OHIOANA
OF OHIO AND OHIOANS
SUMMER 1962

The Remarkable Piatt Brothers
Ohio's Music Contribution
Many "Firsts" in Lebanon
Read This and Weep #2
Book Reviews—News & Notes
An invaluable reference for librarians, historians, students of literature, and all those interested in Ohio’s past and present as well as Ohioana’s future.

Also included are three appendixes, one of them a listing of native Ohio authors by county. 6 5/8 x 10”. 741 pages. $17.50 at your bookseller, or from THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY • Cleveland 2, Ohio

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1796-1950

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The Remarkable Piatt Brothers of Logan County

They were military, political and literary figures

by David D. Anderson

The rolling country of southern Logan County, Ohio, was once the site of a series of Shawnee Indian settlements called the Mack-a-chack or Mac-o-chee towns. Both towns and Indians have long disappeared, but the name Mac-o-chee has been preserved in the area through the erection of two unusual buildings: Mac-o-chee Castle and Mac-o-chee Chateau, both located near the intersection of Ohio Routes 287 and 275. Not only do these buildings stand as monuments to a vanished Indian tribe, but, more important, they stand as monuments to the Piatt family who furnish a fascinating chapter in the history of Ohio.

Through the Piatt family history run three strains: military, political, and literary. The first is the military history of the nation, beginning with Colonel Jacob Piatt in the Revolution and continuing through World War II; the second is the story of nineteenth-century American liberalism, from emancipation to cheap money; while the third, less spectacular but no less important, is the almost forgotten history of literary activities that helped to transform Ohio from a crude frontier area to a state capable of producing men ranging from William Dean Howells to Sherwood Anderson, men whose sole purpose was to transmute the American experience into lasting literature. None of the Piatts attained the literary stature of these men, but their literary abilities contributed to the climate that made such achievements possible.

The Piatt family and name came to Ohio with Benjamin M. Piatt, son of the Revolutionary War veteran, who settled in Cincinnati shortly after the War of 1812, accumulated a modest fortune practicing law and speculating in real estate, and then, after service in the Ohio Legislature, established the farms and estate where the Mac-o-chee enters the Mad River valley. There at Mac-o-chee
Three Strains Fused

Benjamin's sons Donn and Abram Sanders most effectively fused the strains of literature, politics, and the military. Ardent Jacksonian Democrats and equally ardent emancipationists, both contributed to the Northern coalition that elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and both attained high rank in the Federal volunteer service, Donn as a colonel and Abram Sanders as a brigadier-general. These experiences and convictions provided much of the substance and impetus for their literary works, ranging from essays to novels, that appeared regularly, bringing the names Piatt and Mac-o-chee to the attention of the country.

The elder of these two sons, Donn, first embarked on his literary career during the presidential campaign of 1840 by founding a short-lived newspaper, the Democratic Club, at West Liberty. After displaying his forceful if somewhat bitter prose in this journal he spent the following years contributing to Democratic periodicals while he practiced law and then served as secretary to the American legation in Paris between 1853 and 1855. By 1856 his attention was focused almost exclusively on the slavery controversy, and in that year he supported John C. Fremont, the candidate of the anti-slavery Republicans, for the Presidency. Any literary ambitions that he might have had at that time were put aside until the controversy was resolved.

Meanwhile, however, Donn's wife, the former Louise Kirby, who had been an invalid during most of their marriage, kept the family name alive in the literary realm through a series of articles and letters contributed to the Ladies Home Journal from Paris and subsequently published under the title of Belle Smith Abroad in book form in 1855. With a good deal of shy restraint and yet with a sharp sense of humor, the collection is a pleasant contrast to the barbed political prose that her husband was turning out during these years in his efforts to overthrow what he saw as the slave oligarchy of the South. In April, 1861, he joined the 13th Ohio Regiment as a captain.

A Close Parallel

During the pre-war years the career of his brother, Abram Sanders, known both as A. Sanders and Abram S., was a close parallel. His younger years were devoted to Democratic politics; in 1846 he founded the Macocheek Press as an organ for his views, and during the 1850s he became increasingly anti-slavery. In the spring of 1861 he led one of the first ninety-day regiments to the defense of Washington. A few months later he became a brigadier-general; he served with distinction in the Virginia campaigns, and then after a severe typhoid attack he was invalided home in 1865.

The marriage between the Piatt brothers and the Republican Party was one of anti-slavery convenience, and it was strained from the very beginning. In 1863 Donn attempted to enlist Maryland slaves into the Army and was reprimanded by Lincoln, whom he thought to be too weak in his opposition to slavery. Shortly after Abram's return from the Army he had returned to the old Democratic loyalty, and by the end of the war he was formulating the policies for what was to become known as the Greenback Party, the first of a long line of radical economic movements to appear in nineteenth-century American politics. During the following twenty years both men were to be perennial outspoken opponents of the increasingly powerful Republicans, and both were proud that they were always on the liberal side of major issues.

After the close of the War, during which his wife had died, Donn served in the Ohio Legislature for two years, and then went to Washington, where he served first as correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer. Then, sickened at the scandals and the excesses of the Grant Administration, he founded the Washington Capital while acting as editor of the "Club Room" column of the Galaxy. The Capital soon took all his energies, however, as it became increasingly anti-administration.

Arrested

Finally, during the Electoral Commission scandal of 1876-7 he was arrested on a charge of inciting rebellion and insurrection because in an editorial he had written: "If a man [Hayes] thus returned to power can ride in safety from the executive mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration." After Hayes' inauguration, however, the charge was dropped, probably at Hayes' request, and in 1880 he sold the paper and returned to Macochee to devote full time to writing, but not hesitating to join in political and other controversies.

During the last eleven years of his life he wrote five volumes, including fiction, biography, verse, and drama, but none was more controversial than his first full-length work, Memories of the Men Who Saved the Union, published in 1877. These men, as Piatt saw them, were Lincoln, Stanton, Chase, Seward, and General Thomas. The popular heroes Grant and Sherman were not only ignored in the list, but in the text both came in for criticism that was not only sharp but unprecedented. Needless to say, Donn Piatt was once more thriving on the controversy that resulted from his unique view, and for a time, even among the flood of Civil War memoirs, the book threatened to become a best-seller. Perhaps Piatt was not alone in his doubts about the generalship of Grant and Sherman, although for a time he was regularly denounced from the rostrums of G. A. R. conventions.

For the most part the book reflects the spirit of Piatt's earlier high-handed action in which he attempted to free the Maryland slaves by himself. The War was against slavery rather than men or political beliefs, according to Piatt, and this view was the criterion he used to make his selection of the men who saved the Nation. Grant and Sherman, because they made war against the Southern people, were not among them; rather, they were making it more difficult for the country to be reunited. Of the book the sympathetic Westminster Review commented, "The record of great geniuses, told by a genius," but a more accurate summation is that it is another of Donn Piatt's outspoken and unqualified expressions of his point of view, a literary form at which he was adept. However, the book is forceful, well-written, and unquestionably honest.
Toward Realism

In Donn Piatt's last works there is considerably less controversy, less direct expression of his point of view, and less force. In 1888 he published *The Lone Grave of the Shenandoah and other Tales*, in which he blended his war experiences, a touching bit of sentiment, and an attempt at honesty into a group of stories that move in the direction of William Dean Howells's newly-proclaimed realism although they fall considerably short of Howells's ideal, especially when his philosophy of the war intrudes.

In 1888 he returned to the political wars, editing *Belford's Magazine*, a publication devoted to the Democratic cause of the low tariff and to eventual free trade, meanwhile contributing to various magazines, including the *North American Review* and leading English reviews. During these years, too, he worked on a novel, *The Reverend Melancthon Poudex*, and a biography, *General George H. Thomas*. The three years between 1888 and 1891 were extremely busy, and on November 12, 1891, he died.

After his death his last three volumes appeared, the novel and the biography as well as various of his magazine publications collected in a book called *Poems and Plays*. The novel and the collection are unimportant except as indications of his forceful presentation and his wideranging interest, but the biography of General Thomas almost renewed the earlier controversy even though the book had been toned down by H. V. Boynton, who finished it after Piatt's death.

Advocated Inflation

During these years General Abram Sanders Piatt was far from inactive. He had returned to Mac-o-chee and to his Jacksonian allegiance at the same time. As a Greenbacker General Piatt advocated currency inflation that would wipe out the farm debt that had become burdensome under the Grant Administration, and in his own paper as well as the *North American Review* and the *Cincinnati Commercial* he promoted the liberal cause in both essays and verse. The so-called "Ohio Idea," which advocated the payment of government landholders in greenbacks instead of specie, was one of his pet projects, and as the nominee of the National Greenback Labor Party he ran for the lieutenant-governorship in 1877 and for the governorship in 1879. In the latter campaign he was faced with the competition of regular Democrat Thomas Ewing Jr., who was himself a greenbacker, and Republican Charles Foster. Foster's victory was interpreted by President Rutherford B. Hayes as a victory "in favor of a sound and honest currency," but more than likely it resulted from the split between the Piatt and Ewing forces, both of whom had advanced substantially the same platforms.

With the dissolution of the greenback movement in the 1880s, General Piatt returned to the Democratic Party, and in spite of flirtations with populism he remained reasonably faithful until his death. Unlike his brother Donn's writings, General Piatt's have remained uncollected, probably because he remained active in the political arena almost to the end, and the non-political light verse and critical essays that he published at intervals remain as the avocations of a nineteenth-century Ohio gentleman rather than the more determinedly literary (Concluded on page 58)
communication then (as it is today) in a country where the roots were young and spreading. It was just such a small hand press which, in 1796, printed a 225-page volume of a 1000-copy edition of the first book published north and west of the Ohio River, Laws of the Territory of the United States North-west of the Ohio. Its publisher was William Maxwell, then printer for the territorial legislature.

In 1811, two paper mills went into operation in the area, on the Little Miami River: Waldsmith Paper Mill and Union Paper Mill. Before long, with the opening of Duval's Paper Mill, another source helped to provide the much-needed impetus to the furtherance of book printing and publishing. With the advent of several steam-powered mills, it was simply a few short steps to the introduction of stereotyping and of powered presses in the 1830s. The first of the steam mills was the Cincinnati Steam Paper Mill, owned by Phillips and Speer, who were also booksellers, printers, and publishers.

Cincinnati continued to flourish, with the steamboat providing transportation to the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The constant need for more printing presses to turn out more and more books increased. By 1826, with a population of 16,000, nine local printing offices were responsible for producing 185,000 books annually, exclusive of pamphlets. Most of these books were produced to meet educational needs of the area; books of general interest were still for the most part the products of Eastern publishing houses.

As the area and the nation grew, so did the thirst for knowledge, and Cincinnati became a schoolbook publishing center. After the passage of the common-school law of 1825, half of the city's presses were devoted to printing textbooks. Noah Webster's American Spelling Book, a schoolroom and household word of the day, was printed and bound in Cincinnati and distributed from there.

By the 1830s, it was apparent that Cincinnati had come a long way from its days of a single hand press. It enjoyed the reputation of being the capital of the western book trade, and progressed in 1850 to fourth place in the country's publishing centers, surpassed only by New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

The decline of Cincinnati as the "Athens of the West" began shortly after the introduction of the railroad. By the end of the 19th century, this enterprising city was no longer the beehive of book-trade activity. The traditions of that era, however, have left their imprint, and to this day Cincinnati has remained a center of culture. It is the men who pioneered the book trade in early Cincinnati with whom Mr. Sutton is chiefly concerned in his book. His skillful and painstaking research brings to light old records, bits of correspondence, and memorabilia; and from these fragments and a rare insight he has brought to life a fascinating cast of characters. Those interested in publishing, regional or otherwise, and in Ohioana, are indebted to Mr. Sutton for his labors.

Ohio again has been in the lead in sponsoring a musical event of national significance. In cooperation with Michigan and Indiana, the other members of the Great Lakes District of the National Federation of Music Clubs, Ohio originated and presented the Tri-State Orchestral Composers Symposium, March 23-25, designed to encourage and support American music. It aimed to bring to the public the orchestral music of promising young composers who have not had the opportunity of hearing their music performed.

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger of Fontainebleau, France, world-renowned teacher and conductor, was the symposium guest and visiting critic. Young composers from the three states were invited to submit manuscripts for reading to obtain the benefit of the suggestions of Mlle. Boulanger. An orchestra of 60 selected players under Evan Whallon, director of the Columbus Symphony Orchestra, was financed by a grant from the Recording Industries Performance Trust Fund.

Forty-three manuscripts were submitted, from which a committee of judges chose 14 for reading. Six were then selected for a concert in Mershon Auditorium at which time the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, awarded in absentia to Mlle. Boulanger at the Winter Quarter Commencement, was presented in person by President Novice Fawcett of this University. Seven Ohio composers had their works read.

They were Walter Halen, Hamilton, a graduate student at Ohio State University; Howard Whittaker, Cleveland, head of the Cleveland Music School Settlement; Arthur Hunkins, Athens, graduate student at the University of Michigan; Eunice Lea Kettering, Ashland, now living in Santa Fe, New Mexico; Paul Brink, graduate student at Ohio State University; John White, Kent, teacher of composition at Kent State University; Robert Haskins, Springfield, graduate student and teacher at Wittenberg University.
NEWS AND NOTES

Miss Dorothy Flowers, who with her sister Katharin owned and operated McClelland's Bookstore in Columbus for some forty years, died on February 19. In 1958 both sisters retired, turning the business over to their nephew, Bruce Vitturn.

WANTED O O O A picture of Edson B. Olds, M. D., a Congressman from Circleville who served around 1855-61. T. A. Stevens of 5846 Olentangy Blvd., Worthington, a collector of free franks of distinguished Americans (signatures used in place of postage stamps) has Olds' frank and needs a picture to go with it.

THE GARDEN CENTER of Greater Cincinnati held a Springtime Exhibition of Magniflora Americana by Florence Murdoch, a series of more than sixty full-color crayon portraits of small native flowers, shown ten times life-size. Miss Murdoch is a Cincinnati writer and artist.

"THE BIRTH OF A NATION", a great historic film and a landmark in the making of motion pictures, will be shown in the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

THE LATE Colonel David McCandless McKell of Chillicothe was the subject of a tribute by Lawrence S. Thompson of the University of Kentucky Libraries in the series "American Bibliophiles" which appeared in the January, 1962 issue of American Book Collector. Reprints of the article may be obtained from the University of Kentucky Libraries or from the Ross County Historical Society in Chillicothe.

AN INVITATION — Librarians are invited to send to this magazine little news items about interesting new acquisitions. We want our readers (i. e., Ohioans who love books, music and art) to learn of them.

Dr. Richard Franklin Humphreys, a native of Greenville, has been installed as seventh president of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in New York City. Preceding him in that position was Dr. Edwin Sharp Burdell, a native of Columbus.

MARIETTA COLLEGE has received through bequest the complete gem-mineral collection and library of the late John W. McBurney, retired senior technologist in the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

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THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY of Cleveland and New York, publishers of The Ohioana Library's Engagement Calendar Year Book and its Ohio Authors and Their Books, 1796-1950, has started moving its plant from West 110th Street in Cleveland to the Cleveland suburb of Bedford Heights. The entire move will take "not less than three nor more than five years." An article about the move, with many illustrations, appeared in the March 5 issue of Publishers' Weekly.

THE OBERLIN COLLEGE LIBRARY has received a $1,000 grant from a division of the American Library Association to enable it to revise and prepare for publication a catalogue of its anti-slavery materials. The ALA grant will be supplemented by a $500 grant from the college.


A NEW EDITION, revised and expanded, of Making Profits in the Stock Market by Jacob O. Kamm, Ph. D., has been published in paperback form by Ace Books. The book was originally published in hard covers by The World Publishing Company in 1959. Dr. Kamm, a native of Cleveland, is president of the Cleveland Quairries Company and a director of many industrial and financial corporations. He is the author of six books and over sixty articles on economic and financial topics.
Poems, Stories and a Memoir
Of a Rare Woman


Readers of poetry will recognize "pilgrim soul" as coming from William Butler Yeats’s great lyric, "When You Are Old." Those who read this volume will appreciate its exquisite appropriateness, for Wynne Whitby’s life was a pilgrimage of an admirable sort.

Wynne was born, so the Memoir tells us, November 16, 1875, in London. There she played and there she was educated. Victorian England may connote smugness and complacency, but one forgets in making such a stock response that there were elements in Victorian England which were anything but smug and complacent. Such people as C. E. M. Joad, George Bernard Shaw, and the Sidney Webbs could hardly be thought of, even today, as anything but revolutionary. It was among such distinguished group that the Whibys moved during the days of their interest in Fabianism.

Throughout the Memoir there are glimpses of English notables: James Elroy Flecker, author of The Golden Journey to Samarkand; A. R. Orage, brilliant editor of the New Age; John Buchan, author of many novels of adventure and mystery and later, as Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada; Stephen Leacock, the humorist; and various other figures such as the remarkable Clunies Ross, "King" of the Cocos Islands; and Carl Lumholz, the Norwegian naturalist and explorer.

Reviewed by Charles Duffy, Professor of English at the University of Akron. Professor Duffy is an occasional contributor to Ohioana and the author of books in the field of American literature.

Married in Singapore

The pilgrimage which started in London was to prove a long one, the itinerary including such places as Switzerland, Singapore (where she married), Garoet, Kuala Lumpur, Montreal, Ottawa, New England and many other places in the United States including Akron, where, in 1955, she died.

Throughout her life Wynne wrote, sometimes in verse, sometimes in prose. But readers of Pilgrim Soul are apt to remember her as a confident, compassionate, and intelligent woman, meeting the vicissitudes of life with courage and taking such joy as her days offered.

The forty-nine poems printed in this book are but a selection of many more she wrote. Her subject is commonly drawn from nature. There is little "literary" or derivative in her work. If it suggests the tone of the Georgians that is only to be expected. And if as a person she was a cosmopolite, it is not surprising to find that the impressions and memories of England enrich her verse. Indeed, some of her most impressive poems deal with her nostalgia for and pride of England. At her best (it seems to this reviewer), are those poems written in somewhat clipped lines, lending a sharpness and crispness to her work.

The Yeomen of England

I came to birth
On English earth.
The Ridings were my sires:
Bowmen and ploughmen,
They took to them the daughters
From the Northern English waters,
The mountains and the meres,
Under the skies they worked and won:

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Under the skies they laid them down,
Laid them down when their work was done.

Poems cannot, of course, be judged by parts alone; but unless a poem starts off with an arresting line it is well on its way to doom. Wynne Whitby was particularly happy in her lead lines. Here are some examples:

Where river meets the sea
Spring is out with her galloping horses
The maiden trees in veils of green
Knotted by time and frayed with work
You cannot go with me into this dark

The short stories display abundantly a sunny sense of humor in the "Christmas Party—1900" and in "Jack and His Nory." In the brief "London Train" and the longer "Mrs. Gravy" there is a grimmer note of harsh realism faintly reminiscent of Arthur Morrison or the earlier stories of Somerset Maugham. One could wish a larger representation of her work had been allowed us.

In general, memorial volumes of this sort are apt to prove distressing; they are put together in good faith and often as acts of piety and love. But alas, they all too often are disastrous. The book under review is not of this kind. It stands squarely on its own merits and asks no favors or extenuation. Its merit lies in the quality of Wynne Whitby's writing; but it is all the richer and the more rewarding for the Memoir accompanying it. This was written by Wynne's husband, G. Stafford Whitby, whose name appears only twice in the book: once as holder of the copyright and the second time at the end of the Memoir. Pilgrim Soul is her book.
Two trustees of this library were in the spotlight on April 28 when the Dawes Memorial Library was dedicated at Marietta College. Carlos Burr Dawes, a trustee, is a member of the celebrated Dawes family for whom the library is named. Carl Vitz, also a trustee, received the degree of Honorary Doctor of Humanities. Merrill Patterson, a third trustee and treasurer of this library, is dean of the college.

MRS. HAZEL FETZER, widow of Herman Fetzer ("Jake Falstaff") has very kindly presented to this library some copies of Pippins and Cheese, a delightful collection of his prose and poetry. Every admirer of the writings of that talented Akronite and Clevelander will enjoy having a copy. The library has a few for sale at $1.50.

Ohio authors are invited to keep the Ohioana Library in mind when making their wills. They will be adding to their immortality as well as doing a good turn by bequeathing their books and papers to this library. A bequest of some cash would also be appreciated.

The plaintive little appeals which appeared in the winter and spring issues inviting friends of the library to give us an electric typewriter have been answered in part. The Esther K. and Elmer G. Beamer Foundation of Shaker Heights wrote to us as follows: "While we cannot fulfill your plea for an entire electric typewriter, we can make a small contribution toward your purchase of one—and are, therefore, glad to enclose our check for $10." A good example deserves imitation; who is next?

What memorial could be more useful or more thoughtful than a book? This library has a number of books given to it as memorials. Come in sometime and see our memorial collection.

The text of the brilliant address by Dr. William Charvat at this library's gala luncheon on April 28 to celebrate the publication of its Ohio Authors and Their Books, 1796-1950 and to honor the editor or Dr. William Coyle will be printed in full beginning in the next issue of this magazine. Many requested it.

Alert clubs are beginning to order copies of our Ohio Authors and Their Books, 1796-1950 for presentation to their local libraries. Has your club considered this idea?

The library has received a copy of Masters of Music and Gifted Young People Play Great Music of the Past and Present, a recording to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Cleveland Music School Settlement. One side of the record offers student performances; the other, faculty composers and performances. Records may be obtained from the Settlement by a contribution of $5.00 each.

A year ago we referred to a book by a resident Ohioan, although not a native, of which the title page read "GAMBLING AND GAMBLING DEVICES. Being a complete systematic educational exposition designed to instruct the youth of the world to avoid all forms of gambling. By John Philip Quinn, Author of 'Fools of Fortune.'" Canton, O./J. P. Quin Co./". We are now pleased to report that the library has acquired a copy of this instructive work. We have also acquired a copy of Invincible Gambler, No. 9 in the Warren County Folklore Series by Hazel Spencer Phillips, published by the Warren County Historical Society. It tells the story of John Jackson Cozad, a gambler who founded Cozaddale in Warren County.

Our engagement calendar year books seem to do better if we give them plenty of time to mature, to marinate, as it were, in the minds of the committee in charge. Accordingly, the committee has selected topics for future year books as follows:

1964 — Nature In Ohio
1965 — Waterways in Ohio
1966 — Literary Ohio

The 1963 book which will be out next September will have as its theme Ohio in the War of 1812, as previously announced.

Dr. William Coyle of Wittenberg University, editor of the Ohioana Library's Ohio Authors and Their Books, has brought out another book at this time: The Poet and the President—Whitman's Lincoln Poems (The Odyssey Press, New York, 1962, $1.95). This is a source book containing the four poems that Whitman combined under the title "Memoirs of President Lincoln", source materials pertaining to the relationships—real and imagined—between Whitman and Lincoln, and a selection of criticism, explication, and biographical data bearing on the poems. The book is designed primarily for composition and literature classes.

Burton C. Frye, a native of Erie County, received the Mark Twain Association's 1961 Poetry Award in the form of a gold medal on April 8. It was given to him in honor of his Ballad of Mark Twain, which is being published by the Composer's Press of Philadelphia. The words are by Mr. Frye, the music by Ruth Bradley and the orchestration by Charles Haubiel, a native of Fulton County. A bronze head of Mr. Haubiel adorns the Ohioana Library.
Ohioana Pilgrimage To Lebanon

Warren County Town Full of Interest

by HAZEL SPENCER PHILLIPS

[EDITOR’S NOTE: The Ohioana Library’s 1962 Pilgrimage (its 14th annual one) will be held in Lebanon on July 15. All members of Ohioana and their friends are invited. Full details will be mailed later. Mark your engagement book now — your Ohioana Year Book Engagement Calendar, of course!]

The historic town of Lebanon which was originally surveyed under the laws of the old Northwest Territory is older than the State of Ohio. Located in the center of the Miami Valley, at the cross-roads of the traveled forest trails, it was an ideal site for early settlement. The founders of Lebanon, impressed by the tall sturdy trees on the surrounding hills, were reminded of the Biblical story of the cedars of Lebanon and had little difficulty in choosing a name for their new town.

There was a tavern in the town when it was platted in 1802. This was a log building called The Black Horse, which had been built by Ichabod Corwin in 1798. Designated as the seat of justice, the first courts were held in this tavern. It was here that Jonas Seaman obtained his license, on December 23, 1803, to operate the first tavern on the site of The Golden Lamb.

The Golden Lamb

The historic Golden Lamb, where most of the events in Lebanon begin and end, is today furnished completely with functional antiques and is nationally recognized for its superb food. It has every modern convenience for an overnight stay or for a vacation holiday. Among its famous guests have been Charles Dickens, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison and Henry Clay.

Across from The Golden Lamb is the large red brick colonial Town Hall. It was built in 1934 on the site of the first Warren County Court House which was completed in 1806.

To the north of the Town Hall is the imposing classical facade of the Masonic Temple which was erected to house the Lebanon Masonic Lodge chartered in 1815.

Lebanon has the dignity of many handsome houses such as Glendower, purchased by the Warren County Historical Society and given to the State of Ohio in 1945, now used as a house museum.

New County Museum

A busy new Warren County Museum, in Harmon Hall in the heart of town between the Lebanon Public Library and the United States Post Office, is filled with the treasures of Warren County pioneers to inform visitors of the county’s history and traditions. A fine reference library, devoted to the interests of this county, has every facility to aid the student, historian or genealogist and offers the knowledge to feed the patriotism and sharpen the curiosity of children.

Attractive rooms display the best of the cabinet makers’ art and a pioneer room faithfully depicts the cabin home of the first settlers. Extensive collections in the fields of archaeology and paleontology interpret the prehistoric period of the county history.

The present project of this active Historical Society is the development of a Village Green, surrounded with tiny shops, such as lined the streets of every Warren County village in the early nineteenth century.

Lebanon has The Western Star, the oldest weekly newspaper in Ohio. The files of this historic publication, dating from February 13, 1807, are available on microfilm in the County Museum and are the finest source of historic data pertaining to this area.

The Lebanon Public Library was chartered in 1811 and has a large collection of books chosen for reference and for general reading.

At the foot of Broadway over the East Fork of Turtle Creek, which was named for Chief Little Turtle, is the oldest concrete bridge in Ohio. It retains the original bridge marker.

Harmon Park

Harmon Park on East Street is a large recreational area which is one of the many gifts presented to his home town by William Elmer Harmon. These grounds include a splendid nine-hole golf course.
course, a picnic area, tennis courts and baseball diamonds, added to a park of great natural beauty.

The Warren County Court House is located at the intersection of East and Silver Streets. Built in 1834 it is believed to be the oldest court house in Ohio. It has been added to three times and its archives preserve the records of the county, intact, from 1803.

Across the street from the Court House is the large building of the National Normal University, which had its modest beginnings in the old Lebanon Academy Building and grew into an important educational institution during the nineteenth century. Under the aegis of Alfred Holbrook, a pioneer in the science of education, N.N.U. became a nationally-known center of teacher-training. The building is now used as an apartment.

Lebanon is famous for the handsome iron lace trim on many of the fine old homes throughout the village. The pride in its antiquity is shown in the Annual Historic Pilgrimage to many homes in Warren County each June, and by the popular Semi-Annual Antique Show and Sale in April and October in Lebanon. Both events are sponsored by the very active Warren County Historical Society.

Four miles west of Lebanon is the site of Union Village, the first Shaker community in the West. It was established in 1805 and was the parent colony of all the midwest Shakers. The site is now occupied by Otterbein Village, a United Brethren Church Home; and by the Ohio Correctional Institutional and Prison Farm.

**Lebanon Claims**

- Ohio's oldest inn, the Golden Lamb
- Ohio's oldest weekly newspaper, The Western Star
- Ohio's oldest concrete bridge
- and what is believed to be Ohio's oldest courthouse

Six miles east of Lebanon is Fort Ancient, the largest prehistoric earthworks in America. Constructed by the mound-building Indians it consists of a hill-top fort enclosed by earthen walls. The area has a small museum and facilities for public recreation.

A visit to Lebanon is a stimulating and interesting experience.

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**Howells's Reviews Aroused Interest In Henry James**


Some readers might object that the full title of this book takes too much for granted: we are supposed to know, without being told, that the genius is James and the discoverer, Howells. The consensus (which I agree with) is that though Howells was not a genius, he was a great man. Certainly, part of his greatness was his capacity for discerning genius, or at least excellence, in writers not yet, or not generally, accepted by others. These included James, Norris, Crane, and Zola. It is all the more to Howells's credit that he did not really like all the books that he admired for their art or for their truth to life.

One must read between the lines of Howells's reviews and letters to see that he did not wholly approve of the super-refinement of James' later fiction, and James was obviously aware of Howells's limitations. Theirs was one of those charming Victorian literary friendships in which the friends managed to be continuously complimentary without really telling lies. Of the two, Howells was the more generous and humble.

Never Popular

In reading these seventeen reviews of James by Howells (most of them here first reprinted), one must remember an important but little known fact. James's fiction was never popular, either with the general reader or with the average critic. To a certain extent, he created his own small public. To an even greater extent, it was created for him by editors like Howells and by publishers with whom Howells had influence. Howells kept James constantly before the public not only by reviewing his works, but by selecting other reviewers who would do (Concluded on page 58)
Composers, Performers, Publishers and Teachers Do Their Part

by Edward G. Mead

[EDITOR'S NOTE: A thoughtful review of what Ohio has contributed to American music was presented in Cincinnati at the Hamilton County meeting of Ohioana members and friends last Fall. The meeting was held at The Pines, the home of Mrs. Myers Y. Cooper, founder of the Library. The speaker was Edward G. Mead of Cincinnati, the prominent composer and teacher. Mrs. Mead is the compiler of the listing "Music by Ohioans" which appears in the Library's annual Ohio Authors and Composers. The text of Mr. Mead's paper follows.]

It is a significant fact that Ohio has contributed greatly and still is contributing to American music which, as it moves forward, is making a conspicuous place for itself throughout the music world.

Over the years, Ohio has sent distinguished performing artists to the concert halls and to the Metropolitan Opera House—such persons as Helen Jeppson of Akron and Rose Bampton of Cleveland.

In the field of orchestral directing on the concert stage, we recall the name of David Stanley Smith, a native of Toledo. On the television screen we have seen Howard Barlow who was born in Plain City.

Among professional music teachers in the public school system, in colleges, universities, conservatories and private studios, Ohio can claim leaders like John Warren Erb from Massillon, Lewis Henry Horton from Youngstown, and the late John A. Hoffmann, for many years the able director of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

In the music publishing business we find the names of several Ohioans who have distinguished themselves in this field outside of Ohio. These include Edward Ellsworth Hipsher, long associated with the Theodore Presser Company, and Charles Haubiel, president of The Composers Press.

Music Critic

In the area of music criticism there is the well-known name of Herbert Elwell, Music Critic of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ohio has shared in the folk music of America through the activity of its folklore societies and through individual collectors of folk songs. One of the most prominent collectors was the late Ruth Crawford of East Liverpool who with her husband, Charles Seeger, co-edited Folk Song: U.S.A. Eusebia Simpson Hankins of Athens has also shown a great interest in American folk songs. Much of what she has collected has been used in her operas, one of which is entitled "Smoky Mountain."

In the field of creative music in America, Ohio has been recognized outside the state. In 1933 the Boston Symphony Orchestra presented Suite, Op. 53 by Emerson Whithorne of Cleveland. Later the same orchestra played David Stanley Smith's Epic Poem and his Symphony, No. 4. Last March the Florida Symphony Orchestra included on its four youth programs "Asolo Bells" by Ethel Glenn Hie, a native of Cincinnati. An audience of 12,000 enjoyed the performance.

The creative musicians in Ohio have received encouragement from the fact that even from earliest times there has been an interest in music in the state. Bands of music, fife, drum, violin and flute were early in demand for occasional events in private homes and public places. As the pioneers moved westward from the East, they brought with them the psalm tune and the singing school. Such singing led to the development of church choirs. Thus the need was created for pianos and organs and shops were opened for the manufacture of these instruments. The Baldwin Piano Company was established in Cincinnati in 1862. This early musical activity of Ohio reflects high credit on its courageous participants and, as I have said, was an encouragement to creative musicians.

Composer of "Dixie"

The negro minstrels so popular in the nineteenth century were a source of great interest to musicians of that era. The Mount Vernon composer, Daniel Decatur Emmett, was inspired to compose "Dixie" which today still delights an American audience. Stephen Collins Foster, who lived for a time in Cincinnati, was also strongly influenced by the negro minstrels. His songs "Oh! Susannah" and "Old Black Joe" are typical examples.

Song writing has always been a popular medium of expression on the part of Ohio composers. In this field the state has made a significant contribution to American music. As early as 1856, Benjamin Hainy, who was born near Rushville composed "Darling Nelly Gray." During the early years of the twentieth century another Ohio composer, Oley Speaks of Canal Winchester, made extensive use of this same medium of expression. His songs have been presented by famous artists in this country and Europe. Among contemporary song writers of Ohio, Herbert Elwell, previously mentioned, has composed songs that are widely sung. His setting of Robert Frost's poem "The Road Not Taken" is especially well-liked.

Music in the public schools of Ohio was inaugurated in 1836 and the state was one of the first in the country to establish the office of State Supervisor of Music. By the end of the 19th century this educational aspect of music had been further realized through the establishment of several music schools throughout the country. Five of these were opened in Ohio, two of them in Cincinnati.

During this same period national musical organizations were being formed and Ohio musicians were among the founders. The Music Teachers National Association was organized in Delaware, Ohio, in 1876. Many leaders of the National Federation of Music Clubs have come from Ohio which may account for the interest of Ohio musicians in that organization. C. Hugo Grimm, a native of Zanesville, now of Cincinnati, received from this organization a prize of $1,000 for his Erotic Poem for Orchestra. Of the many young artists who have been given monetary awards and scholarships from the National Federation of Music.
Clubs, Ohio can claim winners who later have become a part of the concert life of America. The pianist Jean Geis of Springfield is one of these.

Music Festivals

Thanks to the keen desire on the part of national music organizations for the advancement of music in America, symphony orchestras were formed and music festivals established. Singing societies that came into being in Cincinnati as early as 1800 eventually merged with the Theodore Thomas orchestra to create the Cincinnati May Festival. This great music institution became nationally known in other places in Ohio there are music institutions contributing to the musical life of America. The International Festivals at Wilmington College have engaged patronage from distant regions.

Musical organizations in Ohio have broadened the scope of their programs and have contributed to American music through the commissioning of works by nationally-known composers. One recalls the fanfares commissioned during World War II by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

When the era of educational broadcasting arrived, Ohio was among the first states to realize its possibilities. In Cleveland a plan for presenting music education over the air was formulated.

Among musicians who have gone from Ohio probably none has contributed more to American music than the late David Stanley Smith. During his many years as Dean of the Yale School of Music he was in a position to influence many future teachers, conductors and composers. Because of his achievement in creative music, noted American soloists, choral organizations and instrumental groups, especially in the field of chamber music, have been able greatly to extend their repertory. Another Ohioan currently active in music circles outside his native Ohio is Harrison Kerr. Born in Cleveland and now Dean of the College of Fine Arts at the University of Oklahoma, Mr. Kerr has been recognized by the American Composers Alliance which devoted several pages of an issue of its magazine to a sketch of his life and an appreciation of his music.

Edgar Stillman Kelley

Of the many composers who have come into Ohio and carried on their creative work, none added more to our American music than did Edgar Stillman Kelley, a native of Sparta, Wisconsin. Dr. Kelley who was a charter member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, brought to Ohio national and international honors through significant performances of his works. In 1913 the Chicago Symphony Orchestra gave the premiere performance of his Suite entitled “Macbeth”; and his “New England Symphony” was commissioned for the Norfolk, Connecticut, Festival. A few years later this symphony was played by the Metropolitan Opera in New York City.

Among those who have added much to the musical life of America where a season of grand opera was in a position to influence many future teachers, conductors and composers.

(Concluded on page 58)
MR. EVANS' NEW BOOK is a collection of interesting words and phrases arranged in alphabetical order—a sort of dictionary for browsers and bedside readers. It is based on over a million letters asking questions about the English language, which Mr. Evans received in response to his syndicated column and erstwhile television show. He has chosen the most interesting questions (i.e., the ones to which he can give the most entertaining answers), and this means that a great many of his answers tell the "story" of a word or phrase. For example:

"What the dickens?"

Poor Dickens! The expressions "I'll give him the very dickens" or "There'll be the dickens to pay" and the like have nothing to do with the novelist. They were in use centuries before he was born. In Shakespeare's The Merry Wives of Windsor (1598) Mistress Page, trying to call Falstaff's name to mind, says "I cannot tell what the dickens his name is." And there are many other uses of the word in this sense in our literature.

It is used as a euphemism for devil because it begins with the same consonant, as god is used for God. It may have been a worn-down form of devilkin, "little devil."

This sort of thing very often makes professional linguists and philologists turn blue, for the origins of words are in large part a matter of guesswork and it is not so easy to separate etymological folklore from established historical fact. But Mr. Evans is very careful about qualifying doubtful or conjectural etymologies, as he is about tracing phonetic or semantic changes. When he allows himself a guess, he identifies it as such.

He also makes it very clear that while the history of a word may be amazing and amusing, it does not indicate what the word "really" means. "The older meaning of a word," he says, "is not its 'real' meaning at all. When the public ceases to attach a meaning to a word (no matter how long that may have been the meaning), that isn't the word's meaning any more. There's no use saying that the 'real' meaning of silly, for example, is 'blessed,' or that prevent means 'to go before,' or that dicker means 'ten hides,' or that fiasco is a bottle or a junket a reed or a wicker basket. Such assertions would not display superior intelligence but merely the extraordinary lengths to which vanity will go to secure attention."

About "correctness" Mr. Evans takes a liberal position. Language changes constantly and words ought to mean what people (or, anyway, educated people) agree that they mean. I think Mr. Evans is a bit optimistic when he says that "had went, them there, they was, knowed, and other sturdy substantials are so infrequent as to be almost charming." That opinion would not be supported by recent linguistic studies—or by a short walk on any crowded street. Nevertheless, he is quite right when he condemns phony or semi-educated "correctness" as the most serious breach of standard usage: "A sweet slice of heaven for just you and I, Do you wish more coffee? Whom were you speaking to, and such vulgar elegancies are increasing. And they are not the faults of ignorance. People don't fall into such errors naturally. They force their way into them by trying to apply rules they don't understand."

Speaking Naturally

Evans is not strictly speaking of the "leave-your-language-alone" school. What he is saying is that we all speak English as a natural mode of behavior, and the way to "improve" our English is not through "rules," but through education. On these grounds, Mr. Evans makes very sound judgments, though they are bound to displease some. "To host a party," he explains, is in line with an established process in English (functional shift) and is comparable to expressions like "to pilot a ship"; it was used in this way by Spenser and Shakespeare. But, he adds, "though grammatically warranted, host as a verb seems stylistically wrong today... To host had better be left in the oblivion to which time had relegated it." He allows words like finalize on the grounds that the suffix -ize is widely applied, and defines it "to put into a final form a set of conclusions which has been agreed upon roughly through a preceding series of discussions or actions." This is nearly as good as his distinction between a kaffee klatch (a gossip session among housewives) and a coffee break ("muttered mutiny at the water cooler").

He ends his introduction with a useful analogy between good English and good table manners. We don't learn table manners, he reminds us, by applying a set of rules mechanically; we learn them by a process of imitation, so that we are comfortable in the social group that we want to eat with. Being comfortable in speech, as at the table, includes knowing when and how to break the observable pattern ("rule") for an intelligent reason, in an acceptable way.


HOWELLS AND JAMES
(Concluded from page 51)

him justice, and by printing as much of his fiction as he could get for the Atlantic Monthly. In those days, the editors of the great literary magazines often published a writer's work simply because it was good, not because the public clamored for it. (Women, the chief readers of these magazines, generally hated James's fictional females.)

Partly, perhaps largely, because of Howells's sponsorship, James acquired such prestige that publishers kept him on their lists even though they knew they would lose money on him.

Outside academic circles, Howells's fame diminishes, while James's, with the help of the paper-back trade and television dramatizations, grows greater. Yet this book increases Howells's stature.

THE PIATT BROTHERS
(Concluded from page 38)

productions of his brother. Nevertheless, both essays and verse reveal that General Piatt, like his brother, had sensitivity and wit enough to perceive the literary potential of the commonplaces of the Ohio countryside, a potential that is still far from exhausted.

Neither of the Piatt brothers occupies a high place in American literary history, and their places are scarcely larger in the literary history of Ohio. Like their state they were caught up in the intensity of activity during the transitional years of the nineteenth century that saw America leave the frontier and sectionalism behind and become a modern unified nation. In time it would find opportunity to evolve a new American literature out of the materials that the Piatt brothers instinctively recognized as possessing the necessary qualities of significance and endurance, but during their time America's emphasis had to be on action rather than on the recollection and interpretation that is essential to lasting literature.

CONTRIBUTION TO MUSIC
(Concluded from page 54)

Altenburg Court Orchestra at the Franz Liszt Society Festival in Germany, the composer conducting.

Since the time of Dr. Kelley's sojourn in Ohio many other composers have taken up residence in the state. Their creative work and their influence as teachers have augmented Ohio's musical prestige. These adopted composers together with those native-born will continue to contribute to our music nationally. Already on file in the Ohioana Library Association is data concerning several hundred Ohio composers together with over 2,000 of their compositions. Each year, as you know, the current publications, commissioned works and first performances of Ohio composers are listed in the annual Ohio Authors and Composers of the Ohioana Library. Since this publication is widely distributed outside of the state, information is circulated concerning the current creative accomplishments of Ohio composers.

From this brief survey one is aware of the breadth of Ohio's contribution to American music—a contribution in which all Ohioans can take justifiable pride.

OHIO POETRY DAY CONTESTS, 1962

Mrs. Tessa Sweazy Webb has announced the awards to be given at the Poetry Day banquet meeting in Columbus, October 13. Poems must be original, unpublished, and not previously a winner in any other contest, and must not be entered in another contest until after Poetry Day, 1962. Not more than two typed poems from the same poet in any category (and only one where specified). The same poem must not be entered in more than one category. Keep carbon copies, as no poems are returned. Authors hold all rights to their poems. Poems are to be sent anonymously, with name and address of author inside a sealed envelope accompanying the poems. State whether or not the poem wins, it may be used in mimeographed bulletin to be presented to each guest at the banquet, and to schools or libraries. Put title of poem on outside of this envelope. Contests open to all Ohio poets. August 1 is closing date. Read carefully the requests in each category. The following are the prizes and sponsors:

$15—Woman's Press Club, Cincinnati, $10 and $5. Poem on any theme, any form, maximum length 24 lines. Send entries to Mrs. William C. C. Green, Canton Road, Cincinnati 44. $25—Columbus Branch, National League of American Pen Women, in memory of Florence Ralston Werum, one of its founders. Theme: "American Heritage," any form, maximum length 30 lines. Send entries to Mrs. E. M. Poston, 484 S. Drexel Avenue, Columbus 9.

$50—Mrs. Myers Y. Cooper, Cincinnati, $25, $15, $10, for a narrative poem on a romantic subject, maximum 100 lines. Send entries to Dr. Tom Burns Haber, 229 Canyon Drive, Columbus 14.

$25—Maribel Coleman Haskin, Cleveland, $15, $10, $5 for a character sketch, maximum 20 lines. Send entries to Mrs. Maribel Haskin, 2019 East 115th Street, Cleveland 6.

$10—Helen Pardee Memorial Contest: Sequen
tence or long poem 64 to 100 lines. Any theme, but nothing that violates the love of God, home or country. Originality, versatility and flawless technique essential. Send entries to Dr. Tom Burns Haber, 229 Canyon Drive, Columbus 14.

$15—Send entries to Mrs. Jessie Farnham, 1654 Irma Place, Toledo 12.

$50—The Writers' League of Greater Cincin
nati, $20, $10 and $5 for a lyric poem, any subject, maximum length 24 lines. Send entries to Mrs. Jessie Farnham, 2503 Langdon Farm Road, Cincinnati 13.

$15—Verse Writers' Guild of Ohio, Colombus, $10 and $5, any subject, any form, maximum 20 lines. Send entries to Mr. L. E. Howell, 916 Miller Avenue, Columbus 6.

$50—Dayton Poets' Round Table, in memory of Mary Bradley Fallot, $15, $10, $5. A lyric, free-verse, any subject, maximum 40 lines. Send entries to Dr. Tom Burns Haber, 229 Canyon Drive, Columbus 14.

$15—The Canton Poetry Society, $10 and $5, for best poem in any category, maximum 20 lines. (With the hope several entries will be on the subject of "Spaces") Not open to members of Canton Poetry Society. Send entries to Mr. Ralph L. Kinsey, Navarre.


$50—Helen Pardee Memorial Contest: Sequen
tence or long poem 64 to 100 lines. Any theme, but nothing that violates the love of God, home or country. Originality, versatility and flawless technique essential. Send entries to Dr. Tom Burns Haber, 229 Canyon Drive, Columbus 14.

$15—Send entries to Mrs. Jessie Farnham, 1654 Irma Place, Toledo 12.

$10—Alma L. Gray and Margaret Ricks, Akron. Hokku sequence, five to eight hokku interwoven skillfully while adhering to the original hokku purpose of brevity in theme and mood. "Japanese Inn" (Oliver Statler) and "Collected Poems" (Manis). Send entries to Margaret Ricks, 624 Cove Blvd, Akron 19.
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$10—Kathryn Marshall (Mrs. Robert K.), Delaware, for a sonnet, any theme. Send entries to Mr. Jim Redman, 1403 W. Third Ave., Columbus 12.


$10—Wooster Branch, OPS, for amateurs only, unlimited.

$15—Mr. & Mrs. Samuel J. Miller, Cincinnati, for best poem on the general theme of Good Friday, maximum 40 lines. Send entries to Mrs. Mary Bowman, Burbank Rd., Route 6, Wooster.

$15—Leona F. Westland, Hamilton, for a dramatic monologue, maximum 30 lines. Only one poem from same author. Send entries to Mrs. Lola Morgan, 1543 Monroe Ave., River Forest, Illinois.

$10—The Canticle Guild, Cincinnati, for a religious poem, any form, maximum 40 lines. Send entries to Mrs. Frederick O’Nan, 3890 Isabella St., Cincinnati 9.

$10—Lola S. Morgan, Illinois, for a dramatic monologue, maximum 30 lines. Only one poem from same author. Send entries to Mrs. Lola Morgan, 1543 Monroe Ave., River Forest, Illinois.

$10—Mr. & Mrs. Allen G. Johnston, Cincinnati, for best poem on the general theme of Good Friday, maximum 40 lines. Send entries to Mrs. Mary Bowman, Burbank Rd., Route 6, Wooster.

$10—Cincinnati Branch, National League of American Pen Women. A lyric poem up to 16 lines. Entries to be sent to Mrs. Mary Hoge Bruce, 2980 Springer Avenue, Cincinnati 8.

Mrs. Karl Meredith, 378 W. 8th Ave., Columbus 1.

$10—The Canticle Guild, Cincinnati, for a religious poem, any form, maximum 40 lines. Send entries to Mrs. Frederick O’Nan, 3890 Isabella St., Cincinnati 9.

$10—Lola S. Morgan, Illinois, for a dramatic monologue, maximum 30 lines. Only one poem from same author. Send entries to Mrs. Lola Morgan, 1543 Monroe Ave., River Forest, Illinois.

$10—Leonida F. Westland, Hamilton, for a poem dealing with Greek or Roman mythology, any form, maximum 20 lines. Send entries to Mrs. Leonida F. Westland, 9 Dick Avenue, Hamilton.

$10—Youngstown McCoy Chapter OPS, $6 and $4, for a poem on "1962: Page of History." Any form not to exceed 28 lines. Send entries to Mary Golde McCoy, 370 Golde Road, Youngstown 5.

$10—Cincinnati Branch, National League of American Pen Women. A lyric poem up to 16 lines. Entries to be sent to Mrs. Mary Hoge Bruce, 2980 Springer Avenue, Cincinnati 8.

THE LATEST BOOKS

Part I: by Ohio Authors

Published either (1) in late 1961 and not listed in OHIO AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS—1961 or (2) in 1962, or announced for early publication. Exclusive of books on Ohio subjects listed in Part II: THE OHIO SCENE.

ALEXANDER, ROBERT JACKSON .................................................. Stark Co. PROPHETS OF THE REVOLUTION: PROFILES OF LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS. Macmillan. Twelve sketches of “strong men,” such as Peron, Vargas, Figueres, and Castro, describing the changes each has brought about in his nation.

AMES, BETTY & AMES, VAN METER ........................................ Hamilton Co. JAPAN AND ZEN. Univ. of Cincinnati. A booklet containing the impressions of the wife of a Fulbright scholar in Japan in 1958-59 and a paper on Zen by her husband, head of the Philosophy Department of the University of Cincinnati. Pub. late 1961.

AMES, VAN METER ..................................................................... Hamilton Co. ZEN AND AMERICAN THOUGHT. Univ. of Hawaii Pr. The author finds Zen ways and philosophy in American life and thinking.


BACKUS, JIM (and Henny Backus*) ........................................... Cuyahoga Co. WHAT ARE YOU DOING AFTER THE ORGY? Prentice-Hall. The author, one of Hollywood’s versatile actors, and his wife have written an hilarious account of their travels and adventures.

BALLARD, TODHUNTER ............................................................. Cuyahoga Co. Gopher Gold. Doubleday. Story of a western mining camp and a struggle for gold, by the former vice-president of Western Writers of America who has twenty-four novels and over seven hundred short stories to his credit.

BEAMER, ESTHER K. and HANNA, J. M. (With E. L. Popham*) ........................................ Butler and Cuyahoga Cos. EFFECTIVE SECRETARIAL PRACTICES. South-Western. Fourth edition, based on a broad concept of a co-operative spirit between the secretary and the executive.

BELL, THELMA HARRINGTON .................................................. Cuyahoga Co. THE TWO WORLDS OF DAVY BLOUNT. Viking. Davy decides which part of North Carolina he likes best, Cape Hatteras or the Blue Ridge Mountains, both the settings for good times and warm friendships. A Junior Literary Guild selection. Ages 9-12.

BIESTERVELD, BETTY .............................................................. Summit Co. RUN, REDDY, RUN. Nelson. Story based on author's own experience with a pet fox and her knowledge of the Ohio woods. Ages 9-12.

BLACKER, IRWIN R. (Ed.) ......................................................... Cuyahoga Co. THE OLD WEST IN FACT. Ivan Obolensky. A companion volume to THE OLD WEST IN FICTION by the same editor.

*Indicates the author is not an Ohioan.
BENETT, WILLIAM RILEY ............................................................ Clark Co.
BOCKELMAN, WILFORD ........................................................................... Franklin Co.
COLLIER, ETHEL ..................................................................................... Cuyahoga Co.

CINCINNATI CONTEMPORARY ART CENTER ................................................ Hamilton Co.
COLVER, ANNE ............................................................................................ Cuyahoga Co.

CRUDEN, ......................................................... The Ohioana Publishing Co.

BURNEETT, WILLIAM MILREY .............................................................. Clark Co.
THE GLASS DOME. Doubleday, The Underground Railroad and the Civil War are the subjects of this first novel by the author of several nature and travel books.

CARRIGHER, SALLY ..................................................................................... Cuyahoga Co.
THE BIRTHDAY TREE. William R. Scott, Inc. A small tree was given to a little girl by a farmer on her birthday, when she visited his farm with her father. Ages 5-7. Pub. late 1956.

COLVER, ANNE ............................................................................................ Cuyahoga Co.

COSGROVE, MARGARET ................................................................. Lucas Co.
THE STRANGE WORLD OF ANIMAL SENSES. Dodd, Mead. How animals use their five senses and the role that the sensory organs play in the home and migratory ones. Illus. Pub. late 1961.

COSGROVE, ANNE ......................................................................................... Lucas Co.
YOUR HOSPITAL, A MODERN MIRACLE. Dodd, Mead. A tour of a typical hospital with routines of doctors, nurses and other personnel that keep a hospital running efficiently. The author has written numerous science books for children. Ages 10 and up

COYLE, WILLIAM ......................................................................................... Clark Co.
PARAGRAPHS FOR PRACTICE. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. A workbook in rhetoric and grammar for college freshmen. Dr. Coyle is Professor of English at Wittenberg University and the editor of OHIO AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS, 1796-1950, published this year.

CROWELL, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ................................................................. Madison Co.
MAN'S CHIEF CONCERN. Carnegie Church Pr., Delaware, O. Discussions based on the assumption that our religion is dependent on the interest and attention we bring to it.

CROWT, GEORGE C. ................................................................................. Butler Co.

CRUDEN, ROBERT ......................................................................................... Cuyahoga Co.
REFLECTIONS IN WATER. Exploitation. A play for group reading and some stories and reflections by the author of EXISTENTIAL '58 and EARLY POEMS.

DE LEUW, ADELE .......................................................................................... Butler and Hamilton Cos.

DE LEUW, CATEAU ........................................................................................ Butler and Hamilton Cos.

DONALDSON, HELEN R. ................................................................................. Cuyahoga and Columbiana Cos.

DREISBACH, ROBERT R. ................................................................................. Pickaway Co.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS-III. Amer. Chemical Society, Washington, D.C. A valuable reference work which includes a combined index to the tables in all three volumes. Mr. Dreisbach is Assistant Director, Plastic Research, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. Pub. late 1961.

DUNCAN, MARION H. ................................................................................. Mercer Co.

DUNHAM, DONALD ....................................................................................... Franklin Co.
KREMELN TARGET: U.S.A. CONQUEST BY PROPAGANDA. W. aibarns. The plans of the USSR directed against the United States. The author was for many years an American diplomat and information officer abroad. Pub. late 1961.

EMRICH, GEORGE J. ...................................................................................... Franklin Co.

EPSTEIN, SAMUEL & WILLIAMS, BERYL ........................................................................... Franklin Co.
THE REAL BOOK ABOUT SUBMARINES. (Rev. Ed.) Doubleday. The latest innovations in submarine construction are included in this history of submarines that goes back to the days of Alexander the Great. A Real Book. Ages to 14.

EVANS, BERGEN ............................................................................................ Warren Co.

EVATT, HARRIET ......................................................................................... Franklin Co.

FALKNER, LEONARD .................................................................................... Cuyahoga Co.
PAINTED LADY, ELIZA JUMEL: HER LIFE AND TIMES. Doubleday. The life story of a famous woman and a picture of the age in which she lived, by the Features Editor of the New York World Telegram & Sun.

FARRELL, CLIFF ......................................................................................... Muskokan Co.

FOLGER, FRANKLIN ....................................................................................... Hamilton Co.

FULD, CARL H. ............................................................................................... Franklin Co.

GREER, MILAN ............................................................................................... Stark Co.

HALL, MARGARET C. .................................................................................. Hamilton Co.
THE TREETIVITY DINOSAUR. William-Frederick. Story in rhyme of a real live dinosaur who two children found and quickly made friends with. It all happens in the town of Treetiville.

HAMILTON, EDMOND .................................................................................. Mahoning Co.
BATTLE FOR THE STARS. Dodd, Mead. A science fiction novel celebrating the 200th anniversary of the first space flight from the planet Earth. The author has published many space fiction stories. Pub. late 1961.

HANNA, J. MARSHALL .................................................................................. Butler and Franklin Co.
See BEAMER, ESTHER K.

HARVEY, RUTH EILEEN ................................................................................. Mahoning Co.
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