

MANUAL OF THE
UNITED BRETHREN
PUBLISHING HOUSE



HISTORICAL AND
DESCRIPTIVE

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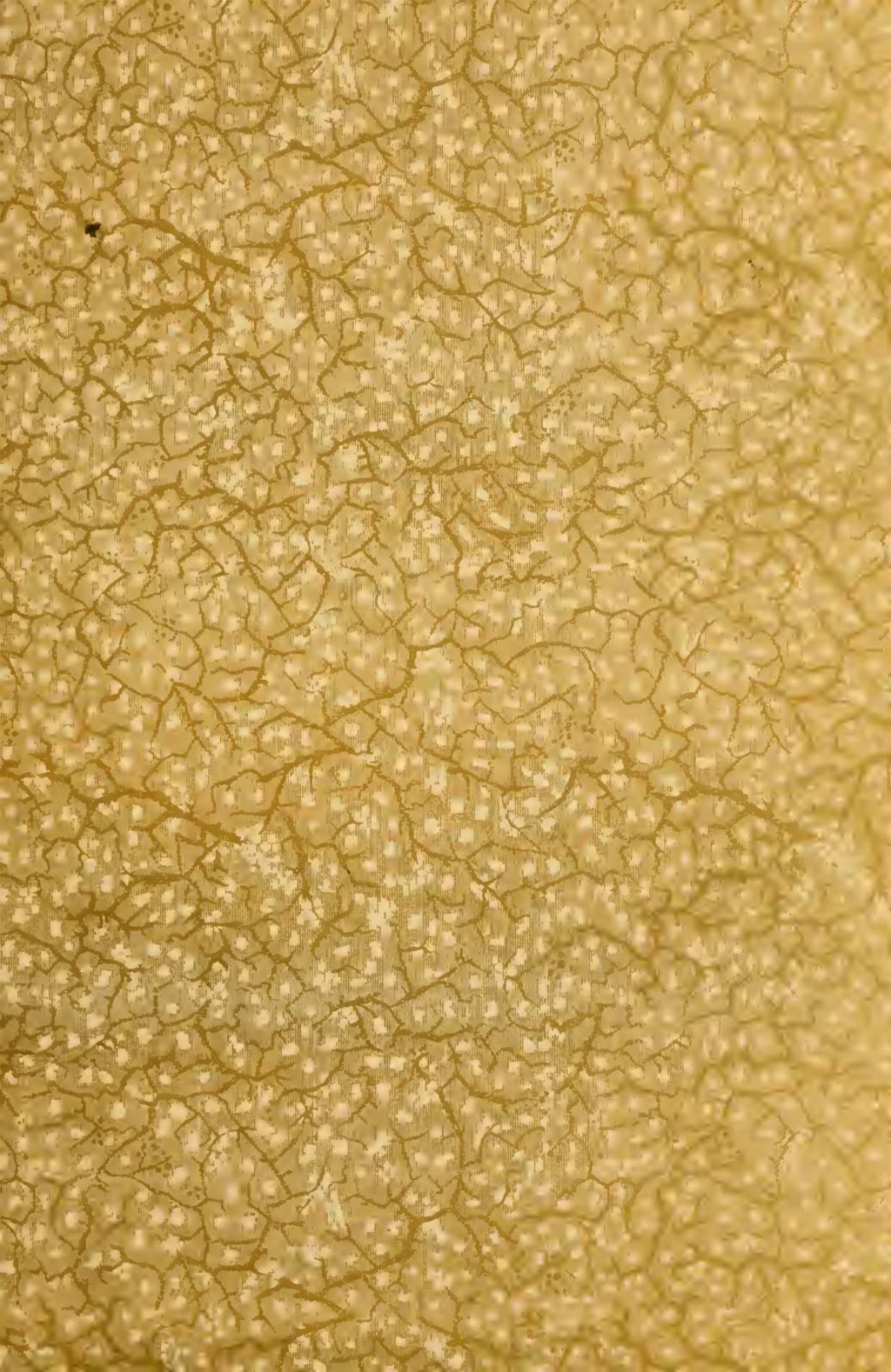


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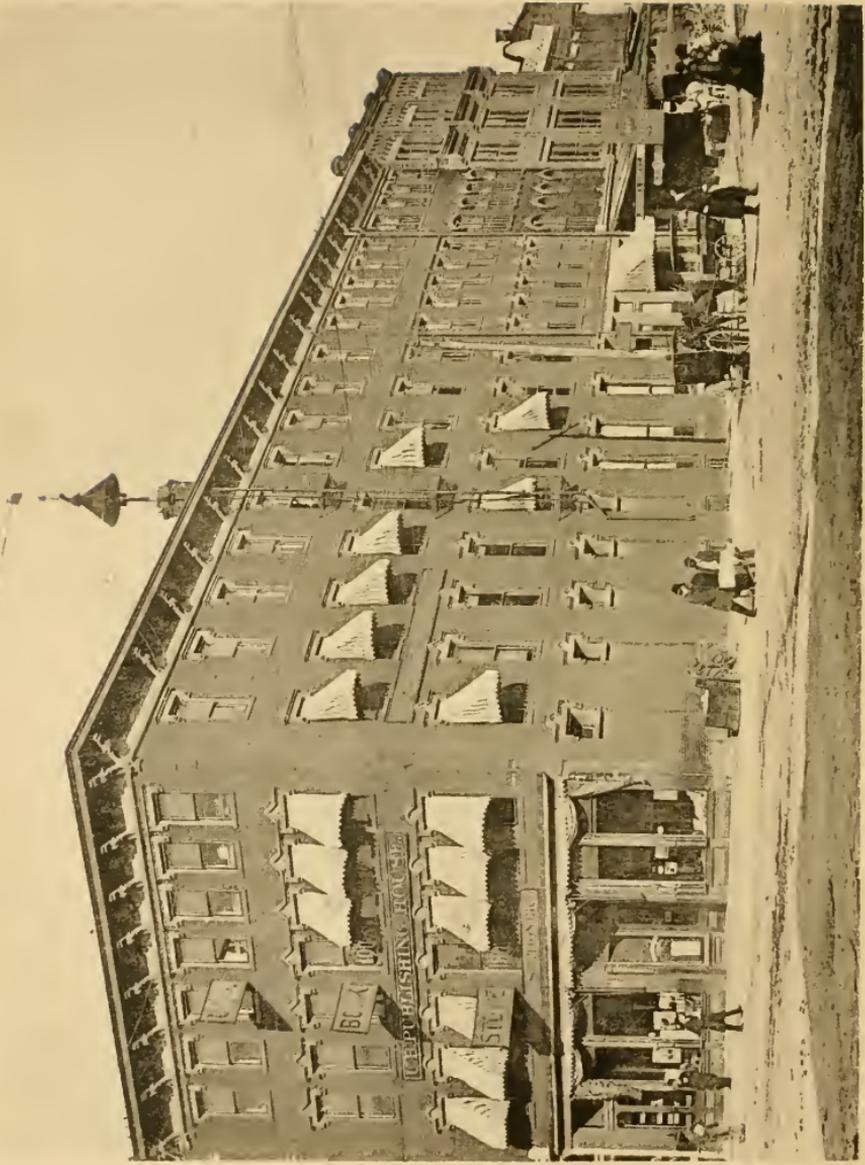
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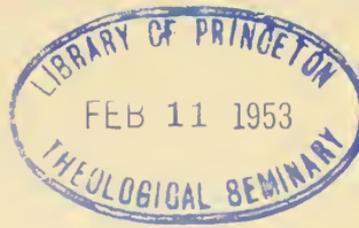


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MANUAL OF THE
UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING
HOUSE; HISTORICAL AND DE-
SCRIPTIVE



*United Brethren Publishing House,
1891-92.*



MANUAL OF THE
UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING
HOUSE; HISTORICAL AND DE-
SCRIPTIVE

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS

BY WILLIAM A. SHUEY, A. M.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY PROF. A. W. DRURY, D. D.



DAYTON OHIO
United Brethren Publishing House
W. J. SHUEY, PUBLISHER
1893

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Hereby, tongues are known, knowledge groweth, judgment increaseth, books are dispersed, the Scripture is read, stories be opened, times compared, truth discerned, falsehood detected and with finger pointed, and (all as I said) through the benefit of Printing.—FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS.



PREFACE.

MORE than half a century has passed since the founding of the Publishing House of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Reports of its condition and progress have been made from time to time, and occasionally the Church periodicals, notably the *Religious Telescope*, have given interesting accounts of its origin and history. Hanby and Lawrence record the beginnings, and the "Handbook of the United Brethren in Christ," issued in 1885, presents a brief outline. The "History of Dayton," published in 1889, contains an excellent and accurate history of the House, but it is necessarily much condensed, and its circulation is limited to a small edition, sold only by subscription. The magnitude of this department of the Church's work suggests the importance of collecting into a convenient volume, for preservation and ready reference, not only the essential materials contained in the above books, but also a large amount of information which at present is not accessible to the members of the Church in any form, and some of which has never before been secured.

The materials for a complete history of the House are sufficient to make a large volume; and while the future historian may undertake to give them a more critical and comprehensive treatment than would be proper at this time, it is reasonable to presume that for the present the Church will be interested in a survey which, though incomplete, and offering chiefly a collection of facts without critical comment, is fuller than anything yet published.

Such a survey is here attempted. The narrative opens with a brief review of the earlier years of the century—the

period antedating the organization of the publication work of the Church, which serves as an introduction to the history of the Establishment. Following the Antecedent History is a connected account, in Parts II. and III., of the House from the founding, in 1834, to the present time. This embraces its origin, growth, and development, including location, grounds, buildings, editorial and business management, finances, and periodical and book publications. A separate outline of the periodicals is presented in Part IV.

Part V. is an illustrated description of the various departments, with explanations of the different processes employed in the manufacture of books and periodicals. It contains the only illustrations of the interior of the buildings which have ever been prepared. To those who have never visited the Publishing House, and also to those whose knowledge of printing and book making is limited, it will be of special interest. The explanations, however, are not intended to be more than outlines, and those who desire something more complete and exhaustive are referred to technical works upon the various branches of the subject.

As the lives of the workers in such an institution furnish no inconsiderable part of the interest attaching to it, it has been thought appropriate to add biographical sketches of the editors, publishers, and trustees, with a few others, the subjects of which have sustained such relations to the publishing interests of the Church as to suggest the propriety of their insertion. These will be found in Part VI., in alphabetical order.

For ready reference, Part VII. contains valuable historical tables, including some special matter which has never before been published, it having now been collected for the first time, viz., a Historical Catalogue of the Publications of the House, and a Financial Summary, from the beginning.

The volume has not been hastily prepared. The materials have been collecting during a period of several years, and have crystallized gradually into their present form. A constant endeavor has been made to thoroughly investigate and verify every statement of which there could be any

reasonable doubt. The facts upon which the historical portion is based have been obtained principally from the following sources: Spayth and Hanby's History of the United Brethren Church, Lawrence's History of the United Brethren Church, files of the *Religious Telescope*, Reports of the Trustees and Agents, the original official records of the House, and various books and documents in the possession of the United Brethren Historical Society.

Most of the illustrations with which these pages are embellished have been prepared by the House expressly for this book.

Special acknowledgment is due to those who have kindly contributed biographical information, and to those who have granted the use of autographs and photographs, some of which were rare.

While the House offers to supply the best books of the best authors of the civilized world, it desires especially to enlarge the sale of its own publications. These are of such a character that they command the appreciation of many readers outside the denomination, and are spoken of in the most approving terms. If these pages create a new interest in the publishing work of the Church, and enlist the more effective coöperation of both ministers and laymen in increasing the circulation of its books and periodicals, the object of their preparation will be accomplished.

THE AUTHOR.

DECEMBER 1, 1892.

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¹ Many of the autographs accompanying these portraits have been reduced from the original size for use in this book.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE history of a great business enterprise, from small beginnings, through great difficulties, up to large proportions and solid financial standing, is of itself deserving of attention. The interest is increased if the plans were laid and the work pursued with a pure and simple Christian purpose. The interest would still be augmented if the business enterprise should be the instrumentality by which the talent and devotion of a growing Christian denomination should be concentrated and directed, both for edification and evangelization. The United Brethren Publishing House has all of these features,—business, religious, and denominational,—and thus, especially for the membership directly concerned, the history of this enterprise must have a wide and permanent interest. The extent to which our denominational life has flowed into the Publishing House, and been distributed again through different channels and in different forms, to strengthen, exalt, and unify the Church, can hardly be overestimated. The progress of Christianity and of civilization requires, in addition to the usual intellectual and moral means, the readily convertible power of money, the massing of capital, the enlistment of the best financial talent, and the use of the best business appliances. Our Publishing House, owned by the Church, operated for the Church, its profits inuring to the support of the Church in its most vital and sacred interests, is a shield and pledge, as well as an arm of power.

No fitter person could be found to write the history of the Publishing House than the author of this book. His oppor-

tunities for minute and thorough acquaintance with the facts, his painstaking, tact in arrangement, and conciseness, and his familiarity with the mechanical side of bookmaking, give him exceptional advantages.

As one of the sources of the history of the Church, this book will hold a valuable place. The biographical sketches will be especially prized. No one book can adequately present the history of all the phases of our Church life, or of all the departments of our Church work. This volume will supply a place not otherwise filled. May it serve to still further enlarge the influence and power of the Publishing House, and thus, as well as by its direct influence, prove a great blessing to the Church.

A. W. DRURY.

DAYTON, OHIO, December 1, 1892.

I. ANTECEDENT HISTORY

MANUAL
OF THE
UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE ;
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

I. ANTECEDENT HISTORY.

1800 - 1834.

PREVIOUS to 1834, all publications issued by the authority or in the interest of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ were the product of private enterprise. Though few in number, they were of considerable importance to the Church.

PERIODICALS.

During the period preceding the establishment of the *Religious Telescope*, only two periodicals are known to have been published. These pioneer papers were the *Zion's Advocate* and the *Mountain Messenger*. Neither of them was issued under the authority of the General Conference. Their support was meager, and their existence brief.

The first member of the Church to enter the field of religious journalism was Rev. Aaron Farmer, of the Miami Annual Conference. With the approval of the Conference, he commenced the publication of *Zion's Advocate*, at Salem, Indiana, in 1829. Mr. Farmer was both editor and publisher. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Conference, at its session held at the house of Jacob Garst, in Montgomery County, Ohio, in May, 1829, Bishop Newcomer presiding, giving to the paper the recognition of that body:

Resolved, By the Miami Conference, to approbate the publication of *Zion's Advocate*, with the following restrictions:

1. It is to contain doctrine consonant with the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.
2. It is not to be devoted to unprofitable controversy.
3. It is to be printed on good paper, and neatly executed.
4. It is to be edited by Aaron Farmer.¹

Lawrence says of it that, "although it was a fair paper, it died young," for want of patronage.

In 1833, at Hagerstown, Maryland, Rev. W. R. Rhinehart began the issue of a religious newspaper called the *Mountain Messenger*. A few months later, in 1834, Mr. Rhinehart sold his

¹"History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ," by John Lawrence, Vol. II., pp. 283, 284; also, original Minutes of Miami Annual Conference, 1829, in possession of the United Brethren Historical Society.

outfit to the trustees of the newly projected paper at Circleville, Ohio, for \$325, and was employed to edit the new periodical.

BOOKS.

For many years after the founding of the Church, the only books published for the use of the denomination were such as the immediate necessities of church life demanded. These were the Discipline and the hymn book. Before the establishment of the Church publishing house at Circleville, Ohio, in 1834, these books were printed under individual ownership and management, at different places in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio. The following is a list of all such books now known to have been printed:

Discipline.—The first printed Discipline was that adopted by the first General Conference, held at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, in 1815. It was printed in German, at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1816, by John F. Koch.

The second Discipline—that of the second General Conference, held at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, in 1817—was printed in German, in 1817, by John Armbrust & Co., Greensburg, Pennsylvania. It was reprinted in 1819, in German and English,—the two languages appearing on parallel pages of the same volume,—by Gruber & May, Hagerstown, Maryland.

The third Discipline, adopted in 1821, was printed in German and English, in the same style as the reprint of the second, by J. Gruber & D. May, Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1822.

The fourth Discipline, adopted in 1825, was printed in 1826, by John T. Hanzshe, Baltimore, Maryland. It contained both German and English versions, as did the two preceding.

The fifth Discipline, produced by the General Conference of 1829, was printed in English by John McCalla, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1829, and published by Jacob Antrim, of Germantown, Ohio.

The sixth Discipline, the revision of 1833, was printed in English in 1833, by J. & F. Wyeth, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Copies of the above are in possession of the United Brethren Historical Society, at Dayton, Ohio. Some of them are so rare that copies were obtained with difficulty. The Discipline of 1829 had eluded all search until May, 1889, when one was found at York, Pennsylvania.

All succeeding revisions have been published by the Church publishing house.

Hymn Books.—The first hymn book ever published in the name of the Church was prepared by order of a conference of preachers, held at the house of Christian Herr, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1807. It was compiled in the German language by Rev. George A. Geeting,

and printed at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1808, by John Gruber. It was protected by copyright, and contained two hundred hymns, with an index, in an 18mo volume, bound in sheep.

The second hymn book was compiled by Rev. Henry Evinger and Rev. Thomas Winter, of the Miami Conference, in 1814, and published in German in 1815.

The third hymn book—the first in the English language—was compiled by Rev. James T. Stewart, of the Miami Conference, approved by the General Conference of 1825, and printed and published by S. J. Browne, *Emporium* office, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1826. It was entitled, “The Sacrifice of the Heart; or, A Choice Selection of Hymns from the Most Approved Authors, for the Use of the United Brethren in Christ.” It, also, was secured by copyright, and contained three hundred and thirty-five hymns, with an index, in a 24mo volume, bound in sheep.

The fourth hymn book—the second in English—was compiled and published by Rev. Jacob Antrim, of the Miami Conference. It contained three hundred and thirty-two hymns, and was printed by Regans & Van Cleve, Dayton, Ohio, in 1829.

The fifth hymn book was a revised German hymn book, prepared by Rev. Jacob Erb, under the authority of the General Conference of 1829. The copyright was issued in 1830, but the edition

now in possession of the Historical Society bears the imprint of William Kaine, Baltimore, Maryland, 1840. An earlier edition, however, must have been printed. It contains two hundred and seventy-four hymns, with index.

The sixth hymn book—an English collection—was prepared under the auspices of the Virginia and Pennsylvania Conferences, the Virginia Conference taking the initiative by resolution, in 1833. Rev. William R. Rhinehart and Rev. Jacob Erb prepared the new collection, and it was published by them until 1837, when the copyright was transferred to the General Conference, after which it was issued from the official publishing house, at Circleville, Ohio. It was used until 1849, when it was superseded by a revised collection, prepared by order of the General Conference of 1845.

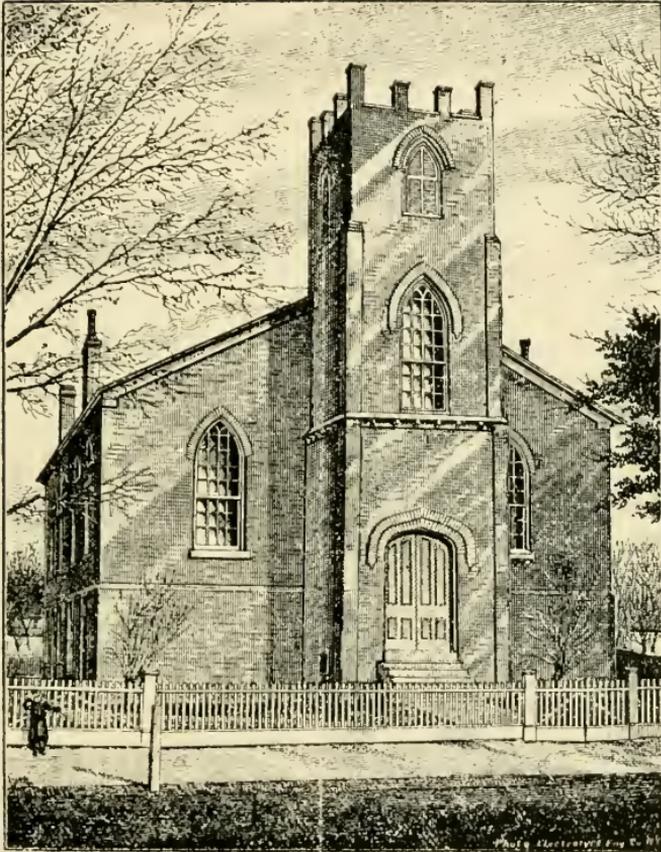
Of these hymn books, copies of the first, third, and fifth are in the library of the Historical Society, at Dayton, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.—“Newcomer’s Journal.” In 1834 appeared “The Life and Journal of the Reverend Christian Newcomer, Late Bishop of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Written by Himself. Containing His Travels and Labours in the Gospel from 1795 to 1830, a Period of Thirty-five Years. Transcribed, corrected, and translated by John Hildt.” It was

printed in English, at Hagerstown, Maryland, by F. G. W. Kapp, "Book Printer." It was copyrighted, and made a neat volume of three hundred and thirty pages, 16mo, sheep binding. Historians of the Church have found in it much useful material. Numerous copies are still extant.

"Minutes Taken at Six Annual Conferences of the United Brethren in Christ, for the Year 1833," were published by Rev. W. R. Rhinehart, in 1833, the printers being Kapp & Reid, of Hagerstown, Maryland.

II. THE HOUSE AT CIRCLEVILLE



THE UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE AT CIRCLEVILLE.
(BASEMENT OF THE CIRCLEVILLE CHURCH.)
FROM AN ENGRAVING IN THE "RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE."

II. THE HOUSE AT CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

1834-1853.

THE FOUNDING—THE RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE.

THE attempt of Mr. Farmer, in 1829, to establish a religious newspaper for the benefit of the United Brethren in Christ, though resulting in failure, aroused the attention of the Church to the importance of the use of the press in the prosecution of its work. Consequently, the General Conference which assembled at Dresbach's Church, Pickaway County, Ohio, May 14, 1833, "resolved to establish a religious paper, to be controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the General Conference. In pursuance of this resolution, John Russel and Jonathan and George Dresbach were appointed trustees, and they were authorized to circulate subscriptions in all the Conferences—one for donations, the other for subscriptions, to the proposed paper; also, to publish, or cause to be published, at Circleville, Ohio, 'a paper devoted to religious, moral, and literary intelligence.'"¹

¹"History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ," by John Lawrence, Vol. II., pp. 284, 285.

Rev. William Hanby, editor and publisher of the *Religious Telescope* for a number of years during this period, gives us the first extended account of its founding, in his continuation of Spayth's History of the United Brethren Church, published in 1851.

“On the 12th of April, 1834, the trustees bought at public sale, in the town of Circleville, a printing press, together with type, cases, and other apparatus, for the sum of \$455; and on the 30th day of May, same year, they bought a lot and two houses in Circleville, of Z. R. Martin, Esq., for which they paid \$550. On the 10th of November following, they purchased two fonts of type from William R. Rhinehart, for which they agreed to pay \$325; and on the 31st day of December, 1834, they issued the first number of a semi-monthly paper, at \$1.50 per annum, called the *Religious Telescope*, edited by William R. Rhinehart. Thus, with a debt of about \$1,600 for purchasing, repairing, fitting up, etc., the *Telescope* commenced its career with 1,197 subscribers.”¹

A few months earlier, Rev. W. R. Rhinehart had begun the publication of the *Mountain Messenger*, at Hagerstown, Maryland, as related in Part I, on “Antecedent History.” In order to consolidate all the publishing interests of the

¹ “History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ,” by Revs. H. G. Spayth and William Hanby, Part II., pp. 236, 237.

Church in one establishment, the trustees purchased the outfit of the *Messenger* for \$325, as stated above, at the same time employing Mr. Rhinehart to edit the new paper. As first issued, it was a medium-sized folio, published semi-monthly, at the price of \$1.50 per annum in advance, or \$2 at the close of the year.

From 1834 to 1837 the financial management of the enterprise was under the control of the editor of the *Telescope*, in conjunction with the trustees. A very limited sum having been donated to the capital, and the subscription list being small and upon the credit system, the Establishment began with a debt, which grew from year to year, until serious financial embarrassment ensued.

In 1837 the General Conference adopted a constitution for the Printing Establishment, and Rev. William Hanby was elected treasurer and agent. In 1839, Mr. Rhinehart having resigned the editorship of the *Telescope*, Mr. Hanby became both editor and agent, continuing in this relation until 1845. Under his administration the financial prospects greatly improved, and by 1845 the subscription list had been largely increased.

The *Telescope* had begun its career with 1,197 subscribers. "The second year the number was reduced to 856; the third, 971; the fourth year, 1,175; the fifth and sixth years, about 1,150 each; the seventh year, 1,450. By this time the

liabilities had increased to about \$6,000, and the fate of the *Telescope* was very doubtful. Encouraged by a few tried friends, the trustees resolved to struggle on a little longer.

“In the spring of 1843 the number of subscribers was swelled to 1,981, showing a net increase of 479 during the preceding year, with net proceeds above contingent expenses of \$660.

“In May, 1844, we have a report of 2,998 subscribers, a net increase of 1,017, with net proceeds of \$1,069. By this time hopes were largely entertained of the final success of the enterprise.

“The report of May, 1845, shows a subscription list of 3,090 subscribers, and a net profit of \$1,206.”¹

At the General Conference of 1845, held in Circleville, Mr. Hanby having declined further service, Rev. David Edwards was elected editor. At the same time, business having largely increased, a publishing agent was elected. Rev. Jacob Markwood, of Virginia, was chosen agent, but resigning soon after, was succeeded by Rev. Nehemiah Altman, who served from 1845 to 1852.

The General Conference of 1845 having ordered that all subscriptions must be paid in advance, the financial condition of the House continued to improve, and by 1849 the liabilities are reported

¹ History of the United Brethren Church, Spayth and Hanby, Part II., pp. 237, 238.

to have been canceled. April 1, 1851, 5,400 subscribers to the *Telescope* were reported.

Concerning the same period, Lawrence writes as follows:

“Thus, with a debt of \$1,600, and a subscription list, much of which was worthless, of 1,197, the United Brethren Printing Establishment commenced its career. The paper issued was a very respectable sheet, well edited, yet not popular, because of the extreme views which it advocated. It entered largely into the controversies of the times, and earnestly and boldly, though not always prudently, marched in the front ranks of every reform. The second year the subscription was reduced to 856, and when the paper was in its seventh year, its subscription only reached 1,450, and on the credit system at that.

“The concern, however, found no difficulty in adding to its liabilities, and by this time they had reached \$6,000! Had it been an individual enterprise, or had the trustees been men of feeble hearts or of poor credit, it would have failed utterly. In 1839 William Hanby succeeded Mr. Rhinehart as editor and publisher. Being a better financier, less inclined to extremes, and receiving a more liberal patronage from the Church, the Establishment soon began to show signs of life. In the spring of 1843 the number of subscribers was swelled to nearly 2,000,—

still on the credit system, however,—and the proceeds, above contingent expenses, were reckoned at \$600. At the General Conference of 1845, it appeared that the paper had rising 3,000 subscribers, and that it was yielding a net profit of about \$1,200 annually. The profits, however, of a paper conducted as this was, on the credit system, cannot be calculated with accuracy. At the General Conference of 1845 the cash system was adopted. David Edwards was elected editor. Four years of prosperity followed. The paper was well edited, and its finances judiciously managed; and in 1849, after a struggle of fourteen years, the debts of the concern were all canceled, and it was placed in a position to begin to acquire the means of usefulness.”¹

In 1849 Rev. William Hanby was again elected editor of the *Telescope*, but in 1852 succeeded Mr. Altman as agent, serving in that position until the quadrennial election in 1853. Rev. John Lawrence, who had been assistant editor from 1850, was appointed to succeed Mr. Hanby as editor.

GERMAN PAPER.

While the immediate and principal object of the founding of the Printing Establishment was the publication of the *Religious Telescope*, it was not intended that its field should be confined to

¹ History of the United Brethren Church, Lawrence, Vol. II., pp. 286-288.

this work only. As rapidly as seemed practicable, at a time when such an enterprise was entirely new to the Church, other publications were attempted.

In 1840 Rev. John Russel began to publish a German religious paper called *Die Geschaeftige Martha* (*The Busy Martha*), in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1841 the General Conference took possession of the paper, and elected Rev. Jacob Erb editor, with three trustees to conduct the business in Baltimore. Lack of patronage, however, closed its career in 1842. It was revived in 1846, and issued from the Circleville house, under the title, *Der Deutsche Telescope* (*The German Telescope*), with Rev. N. Altman as its editor. At the end of three years its name was changed to the first title, *Die Geschaeftige Martha*; and in 1851 a third title was adopted, the new name being *Der Froehliche Botschaefler* (*The Joyful Messenger*)—a name which it has ever since retained. In 1847 Rev. D. Strickler succeeded Mr. Altman as editor, and he, in turn, was followed in 1851 by Rev. Henry Staub. This was the only additional periodical published at Circleville.

BOOKS.

The House, at its founding, did not immediately gain control of the book publications of the Church. Though few in number, they were the

property of private individuals, and did not come into the possession of the House for some time after the establishment at Circleville was opened. As has been remarked in the Part preceding, the Church hymn book—the English edition prepared by Revs. W. R. Rhinehart and Jacob Erb—first became the property of the Church in 1837, after which it was issued by the House at Circleville. Erb's German Hymn Book and the "Church Harp" became Church property in 1841. The Discipline began to be published by the House in 1837. Other publications were issued from time to time, and the whole list of books published before the removal, in 1853, includes the following: English Hymn Book, compiled by Revs. W. R. Rhinehart and Jacob Erb, 1837; Discipline, in English and German, 1837 and quadrennially thereafter; "Church Harp," compiled by Rev. William Hanby, 1841; German Hymn Book, compiled by Rev. Jacob Erb, 1841; German Harp; "Sabbath-School Songster," compiled by Rev. William Hanby, 1842; "The Perfect Christian," compiled by Rev. David Edwards, 1846; English Hymn Book, compiled by Rev. H. G. Spayth, 1849; "History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ," by Revs. H. G. Spayth and William Hanby, 1851; "Plain Thoughts on Secret Societies," by John Lawrence, 1852; and a few pamphlets. Some of these were printed and

bound for the House by other parties, in Cincinnati and Circleville, a bindery not having been established until 1850.

It is a matter of curious interest to note, that in those earlier years of the House the number of copies of the Discipline and hymn books to be printed was often determined by the General Conference.

DEPARTMENTS.

Most of the departments now in operation at Dayton were established at Circleville, though some of them were, at that time, of comparatively little importance. The first publication of the *Religious Telescope*, in its simplest form, required the beginnings of the Publisher's, Editorial, News (or Composing), Press, and Mailing departments, though the work, for many years, was all done by only a few persons. As late as 1845, only one editor (who was also publisher), one printer, and two apprentices were employed in conducting the whole business; that is, one man performed all the work of editor, publisher, and bookseller, while another, with the aid of two boys, set all the type, and printed and mailed all the papers. In 1853 the number employed had considerably increased, and included a publishing agent, an English editor, a German editor, five printers, a pressman, a wheelman, a feeder, and four or more bindery employees—in all, about fifteen.

The printing was done on a hand press until 1850, when, by order of the General Conference of 1849, an Adams power press was purchased, at a cost of \$1,550. But even this was operated by hand until some time after the removal to Dayton.

In 1850, by order of the General Conference of 1849, a bindery was opened, when the necessary machinery was purchased at an expense of \$369.50, and for the first time the House was prepared to manufacture its own book publications. Job work was taken by both printing and binding departments, and for some time the work of the county (Pickaway) was performed by the Establishment.

The Book Department existed only in embryo for some time after the founding of the *Religious Telescope*. Hymn books and Disciplines were the first books handled; but for several years, as has been stated, these were not published by the House. Gradually, however, a fair trade in our own publications was established, and they became the exclusive property of the House. For some years each Annual Conference had its own book agent, who had charge of a depository for the Conference. This system resulted in serious financial losses, and was finally abandoned.

In 1846 a few choice theological works were advertised in the *Telescope* as being on sale. In the same year the opening of a bookstore was

suggested, but not accomplished. The invoice of books removed to Dayton, still in possession of the House, indicates that, as late as 1853, only a few books were kept on sale, in addition to our own publications. No general retail bookstore was opened at Circleville.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Establishment during these years may be summarized as follows:

Grounds, buildings, machinery, and stock were purchased in 1834, almost entirely on credit—one lot and two houses for \$550; hand press, type, cases, etc., bought in Circleville, \$455; type, etc., from Mr. Rhinehart, \$325; sundries, about \$270; gross assets, about \$1,600. Liabilities, about the same as the assets.

The detailed reports for several years following, if ever published, are not now accessible. Reports may have been made to the General Conferences of 1837 and 1841, but they do not appear in the minutes.

The first full financial statement, after 1834, which has been preserved, is that for the year 1840-41—seven years later: Receipts:—*Religious Telescope*, \$1,315.25; books, \$515.78; sundries, \$63.82; borrowed, \$70; total, \$1,964.85. Expenses:—Current, \$1,318.63; debts, \$609.98; total, \$1,928.61. Gross assets:—Real estate, machinery, etc., about

\$2,000; book stock, \$1,005; *Telescope* subscription arrears, \$3,084; book-sales accounts, \$1,477.34; total, \$7,566.34. Liabilities, \$5,326.91. Apparent net assets, \$2,239.43.

The financial exhibit for the following year, 1841-42, is as follows: Receipts:—*Religious Telescope*, \$1,687; books, \$928; sundries, \$334.25; total, \$2,949.25. Expenses:—Current, \$1,931; debts, \$873.34; total, \$2,804.34. Balance in the treasury, \$144.91. Gross assets:—Real estate, machinery, etc., about \$2,000; book stock, \$1,140; book-sales accounts, \$1,587; *Telescope* accounts, \$3,862; notes, etc., \$517; total, \$9,106. Liabilities, \$6,030.68. Apparent net assets, \$3,075.32. Deducting worthless accounts, a large but indefinite amount, the real net assets may be placed at something over \$1,000. Mr. Hanby states that the fate of the Establishment at this time was in doubt.

The quadrennial report of 1845—the first published—is really only an annual report. However, from the original record of annual invoice still preserved, the following statement of the four years ending in May, 1845, has been prepared: Receipts:—*Religious Telescope*, \$8,362.39; books, \$3,282.74; sundries, \$893.05; total, \$12,538.18. Expenses:—Current, \$8,814.12; debts, \$3,387.86; total, \$12,201.98. Gross assets, April 1, 1845:—Real estate, machinery, etc., \$2,000; books and

stock, \$1,423.88; book-sales accounts, \$2,243.01; *Telescope* accounts, \$4,500; notes, etc., \$324.59; cash, \$250; total, \$10,741.48. Liabilities, chiefly borrowed money, \$4,952.12. Apparent net assets, \$5,789.36.

The quadrennial report of 1849, including the four years from 1845 to 1849, is the first real quadrennial statement recorded. It presents these figures: Receipts:—*Religious Telescope*, \$16,021.31; *German Telescope*, \$1,418.69; books, \$4,697.12; real estate sold, \$1,036; sundries, \$362.06; total, \$23,535.18; balance from preceding term, \$236.19; total receipts in full, \$23,771.37. Expenses:—Current, \$17,161.30; debts, \$4,128.05; real estate purchased, \$700; total, \$21,989.35. Balance in the treasury, \$1,782.02. Gross assets:—Real estate, machinery, etc., \$1,800; books, stock, etc., \$538.50; book-sales accounts, \$2,300; *Telescope* accounts, \$1,600; *German Telescope* accounts, \$225; notes, etc., \$674; cash, \$1,782.02; total, \$8,919.52. Liabilities, \$1,991.16. Apparent net assets, \$6,928.36.

The quadrennial report of 1853, just before removal from Circleville, makes the following exhibit: Receipts for the four years:—*Religious Telescope*, \$20,834.36; books, \$10,600.68; press work and jobbing, \$3,473.42; German paper, \$2,050.10; real estate, \$534; interest, \$82.08; "deposits," \$5,187.07; total, \$42,761.71; balance

from preceding term, \$1,782; total in full, \$44,543.71. Expenses:—Real estate, \$1,649.60; machinery, \$1,992.27; current, \$38,619.91; debts, \$1,818.16; total, \$44,079.94. Balance in treasury, \$463.77. Gross assets:—Real estate, \$2,400; books, book stock, and plates, \$3,187.94; printing department, \$2,600; bindery, \$862; accounts, \$9,439.65 (on book-sales, \$6,665.42, on *Telescope*, \$1,500, on German paper, \$857.23, miscellaneous, \$417); cash, \$463.77; total, \$18,953.36. Liabilities, \$3,759.90. Apparent net assets, \$15,193.96. Deducting accounts afterward proved to be worthless, the actual net assets, at the time of removal, were about \$13,000. The term “apparent,” applied to “net assets,” indicates the uncertainty caused by the credit system, which, though attempts had been made to abolish it, still continued to annoy.

The following were the trustees of the House at Circleville: From 1833 to 1837, and from 1837 to 1841, Rev. John Russel, Jonathan Dresbach, and George Dresbach; Mr. Russel resigning in the summer of 1837, he was succeeded by Bishop Samuel Heistand; he, in 1838, by Rev. John Coons, and he, in 1839, by Rev. William Leist. From 1841 to 1845, from 1845 to 1849, and from 1849 to 1853, Jonathan Dresbach, George Dresbach, and Rev. William Leist; Mr. Leist resigning in 1852, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Rev. Lewis Davis.

For some years after the founding, special authority was delegated by the General Conference to the Scioto Annual Conference, to exercise a limited supervision over the affairs of the Establishment in the intervals between the sessions of the General Conference. The trustees and agent were required to make annual reports to that Conference, and occasionally vacancies in official positions were filled, and the policy of the concern was dictated, by that body.

The business of the House was conducted for five years without a corporate existence. Finally, application having been made to the State legislature, a special act of incorporation was passed by that body, March 16, 1839, "with succession for thirty years," the full text of which document is given under "Historical Tables," page 327.

BUILDINGS.

The Printing Establishment occupied two different locations in Circleville. In 1834 one lot and two houses were purchased for \$550. According to the best information now obtainable, this property was located on the west side of North Court Street, between Pinkney and High streets. More than ten years later, this property having become too small, it was sold for about \$1,500, and another dwelling house, on the north side of East Main Street, was bought

for \$700, the Establishment renting, also, the basement of the Circleville United Brethren Church. About 1850 a second dwelling house was bought, and the first repaired. After the removal to Dayton, this property was sold for about \$1,500. It should be remarked that these houses were used, not only for business, but also as dwellings for the editors and agent.

REMOVAL.

