable, first because they escape the taint of being dated; second because they embody the McDermott philosophy as set forth in his own beautiful, inimitable style... He could breathe a glow into just about any subject he touched... In The Best of McDermott you will find a little of everything, and couched in polished prose: interviews with stage and literary celebrities, comments on writing and politics, on war—everything that came under his observant eye... Every lover of good literature should have a copy of this book in his library, and excerpts from it could well go into textbooks on English."—Robert I. Snajdr, Cleveland Plain Dealer. $4.50

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS™ THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY