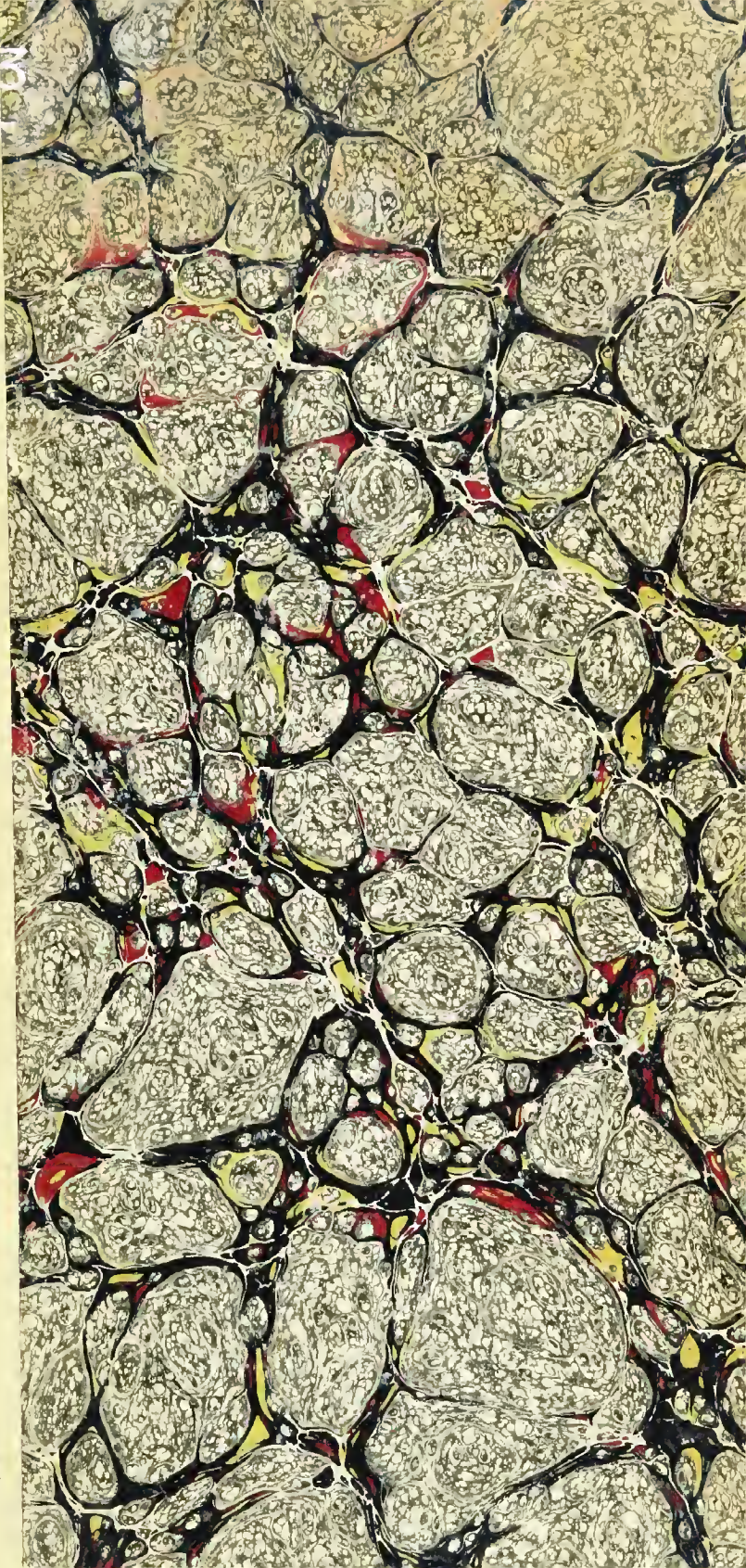


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OHIO LITERARY MEN *and* WOMEN

An Address Prepared for the Ohio Centennial
Celebration, at Chillicothe, Ohio, May 20, 1903

By **W. H. VENABLE**

Reprinted from the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society Publications



Press of F. J. Heer, Columbus, O.



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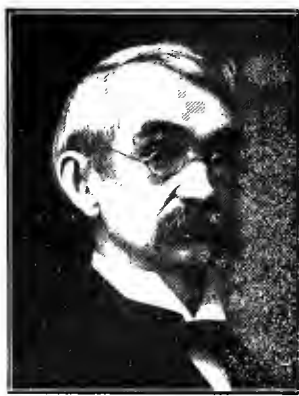
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OHIO LITERARY MEN AND WOMEN.

W. H. VENABLE.

INTRODUCTORY.

In a recent issue of the New York Sun a writer who obtained his facts from the official report informs his readers that there are more than a million natives of Ohio living in other states



W. H. VENABLE.

and that no other state has such a record. Not even the commonwealth of New York contributes so much to the population of other states as does Ohio. The figures show that 200,000 natives of Ohio live in Indiana, 90,000 in Michigan, 90,000 in Kansas, 30,000 in California, 15,000 in Oklahoma, 10,000 in Texas and nearly 5,000 in Washington City. "Ohio is not so populous a State as Illinois," says the article in the Sun, "but at the time of the last Federal enumeration it had a larger number of persons in the military and naval service of the United

States than its more populous neighbor. It has more of its natives in Hawaii than Pennsylvania has and it is practically the only Western State which has contributed much to the population of New England."

The exodic habit upon which the metropolitan journalist dilates, appears to affect Ohioans of every rank and vocation, the soldier, the man of politics, the man of money, the captain of industry, the scientist, the artist, the author. But, "once a Buckeye always a Buckeye," whether at home or away from home. Wherever the Greek goes, there is Hellas: Ohio's migratory sons and daughters go forth equipped with a varied assortment of "Ohio Ideas" adapted to all environments and ready for immediate use.

The literary men and women from one or another of the eighty-eight shires of Ohio have done and are doing their full part in aiding to establish the supremacy of things true, honest, just, pure and of good report. They have done the State efficacious service and their vital influence has pervaded the nation and helped to create public opinion. In every field of intellectual labor their energy has been exerted. Their power has wrought in the upbuilding of institutions political, social and educational, no less than in raising the House Beautiful of letters and art. Their aggregate contribution to the knowledge and culture of the last hundred years is copious and of an average excellence sufficiently high to command the respectful attention of the reviewer and the historian.

A prodigious mass of printed matter has been manufactured in Ohio since the date of its admission to the Federal Union. The magnitude of the publishing industry in the State may be inferred from the immense trade in special kinds of books, such, for instance, as works on education or law or history.

Statistics show that in the school book business Ohio has long held a leading rank among the producing centers of the world. Millions upon millions of copies of school and college text-books have been published in the State within the last three quarters of a century. Few others states have developed so large a quota of pedagogical authors as has Ohio. A single American company of educational publishers advertises in its trade catalogue, among numerous other issues, about two hundred different books by Ohio authors alone.

In the production and distribution of law-books Ohio has been signally active and progressive. One firm in the Queen City publishes ninety-seven, and another firm fifty-seven standard words—in all one hundred and fifty-four volumes and sets of volumes among which are included many of the most important treatises known to the legal profession—and these are not only published in Ohio, —they are, in the main, composed by Ohio authors.

The output in the State, of original works in medicine, surgery, and allied specialties, though not so voluminous as that in law-books, is nevertheless plentiful.

But perhaps the energy of the Ohio intellect has nowhere been more effectively exerted than in the sphere of history and archæology. The State itself and the several counties of it, afford numberless attractive themes for the annalist, the politician, the student of civilization. Some idea of the amount that has been written concerning the state may be obtained by a glance at Thomson's "Bibliography of the State of Ohio," 1880, which briefly describes over fourteen hundred different books and pamphlets relating almost wholly to the history of Ohio. This number of titles is far greater than is to be found in any printed list of publications bearing upon any other state. The exceptional distinction in which Ohio is held as a center of historical interests and collections was strikingly witnessed to by the late John Fiske who, in his "History of the United States," advised his readers to apply to the "Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who keep by far the largest collection of books on America that can be found on sale in this country." Ohio writers have shown as much energy and enterprise in historical research and statement as have book-sellers in collecting and cataloguing. Probably the richest and fullest department of the literature produced in the State is the department of history.

The great outside world in general, and, in special, the academic and critical world, will naturally inquire what Ohio has contributed, within the century, to *literature proper*, literature restricted to writings which appeal to the taste and imagination and which depend for their acceptance upon the artistic and beautiful use of words in fitting forms of prose or poetry. That the accomplishment of Ohio authors, native and adopted, in pure *belles lettres*, — that is, in polite essay, criticism, oratory, fiction and poetry, — is all that could have been expected and is on a par with the similar work of cotemporary writers in the other states, — it is part of the purpose of this paper to demonstrate.

It would seem from the evidence afforded by the publishing industry, the libraries, colleges and bibliographies, that, in literary activity, Cincinnati holds the lead. Cleveland, of course, ranks next in order and Columbus, third. Other centers of culture in which the vocation of quill-driving has flourished or is now in the flowering or fruiting season, are Chillicothe, Oberlin, Toledo and Springfield. In the oldest burg of the State, the

dignified little city of Marietta, at least seventy different books by native authors have been published, not to mention a large number of sermons, addresses and magazine articles, by local clergymen and professors. Dayton, Sandusky, Akron, Norwalk, Steubenville, Ashtabula, and a dozen other places within Ohio's borders, have each produced their quota of men and women who write. Almost every village in the State has its library, its literary society, its newspaper, — and can point with pride to its risen or rising stars in the heaven of magazine fame.

The statistics and generalized facts just given, afford sufficient evidence that the pen, the press and the bindery, in Ohio, have not been idle during the century the close of which is signalized by a celebration this year, in the old capital, Chillicothe. There is no disputing that books in great abundance and of great variety, have been, and are to be, reckoned among the staples produced by a considerable class of Ohio citizens. The old scripture applies to the new age, — “Of making many books there is no end.”

What, it may be asked, may be said of the worth, relative and absolute, of this accumulating mass of facts, thoughts, and imaginings, in print?

The value of a literature must be tested not by quantity but by quality, nevertheless a prolific yield of books implies fecundity in the mental world, as increase of population does in the physical. Some vigor and intelligence are required in making even the feeblest pamphlet. The “*American Review of Reviews*,” for April 1903, contains an article, written by Murat Halstead and entitled, “*A Century of the State of Ohio*,” in which timely and eloquent contribution to Buckeye literature occurs this forceful paragraph: “In addition to the heroic quality of the immigrants who possessed Ohio there seemed to be influences of soil and climate, of airs and waters, of the fruitful woods and living streams; and there was, by the mighty magic of creation, in the brains and blood, the tissue and sinew of men and the grace and faith of women that yielded a growth of manhood and womanhood in a race equal to the founding of a mighty nation, with the inheritance of all the Empires gone before — the conquest of the beneficent continent, that in a few generations has given

weight to America, in the scales of destiny, equal to that of Europe."

The influences, the fruitfulness, the brains and blood in which Mr. Halstead discovers the creative cause of the political and military prowess of the Ohio people, are also the source from which flow the literary energy and enterprize manifested in the State.

By virtue of its location and history Ohio is a typical commonwealth, an exponent of the spirit and of the general culture prevailing in the Ohio Valley and in the region bordered by lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior. The five sister states who now divide among them the ownership of what was the Old Northwest are daughters of the Ordinance of 1787, and Ohio, the first born of the five, once held potential sway over the destiny of the whole domain. She transmitted to the younger members of the geographical family, as one by one they took up the functions of maturity, the virtues and aspirations inherited from her stalwart and ambitious progenitors. A persistent likeness of features common to them all denotes the consanguinity of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. These states are in commercial and political sympathy, their interests are alike, their organic laws are similar, their systems of education agree, their conceptions of life and art and literature are in essential harmony.

There was an era, and that not so long ago, when the states now called Central, including Kentucky, called themselves distinctively The West, and considered their literature an indigenous species for the honor and glory of which they contended with passionate provincialism. They were jealous of competition and would protect their infant industry of prose and poetry, by a wall of prejudice. But in the process of nationalization more liberal ideas were evolved and educated people gradually gave up the crude notion that there ought to be or could be an independent, local literature, fostered mainly for home consumption. They realized that art is art the world over. A novel or a poem which is worthless in Ohio cannot be good in Massachusetts or in Alaska, though it may be marketable;— a book which is intrinsically excellent is excellent everywhere, whether accepted or rejected by the reading public.

The State of Ohio has become a vital member of the National Republic of letters. Her authors are not merely Ohio men and women, they are American men and women.

An element of state pride necessarily and properly enters into one's feelings and judgments in literature, as in politics, trade or any other sphere of human effort and purpose. But local considerations must merge and lose themselves in larger views. Literature, like patriotism has regard to the whole nation. Not that we love Ohio less, but the United States of America more.

In the realm of books, — in the spacious commonwealth of the fine arts in general, — no state lines are drawn, no bigotry can exist, but universal magnanimity is the law and the motive there. Even national boundaries are freely crossed by the devotee of liberal culture, — genius ranges the globe and is modern through all time. The few great and permanent classics are the world's common treasure no matter in what continent or country they happen to come to birth.

PIONEER BOOKS AND PENS IN OHIO.

The founders of Ohio were not illiterate men. On the contrary many of them had formed the reading habit in the east and they did not neglect to bring books along when they moved to Marietta, Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Cleveland, to establish a new state. There was a public library in Belpre as early as the year 1796. The first Cincinnati library was opened in March 1802, and the far famed "Coonskin Library," in Athens County, began to circulate its precious volumes in the backwoods, in 1803, exactly a century ago.

The first book printed in Ohio was "Maxwell's Code," a small octavo containing the laws of the Northwestern Territory. This appeared in 1796. Dr. Daniel Drake's potent little hand-book, "A Picture of Cincinnati," came out in 1815. In it the author says: "Ten years ago there had not been printed in this place a single volume; but since the year 1811, twelve different *books* besides many pamphlets, have been executed."

In 1820, John P. Foote started a Type Foundry and a Book Store, in the Queen City, and there, ten years later, the publishing

house of Morgan, Lodge and Fisher had business enough to require five presses each of which threw off 5000 printed sheets daily. At about the same date, was organized the firm of Truman and Smith, which in time grew to be the most extensive schoolbook house in the world. The veteran U. P. James, began to publish in 1832, and his establishment became so flourishing, that it was popularly distinguished as the "Harpers' of the West."

There existed in Cincinnati, in 1813, an organization called "The School of Literature and the Arts," the first president of which was the Honorable Josiah Meigs. Twenty years later, sprung up the "Western Literary Institute and College of Professional Teachers," of which, an eminent alumnus of Princeton wrote: "It is doubtful whether in one association, in an equal time, there was ever concentrated, in this country, a larger measure of talent, information and zeal." The proceedings of this renowned college may be found in six published volumes of "Transactions," a set of books now rare, and not without value to the student of pedagogics and of early western culture. The energies of the association were eventually transmitted to The Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, The Mechanics' Institute, The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, The Academy of Fine Arts, and other educative bodies. That such agencies for intellectual advancement were fostered so early in the history of the Buckeye Commonwealth, goes to show that letters and arts had made considerable progress in some parts of the State long before Johnny Appleseed distributed bibles and tracts among the frontier settlers, or Francis Glass, the nomadic schoolmaster of the wildwood, wrote in the Latin language his life of George Washington.

At a comparatively early period in the development of Ohio, the kingdom of the quill and the type-case was largely controlled, in the then "West," by five able and energetic enthusiasts, Dr. Daniel Drake, Rev. Timothy Flint, Judge James Hall, Hon. E. D. Mansfield, and the poet Wm. D. Gallagher. Three of the number were born near the close of the eighteenth century, and two, at the very beginning of the nineteenth. Their lives and services I have endeavored to chronicle in a published volume,*

* *The Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley.*

and there is no need for more than a mere allusion to them in this condensed summary. Suffice it here to say that every one of the five mentioned deserves to be remembered gratefully for his devotion to the things of the mind, and that credit is especially due to the memory of Mr. Gallagher, who labored indefatigably in the cause of literature for its own sake.

EARLY PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The newspaper, especially the Sunday newspaper of the present day, has become the vast circulating library of the people. Most of the magazines which are so widely distributed and read throughout the country, come from the East. The curious investigator who examines the dusty files of old Western newspapers and periodicals, will be astonished to discover how great was the quantity and variety of this kind of literature, issued from Ohio presses, before the State had reached even her semi-centennial. Of a list of 120 periodicals, monthly and weekly, published in the Ohio Valley anterior to 1860, more than 90 were printed in Ohio. The Ohio State Library contains in bound volumes, fifty-two different literary periodicals published in Ohio. Neither newspapers nor professional journals are included in the catalogue: the periodicals referred to were devoted chiefly to literature, and they furnished their readers with much that was original and often well written, — in prose and verse — story, poem, comment, criticism, and essay. A bare transcription of the names of a few of the most meritorious and influential of these early ventures, is all the notice I can give them now. From the ninety I select the following eleven: "The Literary Cadet," Cincinnati, 1819, Editor, Dr. J. R. Buchanan; "The Literary Gazette," Cincinnati, 1824-5, John P. Foote; "The Western Review," Cincinnati, 1827-30, Timothy Flint; "The Cincinnati Mirror," 1830-36, W. D. Gallagher; "The Western Monthly Magazine," 1832-37, James Hall; "The Western Messenger," 1835-41, James Freeman Clarke; "The Hesperian," Columbus and Cincinnati, 1838-41, W. D. Gallagher; "The Ladies' Repository," 1841-76; "The Herald of Truth," 1847-8, L. A.

Hine; "The Genius of the West," 1853-56, W. T. Coggshall; "The Dial," 1860, M. D. Conway.

Since the Civil War, the business of publishing literary magazines has not flourished in Ohio, or, to any great extent, in the west generally, the demand for such periodicals being supplied mainly by New York, Boston and Philadelphia. But the newspapers during the war period, as before and after, were maintained as indispensable vehicles, not only to purvey news and politics, but to carry popular literature to almost every house and home. The excitements of the years 1861-5 intensified men's thoughts and feelings, and gave force and color to what was written for print. Those times of storm and stress brought out the best powers of many editors, field correspondents, and purposeful contributors to the press. The State of Ohio enjoys a full share of distinction on account of her newspaper men and newspaper literature. Some of her journals made it an object to encourage and reward praiseworthy effort in the higher forms of composition, — that is, in literature proper, as distinguished from ordinary reportorial work and editorial commonplace. Many men and women, in Ohio, learned to write skillfully, by taking pains to meet the most exacting requirements of critical editors, and were thus trained in the school of practical journalism to become ready with the pen, and, in some cases, fitted for the authorship of successful books.

SOME OHIO JOURNALISTS.

Charles Hammond (1779-1840), born in Baltimore and educated in the University of Virginia, came to Ohio in his early manhood; started the "Ohio Federalist," in Belmont County; was a member of the state legislature (1816-21), and reporter for the Supreme Court of Ohio (1823); and from 1825 to 1840, editor in chief of the Cincinnati Gazette. He was a man of Hamiltonian power and versatility, admired by Clay and eulogized by Webster as the "greatest genius who ever wielded the political pen." His formidable rival on the Jackson side was Moses Dawson, editor of the Cincinnati "Advertiser."

Edward Deering Mansfield (1801-1880), a graduate of West Point and of Princeton, migrated to Cincinnati in 1825, formed a law partnership with O. M. Mitchell, the astronomer, and became a political writer of great influence. He was for a time a professor in Cincinnati College, and afterwards editor of the *Gazette*, and correspondent of the *New York Times*, under the pseudonym of "Veteran Observer." Besides his work as publicist and newspaper man, Mansfield engaged in authorship, producing a popular "Political Grammar," a "Life of Daniel Drake," "Life of Scott," "History of the Mexican War," a book on "American Education," "Personal Memoirs," etc.

Orville James Victor (1827 —), was born in Sandusky and brought up to the newspaper business in Ohio. After achieving a reputation as a writer, he removed to New York where he now resides and is still engaged in active literary pursuits. In addition to his labors in miscellaneous journalism, he has found time and energy to write an elaborate "History of the Southern Rebellion," "A History of American Conspiracies," and several biographies.

Murat Halstead (1829 —), born in Butler County, educated in the common school and in Farmer's College, one of the foremost of American journalists, is a typical Ohio man, selfmade and thoroughly made. His trenchant pen has been, and is, like unto a sword, and has helped to fight many political battles. Aside from his prodigious labors in the field of controversy, he has done a great deal in lines distinctively cultural and literary, being a brilliant and successful magazine writer and general author. While proprietor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, Mr. Halstead did much to raise the standard of newspaper matter and to encourage merit in writers. His influence on the literature of the Ohio Valley has been great. Among his published works are the following: "The Convention of 1860," "The White Dollar," "The Story of Cuba," "The Life of Wm. McKinley," "The Story of the Philippines," "The History of American Expansion," "Our Country in War," "Official History of the War with Spain," "Life of Admiral Dewey," "The Great Century," "The Boer and the British War," "The Galveston Tragedy," "A Life of Roosevelt."

Henry Van Ness Boynton (1835 —), another distinguished journalist from Ohio, and not less famed as a military hero in two wars, — now chairman of the Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, is the author of two notable books: "Sherman's Historical Raid, a Response to and Criticism of Gen. Sherman's Memoirs," and "The Chickamauga National Military Park."

Whitelaw Reid (1837 —), editor of the New York Tribune, late U. S. Minister to France, was born in Xenia, and educated in Oxford, Ohio, and though he has long been a resident of New York, he remains faithful to his native state and makes frequent pilgrimage to the scenes of his boyhood experiences on the banks of the Little Miami. Mr. Reid has won many honors as journalist, diplomat and author of vital books. His great work, "Ohio in the War," ranks among the standard authorities in the history not only of Ohio but of the Republic. It is a book which grows in value as the years pass. Other books by the same author are: "After the War," 1867; "Schools of Journalism," "Newspaper Tendencies," "Two Speeches at the Queen's Jubilee," "A Continental Union," "Problems of Expansion," and "Our New Interests."

Colonel Donn Piatt (1819-1891), "Donn Piatt of Mack-o-chee," one of Ohio's most original, daring and picturesque characters, was conspicuous during a long and varied career in which he acted a brilliant though often eccentric part. His bold and aggressive course, as lawyer, diplomat, and partizan editor has been detailed in Charles Miller's "Donn Piatt: His Work and his Ways." Mr. Piatt was the author of "The Life of General George H. Thomas," a narrative which was described in the Westminster Review, as "The record of great genius told by a genius." Besides his historical writings and his varied newspaper work, Donn Piatt produced several books in imaginative literature, viz: "Poems and Plays," "Sunday Meditations," and "The Lone Grave of the Shenandoah."

As in politics and military affairs, the genius of Ohio has shown itself bold and aggressive in journalism, employing the press as a powerful agency for the enlightenment of public opinion. Never has the "small drop of ink," been put to more direct,

practical and potent use, than by some of the resolute and fearless young journalists of the Buckeye State. The modern world has developed many famous newspaper correspondents, knights errant of the note-book, adventurous souls who forged to the front of danger to report the climaxes of history and of battle. These men have shown indeed that often Captain Pen is mightier than Captain Sword. They have wielded words to conquer armies, — and to lift up states. Two conspicuous examples may here be given of soldiers of fortune who won better than fame at the point of the pencil.

George Kennan (1845 —), born in Norwalk, Ohio, started self-supporting life by practicing the telegraphic art, in Cincinnati. He it was who traversed fifteen hundred miles of Siberia, saw the prisoned exiles of the Czar, learned the facts concerning Russian despotism, and gave to the civilized nations such knowledge as must eventually result in reform. The American periodical in which his graphic accounts were published was suppressed in Russia by the authorities at St. Petersburg. Nevertheless Kennan's searchlight shone and still shines, illuminating darkest Russia. His books, "Tent Life in Siberia," "Siberia and the Exile System," may fairly be assumed to have hastened those changes of national and inter-national sentiment, which compelled alterations in the policy of the Czar, and induced him a few months ago to issue a decree enlarging Russia's liberties and abating despotic ills.

On Ohio's beadroll of heroes is the name of Januarius Aloysius MacGahan (1844-1878), the American journalist who may be said to have used the sword of Russia to strike off the Turkish shackles from an oppressed state and on whom history has bestowed the name "Liberator of Bulgaria." In the words of Henry Howe: "His experiences, in variety, during the few years of his foreign life, probably were never equalled by any journalist, and never did one accomplish so much, excepting Stanley." Of MacGahan's work, regarded as to its literary merit, the great English war-correspondent Forbes says, "there is nothing which excels it in vividness, in pathos, in a burning earnestness of purpose, in a glow of conviction that fires from heart to heart."

The name and fame of MacGahan have been lauded with just enthusiasm, by several distinguished pens. The man was born and is buried in Perry County, a shire which took its name from the victor in the Battle of Lake Erie, and in which Sheridan was reared to manhood.

In the catalogue of men of Ohio birth who have attained distinction in journalism and have written important books, belongs the name of Wm. Elroy Curtis (1856 —), author of "The United States and Foreign Powers," "Life of Zachariah Chandler," "Japan Sketches," and "Venezuela."

Another worthy and unalienated though absent-from-home son of Ohio, is Albert Shaw, of New York City (1857 —), who was born in Butler County. So well known to the public are his good works in behalf of economic and social improvement that his name is a synonym for civic benefactor. He is the proprietor of the "Review of Reviews," and the author of "Icaria: a Chapter in the History of Communism," and of those solid and suggestive books: "Municipal Government in England," and "Municipal Government in Continental Europe."

PERSONAL HISTORIES, MEMOIRS, ETC.

Closely allied to the literature of journalism and connecting it with history proper, is the class of books giving individual views of events military or civil, in the experience of Ohio citizens. To this department belong the writings of Joshua R. Giddings (1795-1864), a volume of whose strong, clear, radical speeches was published in 1853, and whose incisive book, "The Rebellion; Its Authors and Causes," came out on the year of his death. His "Exiles of Florida," published in Columbus in 1858, recounts with power and pathos the history of the negroes in Florida.

The "Memoirs" of U. S. Grant (1822-1885), "dedicated to the American soldier and sailor," a model of simple, sincere and unassuming narrative, is always charming and often impressive with the eloquence of plain truth. The volumes were composed in the shadow of death, with the brave purpose of paying borrowed money and of providing for the author's family; and the published work eventually brought to Mrs. Grant, nearly half

a million dollars, the greatest success, it is said, that "a single work has ever had."

Following the example of their great chief, two other scarcely less honored Ohio generals, William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891), and Philip Henry Sheridan (1831-1888), prepared volumes of "Memoirs" for posthumous publication. These literary performances, though they have not escaped sharp criticism, are worthy of the clear headed, generous hearted heroes who wrote them.

James Abram Garfield (1831-1881), was at the head of a college long before he rose to distinction in politics and in war, and his interest in matters of culture and education was always keen. The wide range of his reading, his power of thought and of terse expression and his zealous advocacy of good principles, all appear to advantage in his published "Works," edited by his friend B. A. Hinsdale, also an Ohio author and scholar. Many of President Garfield's sayings found lodgment in the affectionate memory of the people.

Manning F. Force (1824-1899), gallant soldier and incorruptible judge, was a life-long student, an accurate scholar and precise writer of high merit. He is the author of the war histories: "From Fort Henry to Corinth," "Marching Across Carolina," "Recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign," and of several pamphlets on archaeological questions.

Jacob Dolson Cox (1828-1900), Governor of Ohio, and general in the Civil War, and member of the U. S. Cabinet, an accomplished orator and writer, one of America's progressive men of science and culture, was a master of style and his work belongs to standard literature. His principal books are: "Atlanta: the March to the Sea," "Second Battle of Bull Run," and "Military Recollections of the Civil War," the last being published since its author's death.

Henry Martyn Cist (1839-1903), lawyer, soldier, originator of the Chickamauga Park project, another highly esteemed son of Ohio, is the author of two historical books: "The Army of the Cumberland," and "The Life of Gen. George H. Thomas."

Gen. Joseph Warren Keifer (1836 —), ex-speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, a brave officer in the Civil War and distinguished also in the war with Spain, chairman of the Ohio Centennial Commission of 1903, has contributed to our national literature a comprehensive and judicious work entitled "Slavery and Four Years of War."

Gen. Roeliff Brinkerhoff (1828 —), sociologist and prison reformer of international repute,— chairman of the executive committee of the Ohio Centennial, has recently published an exceedingly valuable and entertaining volume bearing the title: "Reflections of a Lifetime."

In the list of autobiographical writers in Ohio stands the name of Levi Coffin reputed president of the "Underground Railroad," a sturdy abolitionist, whose intensely interesting book, "Personal Reminiscences," is one of the unique and permanently useful products of Buckeye history.

Another absorbing narrative of varied personal observation and experience is Wm. Cooper Howells's (1807-1894), "Recollections of Life in Ohio, from 1813 to 1840," a book of rare charm, intelligence and suggestiveness. Not one page of this most delightful and authentic record of things as they were, could be spared.

Col. Wm. E. Gilmore (1824 —), Chillicothe, soldier, lawyer, man of genial culture and magnanimous sympathies, is rightly described by Ohio's chief historian as "an adept both with tongue and pen." He it was who made the last speech delivered in the old State Capitol at Chillicothe. Colonel Gilmore is a wit, a poet and orator. His principal published work is, "The Life of Edward Tiffin, First Governor of Ohio," a succinct and authentic biography. Among his poems some of the most noteworthy are, "Say-O-Wis, the Elk Chief," "Ossian at the Grave of Oscar," and "Destruction of the Priesthood of Baal."

To a period somewhat prior to that of the writers just mentioned belongs Rev. James B. Finley, whose "Autobiography," first published in "The Ladies' Resopitory," and afterwards in book form (1871), abounds with anecdote and incident illustrative of early life in Ohio.

HISTORIES, LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The first attempt to collate the annals of Ohio was made by Nahum Ward, whose "Brief Sketch" was printed in 1822. Eleven years later was issued Salmon P. Chase's "Preliminary Sketch," prefixed to an edition of the "State Laws." After these publications came: Caleb Atwater's "History of Ohio," 1838; James W. Perkins's "Annals of the West," 1846; Jacob Burnet's "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," 1847; Henry Howe's "Historical Collections," 1847; S. P. Hildreth's "Pioneer History," 1848, and "Early Pioneers," 1852; and James W. Taylor's "History of Ohio," 1854.

The foregoing belong to the early history of Ohio, — to a period considerably before that of the Southern Rebellion. A partial list of historical books of later origin, written by Ohio pens, is the following: "The Blennerhassett Papers," Wm. H. Safford; "The St. Clair Papers," and "A Political History of the United States," Wm. Henry Smith (1833-1896); "The Public Domain," etc., Thomas C. Donaldson (1843-1898); "History of Ohio," Rufus King (1817-1891); "The Old Northwest," Burke A. Hinsdale (1837-1900); "History of the Declination of the Great Republic," Hiram H. Munn (1838 —); "Life of Lincoln," "Life of Hayes," and "History of the Louisiana Purchase," James Quay Howard; "Oliver Cromwell," Samuel Harden Church (1858 —); "History of American Coinage," David Kemper Watson (1849 —); "History of Ohio," Daniel J. Ryan (1855 —); "Side Lights on American History," Wm. Henry Elson (1857 —); "The Mother of an Emperor," Mrs. Mary McArthur Tuttle; "Che-le-co-the; or Glimpses of Yesterday," by L. W. Renick and others, of Chillicothe; "Life of Lincoln," by J. H. Barrett, — translated into German by John Eggers; "The Life of Thomas Corwin," Josiah Morrow; "History of the First Congregational Church, Marietta, Ohio," by Rev. C. E. Dickinson, D. D.; "Anti-Slavery Opinions before 1800," W. F. Poole; "Four Great Powers" and "The Navy During the Rebellion," C. B. Boynton; "Life of Douglas" and "Life of S. P. Chase," R. B. Walden; "Rosecrans' Campaign with the 14th Army Corps," W. D. Bickham; "Ohio Historical Sketches," F. B.

Pearson and J. D. Harlow; "Story of a Regiment," E. Hannaford; "History of the Second Regiment, U. S. V. Engineers," Wm. Mayo Venable (1871 —); "The Underground Railroad," "Handbook of Ohio Government," etc., Wilbur H. Siebert (1866 —); "History of Political Parties," J. P. Gordy (1851 —); "Modern European History," "A Source Book of History," Prof. Merrick Whitcomb; "Education in the United States," Richard Gause Boone; "Centennial History of Cincinnati," by Charles T. Greve; "Concerning the Forefathers," Caroline Reeve Conover. See also Robert Clarke's "Ohio Valley Historical Series," 12 vols.

James Florant Meline (1813-1873), a Cincinnati author of distinction may be remembered in this connection, on account of his most noted work, a controversial history written from a Catholic point of view and in reply to Froude. The book bears the title: "Mary, Queen of Scots, and her latest English Historian."

Emilius Oviatt Randall (1850 —), of Columbus, official Reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio, educated at Andover, Cornell and the O. S. U., an "all around" scholar, a professor of law, a member of many learned societies, Secretary of the Centennial Executive Committee, is a clear and accurate writer mainly on topics of western history. He is the author of a "History of Blennerhassett," "History of the Separatist Society of Zoar," and editor of the "Ohio Historical and Archaeological Quarterly." Mr. Randall has edited ten volumes of the publications of the Ohio Historical Society and fifteen volumes of Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and he also assisted in editing the "Bench and Bar of Ohio," a substantial work in several volumes.

Eugene F. Bliss (1836 —), ex-president of the Ohio Historical Society, and member of the American Historical Association, translated and edited the "Diary of David Zeisberger," an important contribution to the history of the Moravians in Ohio.

Special distinction should be given to the name of Philip Van Ness Myers (1840 —), late dean of the University of Cincinnati, author of "Life and Nature under the Tropics," "Remains of Lost Empires," "Mediaeval and Modern History," "Eastern Nations and Greece," "History of Rome," "History of Greece,"

etc. Dr. Myers holds rank as an authority among scholars and his admirable works are studied wherever English is spoken.

There are several historians of national reputation, who, though not now resident in Ohio, were born in the State and may properly be included in this outline. Among these are: Herbert Howe Bancroft (1832 —), who, with the aid of collaborators, prepared for the press, five volumes on the "Native Races of the Pacific States," and thirty-nine volumes on the "History of the Pacific States"; — James Ford Rhodes (1848 —), now of Boston, formerly of Cleveland, author of an elaborate "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," a work now in the course of publication and to be completed in eight volumes; — and Wm. Milligan Sloane (1850 —), a native of New Richmond, Ohio, now professor in Columbia University, — author of "The Life of James McCosh," "The French War and the Revolution," and of a four volume "History of the Life of Napoleon."

There are in Ohio four principal Historical Societies each of which possesses a library and has published much valuable matter. They are named and located as follows: Firelands Historical Society, Norwalk; Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati; Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus; Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland.

SCIENCE.

Almost from the time when white settlers began to occupy the lands between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, much attention has been given in that region to geology, archaeology, and the study of what used to be called comprehensively the Natural Sciences. Bright on the record of original investigators whose writings are known in Europe as well as in America, are the names of Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland (1793-1877), of Cuyahoga County, — a naturalist whom Agassiz delighted to honor; Dr. Charles Whittlesey (1808-1866), also of Cuyahoga, an archaeologist of high standing; Wm. S. Sullivant (1803-1873), of Columbus, — a botanist and bryologist of international fame; and John Strong Newberry (1822-1892), of Cleveland, late of

the Columbia School of Mines, one of the foremost masters of geology and paleontology. — These four belong geographically to the northern part of the State. To find their intellectual peers among the earlier scientific men of Ohio, we may look to the vicinity of Cincinnati, which, like Cleveland, Columbus, and other leading cities of the State, produced her quota of savants. Three may be remembered as nobly representative of their class. First of these, in the order of time, was Ormsby MacKnight Mitchell (1809-1862), the astronomer, whose once popular books, "The Planetary System and Stellar Worlds," "The Orbs of Heaven," gave to the written page the glow of eloquence characteristic of the living speech which won for the author the reputation of an orator. When the war broke out, Mitchell put aside the telescope for the sword, and earned the laurels of battle to mingle with the evergreen leaves of scientific renown.

Daniel Vaughan (1818-1879), a native of Ireland, came to America in his youth and was attracted to Cincinnati by its literary privileges. There he made more use of the public library than perhaps any other man has ever made. His biographer, Mr. Youmans of the "Popular Science Monthly," describes him as a master of German, French, Italian and Spanish and of Ancient and Modern Greek, and adds that "He pursued a wide course of scientific inquiry with great vigor and enthusiasm, devoting himself mainly to astronomy and to the larger aspects of natural phenomena, which he treated with the freedom and independence of a strong original thinker." His writings are marked by a daring boldness and a splendor of diction which reveal the workings of a poetic imagination coupled with a logical reason. An idea of his eloquent style may be obtained by reading a chapter of his "Popular Physical Astronomy," published in Cincinnati in 1858. The last act of the philosopher's life was Socratic in its calm pathos, — on his death-bed he sat up to correct the proofs of an article he had recently written on "The Origin of Worlds."

The name of Johann Bernhard Stallo (1823-1900), a man of whom his biographer, H. T. Rattermann, says that "all the Germans in the United States should be especially proud," may

be enrolled alike upon the roster of scientists and philosophers, as upon the list of great lawyers and diplomats. Stallo was a man of extraordinary range of intellectual ability. His home in Cincinnati was a kind of university, his library a rich collection of vital books in different languages. As long ago as the year 1848, this speculative thinker, in a young western state, occupied himself in the erudite task of writing a book entitled, "The General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature." More than thirty years later, when his powers were at their best, he produced his master-piece, a bold and critical work on "The Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics."

One has only to glance over the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to convince himself that Ohio ranks with the most progressive states of the Union, in respect to scientific discovery, investigation, and discussion. Of late years the universities and leading colleges of the State have caught the inquiring spirit of the age, and many specialists in various lines of research have issued articles as contributions to scientific journals or in book form. Besides numerous publications in mathematics and in purely physical science, not a few books on psychology, sociology and allied subjects, have gone forth from the desks of professors who are imbued with modern ideas.

The mention of Judge Stallo's thesis on the "Philosophy of Nature," recalls the somewhat surprising fact that the Scotch teacher of classics, Alexander Kinmont, who came to Cincinnati in 1827 and there died in 1838, was the author of a volume of "Lectures on the Natural History of Man," which was published in 1839, anticipating Stallo by ten years. Kinmont's work is still extant, having been reprinted by a leading eastern publisher. It was highly esteemed by Henry James, Sr., who considered Kinmont a remarkable genius born before his time.

The science of man seems to have been a favorite study with speculative thinkers in Ohio during the decade just preceding the Civil War. Dr. J. R. Buchanan started his "Journal of Man" in 1849, and published his "System of Anthropology" in Cincinnati, in 1854. "The Natural History of Human Temperaments," by J. B. Powell, and "The Races of Mankind," by

A. W. Gazlay, both appeared in 1856, from a western press. In the same line of investigation were David Christy's several books, "Lectures on African Colonization," 1849; "Ethiopia," and "Cotton is King," 1856, which last created a great furore. Christy was a resident of Cincinnati, and a noted authority on Chemistry and Geology.

Under the liberal generalization of things scientific, may be mentioned a book issued in Cincinnati, in 1826, expounding the hypothesis that the "Earth is hollow, is Habitable within, and widely open at the Poles." The book is entitled "Symmes's Theory of Concentric Spheres," and was written by J. McBride. It is one of the curiosities of Ohio literature.

Another famous work by a more famous Ohio man is the "Modern Art of Taming Wild Horses," published in 1858. Of this book 15,000 copies were sold in France alone in a single year. John S. Rarey, the author (1828-1866), was the most successful "tamer of horses" the world has known.

Neglecting the restrictions of severe classification, I may devote a paragraph to the cataloguing of some writers and writings, concerned with the scientific study of the constitution of man and problems of social life. — Washington Gladden (1836 —), a prominent and influential writer on political, social and religious themes, has been a resident of Columbus, Ohio, since 1882, and he is universally esteemed as one of the commanding intellectual forces of the State. He has achieved distinction as a poet and story writer, but his fame rests upon his more severe and argumentative works such as "Social Facts and Forces," "Things Old and New," "The Young Man and the Churches," "Applied Christianity," "Burning Questions," "Tools and the Man," etc. — Thomas Lee Wright (1825 —), produced a book of originality and vigor, which he named "Notes on the Theory of Human Existence." — Charles Edward Bolton (1841 —), of Cleveland, is known to students of economics as the author of the book, "A Few Civic Problems," and of suggestive articles in the "Review of Reviews." — Wayland Richardson Benedict (1848 —), professor of philosophy, ethics and logic, in the University of Cincinnati, a searching thinker of unusual literary ability, has published "The Nervous System and Consciousness,"

"Ethics and Evolution," "Theism and Evolution," a text-book on Logic, and "Outlines from the History of Education." In subtle and analytic power, impressive and convincing argument and a certain luminous felicity of statement and illustration, Dr. Benedict has few peers among those who elucidate psychic and ethical truth, whether by lecture or on the printed page.

LAW AND MEDICINE.

The law literature of Ohio, as is stated in the introduction to this sketch, is very abundant, having steadily accumulated from the comparatively early period in which Judge Timothy Walker wrote his learned work on "The American Law," down to the present year in which was published Ellis's "New Ohio Municipal Code." Every legal practitioner is familiar with the names Scribner and Swan and Bates and Kinkead and Loveland and Rockel and Yaple and Wilson and Page and Whittaker and Matthews, and a score of other Ohio men whose treatises on various phases of the great profession, are to be found in all the law libraries and are text-books in the law schools.

And what is said of Ohio law-books, — that they are numerous and important of their kind, — may be said of the books in medicine. Even in the pioneer period of the science, original books and journals testified to the learning and industry of great physicians in different sections of the commonwealth. Dr. Drake's monumental treatise, "The Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America," to the making of which its author devoted thirty years, was pronounced by Allibone "probably the most important and valuable work ever written in the United States." Since Drake's day the progress of pharmacy, surgery and general medicine, has been much advanced by the writings of such men as Blackman, Gross, Mendenhall, Wright, Williams, King, Howe, Scudder, Pulte, Conner, Bartholow, Wormley, Whittaker, and many other doctors, eminent in the healing science and in the great art of surgery. — The State is well supplied with professional journals and libraries. It is doubtful whether there exists anywhere in the world, another collection of books in botany, pharmacy, chemistry, and allied sciences, that will com-

pare in extent and value, with the famous Lloyd Library of Cincinnati. This unique collection gathered at great expense of time and money, by the brothers, John Uri and Curtis Gates Lloyd, "is incorporated, is free to the public, and is pledged to be donated intact to science."

THEOLOGY AND DENOMINATIONALISM.

The theological and sectarian literature of Ohio is extensive and diverse. All shades of belief are represented, Jewish and Christian, Catholic and Protestant, — orthodox and agnostic. There are in the State some famous theological seminaries, including Lane Seminary, the Oberlin Theological School, the Hebrew Union College and the old Jesuit stronghold, St. Xavier's, and from these several seats of biblical learning as well as from the more secluded studios of representative clergymen of different creeds, have gone forth numerous volumes of doctrine, controversy and exposition, and church history. In the Library of the "Ohio Church History Society," of Oberlin, the number of publications does not fall far short of 400, nearly all pertaining to a single denomination, the Congregational. Only a very few books of the class indicated can be here specified, and it seems invidious to select. The titles which follow were chosen almost at random, and will suggest to the reader many more of equal importance. — Rev. Frederick Augustus Kemper published in Cincinnati, in 1831, a meditative and devotional book, "Consolations for the Afflicted," which breathes a pure and gentle spirit and shows the culture of a college bred gentleman. — Rev. David Austin Randall (1813-1884), was the author of two books, "The Wonderful Tent of the Mosaic Tabernacle," and "God's Handwriting in Egypt, Syria and the Holy Land," which latter had an enormous sale, fully 100,000 copies being called for. — Rev. Wm. Burnet Wright (1838 —), a distinguished preacher, holds a secure place in literature, by virtue of his two notable works, "Ancient Cities from the Dawn to the Daylight," and "The Sermon on the Mountain, Practiced on the Plain." — All who are interested in the so-called "Higher Criticism" in modern thought, have heard of the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith (1847 —), late

professor in Lane Seminary, now of Princeton, and thousands have read his books, "Inspiration and Inerrancy," and "The Bible and Islam." — Isaac M. Wise, the most eminent Rabbi in America, founder of the Hebrew Union College and of Liberal Judaism, was the author of many learned works, and the editor of the "American Israelite." Dr. Wise was a truly great man, profoundly respected by both Jews and Christians, and his influence did much to advance learning and literature. His "Life and Writings," by Drs. Philipson and Grossman, was published some years ago. His principal theological work is entitled, "Pronaos to Holy Scripture." — Dr. Moses Milziner (1828-1893), who ranks with the leading Semitic scholars of the world, is the author of an "Introduction to the Talmud." — Dr. Jired Dewey Buck (1838 —), president of the Theosophic Society of America, author of "A Study of Man and the Way to Health," "Mystic Masonry," etc., also wrote "The Nature and Aims of Theosophy," and "Why I Am a Theosophist," books which have circulation in England as well as in America. — John Porter Brown (1814-1872), a native of Chillicothe, was U. S. Minister to Turkey and a thorough student of Eastern languages and customs, and wrote a scholarly book, "The Dervishes of Oriental Spiritualism." — Hudson Tuttle (1836 —), of Berlin Heights, Ohio, exponent of spiritualism, has a large clientage of readers of his occult books, "The Arcana of Nature," "Studies in Psychic Science," "What is Spiritualism," etc. — Persons curious to study uncommon phases of religious faith and worship, may be interested in the fact that in Lebanon, Ohio, was published, in 1808, the rare book known as "The Shaker Bible;" and that, in Kirtland, Ohio, was issued in 1837, the second edition of the "Book of Mormon," a scripture which has since been translated into Italian by an Ohio man, Lorenzo Snow, president of the Mormon Church.

I can only allude to the amount and variety of denominational literature, — religious books and newspapers, uttered in the State. Several sects, the Methodists, for instance, and the United Brethren, have extensive publishing houses. The clergymen of Ohio, generally speaking, are promoters of literature, and many of them are accomplished writers.

The conflict of opinions on religious subjects, in the Ohio Valley, has given rise to some public discussions of great interest, reports of which were published. One secular debate on the use of the Bible in the Public School was circulated in book form, viz., "The Battle of the Giants." See also "Debate on Evidences of Christianity," R. W. Owen and A. Campbell, 1829; "Debate on the Roman Catholic Religion," A. Campbell and J. B. Purcell; "Debate on Universal Salvation," E. M. Pingree and N. L. Rice; "Roman Catholic Church and Free Thought," J. B. Purcell and Thos. Vickers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allied to the literature of creed and opinion, though not always sectarian, are numerous books of a more or less didactic nature, designed to instruct or to admonish in regard to the conduct of life. To this department of useful reading belong many juveniles, school text-books, and volumes of sermons, lectures, and essays for readers of all ages. A goodly array could be shown, of names of Ohio men and women, who, in this field of authorship, have labored successfully.

The late Professor David Swing (1830-1894), exerted a strong and salutary influence, not only by his pulpit utterances, but through his books, "Truths for To-day," "The Motives of Life," and "Club Essays." — Rev. Louis Albert Banks (1855 —), Cleveland, Ohio, is a prolific author of books mainly moral and religious, for young and old. Some of his later publications are: "Twentieth Century Knighthood," "Poetry and Morals," "Hidden Wells of Comfort." — Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer, of Cleveland, is known to a host of grateful admirers, through her "Boys' Book of Famous Rulers," "Girls' Book of Famous Queens," "Life of Lafayette," "A Moral Inheritance," "What America Owes to Women," etc.

Mrs. Sarah Knowles Bolton (1841 —), another Cleveland woman of recognized literary prominence, in both prose and verse, is especially noted for the excellence, in style and in substance, of her twenty or more entertaining books for youth. Some of the titles are: "Boys Who Became Famous," "Girls

Who Became Famous," "Famous American Authors," "How Success Is Won."

Charles Franklin Thwing (1853 —), president of Western Reserve University, is an author whose contributions to high class magazine literature and whose published volumes, mainly on educational themes, deserve and receive strong commendation from exacting critics. Of the numerous books written in the United States, on cultural processes and ideal conduct, there are few, if any, that are equalled by those from the pen of Dr. Thwing. Some of the titles are: "American Colleges: Their Students and Work," "The Reading of Books," "Within College Walls," "The College Woman," "The Best Life," "The Youth's Dream of Life," and "God in His World."

Addison Peale Russell (1826 —) was born in Clinton County and his conduct and ideals have been shaped almost wholly by Ohio influences and associations. Mr. Howells alludes to him as the author "whose charming books of literary comment have so widely endeared him to book-lovers; but whose public services to his state are scarcely known outside of it among the readers of 'Library Notes' or of 'A Club of One'" Mr. Russell was in public life from 1855 to 1868, as legislator, Secretary of State, and Financial Agent for Ohio. During the term of the last named office, he resided in New York City, where in 1867, he published his first book "Half Tints." For the last thirty years or more, he has devoted himself entirely to literature, in undisturbed retirement in the quiet town of Wilmington. He leads the contented life of a philosopher whose books are his world and whose mind "his kingdom is." In powers of assimilation he has been likened to Bayle, who had "the art of writing down his curious quotations with his own subtle ideas." Every library in Ohio should certainly contain his books, "Library Notes," "A Club of One," "In a Club Corner," "Characteristics," "Sub Coelum," and "Thomas Corwin."

Mrs. May Alden Ward (1853 —), a descendant of John Alden, the Plymouth Pilgrim, was born in Ohio. She now lives in Boston, and is one of the most accomplished of American critical writers. Her books, "Old Colony Days," "Life of Dante," "Life of Petrarch," are clear, succinct, scholarly and sympathetic.

Latest and best of her writings is the little volume entitled "Prophets of the Nineteenth Century," being essays on Carlyle, Ruskin and Tolstoi.

To the academic literature of the State belong the books. "Referencences for Literary Workers," and "Knowledge and Culture," by Rev. Henry Matson (1829 —), of Oberlin; "The Development of the English Literature and Language," and "English Literature of the Eighteenth Century," by Alfred Hix Welsh (1850-1889); "A History of the Novel Previous to the Seventeenth Century," by Frederick Morris Warren (1859 —), of Adelbert College; "Master Virgil, as He Seemed in the Middle Ages," by J. S. Tunison; "Modern Poet Prophets; Essays Critical and Interpretative," by William Norman Guthrie; and "Tennyson's Debt to Environment," "The Poetry of Robert Browning," and "Studies in Literature," by Prof. Wm. G. Ward (1848 —), now of Boston, but born and brought up in Ohio.

David Philipson (1862 —), Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Israel, Cincinnati, has contributed to critical literature a work entitled "The Jew in English Fiction." This clear and forceful writer is the author of "Old European Jewries," and "A Holiday Sheaf," the latter a volume of sermons.

That most stimulating of all provocatives to literary commentary and controversy, the Shakesperean drama, has furnished a theme for more than one Ohio publication. Whatever may be thought of the merits of the Shakespeare-Bacon discussion, the bibliographer notes with some surprise that the first gun in that strange battle was fired by a young woman of Tallmadge, in the County of Summit,—Miss Delia Salter Bacon (1811-1859), whose famous book, "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare, Unfolded," with preface by Nathaniel Hawthorne, was published in London, 1857, it being the author's zealous purpose "to solve the enigma of those mighty dramas" which the audacious critic devoutly admired though she endeavored to prove they could not have been written by "that booby," Wm. Shakespeare. Carlyle, to whom she came with a letter of introduction from Emerson, laughed at her theory, which, nevertheless, has found many advocates. One of the latest books on the mooted question, is a

Cincinnati publication and bears the title "The Shakesperean Myth."

More important than the "Cryptogram" literature, are the scholarly speculative works of Denton Jaques Snider (1841 —), an author who was born and raised in Ohio and who now lives in St. Louis. His critical writings on Shakespeare are regarded by so competent a judge as Dr. Wm. T. Harris, as of especial value in revealing the ethical significance of the immortal dramas. Dr. Snider, a graduate of Oberlin College and one of the lecturers of the Concord School of Philosophy, devotes himself exclusively to authorship and to the elucidation of his somewhat transcendental doctrines, from the platform. He is a man of profound erudition and of very bold speculative views. Besides his nine volumes of "Commentary on the Literary Bibles," viz., Shakespeare, Coethe, Homer and Dante, he has published five volumes of poems, three volumes on psychology, three on Froebel and the Kindergarten, and several miscellaneous books, including one novel. His latest publications are: "The Father of History," "Ancient European Philosophy," and a political treatise entitled "The State."

In concluding these rambling notes relating mainly to dramatic criticism by Ohio writers, I would mention that Henry Hooper of Hamilton County, who has written luminously on the philosophy of Shopenhauer, is also the author of various scholarly articles published in "Shakesperiana."

James E. Murdock, the celebrated actor whose home was in Warren County, wrote "A Short Study of Hamlet," "A Short Study of Macbeth," and other critical pieces; and his volume entitled "The Stage," published in 1884, is replete with suggestive comments on the dramatic art. One chapter discusses the topic "Shakespeare and his Critics."

FICTION.

In the days long ago, when James G. Percival was considered the chief of American poets, and when the old "Knickerbocker Magazine," and the "Port Folio," were arbiters of literary destiny, there dwelt within the borders of Ohio at least two

men of national reputation, who essayed to write novels. These pioneers of the imaginative pen were Timothy Flint (1780-1840), and James Hall (1793-1868).

Of Flint's masterpiece, "Francis Berrian, or the Mexican Patriot," 1826, Mrs. Trollope, who was a neighbor to the author, in Cincinnati, says in her "American Manners," "It is excellent: a little wild and romantic, but containing scenes of first rate interest and pathos."—Other of Flint's novels were "Arthur Clenning," and "George Mason, the Backwoodsman." One who had read Flint's "Recollections" would expect to find charm in his works of fiction. A reviewer of his "Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley," declared those books "too interesting to be useful!"—Many readers found as good as fiction in Flint's delightful pseudo-biography, "The First White Man of the West, or the Life and Exploits of Colonel Daniel Boone." Though somewhat prolix and too much given to moralizing, Timothy Flint is characteristically delightful and two or three of his books are of such permanent interest and charm of style that they should be reprinted.

Judge James Hall, the author of an elaborate "History of the Indian Tribes," and other noted books in biography and history, wrote several historical romances, modeled somewhat after the style of Cooper, and valuable on account of their fidelity to life and scenery in the early west particularly in Kentucky. His best works are "Legends of the West," "Harpe's Head," and "Tales of the Border."

"The Western Souvenir," first of the so-called Annuals issued west of Philadelphia, was published in Cincinnati, in 1829. It was "embellished" with six steel engravings, and was made up of stories, sketches and poems, by James Hall, Timothy Flint, Otway Curry, and others. Perhaps the most interesting contribution in it is a character sketch of "Mike Fink, the Last of the Boatmen," by Morgan Neville.

A volume of original pieces collectively called "Tales of the Queen City," by Benjamin Drake, brother of Dr. Daniel Drake, was published in Cincinnati, in 1839. The merit of this book is that it attempts to delineate local scenes and characters with simplicity. But the "Tales" are not nearly so readable as the

author's other ventures, "The Life of Tecumseh," and the "Life of Black Hawk," which are romantic in their essence.

The first woman to gain literary reputation in Ohio was Mrs. Julia L. Dumont (1794-1841), preceptress of Edward Eggleston, the author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Mrs. Dumont wrote respectable verse and good honest prose. Her stories had vogue in the Ohio Valley and some of them found publishers in the East. She wrote "The Brothers," "Gertrude Beverly," "Ashton Gray," "Sketches from Common Paths".—Of livelier imagination and brighter touch than Mrs. Dumont, was Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz (1800-1854), a popular writer who, for several years was a resident of Ohio. Some of her numerous novels are of a mildly sensational character, which perhaps accounts for the fact that nearly 100,000 copies of them were sold within three years. She is the author of several tragedies, one of which, "Lamora, or the Western Wild," was written and acted in Cincinnati.—Mrs. Francis D. Gage (1808-1884), born and bred in Ohio, was a practical writer, of strong common sense and much energy, who, like Mrs. Dumont, Mrs. Hentz, Mrs. Stowe, Alice Cary and other talented women of her day, helped to create a love for literature in the West. Her best story is one entitled "Elsie Magoon." Early in the sixties she published a volume of poems. Mrs. Gage was a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, "The Tenth Muse," who wrote the first book of verse published in New England.

The relations of the Beecher Family to the educational and literary development of Ohio were intimate and vital. From 1832 to 1850, Dr. Lyman Beecher, as president of Lane Seminary and pastor of a prominent church, was a commanding character. He and his energetic sons and daughters received much from the rapidly developing society by which they were surrounded, to which they gave much in return. Henry Ward Beecher studied theology and learned to preach in Cincinnati; there Catharine Beecher organized and conducted a decidedly radical and progressive school for girls, and wrote some "up to date" text-books. The writing tendency was strong in several members of the brilliant family.—The famous novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin," though not actually written in Cincinnati, was conceived there. The

author tells us in her Autobiography that many of the characters, scenes and incidents, in the story, were suggested by what she had observed in her own house, on Walnut Hills, or witnessed on occasional trips to Kentucky. Mrs. Stowe lived in Cincinnati for eighteen years,—the most vigorous and formative portion of her life. She wrote for a Western magazine. She was an active member of the Semi-Colon Club, of the Queen City, and to that society she dedicated her first book, "The May Flower," 1849. It is reasonable to claim that Ohio was the literary Alma Mater of the author of one of the world's most potent works of fiction. President Lincoln, when he first met Mrs. Stowe, said in his epigrammatic way: "So here is the little woman who caused the big war!"

Alice Cary (1820-1871), published her first book of stories, "Clovernook," in 1851, and her first regular novel, "Hagar: a Story of To-day," in 1852, the year in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared. Other of Alice Cary's novels were "Married, Not Mated," "Holywood," and "The Bishop's Son." Of this Ohio writer the Westminster Review declared, "No other American woman has evinced in prose or poetry anything like the genius of Alice Cary."

Belonging to the same period as do the group of woman authors just spoken of, are several literary men who wrote or published novels, in Ohio. Thomas H. Shreve (1808-1853), a friend and associate of Mr. Gallagher, produced many short stories and one ambitious romance, "Drayton: an American Tale," 1851. — Frederick W. Thomas (1811 —), of Cincinnati, wrote "Clinton Bradshaw," "East and West," and "Howard Pinkney," — successful novels in their time and of better artistic quality than much that passes current to-day as good literature.— The same may be said in commendation of the two novels which Edmund Flagg (1815 —), composed while a resident of Marietta in 1842-3, — viz.: "Carrero; or the Prime Minister," and "Francis of Valois." These compare very favorably with the historical novels of more recent origin.— Wm. W. Fosdick (1825 —), a poet of no mean ability, attempted fiction with some success, producing a romantic novel, "Malmiztic, the Toltec and the Cav-

aliers of the Cross," a study of Mexican traditions, and said to have furnished the prototype of Wallace's "The Fair God."

The decade from about 1846 to 1856 was prolific of sensational stories such as have been denominated in slang phrase, "yellow-backs," "dime novels," "blood and thunder tales," etc. Two of the most conspicuous and most entertaining spinners of this class of yarn made their appearance in Ohio, in the forties. These were E. C. Judson, "Ned Buntline," (1823-1886), and Emerson Bennett.

Judson came to Cincinnati in 1844 and embarked, with L. A. Hine, in the conduct of "The Western Literary Journal and Monthly Magazine," to which he contributed letters and editorials. He did not write any novel during the time he was in the West. He was greatly admired by the patrons of flashy literature. Of his lurid master-piece, "The Mysteries and Miseries of New York," 100,000 copies sold. "Ned Buntline's" income was said to be \$120,000 a year.

Emerson Bennett (1822 —), now living in Philadelphia and an octogenarian, came to Cincinnati when he was only twenty-two years old, and in that city, between the years 1846 and 1850, wrote and published an incredible number of lively romances, which were eagerly sought and greedily read by the multitude. A recent sketch of Bennett, printed in a biographical handbook, says, "He began writing poetry and prose at 18; has since followed literature and written more than fifty novels and serials, and some hundreds of short stories." At the very beginning of his career he caught the knack of constructing the "best sellers," and made money for himself and his publishers. His most popular books were "The Prairie Flower," and "Leni-Leoti," each of which had a sale of 100,000, having been, I believe, more in demand than any other novel ever published in the State, whatever that may signify. Hundreds of elderly men and women in the Ohio Valley, will confess, with a smile and a sigh, that in their school days they concealed in pocket or desk "The Bandits of the Osage," or "Mike Fink," or "Kate Clarendon," or "The League of the Miami," or "The Forest Rose." After all is said, these exciting romances were innocent enough,—the hero always tri-

umphant, the heroine an angel. The sharp crack of a rifle rang out and the villain fell with a thud.

In a way, "Ned Buntline" and Emerson Bennett were masters of their craft. They had a host of imitators.—George Lipard's "New York: Its Upper Ten and Lower Million," though not written in the West was published in Cincinnati, in 1854. So also was "The Trapper's Bride," by the English author C. M. Murray. In the same city, in 1855, was issued a feeble performance entitled "The Mock Marriage: or the Libertine's Victim: being a faithful delineation of the Mysteries and Miseries of the Queen City," by H. M. Rulison.

Less extravagant than the foregoing and less naughty than they affected to be, but scarcely more meritorious, were "Mrs. Ben Darby: or the Weal and Woe of Social Life," 1853, by Maria Collins; "Life's Lesson, a Novel," 1855, by Martha Thomas; "The Old Corner Cupboard," 1856, Susan B. Jewett; "Emma Bartlett: or Prejudice and Fanaticism," 1856; "Zoe: or the Quadroon's Triumph," 1856, Mrs. E. D. Livermore; "Mabel: or Heart Histories," 1859, Rosetta Rice,—all which are Ohio books.

During the period of the Civil War (1861-5) few novels were written in the United States, though the events of that stirring time educated authors and supplied material for whole libraries of history, fiction and poetry. In fact the war did much to elevate and nationalize American literature. The old distinctions between eastern literature and western were no longer much regarded. Even the southern writers ceased to be sectional. Secession ended in concession. Provincialism began to give way to a higher and broader and more tolerant culture, and books of artistic finish came from the South and from the West, to compete with the best from Massachusetts or New York. Tennessee was represented by Miss Murfree; Kentucky by James Lane Allen; Indiana by Riley; and Ohio by Mrs. Catherwood; writers who were in their early teens when the war began, and who were among the first of a rapidly increasing number of painstaking writers developed by the influences of a modern regime. The same influences, of course, modified the ideas and methods of the earlier generation of writers to which belong Wallace and

Howells and Tourgee and many more. A few names may here be chronicled of Ohio authors born before 1850.

Albert Gallatin Riddle (1816 —), whose distinguished career as lawyer and legislator furnishes a brilliant page in Ohio's history, found time, after he had reached middle life, to record, in a series of clever novels, much that he observed of men and events in northern Ohio, in the days of his youth. He tells the reader in the preface to one of his books that in his stories "an effort is made to preserve something of the freshness, gather up a few of the names, some of the incidents, catch the spirit and flavor of the life which has past, leaving only its memory in the cherishing hearts of the contemporaries of the author." In the author of "Bart Ridgely," "The Portrait," "House of Ross," and "Anselm's Cave," Cuyahoga County and the Western Reserve in general have a faithful delineator of scenes and characters. His style is simple, vigorous and picturesque, — his story is true to fact and is free from sensationalism. Mr. Riddle is a man of solid attainments and sound judgment. His historical romances supplement his more serious works: "Life and Character of Carfield," "Life of Benjamin F Wade," and "Recollections of War Times."

William Dean Howells (1837 —), who, perhaps, may be regarded as the leading man of letters in the United States, belongs, in a sense, to the old and to the new, to the West and to the East, to the self-schooled and to the academic class of American authors. Born and bred in Ohio, he spent, as boy and man, nearly a quarter of a century in the state for which he has ever cherished a loyal and filial affection. His name appears upon the title page of some sixty different volumes, embracing works of biography, history, travel, description, sociology, fiction, poetry, drama, and criticism. This prolific and versatile author possesses a rare faculty of remembering all he has experienced, and he enters into delicate sympathy with the young as with the mature. His "Life of Hayes," "A Boy's Town," "Ohio Stories," "My Year in a Log Cabin," derive their subject matter from his knowledge of his native state, while in many of his novels, notably in "The Kentons," much of the local color and characterization were obviously suggested by scenes and people observed in the Buck-

eye State. The style of Mr. Howells is invariably elegant and pleasing; he has mastered the art of clear and graceful writing. His work in poetry, in criticism, and in picturesque description, commands admiration in both hemispheres. But his special genius is discovered in the department of fiction, and few will dispute the verdict of an eminent critic who says, "Mr. Howells was unquestionably the founder of the latter-day natural school of American fiction, in which truth to every-day life is given precedence, while rhetoric, forced situations, and the arts of the melodramatist are sedulously avoided."

Mr. Howells is author of the following: "Poems of Two Friends" (with Mr. Piatt); "Life of Abraham Lincoln"; "Venetian Life"; "Italian Journeys"; "Suburban Sketches"; "No Love Lost"; "Their Wedding Journey"; "A Chance Acquaintance"; "A Foregone Conclusion"; "Out of the Question"; "Life of Rutherford B. Hayes"; "A Counterfeit Presentiment"; "The Lady of Aroostook"; "The Undiscovered Country"; "A Fearful Responsibility, and Other Tales"; "Dr. Breen's Practice"; "A Modern Instance"; "A Woman's Reason"; "Three Villages"; "The Rise of Silas Lapham"; "Tuscan Cities"; "A Little Girl among the Old Masters"; "The Minister's Charge"; "Indian Summer"; "Modern Italian Poets"; "April Hopes"; "Annie Kilburn"; "A Hazard of New Fortunes"; "The Sleeping Car, and Other Farces"; "The Mouse Trap, and Other Farces"; "The Shadow of a Dream"; "An Imperative Duty"; "A Boy's Town"; "The Albany Depot"; "Criticism and Fiction"; "The Quality of Mercy"; "The Letter of Introduction"; "A Little Swiss Sojourn"; "Christmas Every Day"; "The Unexpected Guests"; "The World of Chance"; "The Coast of Bohemia"; "A Traveler from Alturaria"; "My Literary Passions"; "The Day of Their Wedding"; "A Parting and a Meeting" "Impressions and Experiences"; "Stops of Various Quills"; "The Landlord of the Lion's Head"; "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy"; "Stories of Ohio"; "The Story of a Play"; "Ragged Lady"; "Their Silver Wedding Journey"; "Literary Friends and Acquaintances".

Deservedly conspicuous among American authors, stands the jurist and diplomat, Albion Winegar Tourgee (1838 —), now U. S. Consul in Bordeaux, — an Ohio man thoroughly loyal to his

State as to his Nation. His reputation is well established in the minds of the thousands who have read his purposeful and effective novels: "A Fool's Errand"; "A Royal Gentleman"; "Figs and Thistles"; "Bricks Without Straw"; "Hot Plowshares"; "Black Ice"; "Button's Inn"; "With Guage and Swallow"; "Pactolus Prime"; "Murvale Eastman"; "John Eax"; "The Hip-Roof House"; "A Son of Old Harry"; "Out of the Sunset Sea", and "The Man Who Outlived Himself".

Ambrose Bierce (1842 —), one of the many sons of Ohio who have found scope in California for the exercise of their talents, is the author of "Fantastic Fables", "The Monk and the Hangman's Daughter," "Can Such Things Be?" and other books.

Charles Humphrey Roberts (1847 —), born near Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, has written an interesting historical study, "Down the O-h-i-o, a Novel of Quaker Life," in which the operation of the Underground Railroad is well pictured.

Maj. Hugh Boyle Ewing (1826 —), of Lancaster, O., late U. S. Minister to the Hague, is the author of two clever books: "A Castle in the Air" and "The Black List."

Gen. John Beatty (1828 —), of Columbus, is known to many readers of his patriotic volumes, "The Citizen Soldier," "Belle o' Becket's Lane," and his prehistoric novel, "The Acolhuans."

Alexander Clarke (1834-1879) will be remembered in Ohio by his once popular and noteworthy books, "The Old Log School House" and "Starting Out: a Story of the Ohio Hills." These stories have local flavor.

Mrs. Metta Victoria Victor (1831 —), wife of O. J. Victor the literator, has written a good many volumes in verse and in prose. Among her novels are, "The Gold Hunters," "The Backwoods Bride," "Blunders of a Bashful Man," etc.

Mrs. Julia P. Ballard's (1828-1849) name is cherished on account of the pure, sweet stories she wrote for children: "The Hole in the Bag," "Gathered Lilies," "Lift a Little," "Little Gold Keys," etc.

Martha Finley (1828), a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, known to hosts of young people under her nom de plume "Martha Farquharson," perhaps the most popular living writer of Sunday

School books, is the author of the series called the "Elsie Books," and the "Mildred Books." Her present home is in Maryland.

Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, "Susan Coolidge," (1845 —), Cleveland, is a popular and meritorious writer, chiefly for the young. Among her most attractive stories are those entitled, "What Katy Did," "In the High Valley," and "A Gurnsey Lily." This author holds good rank as a poet.

Ralph Keeler (1840-1873), an Ohio journalist who removed to California, where he died, will be remembered as the author of "Gloverson and His Silent Partner," and "Vagabond Adventures."

Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates (1844 —), a native of Fremont, Ohio, whose writings are praised by Stedman and other Eastern critics, has contributed to literature, "Jasper Fairfax," "The Prince of the Ring," "Shylock's Daughter," "The Chamber Over the Gate," etc. Her present home is in New York.

Mark Sibley Severence (1846 —), formerly of Cleveland, now of Los Angeles, wrote "Hammersmith; His Harvard Days," a pleasant story on the "Tom Brown at Oxford" method, giving pictures of student life as it was in Cambridge, just before the Civil War.

Mary Alpin Sprague (1849 —), of Newark, Ohio, demonstrated her ability to create a bright, piquant, epigrammatic and witty novel, when she produced her only published work, "An Earnest Trifler," 1880.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood (1847-1902), who was born and educated in Ohio and whose literary work is of a very high order, entitling her to a permanent place among American authors, was an indefatigable student of the history of the French settlements in Canada and the United States, an admirable delineator of character, an artist of delicate taste and lively fancy. Her novels are excellent. I give the chief titles: "Craque-o-Doom," "Old Caravan Days," "The Secret of Roseladies," "The Romance of Dollard," "The Bells of Ste. Anne," "The Story of Tonty," "The Lady of Fort St. John," "Old Kaskaskia," "The White Islander," "The Chase of St. Castin," "Lazarre."

Of authors born since the Civil War, or not longer ago than 1850, many have risen into prominence, in the Middle West.

The sudden blossoming of literature in the State of Indiana has been the subject of much press comment. There has been a noticeable revival of authorship in Ohio. Let me catalogue, in the briefest manner, the names and books of half a dozen writers of good reputation who belong to the Buckeye Commonwealth by birth and breeding, but who have wandered to other states:

George Henry Pickard (1850 —), is the author of "A Matter of Taste," "A Mission Flower," "Old Boniface," and "Madam Noel." — James Eugene Farmer (1867 —) the scholarly author of "Essays in French History," wrote also "The Grenadier," and "The Grand Mademoiselle." — John Randolph Spears (1850 —), whose superior work has been commended in England and France as well as at home, and whose sea stories are among the best of their class, is author of "The Port of Missing Ship," "Skipper of the Nancy C.," "Tales of the Real Gipsy." Claude Hazelton Wetmore (1862—), born at Cuyahoga Falls, recently won reputation from the signal success of his novel, "The Sweepers of the Sea."

The present decade has witnessed, in Ohio, the rise of a score of romance writers, several of whom attained sudden celebrity. The work of these recent candidates for public favor or for the approval of the judicious critic, is of widely varying quality, good, bad or indifferent, though I have no hesitation in saying that the average Ohio novel is quite up to the conventional standard, and, in a few cases, it is of exceptional force and originality. The prevailing tendency of the writers to whom I refer, is toward a faithful realism, the result of close and conscientious study of nature and human society.

Adele E. Thompson, of Cleveland, has earned a deserved and generous recognition from reviewers and readers, owing to markedly praiseworthy qualities in her brace of bright novels: "Beck's Fortune," and "Brave Heart Elizabeth."

John Bennett (1865 —), of Chillicothe, artist and poet, as well as story-writer, author of that dainty classic "Master Skylark," and of the no less delicately wrought story of "Barnaby Lee," enjoys a reputation extending over the United States, and wears some laurels from abroad.

Burton Egbert Stevenson (1872 —), also of Chillicothe, edi-

tor and magazine writer, has demonstrated his ability to construct sustained historical romances which appeal to a large circle of admiring readers. His novels, "At Odds With the Regent," and "A Soldier of Virginia," are well worth reading, for both substance and style.

Dr. James Ball Naylor's rather hastily prepared novels, "In the Days of St. Clair" and "The Sign of the Prophet," deal with stirring events in Ohio history, and are lively and entertaining. The same author's "Ralph Marlowe," a rough and ready novel, the scene of which is laid in an oil village on the Muskingum, is an amusing record of jokes, stories and humorous incidents, written with enthusiasm, and containing some vivid and admirable descriptions of local scenes and "characters."

John Uri Lloyd (1849—), of Cincinnati, whose name has long been familiar to the scientific world which is indebted to his pen for important works in chemistry and pharmacy, is also known to a wide circle of readers of fiction. He possesses a bold and fertile fancy, and a very accurate eye for nature and for types of character, as may be discerned by the perusal of his unique stories of Northern Kentucky, "Stringtown on the Pike," and "Warwick of the Knobs," and his marvellous "Etidorpha; or the End of the Earth." Professor Lloyd sees with his own eyes and records what he sees with remarkable originality and independence, not giving much heed to literary convention.

Nathaniel Stephenson, also of Cincinnati, belongs to the later school of analytic writers who pay a good deal of attention to form and to art for art's sake. He is a man of cultured taste and wide reading, and has a polished style, a delicate perception, and a sense of humor. He is the author of "They That Took the Sword," a historical novel the plot of which is laid in Southern Ohio, and of "The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton," a story of modern society.

Charles Frederick Goss (1852—), author of "The Redemption of David Corson," "The Loom of Life," "Little Saint Sunshine," "The Philoplist," etc., is a writer of "fiction with a purpose," some of whose popular romances have been much discussed and diversely judged. Mr. Goss has an ardent love for nature, a deep sympathy with all classes of humanity, and a vivid

pictorial fancy. His style is vigorous, fluent and earnest, and he has an aptitude for brilliant scenic effects.

John Brown Jewett, of Newtown, Ohio, a poet and recluse, of fine sensibility, is the author of "Tales of the Miami Country." Mr. Jewett is one of Ohio's most charming writers, albeit his work is but little known. In his exquisite sketch, "Fiddler's Green," and in other simple and beautiful compositions, he reveals himself a man of true literary instincts who possesses the seeing eye and the understanding heart.

Dr. Howard A. M. Henderson, an eloquent Methodist preacher of Ohio, is the author of a widely circulated religious novel, "Diomede the Centurion," the design of which is "to give the average reader a panoramic view of the planting period of the Christian Era." The book is written in a style at once fervid and ornate.

It is logical that the state which put forward the first Abolitionist candidate for the president of the Republic, and originated the first university for negroes, and harbored the chief managers of the underground railroad, and inspired Mrs. Stowe to write "Uncle Tom's Cabin," should be one of the states readiest to encourage literary endeavor on the part of men of African descent.

Charles Waddell Chesnutt (1858—), of Cleveland, is fairly entitled to rank among the leading writers of our country. His novels are published by one of the foremost firms of Boston and are commended by able critics. Here and there his work is crude and abrupt, but it is in terrible earnest and his stories move straight on with dramatic and even tragic power. His writings include a "Life of Frederick Douglass," the novels: "The Wife of His Youth," "The Conjure Woman," "The House Behind the Cedars," "The Marrow of Tradition."

Paul Lawrence Dunbar (1872), who was born and reared in Dayton, Ohio, has achieved a comfortable reputation as a poet, from his books of verse, "Oak and Ivy," "Majors and Minors," and "Lyrics of Lowly Life." and he has written successful novels, viz., "The Sport of the Gods" and "The Fanatics." These books show their author to possess humor, pathos and vivid imagination.

We should add to the catalogue of works of fiction: "Wall Street and the Woods," by Wm. J. Flagg; "The Lost Model," and "Wash Bolter," by Henry Hooper; "Mrs. Armitage's Ward," by Judge D. Thew Wright; "The Log of Commodore Rolling-pin," and "Thomas Rutherton," by John H. Carter; "The Secret of the Andes," by Fred. Hassaurek; "Her Ladyship," by Dr. T. C. Minor; "Silas Jackson's Wrongs," and "The Marquis and the Moon," by Nicholas Longworth; "Vawder's Understudy," and "The Three Richard Whalens," by James Knapp Reeve; "The Freeburgers," by Denton J. Snider; "Tales for a Stormy night," translated from the French, by Eugene F. Bliss; "Charles Killbuck, an Indian Story of the Border Wars of the American Revolution," by Francis C. Huebner; "Iturbide, a Soldier of Mexico," by Dr. John Lewin McLeish; "My Lord Farquhar," a romance of Armenia, by the brilliant and witty poet and editor Thomas Emmett Moore; "Ezra Cain," a study in morbid psychology, by Joseph Sharts; "A Buckeye Baron," by William Alpha Faxon; and "The Quaker Scout," by Nicholas Patterson Runyan.

HUMOROUS WRITERS.

William Tappan Thompson (1812-1882), a native of Ohio, who went to Georgia and became a prominent journalist, was renowned in his day and generation for the rough and extravagant portraiture and caricatures which he made of southern types, and which were published under the titles "Major Jones's Courtship," "Major Jones's Sketches of Travel," "Characters of Pineville," etc. He also wrote a very droll farce, "The Live Indian," which furnished John E. Owens with one of his laughable roles.

Samuel Sullivan Cox, "Sunset Cox" (1824-1889), of Zanesville, journalist, orator, statesman, diplomatist, one of the most brilliant and accomplished of Ohio's honored sons, added to his distinction as a political and descriptive writer the reputation of a man of rare wit and humor. All his writing and speeches abound in keen passages, and in one elaborate volume entitled, "Why We Laugh," he discusses the philosophy of humor. Like "Tom" Corwin, Mr. Cox had a genius for the wisdom of the ludicrous.

David Ross Locke (1833-1888), author of "Divers Views, Opinions, and Prophecies of Yours Trooly, Petroleum V. Nasby," whose keen, satirical letters purporting to be written by a secessionist of "Confederate Cross Roads, Kentucky," delighted President Lincoln and were accounted by Secretary Chase as of powerful effect in helping to save the Union, was certainly a humorist of extraordinary endowment — a genius in his particular sphere. He laughed his enemies to scorn and "drew out Levathian with an hook" of sharpest wit. Mr. Locke was a native of the State of New York, but the greater portion of his life was spent in Ohio, chiefly in Toledo. He published one novel, "A Paper City."

The inimitable Artemus Ward (1834-1867) came to Ohio about the year 1850, and though his sojourn in the state was not long, he wrote, while living on the Western Reserve, a number of his brightest and drollest papers.

POETRY.

In the year 1824 the editor of the Cincinnati Literary Gazette printed in his "Notes to Contributors" the following apologetic excuse for declining a poetical effusion from a Kentucky correspondent: "Poetry is in so flourishing a state on our side of the river that the limits allotted to this department are preoccupied." Timothy Flint, in the *Western Magazine and Review*, for May, 1827, wrote, "We are a scribbling and forth-putting people. Little as they have dreamed of the fact in the Atlantic country, we have our thousand orators and poets. * * * We believe that amid the freshness of our unspoiled nature, beneath the shade of the huge sycamores of the Miami, or cooling the forehead in the breeze of the beautiful Ohio, and under the canopy of our Italian sky, other circumstances being equal, a man might write as well as in the dens of a dark city." A volume of "Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West," compiled by W. D. Gallagher, was published in Cincinnati in 1841. It contains 210 pieces, and represents 38 writers, seven of whom are women. Coggeshall's well known "Poets and Poetry of the Ohio Valley," a volume of 680 pp., issued in 1860, gives sketches of 152 writers, with selections from their best work. Twenty-nine of the poets' names belong to Ohio. The admirable

volume, "American Poetry and Art," edited by J. J. Piatt and published in Cincinnati in 1882, presents, with discriminating judgment, many of the choicest poems written in the Ohio Valley.

There is no need to record here the long list of books of Ohio verse which now exist only in old catalogues or in rare collections. Enough to say that not a few of these possess considerable merit, and were sought after, scrap-booked and admired in their little day. It has been the good fortune of a number of the early writers to hold a more secure place in the public memory by virtue of the anthologies in which their poems are kept alive, perhaps under the title of "old favorites."

By far the most eminent of the early poets of the Ohio Valley was the bard who sang of the "Days When We Were Pioneers," and of the "Green Forest Land," the "Golden Wedding on Rolling Fork," the solitude of "Miami Woods," and the song of the "Brown Thrush" and "The Cardinal Bird." We refer to the good poet Wm. D. Gallagher, a truly inspired singer, gifted with the "love of love, the scorn of scorn," and with a Wordsworthian discernment of the feelings, beauty and significance of nature. As an artist he deserves a fuller appreciation than he has yet received, for he possesses unusual skill in melody, and a command of blank verse seldom attained in American literature. There are passages in his carefully wrought pastorals which, for dignity, noble simplicity and genuine reverence for spiritual beauty, compare with the masterful work of the so-called Lake School of poets. It is to be regretted that some of his most characteristic poems are out of print, but fortunately a few copies of his "Miami Woods and Other Poems" are preserved in libraries.

The now almost forgotten name of Otway Curry (1804-1855) was familiar to the eye and ear of all who, in the West of forty years ago, cared about poetry. The school readers contained extracts from Curry's "Eternal River," "Kingdom Come," and "The Lost Pleiad." James H. Perkins was likewise esteemed and quoted. There are scores of persons living in Ohio, who can recite lines from that once hackneyed "declamation," "O Were You Ne'er a School-boy?" or "The Young Soldier." Charles A.

Jones (1835-1851) is remembered by his oft reprinted "Tecumseh,"

"Stop, Stranger! there Tecumseh lies;"

and by his faithfully descriptive pieces, "The Pioneers" and "Lines to the Ohio River." F. W. Thomas still holds a place in our books of "Selections," by virtue of his fidelity to truth and nature in some meritorious stanzas of his descriptive poem, "The Emigrant," and because of the sentiment and melody of the song, "'Tis Said that Absence Conquers Love." W. W. Fosdick, on whom his contemporaries and patrons, M. D. Conway, W. H. Lytle and others, bestowed the title, "Laureate of the Queen City," wrote an ambitious volume, "Ariel, and Other Poems," the more labored contents of which have passed into oblivion, while a few of its simple, unpretentious, but genuine poems, faithfully reporting visible and vital fact, continue to exert a charm and to win a due meed of praise. Of these cherished few none are better than the lyrics: "The Maize" and "The Pawpaw." Born five years later than Fosdick, Florus B. Plimpton (1830-1886), journalist and poet, achieved more than a local reputation for the form and quality of his carefully finished literary work. Holmes and Whittier took him into fellowship. Though his death occurred less than twenty years ago, and though a beautiful memorial edition of his poems was issued in 1886, almost the only piece of his verse which survives is the vigorous ballad, "Lewis Wetzel," another instance of the vitality of compositions dealing with the actual in a direct and sympathetic style. Yet it seems that other of Plimpton's lyrics should be recognized by common consent as worthy of the favor bestowed upon this one ballad. The anthologies might well include, from his poems, "A Poor Man's Thanksgiving," "Summer Days," "Her Record," "In Remembrance," and the sonnet, "Pittsburg." Byron Foresythe Willson (1837-1867), whose literary work Mr. J. J. Piatt displays and reviews at great length in the "Hesperian Tree," for 1903, was undoubtedly a poet of rare gifts, but he never was nor will be popular. One of his poems, "The Old Sargeant," had a temporary popularity soon after its publication in the time of the Civil War, but now it is

seldom read and only by literary folks. Willson was characterized by Mr. Stedman as "A strongly imaginative balladist, whose death was a loss to poetry."

The departed singers whose work has scarcely more than been glanced at in the above paragraph, though not poetical stars of first magnitude, have at least "fixed their glimmers." In their constellation belong three other lights, which whether from accident or because of their intrinsic superiority, have attracted more attention than their contemporaries. These are Thomas Buchanan Read (1822-1872), William Haines Lytle (1826-1863), and Alice Cary (1820-1870).

Thomas Buchanan Read used to say he had four principal homes, Philadelphia, Boston, Florence and Cincinnati. He had many friends in Ohio, to whom he acknowledged his indebtedness for patronage in art and letters. During his sojourn in the Queen City, he was constantly busy at the easel or the desk, and in that city he painted some of his finest pictures and composed some of his best poems. The house in which he lived, on Seventh street, and in which he wrote the poem "Sheridan's Ride," is marked with a bronze tablet, commemorating these facts.

Gen. W. H. Lytle, though not a "one poem poet," gained his secure place in literature through the merit of his masterpiece, the lyric, "Antony and Cleopatra," a stroke of genius and true inspiration,—a passionate glorification of love and war, of the "Great Triumvir" and the "Star-eyed Egyptian,"—and the author rose to renown. Like Kinney's "Rain upon the Roof," and O'Hara's "The Bivouac for the Dead," the "Antony and Cleopatra" appears to be "booked for immortality." In the small volume of Lytle's Poems collected by the writer of this sketch and published in 1894, readers will find a number of pieces well worthy to be preserved with the "Antony and Cleopatra." Specially excellent are the lyrics: "Popocatepetl," "Macdonald's Drummer," "Jaqueline," "The Volunteers," "Farewell" and "Sweet May Moon."

A third of a century has elapsed since Alice Cary died: more than half a century since she gathered her first laurels as a poet. At the very beginning of her literary career she was received with applause, and from year to year her reputation steadily ad-

vanced. It is to be doubted if any other American woman has ever, through the accomplishment of verse, attained so much celebrity as did this country girl of Clovernook. Even to-day, she has numerous readers and admirers, not only in Ohio, but in all parts of the United States. This is not because her poetry stands the test of severe criticism, for it does not. Yet it has some of the rare and potent qualities essential to excellent poetic composition as a fine art, and she herself was gifted generously with those qualities of genius which, when adequately developed, make the creation of good poetry possible. She was one of the poets "sown by nature;" she was sensitive to all beauty and truth; she had broad sympathies; she had the "vision and the faculty divine." Readers loved her personality and felt instinctively that she understood their feelings, and that she wrote of what she really knew, from direct observation and experience.

Phoebe Cary was also a genuine poet, though by no means the peer of her sister. The two women exerted, and still exert a sweet, pure and stimulating influence, especially upon the young in the public schools and upon sentimental readers who care more for melodious common sense than for the subtleties and refinement of poetic art however masterfully employed.

Coates Kinney (1826—) holds the seniority and the primacy among our poets. Nature endowed his large brain richly with the power of thought and the faculty of song. Though he has been a man of affairs—a lawyer, journalist, military officer, state senator—he has never neglected the higher "business of his dreams," but is one of those

"twice blest who in age pursues
His art with young desire."

In his youth he gave to the world the spontaneous music of "Rain Upon the Roof," which has maintained its popularity for more than fifty years and which, in its revised form, will no doubt continue a favorite with all who have the gift of nice appreciation. Representative of the author's mature power and of especial interest to the student of Ohio literature is the Ohio Centennial Ode, 1888, a forceful production giving eloquent expression to

what is best and noblest in Ohio history, tradition and ideals, and worthy to be classed with Lowell's Commemoration Ode. Of Kinney's poetry in general, Julian Hawthorne wrote: "It expands the brain and touches the heart. * * * What he has done will last." W. D. Howells assigns to the poet a place among "the few who think in the electrical flushes known only to the passions of most men," and the same critic testifies that Kinney's verse "brings to the reader the thrill imparted by mastery in an art which has of late seemed declining into clever artistry." It is impossible, in this brief sketch, to give an adequate idea of the scope and quality of Coates Kinney's verse. The strength of his imagination, his profound insight into the heart of man and of nature, his vigorous intellectual grasp and subtle analytic acumen, his daring fancy, and his facile command of rhythm and rhyme are revealed in the two important volumes, "Lyrics of the Ideal and Real," 1887, and "Mists of Fire," 1899, which contain a great variety of poems dealing with themes philosophical, religious, patriotic, social, and purely æsthetic. When at his best Kinney writes with a vividness, originality and beauty which gives a surprise and delight such as none but poets of first rate genius can awaken. If called upon to select from his later volumes the lyrics which in our judgment entitle him to a place of distinction among the poets of the century, our list of titles would include: "The Old Apple-tree," "Apostrophe of Death," "Alone," "Ships Coming In," "Mars," "Singing Flame," "Vesuvius," "Madonna," and "Our Only Day."

John James Piatt (1835—), has long occupied a secure and deservedly conspicuous position as one of Ohio's indefatigable promoters of *belles lettres*. He is one of those "planters of celestial plants," who have never lost faith in high ideals nor in the divinity of the Muses. He has devoted much of his energy to elevating the literary profession in the Ohio Valley, both by his discriminating work as an editorial writer and by his many publications in choice prose and genuine poetry. The country owes him a debt of gratitude for editing that notably elegant and compendious volume, "The Union of American Poetry and Art," and for issuing the more recent sumptuous volumes of "The Hesperian Tree," a Western Annual containing some of the best

literature of the period. Mr. Piatt's reputation as a poet is established; he needs no new encomium. Proud and jealous of the region in which he was born and educated, he has chosen to write much on local themes, "The Pioneer's Chimney," "The Lost Farm," "The Mower in Ohio," and he has given subtle and delicate poetic expression to thoughts and emotions evoked by the idyllic, the home-bred and the pensive. Since 1893 he has resided at North Bend, Ohio, devoting his time to literature. In 1860, he published, in collaboration with W. D. Howells, a first book, "Poems of Two Friends." Other of his poetical writings are: "The Nests at Washington," "Poems in Sunshine and Firelight," "Western Windows," "Landmarks," "Poems of House and Home," "Lyrics of the Ohio Valley," and "The Ghost's Entry and Other Poems." His prose style is shown at its best in a volume of delightfully artistic essays, entitled, "Penciled Fly Leaves."

Mrs. Sarah Morgan Bryan Piatt (1836—), wife of John James Piatt, is a woman of original and exceptional genius — a poet whose name shines in American literature

"Like some great jewel full of fire."

She is unrivalled, in her province of song, by any living writer of her sex, whether native to this continent or of foreign birth. Though her range of concept and invention is not wide, nor her methods of expression remarkable for variety, she is inimitable in her own, vivid, bold and suggestive invention and manner. Whatever she writes has meaning — and the significance is often deep — sometimes strange and elusive — never commonplace. Mrs. Piatt's rare artistic skill has been admired by many who appreciate the technical difficulties of the poetic craft. A London critic of severe discrimination pronounces that her work is "not easy to equal, much less to surpass, on either side of the Atlantic." She is the author of the following: "A Woman's Poems," "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles," "That New World," "Poems in Company with Children," "Dramatic Persons and Moods," "An Irish Garland," "In Primrose Time," "Child's World Ballads," "The Witch in the Glass," "An Enchanted Castle." Her

"Complete Poems," in two volumes, appeared in 1894, from the press of Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London.

Edith Matilda Thomas (1854 —), a brilliant exponent of the culture of the Western Reserve, modified by the influence of New England training, was born in Medina county, and educated in a Normal School at Geneva, Ohio, in which latter village her literary tendencies were encouraged and largely developed. In her early womanhood she came under the influence of Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson who was her friend and counsellor. In 1888, Miss Thomas removed to New York City, where she still resides, and where, as did Alice Cary, she devotes herself to authorship, being an accomplished writer in prose and in verse. In poetry she has published several small volumes: "A New Year's Masque," "Lyrics and Sonnets," "The Inverted Torch," "Fair Shadow Land," "In Sunshine Land," "In the Young World," and "A Winter Swallow, and Other Verse." That she is a true poet, one who has "slept on the Mountain of Song," and brought home pure Parnassian dews, those who appreciatively read her books will testify. A keen and trained intellect, a versatile and often daring fancy, an almost passionate love of nature, an Emersonian fondness for the occult, a fine taste for classicism and for the suggestive beauty of myth, are among the elements for her mind and of her artistic equipment. Her poetry, though not characterized by intense passion, spontaneity or haunting melody, is remarkable for strength, feeling, delicacy, variety of stanza form, and for a finish found only in the work of literary virtuosi.

Of recent years only a comparatively few writers in Ohio have chosen to "strictly mediate the Muse," thankless or otherwise, and of those few, the majority are not of the younger generation. No list of Western poets would be complete without the name of "Kate Brownlee Sherwood" (1841 —), of Toledo, whose patriotic pen gave the State and the Republic those inspiring books, "Camp Fire and Memorial Day Poems," and "Dreams of the Ages, a Poem of Columbia." Nor should the record forget the name of Alice Williams Brotherton, accomplished scholar and lecturer on literary topics, contributor to the "Century," and author of two books of well conceived and carefully wrought verse, "Beyond the Veil," and "The Sailing of

King Olaf." William Norman Guthrie (1868—), author of "Songs of American Destiny, or a Vision of New Hellas," "To Kindle the Yule Log," "The Old Hemlock," and "The Christ of the Ages," sings a subtle Orphic strain in forms of poetic art which follow the cult of Leopardi and George Meredith.

To Dr. John Martin Crawford (1845—), of Cincinnati, late U. S. Consul to St. Petersburg, is due the credit for having rendered into English verse the famous national epic of Finland, the "Kalevala."

Thomas Ewing, Jr., son and grandson, respectively, of the two Ohio statesmen whose name he bears, is the author of "Jonathan: a Tragedy," a dignified, scholarly poem elaborating the story of Jonathan and David as told in the first book of Samuel. The scenes are well wrought in blank verse and the whole work is a creditable achievement in the difficult art of dramatic poetry.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

A few of the reference books consulted in the preparation of the foregoing sketch are: Coggeshall's "Poets and Poetry of the West," 1860; Thomson's "Bibliography of the State of Ohio," 1880; "Biographical Cyclopaedia of the State of Ohio," 1887; Stedman's "A Library of American Literature," 1891; Stedman's "An American Anthology," 1900; Adams's "A Dictionary of American Authors," 1902; and "Who's Who in America," 1902. Much use has been made of library catalogues and publishers' lists. Grateful acknowledgment is made of special courtesy and aid received from The Library of Congress and The Public Library of Cleveland. The writer returns personal thanks for assistance rendered by Hon. E. O. Randall, of Columbus; Hon. C. B. Galbreath, Librarian of the Ohio State Library; Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati; and by Hon. A. R. Spofford, of Washington, D. C.

LIST OF OHIO AUTHORS

WHO HAVE WRITTEN WITHIN RECENT YEARS.

The following list was kindly prepared under the direction of Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Librarian of the Public Library of

Cincinnati. The names given, nearly 300 in number, are those of literary people resident in Ohio, who have written, *chiefly within recent years*, books, pamphlets or articles, the titles of which are catalogued in the Cincinnati Public Library or in the Cleveland Public Library, or in both. To save space, a few abbreviations are used, as Cin. for Cincinnati, Cl. for Cleveland, and Col. for Columbus.

- ALLEN, EMORY ADAMS. History, Cincinnati.
 AMBLER, HENRY LOVEJOY. Cl.
 ANDREA, PERCY. Fiction.
 ASHLEY, BARNAS FREEMAN. 1833—: Ravenna.
 AVERY, MRS. ELROY MCKENDREE. 1844—: History and Science. Cl.
 BAINS, MINNIE WILLIS MILLER. 1845—: Springfield.
 BALDWIN, CHARLES CANDEE. Genealogy. Cl.
 BANKS, LOUIS ALBERT. 1855—: Religious works. Cl.
 BARNITZ, ALBERT. Poetry. Cl.
 BARROWS, JOHN HENRY. 1847-1892: Religious works. Oberlin.
 BASHFORD, JAMES WHITFORD. 1849—: Oratory. Delaware.
 BAUDER, LEVI F. 1840—: Cl.
 BEAL, JAMES HARTLEY. 1861—: Scio.
 BEATTY, JOHN. 1828—: Fiction. Col.
 BEECHER, EDWARD N. Cl.
 BENEDICT, ANNE KENDRICK. 1851—: Story. Cin.
 BENEDICT, WAYLAND RICHARDSON. 1848—: Psychology. Cin.
 BENJAMIN, CHARLES HENRY. 1856—: Science. Cl.
 BENNETT, HENRY HOLCOMB. 1863—: Ornithology, Story. Chillicothe.
 BENNETT, JOHN. 1865—: Fiction, Poetry. Chillicothe.
 BENNETT, WILLIAM ZEBINA. 1856—: Botany. Wooster.
 BEYER, FREDERICK CHARLES. 1858—: Editor Leader. Cl.
 BISHOP, JOHN REMSEN. 1860—: Classics. Cin.
 BLISS, EUGENE FREDERICK. 1836—: History, biography, translation. Cin.
 BOLLES, JAMES A. Theology. Cl.
 BOLTON, CHARLES EDWARD. 1841—: Civics, municipal science. Cl.
 BOLTON, MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH. 1841—: General literature, juveniles.
 Cl.
 BOOKWALTER, JOHN WESLEY. 1837—: Finance, trade, travel. Springfield.
 BOOTH, MRS. EMMA SCARR. Poetry. Cl.
 BOONE, RICHARD GAUSE. 1849—: Education. Cin.
 BOURNE, EDWARD GAYLORD. 1860—: History. Cl.
 BOURNE, HENRY ELDRIDGE. 1867—: History, civics. Cl.
 BRAIN, BELLE M. 1859—: Religion, sociology. Springfield.
 BRAINE, ROBERT D. 1861—: Music, etc. Springfield.
 BRAY, FRANK CHAPIN. 1866—: Editor The Chautauquan. Cl.
 BREWER, ABRAHAM T. Law. Cl.

- BROCKHOVEN, JOHN A. 1852—: Music. Cin.
 BROTHERTON, MRS. ALICE WILLIAMS. Poetry. Cin.
 BROWN, WILLIAM KENNEDY. 1834—: Woman Suffrage, etc. Cin.
 BROWN, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY. 1855—: Bishop, author of "The Church for Americans." Cl.
 BUCK, JIRAD DEWEY. 1864—: Medicine, theosophy. Cin.
 BURNETT, C. Cl.
 BURNET, MARGARETTA. Zoology. Cin.
 CADWALLADER, STARR. 1869—: Social settlement literature. Cl.
 CHESNUTT, CHARLES WADDELL. 1858—: Novels. Cl.
 COLBY, HENRY FRANCIS. 1867—: Biography, religion. Dayton.
 COLLINS, CLINTON. Poetry. Cin.
 CONKLIN, DR. W. T. 1844—: Medicine. Dayton.
 CONOVER, CHARLOTTE REEVE. History, Dayton.
 COLLINS, MRS. LAURA G. Poetry. Cin.
 COLLORD, ISORA. Genealogy. Cin.
 CONNER, LEVIETTA BARTLETT. Compiler "Parents' Heart in Song," Cin.
 CONNER, DR. PHINEAS SANBORN. 1839—: Surgery. Cin.
 COOKE, J. EDMUND VANCE. Cl.
 CORY, HARRY THOMAS. 1870—: Engineering. Cin.
 COX, JACOB DOLSON. Military history. Cin.
 CRILE, GEORGE W. Cl.
 CROOK, ISAAC, ex-president O. W. University. Biography, church history, etc., Ironton.
 CURTIS, MATTOON MONROE. 1858—: Philosophy, ethics, etc. Cl.
 CUSHING, HENRY PLATT. 1860—: Science. Cl.
 DANZIGER, HENRY. 1852—: Editor. Cin.
 DAVEY, JOHN.
 DAVIS, EMMA C. Cl.
 DENNEY, JOSEPH VILLIERS. 1862—: Rhetoric, literature. Col.
 DEVEREAUX, MARY. Author of "From Kingdom to Colony." Cl.
 EDGAR, JOHN F. 1814—: Pioneer life. Dayton.
 ELLARD, MRS. VIRGINIA G. Story and poems. Cin.
 ELLARD, HARRY. Story and poems. Cin.
 ELLIOTT, HENRY WOOD. 1846—: Science, Alaska, etc. Cl.
 EMERSON, OLIVER FARRAR. 1860—: Literary critic, philologist, author "Memoirs of Gibbon." Cl.
 EMMETT, DANIEL DECATUR. 1815—: Famous song writer. Mt. Vernon.
 EVERTS, ORPHEUS. 1826—: Temperance, sanitation, etc. Cin.
 EWING, EMMA PIKE. 1838—: Cookery, etc. Marietta.
 EWING, HUGH BOYLE. 1826—: Fiction. Lancaster.
 FAIRCHILD, GERARD JAMES HARRIS. 1817—: Theology, ethics, education. Oberlin.
 FARMER, MRS. LYDIA HOYT. Books for the young. Cl.
 FARMER, JAMES EUGENE. 1867—: Essays, fiction. Cl.
 FARMER, SILAS. 1839—: History. Cl.

- FORAN, MARTIN A. Cl.
 FOSTER, LEONARD G. Cl.
 FOWKE, GERARD. 1855—: Archæology. Chillicothe.
 FREESE, ANDREW. Cl.
 FOWLER, HAROLD NORTH. 1859—: Greek and Latin texts. Cl.
 GALBREATH, CHARLES BURLEIGH. 1858—: "Lafayette's Visit to Ohio." 1903. Col.
 GANTVOORT, ARNOLD J. 1857—: Music. Cin.
 GIAQUE, FLORIAN. 1843—: Numerous law books. Cin.
 GILCHRIST, ROSETTA L. Cl.
 GLADDEN, WASHINGTON. 1836—: Religion, sociology, civics, etc. Col.
 GLACIER, JESSIE. Cl.
 GLEASON, W. J. Cl.
 GORDY, JOHN PANCOAST. 1851—: History, education. Col.
 GOSS, CHARLES FREDERICK. 1852—: Fiction. Cin.
 GROESBECK, TELFORD. Author of "The Incas." Cin.
 GROSSMAN, LOUIS. 1863—: Judaism. Cin.
 GUILFORD, LINDA THAYER. Cl.
 GULICK, JOHN THOMAS. 1832—: Evolution theory, etc. Oberlin.
 GUTHRIE, WILLIAM NORMAN. 1868—: Essay, poetry. Cin.
 HAACKE, HEINRICH. 1832—: Poems in German. Cin.
 HAILMAN, WILLIAM NICHOLAS. 1836—: Education. Dayton.
 HALL, CHARLES G. Railway history. Cin.
 HALSTED, MURAT. 1829: Politics, history, biography. Cin.
 HANSCOM, ALICE EMILY. Cl.
 HARBAUGH, THOMAS CHALMERS. 1849—: Poems. Casstown.
 HARRINGTON, VERNON C. Cl.
 HARDIN, WILLETT LEPLEY. 1868—: Science. Lima.
 HARRIS, CHARLES. Cl.
 HARVEY, CHARLES M. Cin.
 HATCH, MRS. ARTHUR E. Cl.
 HATHAWAY, B. A. Grammar. Lebanon.
 HAYDN, HIRAM COLLINS. 1851—: Sermons, etc. Cl.
 HAYES, MAX S. 1866—: Editor Cleveland Citizen. Cl.
 HENDERSON, EDWIN. Municipal history. Cin.
 HERHOLZ, ALFRED. 1851—: Translating journalist. Cin.
 HERRICK, CHARLES JUDSON. 1858—: Biology. Granville.
 HERRICK, FRANCIS HOBART. 1858—: Biology. Cl.
 HERRICK, LUCIUS CARROLL. 1840: Genealogist. Col.
 HICKENLOOPER, ANDREW. 1837—: Fuel Gas. Cin.
 HINMAN, WILBUR F. Fiction. Cl.
 HILL, MRS. MARIAN. 1870—: Story and verse. Cl.
 HOBBS, PERRY L. 1861—: Chemistry. Cl.
 HODGE, ORLANDO JOHN. Cl.
 HOPKINS, WM. ROWLAND. Street Railways. Cl.
 HERR, NORTON TOWNSEND. 1862—: Municipal law. Cl.
 HOSEA, MRS. LUCY. Fiction. Cin.

- HOTCHKISS, WILLIS R. Cl.
- HOWE, FREDERICK CLEMSEN. 1867—: Taxation, revenue, etc. Cl.
- HOWE, HENRY. 1816—: History. Col.
- HUBBELL, GABRIEL G. Spiritualism, psychic research. Cin.
- HUDSON, THOMAS J. 1834—: Psychic phenomena. Cl.
- HULBERT, ARCHER BUTLER. Historical Highways, etc. Cl.
- HYDE, EDWARD WYLLYS. 1843—: Mathematics. Cin.
- INGHAM, MRS. W. Cl.
- ISHAM, ASA BRAINARD. 1844—: Medicine, war history. Cin.
- JAGGER, THOMAS AUGUSTUS. 1839—: P. E. bishop. Religion. Cin.
- JAGGAR, T. A., JR. Geology. Cin.
- JONES, GEORGE JAMES. 1856—: Theology, philosophy. Jackson.
- JONES, NELSON EDWARDS. 1821—: "The Squirrel Hunters of Ohio," etc. Circleville.
- JONES, SAMUEL M. 1846—: "Golden Rule Jones." Socialistic books. Toledo.
- JONES, MYRTLE LEONORA. Cl.
- JONES, VIRGINIA SMITH. 1827—: "Nests and Eggs of Birds of Ohio." Circleville.
- KARR, MRS. ELIZABETH. Author of "The American Horsewoman." North Bend.
- KEELER, HARRIET LOUISE. Trees. Cl.
- KELLERMAN, WM. ASHBROOK. 1850—: Botany. Col.
- KEIFER, GFN. JOS. WARREN. 1836—: Slavery, war. Springfield.
- KEISTER, D. A. Cl.
- KELLEY, MICHAEL J. History of St. Mary's Sem. Cin.
- KEPHART, ISAAH LA FAYETTE. 1832—: Editor "Religious Telescope." Dayton.
- KIMBALL, KATE FISHER. 1860—: Editor "Round Table," in the "Chautauquan." Cl.
- KING, HENRY CHURCHILL. 1858—: Theology, philosophy. Oberlin.
- KINNEY, COATES. 1826—: Poet. Cin.
- KIRCHNER, ADELAIDE ROSALIND. Author of "A Flag for Cuba." Cl.
- KNIGHT, GEORGE WELLS. 1858—: History. Col.
- LANGLEY, JOHN WILLIAMS. 1841—: Electricity, etc. Cl.
- LATCHAW, JOHN ROLAND HARRIS. 1851—: Psychology, theology, education. Defiance.
- LAWRENCE, JAMES. Cl.
- LAZENBY, WM. RANE. 1852—: Horticulture, forestry. Col.
- LEE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. 1841—: Bishop, African M. E. Church. Methodism. Wilberforce.
- LEGGETT, MORTIMER D. 1821-1896: Author of "A Dream of a Modest Prophet." Cl.
- LENSKI, RICHARD CHARLES. 1864—: Religious writings in English and in German. Anna, O.
- LEONARD, WM. ANDREW. 1848—: P. E. Bishop of Ohio. Christian religion, etc. Cl.

- LINDAHL, JOHN HAROLD JOSUA. 1848—: Science, zoology. Cin.
 LINSKOTT, MRS. HILDA BATES. Cl.
 LLOYD, JOHN URI. 1849—: Pharmacy, chemistry, fiction. Cin.
 LLOYD, J. U. & CURTIS C. Author of "Drugs and Medicines of North America." Cin.
 LOCKE, ROBINSON. 1856—: Journalist, "Toledo Blade." Toledo.
 LONG, SIMON PETER. 1860—: Religion. Col.
 LORD, NATHANIEL WRIGHT. 1854—: Metallurgy, mineralogy. Col.
 LOY, MATTHIAS. 1829—: Theology. Col.
 LUDLOW, ARTHUR CLYDE. Cl.
 LUDLOW, MRS. ROSE ROEDER. Cl.
 MAC DILL, DAVID. 1826—: Biblical subjects. Xenia.
 McLAUGHLIN, MARY LOUISE. Ceramics, painting. Cin.
 McLEISH, DR. JOHN LEWIN. Novels. Cin.
 MACMILLAN, GEORGE WHITFIELD. Moral Science, religion. Richmond, O.
 McRAE, MILTON A. 1858—: Scripps, McRae League. Cin.
 McWHINNEY, THOMAS MARTIN. Christian ethics and Psychology. Dayton.
 MATSON, HENRY. 1829—: General culture. Oberlin.
 MAY, MAX BENJAMIN. Historic sketches. Cin.
 MEARS, DAVID OTIS. 1842—: Religious biography, sermons, etc., Cl.
 MEES, THEO. MARTIN K. 1848—: Pedagogics, etc. Woodville, O.
 MIELZINER, REV. MOSES. 1828-1903: Judaism, etc. Cin.
 MINOR, DR. THOMAS CHALMERS. 1846—: Medicine, fiction. Cin.
 MONTFORT, FRANCIS CASSATT. 1844—: Theology, etc. Cin.
 MOOREHEAD, WARREN KING. 1866—: Archæology. Circleville.
 MORGAN, ANNA EUGENIA FELICIA. 1845—: Scripture, philosophy, etc. Oberlin.
 MORLEY, EDWARD WILLIAMS. 1839—: Chemistry. Cl.
 MORRIS, EDWARD DAFYDD. Theology. Col.
 MORRIS, HOMER. 1868—: Cin.
 MORROW, JAMES B. 1856—: Editor "Leader." Cl.
 MUNN, HIRAM H. 1836—: History. Cl.
 MURRAY, CHARLES BURLEIGH. 1837—: Statistics. Cin.
 MYERS, PHILIP VAN NESS. 1846—: History, College Hill.
 NELSON, HENRY ADDISON. 1820—: Theology. Wooster.
 NORTON, SIDNEY AUGUSTUS. 1835—: Chemistry, physics. Col.
 NORTON, THOS. H. 1851—: Chemistry. Cin.
 ORR, CHARLES. Cl.
 OSBORN, HERBERT. 1856—: Biology, embryology. Ccl.
 PAGE, LORENCE M. Cl.
 PAINTER, MRS. J. V. Cl.
 PARSONS, RICHARD C. Cl.
 PATTERSON, S. LOUISE. Cl.
 PEASLEE, JOHN BRADLEY. 1842—: Education. Cin.
 PENNOCK, ANNA M. Psychology, education. Toledo.

- PERDUE, EUGENE HARTLEY. 1845—: Journalism. Cl.
- PERRY, ALFRED TYLER. 1858—: Biblical works. Marietta.
- PESCHAN, F. W. E. 1849—: Lutheran writer of prose and verse. Miamisburg.
- PHILIPSON, DAVID. 1862—: Judaism, literature. Cin.
- PHISTER, MONTGOMERY. 1852—: Dramatic criticism. Cin.
- PIATT, JOHN JAMES. 1835—: Poet. North Bend, O.
- PIATT, Mrs. S. M. B. 1836—: Poet, North Bend, O.
- PITMAN, BENN. 1822—: Phonography. Cin.
- PLATNER, SAMUEL BALL. 1863. Greek and Latin Classics. Cl.
- PORTER, W. T. Railroading. Cin.
- PROSSER, CHARLES SMITH. 1860—: Geology. Col.
- RANDALL, EMILIUS OVIATT. 1850—: History, general literature. Col.
- RAVOGLI, AUGUSTUS. 1851—: Medicine. Cin.
- REED, CHAS. A. LEE. 1856—: Surgery, etc. Cin.
- REEVE, JAMES KNAPP. 1856—: Fiction. Franklin, Ohio.
- REEVE, JOHN CHARLES. 1826—: Medicine. Dayton.
- REEVE, SIDNEY AMOR. 1866—: Science. Dayton.
- ROBB, Mrs. ISABEL H. Cl.
- ROBERTSON, GEORGE A. 1851—: Journalism, history. Editor "Recorder." Cl.
- KOE, GEORGE M. Municipal history. Cin.
- ROE, MARY JOSEPHINE. Genealogy and general literature. Cin.
- ROHE, CHARLES HENRY. 1846-1902. Fiction, poems. Col.
- ROSE, Mrs. MARTHA E. Cl.
- ROYSE, NOBLE K. Essays, school-books. Cin.
- RUSSELL, ADDISON PEALE. 1826—: General literature. Wilmington.
- RYAN, W. A. Cin.
- SALEN, CHAS. P. Cl.
- ST. JOHN, CHAS. EDWARD. 1857—: Physics, astronomy. Oberlin.
- SANDERS, THOS. J. 1855—: Theology, philosophy. Westerville.
- SARGEANT, KATE. Cl.
- SATTLER, ERIC E. 1859—: Medicine, etc. Cin.
- SCARBOROUGH, WM. S. 1852—: Education, philology, etc. Wilberforce.
- SCHAFF, DAVID SCHLEY. 1852—: Biography. Cin.
- SCHUETTE, CONRAD H. L. 1843—: Church affairs. Col.
- SCOVEL, SYLVESTER FITHIAN. 1835—: Morals, sociology. Wooster.
- SCRIBNER, HARVEY. 1850—: Author, "My Mysterious Clients." Toledo.
- SCUDDER, JOHN MILTON, M. D. Many books on Eclectic Medicine. Cin.
- SHARTS, JOSEPH. Fiction. Cin.
- SHERWOOD, ISAAC R. 1835—: Journalist, author of "The Army Gray-back." Cl.
- SHERWOOD, Mrs. KATHERINE M. BROWNLEE. 1841—: Poet. Toledo.
- SHOEMAKER, MICHAEL MYERS. History, travel. Cin.
- SHUEY, EDWIN L. Sociology. Dayton.
- SIEBERT, WILBUR HENRY. 1866—: History. Col.

- SLOCUM, CHAS. EHLIN. 1841—: History, Genealogy. Defiance.
- SPERRY, LYMAN BEECHER. 1841—: Physical science, morals. Oberlin.
- SPRAGUE, MARY APLIN. 1849—: Fiction. Newark, Ohio.
- SPRECHER, SAMUEL P. Cl.
- SPRINGER, NARCISSA S. Cl.
- SPROULL, W.M. OLIVER. 1848—: Latin and oriental literature. Cin.
- STALEY, CADY. 1840—: Of the Case School. Sewerage, etc. Cl.
- STANBERRY, MRS. GEO. A. Cin.
- STEELE, ROBERT W. History. Dayton.
- STEELE, MARY D. Essay. Dayton.
- STELLHORN, FREDERICK W. 1841—: Theology. Col.
- STEPHENSON, NATHANIEL WRIGHT. Fiction. Cin.
- STEVENS, GEO. W. 1866—: Poems. Toledo.
- STEVENSON, EGBERT BURTON. 1872—: Fiction. Chillicothe.
- STEWART, ELIZA DANIEL. 1816—: "Mother Stewart." Temperance. Springfield.
- STOCKWELL, JOHN NELSON. 1832—: Astronomy. Cl.
- SUPER, CHARLES W. 1842—: Romance languages, education. Athens, O.
- SWASEY, AMBROSE. 1846—: Machinery. Cl.
- SWEETZER, DELIGHT, MRS. F. F. PRENTICE. 1873—: Stories, translations. etc. Cl.
- TAFT, CHAS. P. 1843—: Education. Cin.
- TAPPAN, DAVID STANTON. 1845—: Religious works. Oxford.
- TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD A. E. 1834—: Poems. Col.
- TERRY, THEODORE BRAINARD. 1843—: Farming. Hudson.
- THALHEIMER, MARY ELSIE. History. Cin.
- THOMPSON, ADELA E. Fiction. Cl.
- THOMPSON, ELIZA J. T. 1816—: "The Mother of the Crusade." Temperance. Hillsboro.
- THOMPSON, HENRY ADAMS. 1837—: Biographical and historical books relating to church. Dayton.
- THOMPSON, RALPH SEYMOUR. Editor of the "New Era." Temperance. Springfield.
- THOMPSON, WILL L. 1847—: Song writer. East Liverpool.
- THOMSON, PETER GIBSON. Bibliography. Cin.
- THWING, CHARLES FRANKLIN. 1853—: College life and general culture. Cl.
- TUTTLE, HUDSON. 1836—: Religion, spiritualism. Berlin Heights.
- TUTTLE, EMMA ROOD. 1839—: Reform poems. Berlin Heights.
- TUTTLE, MARY M. T. 1849—: Temperance. Hillsboro.
- VENABLE, W.M. HENRY. 1836—: History, fiction, poetry. Cin.
- VENABLE, WILLIAM MAYO. 1871—: Military history, engineering. Cin.
- VENABLE, MARY. Writings on Music. Cin.
- VINCENT, BOYD. 1845—: P. E. Bishop. Religion. Cin.
- WALD, GUSTAVUS HENRY. 1853—: Law. Cin.
- WALDEN, JOHN MORGAN. 1831—: M. E. Bishop. Methodism, etc. Cin.

- WALKER, PAUL FRANCIS. Spanish text-books. Cin.
 WALTON, CHARLES EDGAR. 1849—: Medicine. Cin.
 WARNER, ADONIRAN JUDSON. 1834—: Finance. Marietta.
 WARREN, FREDERICK MORRIS. 1859—: Romance languages, etc. Cl.
 WATSON, DAVID KEMPER. 1849—: Coinage, law, etc. Col.
 WHITCOMB, MERRICK. History. Cin.
 WEST, THOMAS DYSON. Metallurgy and foundry work. Cl.
 WHITE, EMERSON ELBRIDGE. 1829—: Pedagogics, school text-books. Col.
 WHITTAKER, DR. JAMES T. 1843-1900: Medicine. Cin.
 WHITTAKER, WILLIAM HENRY. Law. Cin.
 WILLIAMS, DAVID. 1843—: Medicine. Col.
 WILSON, MOSES FLEMING. 1839—: Criminal Code. Cin.
 WISE, RABBI ISAAC MAYER. 1819-1900: Theology, history, polemics. Cin.
 WRIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK. 1838—: Editor "Bibliotheca Sacra," voluminous writer on scientific and religious topics, special student of glacial phenomena. Oberlin.
 WRIGHT, HENRY COLLIER. Cin.
 YOUNG, JESSIE BOWMAN. 1844—: Author of "Days and Nights on the Sea," "Helps for the Quiet Home," etc. Cin.
 ZOLLARS, ELI VAUGHAN. 1847—: Biblical Studies. Hiram, O.

POETRY.

SOME OHIO WRITERS OF VERSE AND THEIR WORKS.

The following list was furnished by Hon. C. B. Galbreath, State Librarian. It comprises an approximately complete catalogue of the Ohio verse-writers who have published in book form. All the earlier books and many of the later ones are to be found in the State Library, Columbus, Ohio.

- ADAMS, CHARLES JOSIAH. 1850—: The Matterhorn head and other poems. 1899.
 ADAMS, JAMES BARTON. 1843—: Breezy western verse, 1898.
 ALBAUGH, N. H. Wayside blossoms. Dayton, 1885.
 AREY, HARRIET ELLEN G. 1819—: Household songs and others poems. New York. 1835.
 BACON, DELIA. 1811-1859: The Bride of Fort Edward: a drama. 1850.
 BARNES, HENRY: Guerilla bride. 1858.
 BARNITZ, A. T. S. Mystic delvings. Cin. 1857.
 BARRITT, MRS. F. F. 1826-?: Azlea: a tragedy. 1846.
 BELL, JAMES MADISON. 1826-1902: Poetical works of James M. Bell. 1901.
 BIDDLE, HORACE P. 1811-?: A few poems. Laporte. 1857.
 BRANNAN, WM. PENN. 1825-1866: Vagaries of Van Dyke Browne. Cin. 1865.

- BROTHERTON, MRS. ALICE WILLIAMS: *Beyond the veil*. Chicago. 1886.
Sailing of King Olaf. Chicago. 1887.
- BROWN, W. W.: *Bread if you please*. Cleve. n. d.
- BURNETT, ALFRED. 1825-?: *Poems and recitations*. Cin. 1847.
- CARY, ALICE. 1820-1871: *Poems*. Boston. 1855. *Last poems*. 1873.
Poetical works. 1883.
- CARY, PHOEBE. 1824-1871: *Poems and parodies*. Boston. 1854.
- CARY, ALICE AND PHOEBE: *Poetical works, with memorial*. Boston. 1880.
- CIST, LEWIS J. 1818-1885: *Trifles in verse*. Cin. 1845.
- COFFINBERRY, ANDREW: *The Forest rangers. A poetic tale of the western wilderness of 1794*. Columbus. 1842.
- COFFEN, J. F.: *The fate of genius*. Cin. 1835.
- COLLINS, LAURA G.: *Immortelles and asphodels*. Cin. 1893.
- COLLINS, CHARLES H.: *Echoes from the Highland Hills. The New Year comes, my lady*. Buffalo. 1895.
- COOPER, DR. W. C.: *Tethered truants. Poems, etc.* Cin. 1897.
- CORWIN, J. H.: *The harp of home: or the medley*. Cin. 1858.
- CRIFIELD, A.: *The Universaliad*. Cin. 1849.
- CRISWELL, R. C.: *The new Shakespeare and other travesties*. 1882.
- DENTON, WILLIAM. 1823-?: *Poems for reformers*. Cleve. 1859.
- DEXTER, CHARLES: *Versions and verses*. Boston. 1865. *In memoriam. Versions and idle measures*. 1891.
- DILLON, JOHN B.: *Burial of the beautiful*. 1826.
- DOOLITTLE, J. C.: *Poems*. Toledo. 1858.
- DORSAY, G. VOLNEY: *Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles*. 1880.
- DUNBAR, PAUL LAURENCE. 1872-: *Oak and ivy*. Dayton. 1893. *Majors and minors*. Dayton. 1895. *Lyrics of lowly life*. New York. 1896. *Lyrics of the hearthside*. New York. 1899. *Lyrics of love and laughter*. New York. 1903.
- EDGERTON, JAMES ARTHUR. 1869-: *Poems*. 1889.
- ELDRIDGE, ELIZABETH FLORENCE: *Heart Songs*. Cin. 1902.
- ELLARD, HARRY G.: *Poems*.
- EMERSON, W. D. 1813-?: *Occasional thoughts in verse*. Springfield. 1851.
- EMMETT, DANIEL DECATUR. 1815-: *Hundreds of songs, including Old Dan Tucker, Dixie, etc.*
- EWING, THOMAS JR.: *Jonathan: a tragedy*. New York. 1902.
- FLASH, HENRY LYNDEN. 1835-?: *Poems*. 1860.
- FLINT, MICAH P. 1807-1830: *The hunter and other poems*. Boston. 1826.
- FOSDICK, WILLIAM WHITEMAN. 1825-1862: *Ariel and other poems*. New York. 1855.
- FRANKENSTEIN, JOHN: *American art, A satire*. Cin. 1864.
- FULLER, FRANCES A. AND METTA V.: *Poems of sentiment and imagination*. New York. 1851.
- FURNAS, BOYD E. 1848-1897: *Poems of heart and home*. 1895.
- GAGE, MRS. F. D. 1808-1884: *Poems by Frances Dana Gage*. 186—,

- GALLAGHER, WILLIAM DAVIS. 1808-1894: Erato. In three small volumes. Cin. 1835-7. Poetical literature of the West. Cin. 1841. Miami Woods and other poems. Cin. 1881.
- GAZLAY, J. W. 1784-1874: Sketches of life and social relations, with other poems. 1860.
- GENNIN, THOMAS H. 1822-?: The Napolead in twelve books. St. Clairsville. 1833.
- GUEST, MOSES. 1756-?: Poems and extracts from journal. Cin. 1823.
- GUNSAULUS, FRANK WAKELEY. 1856-: Songs of night and day. 1896. Loose leaves of song. Phidias and other poems.
- GUTHRIE, WM. NORMAN. 1868-: To kindle the yule log. Cin. 1899. A Vision of New Hellas. Cin. 1900. The old hemlock. Cin. 1902. The Christ of the ages. Cin. 1903.
- HANEY, BENJAMIN R. 1834-1867: Nellie Gray and other songs.
- HARBAUGH, T. C. 1849-: Maple leaves. Cin. 1884.
- HARRISON, JENNIE M.: Leola Leroy. 1872.
- HAY, JOHN. 1838-: (Sometime of Cleveland, Ohio.): Pike county ballads. 1871. Castilian days. 1871. Poems. 1890.
- HENTZ, MRS. CAROLINE LEE. 1800-1856: Lamorah; or the western wild; a tragedy. De Lara; or the Moorish bride; a tragedy. 1843. Constance of Werdenberg; a tragedy.
- HODSON, JOSEPH: Miscellaneous Poems. Wellsville. 1866.
- HOWE, MRS. SARAH J.: Boselas II; or the seige of Kiow, drama. 1847.
- HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN. 1837-: Poems. 1867. Stops of various quills. 1895.
- ISLER, ARNOLD: Wild thoughts in rhymes. Columbus. 1873.
- JONES, CHARLES A. 1815-?: The Outlaw and other poems. 1835.
- KINNEY, COATES. 1826-: Keeuka and other poems. Cin. 1855. Lyrics of the real and the ideal. Cin. 1887. Mists of Fire and other poems. Chicago. 1899.
- LAWRENCE, WM. V.: Ellina, the bride of Montrose, Cambridge. 1873.
- LAWRENCE, MRS. IDA ECKERT: Day dreams. Cin. 1900.
- LEAVITT, JOHN McDOWELL. 1824-1888: Faith: a poem. Cin. 1856.
- LLOYD, MRS. SOPHIA WEBSTER: Poems. Cin. 18-?
- LOCKE, DAVID ROSS. 1833-1888: Hannah Jane. 1882.
- LONGWORTH, NICHOLAS: Electra. Cin. 1878.
- LOVEMAN, ROBERT. 1864-: Poems. 1897. Book of verses. 1900.
- LUTE. ———: Poems. Dayton. 1858.
- LYTLE, WILLIAM HAINES. 1826-1863: Poems, edited by W. H. Venable. Cin. 1894.
- MCGAFFEY, ERNEST. 1861-: Poems of gun and rod. 1892. Poems. 1895. Poems of the town. 1900. Sonnets to a wife. 1901.
- MCLAUGHLIN, E. A. 1798-? Lovers of the deep and other poems. Cin. 1841.
- MERING, ANNA S.: Songs in the night. Cin. 1855.
- MOORE, THOMAS EMMETT: Poems. (Ready for the press) 1903.

- NEVIN, WILLIAM CHANNING. 1844—: Norsemen. Legend of Katama Bay. Martha's Vineyard.
- NICHOLAS, MRS. REBECCA S. 1820—: Bernice and other poems. Cin. 1844. Songs of the heart and the hearthstone. Phil. 1851.
- O'HARE, TERESA BEATRICE: Songs at twilight. 1897.
- PIATT, DONN. 1819-1891: Poems and Plays. Cin. 1893.
- PIATT, JOHN JAMES. 1835—: Poems in sunshine and firelight. Cin. 1866. Western windows, New York. 1869. Landmarks, New York. 1871. Poems of house and home, Boston. 1878. Idyls and lyrics of the Ohio Valley, Cin. 1881. At the Holy Well. Dublin. 1887. Book of Gold. 1889. Little New World idyls. 1893. The Ghost's Entry and other poems. 1895. Poems of two friends. (Piatt and W. D. Howells.) 1860.
- PIATT, SARAH MORGAN BRYAN. 1836—: Nests at Washington and other poems, (with Mr. Piatt). 1864. Children out of doors. Cin. 1885. A Woman's poems. Boston. 1871. A Voyage to the Fortunate Islands, Boston. 1874. That New World and other poems, Boston. 1876. Poems in company with children. 1877. Dramatic persons and moods. 1880. Irish Garland. 1885. Selected poems. 1885. In Primrose time. 1886. Child's world ballads. 1887. The Witch in the glass. 1889. Irish wild flowers. 1891. The Enchanted Castle. 1893. Complete poems. 1894.
- PIERCE, THOMAS: Odes of Horace in Cincinnati. Cin. 1822. Muse of Hesperia. Cin. 1823.
- PLIMPTON, FLORUS B. 1830—: Poems. (Illustrated memorial edition.) Cin. 1886.
- PUMMILL, JAMES. 1828—: Fugitive poems. Cin. 1846.
- READ, THOMAS BUCHANAN. 1822-1872: "Sheridan's Ride," etc. Cin. 1861-7.
- REID, PETER FISCHER: Voices of the wind. Chicago. 1868.
- RICE, HARVEY. 1800—? Mount Vernon and other poems. 1860. Select Poems. Boston. 1878.
- ROBERTS, ANNA S (Rickey). 1827-1858: Forest flowers of the West. Phil. 1850.
- ROSS, ALEX. COFFMAN. 1812-1883: Tippecanoe and Tyler too.
- SCRIMPTON, CHARLES: The Inebriate. Cin. 1858.
- SEWALL, ALICE ARCHER. 1870—: Ode to girlhood, and other poems. 1899. Ballad of the prince. 1900.
- SEYMOUR, THOMAS DAY, ED. 1848—: Selected odes of Pindar. Boston. 1882. Homer's Iliad. Boston. 1887-90.
- SHADE, W. H. T.: Buckeyeland and Bohemia. Hillsboro. 1895.
- SHANNON, MRS. M. E. (FEE). 1824-1855: Buds, blossoms and leaves. Poems by Eulalie. Cin. 1854.
- SHARP, KATE DOORIS: Eleanor's Courtship. 1888.
- SHERWOOD, KATHARINE MARGARET. 1841—: Camp-fire and Memorial-Day poems. Chicago. 1885. Dreams of the ages; a poem of Columbia. 1893.

- SNIDER, DENTON JAGUES. 1841—: Delphic days. 1878. Agamemnon's daughter. 1885. Prorsus Retrorsus. 1890. Homer in Chios. 1891. Johnny Appleseed's rhymes. 1894.
- SUTLIFFE, ALBERT. 1830—: Poems. Boston and Cambridge. 1859.
- SYMMES, FRANCES NEWTON: Brier bloom. Cin. 1893.
- TAIT, JOHN ROBINSON. 1834—: Dolce far Niente. 1859.
- TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD A. E. 1834-1903: Claudia Procula and other verses. \ 1899.
- TAYLOR, MRS. ENOCH: Naughty biography. 1878.
- TAYLOR, WM. A. 1837—: Roses and rue. 1895. Twilight or dawn?
- THOMAS, EDITH MATILDA. 1854—: New Year's masque and other poems. Boston. 1885. Lyrics and sonnets. Boston. 1887. The inverted torch. Boston. 1890. Fair Shadowland. Boston. 1895. In the young world. Boston. 1895. A winter swallow and other verse. 1896.
- THOMAS, FREDERICK W. 1811-1866: The Emigrant. Cin. 1833.
- THOMAS, LEWIS FOULKE. 1815-1868: Osceola: a drama. 1838. India: a legend of the lakes, and other poems. 1842.
- TORRENCE, F. R.. The house of a hundred lights. 1900.
- TRUESDELL, MRS. HELEN: Poems. Cin. 1856.
- TUTTLE, EMMA ROOD. 1839—: Blossoms and our spring. Gazelle. From soul to soul. Unseen city. Asphodel blooms.
- VENABLE, WILLIAM H. 1836—: June on the Miami. Cin. 1872. Melodies of the heart. Cin. 1885. The teacher's dream. Illust. New York. 1881. Songs of school days. Cin. 1889. The last flight. Cin. 1894.
- WALLACE, WILLIAM ROSS. 1819-1881: Battle of Tippecanoe and other poems. 1837. Alban; a metrical romance. 1848. Meditations in America. 1851.
- WARD, JAMES WARNER. 1818—: Yorick and other poems. 1838. Home-made verses. 1857.
- WARDEN, ROBERT BRUCE. 1824—: Ardvoirlich; a romantic tragedy. 1857.
- WARREN, MANLEY: Rhymes, 1852.
- WELSH, JOSEPH S.: Harp of the West. 1839.
- WHEELER, EDWARD JEWITT. 1859—: The Dutchman.
- WHITE, JOHN W.: George Seymour, or disappointed revenge, a drama. Mt. Vernon. 1858.
- WILSON, JOHN M.: After office hours, and other poems. 1898.
- WOODMANSEE, JAMES: The closing scene; a vision. Cin. 1857.
- WOOLSEY, SARAH CHAUNCEY. (Susan Coolidge). 1845—: Verses. 1880. Ballads of romance and history. 1887. A few more verses. 1888.
- WORTH, GORHAM A.: American bards; a modern poem. Cin. 1819. (First book of original verse published in the West.)
- WRIGHT, FRANCES 1795-1852: Altorf: a tragedy. Phila. 1819.

PROSE WRITERS — SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

The following list of prose writers, in addition to the one already given, has been submitted by State Librarian C. B. Galbreath. The names of the authors and their works are taken from a list that he is preparing for use in the Ohio State Library.

- ADAMS, CHARLES JOSIAH. 1850—: *Where is my dog? or Is man alone immortal?* 1892. *Does man alone reason?* 1901.
- ANDREWS, ISRAEL WARD: 1815-1888. *Manual of constitution.* 1874.
- ALBACH, JAMES R.: *Annals of the west.* 1857.
- ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM JACKSON: *Artist historian.* 1899. *Siberia and the Nihilists.* 1890. *Greatest living man.* 1902.
- AVERY, ELROY MCKENDREE. 1844 —: *Text books on chemistry and physics.*
- BALLARD, HARLAND HOGE. 1853—: *Three kingdoms. The world of matter. Open sesame. Re-open sesame.*
(With Barnes): *Barnes' readers and American plant-book.*
- BARR, GRANVILLE WALTER, 1860—: *In the third house.* 1899. *The verdict in the Rutherford case.* 1899. *The woman who hesitated.* 1899. *Larry McNoogan's cow.* 1900. *In the last ditch.* 1900. *Shacklett.* 1901. *Monograph on the valley of the Mississippi.* 1899
- BATES, MARGARET HOLMES. 1844—: *Manitou.* 1881. *The chamber over the gate.* 1886. *The price of the ring.* 1892. *Shylock's daughter.* 1894. *Jasper Fairfax.* 1897. *Six school speakers.* 1887-1893.
- BEARD, LINA and ADELIA B.: *American girl's handy book.* 1890.
- BEARD, THOMAS FRANCIS. 1842—: *Blackboard in the Sunday School.*
- BEECHER, LYMAN. 1775-1863. *Plea for the West.* 1835. *Views on theology.* 1836. *Lectures on political atheism, etc.* 1852. *Sermons on various occasions.* 1852. *Views on theology.* 1852.
- BEECHER, WILLIS JUDSON. 1838—: *Farmer Tompkins and his Bibles.* 1874.
- BENHAM, GEORGE CHITTENDEN. 1836-1887: *Year of wreck.* 1880.
- BENHAM, WILLIAM GEORGE. 1860—: *Laws of scientific hand reading.* 190v.
- BERGEN, FANNY DICKERSON. 1846—: (With husband) *The development theory. Glimpses at the plant world.* (Editor): *Current superstitions; animal and plate lore; etc.*
- BESSEY, CHARLES EDWIN. 1845—: *Geography of Iowa.* 1876. *Botany for high schools and colleges.* 1880. *The essentials of botany.* 1884. *Elementary botanical exercises.* 1892. (Editor): *American naturalist,* 1880-97; *Science,* since 1897; *Johnson's Cyclopedia,* since 1893; *McNab's Morphology, physiology and classification of plants.*
- BIERCE, AMBROSE. 1842—: *Cobwebs from an empty skull.* 1874. *Black beetles in amber.* 1892. *Can such a thing be?* 1893. *In the midst of life.* 1898. *Fantastic fables.* 1899. (With Dr. A. Danziger):

- BIERCE, AMBROSE. 1842—Concluded.
The Monk and the hangman's daughter. 1892. (Editor): Argonaut and wasp.
- BITTINGER, LUCY FORNEY. 1859—: Memorials of the Rev. J. B. Bittinger. 1891. History of the Forney family of Hanover, Pa. 1893. The Germans in colonial times. 1901.
- BOLTON, CHARLES KNOWLES. 1867—: Saskia, the wife of Rembrandt. On the wooing of Martha Pitkin. Love story of Ursula Wolcott. The private soldier under Washington; and articles on library administration.
- BOMPIANI, SOPHIA VAN MATRE. 1835—: Italian explorers in Africa. Short history of the Italian Waldenses.
- BOSWORTH, FRANCKE HUNTINGTON. 1843—: Hand-book of diseases of the throat and nose. 1879. Treatise on diseases of the nose and throat. 1893. Text-book of diseases of the nose and throat. 1896.
- BRINKERHOFF, ROELIFF. 1828—: Supplement to the "Family of Joris Dircksen Brinkerhoff. 1892. Recollections of a life time." 1900.
- BROCK, SIDNEY G. 1837—: Hawaiian Islands, their history, products and commerce. History of the navigation, commerce, tonnage, etc., of the Great Lakes. History of the Pacific states and Alaska—acquisition, wealth, products, commerce, etc. Advance of the United States for a hundred years, from 1790 to 1890.
- BROOKS, WILLIAM KEITH. 1848—: Handbook of invertebrate zoology. Stomalopoda of H. H. S. Challenger, a monograph of the genus salpa. Foundations of zoology. Oyster.
- BURKE, MILO DARWIN. 1841—: Brick for street pavements. 1893.
- BURKETT, CHARLES WILLIAM. 1873—: History of Ohio Agriculture.
- BURNETT, JACOB. 1770-1853: Notes on the Northwestern Territory. 1847.
- BUTTERFIELD, CONSUL W. 1824-1899: History of Seneca County, Ohio, 1848. Historical account of expedition against Sandusky. 1873. Washington-Crawford letters. 1877. Discovery of the Northwest by J. Nicolet. 1881. History of the Girtys. 1890. Brule's discoveries and explorations. 1898.
- BURTON, ERNEST DEWITT. 1856—: Syntax of the moods and tenses in New Testament Greek. 1893. Letters and records of the apostolic age. 1895. Handbook of the life of Paul. 1899. (With W. A. Stevens): Harmony of the gospels for historical study. 1894. Handbook of the life of Christ. 1894. (With Shailer Mathews); Constructive studies in the life of Christ. 1901. (Editor): Biblical world since 1892 and of the Am. Jour. of Theology, 1897.
- BURTON, THEODORE ELIJAH. 1851—: Financial Crises. 1902.
- BUSHEY, L. WHITE. 1858—: Battle for 1900 (Republican).
- BYRNE, THOMAS SEBASTIAN. 1842—: Man from a Catholic point of view. (Translator with Rev. Dr. Pabisch): Dr. Alzoy's church history. 1874-8.

- CALDWELL, HOWARD WALTER 1858—: History of the United States, 1815-1861. 1896. Studies in history. 1897. Survey of American history. 1898. Some great American legislators. 1899. Life of Henry Clay. 1899. Expansion of the United States. 1900.
- CAMPBELL, WILLIAM WALLACE. 1862—: Elements of practical astronomy. 1899.
- CARPENTER, FRANK GEORGE 1855—: Carpenter's geographical readers—Asia, 1897; North America, 1898; South America, 1899; Europe, 1902. Through Asia with children. 1898. Through North America with children. 1898. South America—social, industrial and political. 1900.
- CARSON R. B. Humorous thoughts.
- CATHERWOOD, MARY HARTWELL. 1847—: Craque-o'-doom. Old caravan days. Secret at Roseladies. Romance of Dollard. Bells of Ste. Anne. Story of Tonty. Lady of Fort St. John. Old Kaskaskia. White islander. Chase of St. Castin and other tales. Spirit of an Illinois town and the little Renault. Days of Jeanne d'Arc. Bony and Ban. Mackinac and lake stories. Spanish Peggy. Lazarre; etc.
- CHAMBERS, JULIUS. 1850—: Mad world and its people. On a margin. Lovers four and maidens five. Chats on journalism. Missing, a romance of the Sargasso sea. Rascal club. One woman's life.
- CIST, CHARLES. 1793-1868: Cincinnati in 1841. 1841. Sketches and statistics of Cincinnati in 1851. 1851. Sketches and statistics of Cincinnati in 1859. 1859. Cincinnati miscellany, or antiquities of the West. 1846.
- CIST, HENRY MARTYN. 1839—: Army of the Cumberland. 1882. (With Col. Donn Piatt): Life of Major-General George H. Thomas.
- COBLENTZ, VIRGIL J. 1862—: Handbook of pharmacy. Newer remedies. (With S. P. Sadtler): Medical and pharmaceutical chemistry.
- COGGESHALL, WILLIAM T. 1824-1867. Stories of frontier adventure in the South and West. 1863. Poets and poetry of the West. 1860. Historical sketch of the Ohio State Library, Columbus. 1858. An account of newspapers in Ohio. Lincoln memorial. 1865. Advantages of local literature. 1859. Easy Warren and his contemporaries.
- COMAN, KATHERINE. 1857—: Growth of the English nation. 1895. History of England. 1899. History of England for beginners. 1901.
- COMMONS, JOHN ROGERS. 1862—: Distribution of wealth. Social reform and the church. Proportional representation. Municipal electric lighting. Representative democracy.
- CONNER, JACOB ELON: Uncle Sam abroad.
- COOPER, JACOB 1830—: Eleusian mysteries. 1854. Loyalty demanded by the present crisis. 1862. Biography of George Duffield, D. D., 1899. Biography of President T. D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D. 1899. Biography of President William Preston Johnston, LL. D. 1900.

- COOPER, JACOB. 1830— Concluded.
 Natural right to make a will. 1894. Creation, a transference of power. 1899. Passage from mind to matter. 1901.
- CORSON, ELLA MAY. *Glimpses of Longfellow*. 1903.
- COX, SAMUEL S. 1824-1889: Arctic sunbeams. Isles of the princes. Orient sunbeams. Why we laugh. De jure and de facto. 1877. Eight years in Congress, 1857-1865. Our revenues and their treatment, etc. 1884. Tariff and protection. 1884.
- COX, WILLIAM VAN ZANDT. 1852—: Settlement of the Northwest Territory (monograph). 1896. Historical addresses on the Northern section of the District of Columbia. 1898. When Lincoln was under fire, Success. 1900. (With H. M. Northrup): Life of Samuel S. Cox. 1899.
- CREW, HENRY. 1859—: Elements of physics. 1899. (Asst. Editor): *Astrophysical Journal*.
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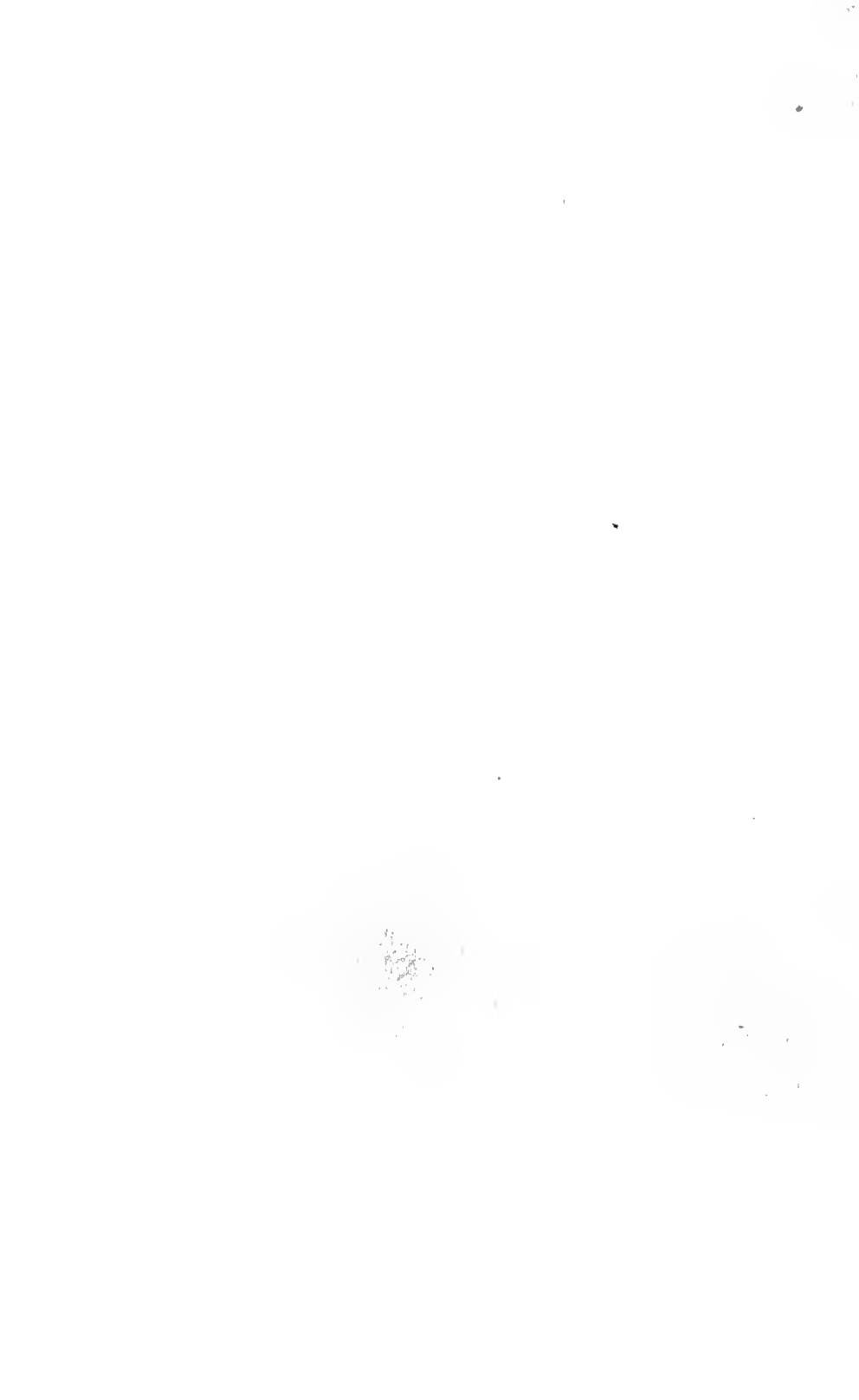
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