For a number of years prior to 1853, the permanent location of the Establishment at some other place had not only been suggested, but warmly discussed. As the business grew in value and importance, it became more and more apparent that a larger city should be sought, to afford better facilities for work and transportation. Rev. John Russel was one of the first to advocate a change, and made a special visit to Cincinnati to investigate the advantages of that city. Articles appeared in the *Religious Telescope* from time to time, advocating or opposing the removal. In the General Conference of 1849, held at Germantown, Ohio, Rev. Henry Kumler, Jun., offered a resolution to remove to Cincinnati; but it was overwhelmingly defeated. Finally, in 1853, the necessity of a change had become so manifest that the General Conference, which assembled at Miltonville, Ohio, on the 9th of May in that year, decided upon the

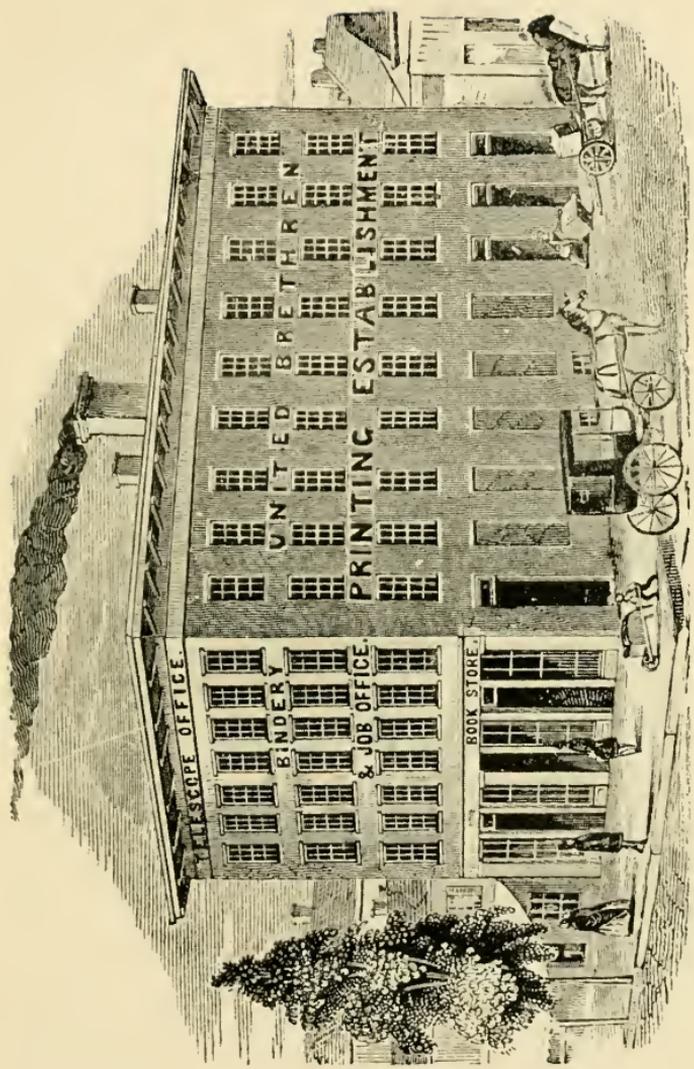
removal of the Establishment to Dayton, Ohio,—a place which, some time before, had been suggested and advocated chiefly as a compromise, though it seemed to offer numerous advantages which were especially desired at the time.

The General Conference of 1853 elected Rev. Solomon Vonnieda publishing agent, and Revs. Caleb W. Witt, Lewis Davis, J. C. Bright, L. S. Chittenden, and Henry Kumler, Jun., trustees. These officials effected the removal during the summer of 1853, thus securing a location which offered opportunity for larger and more permanent growth.

During the period of nearly twenty years in which the publishing interests of the Church were centered in Circleville, the struggle with financial weakness was long and hard. At times the life of the enterprise was seriously threatened. Yet the credit of the House seems to have been continuously maintained. This was due, no doubt, largely to the fact that the concern was morally based on the character of the Church; yet it must not be overlooked, that the staunch character and financial standing of the original trustees, two of whom continued to serve until the removal, must have formed the immediate support upon which the Establishment depended. To Rev. John Russel and Jonathan and George

Dresbach, as trustees, and to Rev. William Hanby as publishing agent and editor, must be given, perhaps, the largest share of credit for the safety and success of the House in this first period of its existence.

III. THE HOUSE AT DAYTON



THE UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE AT DAYTON IN 1854.
FROM AN ENGRAVING IN THE "UNITY MAGAZINE."

III. THE HOUSE AT DAYTON, OHIO.

1853-1892.

SIXTH QUADRENNIUM.

1853-1857.

THE history of the House at Circleville had been one of struggle, threatening failure, and renewed hope, with, finally, a fair degree of success. The new career opened in Dayton proved for many years a repetition of previous experience.

The advantages offered at the time by the new location were chiefly these: A larger center of population, with much better railroad facilities; a prosperous contiguous territory, in which the Church of the United Brethren in Christ had long been planted, and had grown in numbers and influence until it afforded a good support for such an enterprise; and a location central to those States in which the denomination had acquired greatest strength. The Miami Valley having been the first stronghold of the Church west of the Allegheny Mountains, and the home of the mother Conference of the West—the Miami, it was but natural that its central city,

which even at that time gave promise of the prosperity which it has since enjoyed, should be chosen for the founding of a larger and more permanent establishment.

The trustees and agent elected by the General Conference of 1853 began at once the work of removal. Ground was purchased in Dayton, on the northeast corner of Main and Fourth streets, one block from the courthouse. This location was central, and the best that could have been obtained. The lot measured fifty-nine and one-half feet on Main Street, and one hundred and fifty-two on Fourth. Upon the lot was situated a commodious brick residence, two stories in height, into which the machinery and stock of the House were removed during the summer of 1853. The whole property cost \$11,000.

The residence, which occupied the front portion of the lot, was used by the Establishment for several months. But in the spring of 1854 the old structure was removed, and during the summer a substantial brick building, four stories in height, with basement, was erected on the corner of the lot, the building measuring forty feet on Main Street and ninety feet on Fourth. This building (which is still in use) was a plain structure, with heavy walls, and well adapted to its purpose. It was fitted with gas and steam pipes, steam engine, and elevator, and afforded much

more room than was needed at the time for the business of the concern.

While the work of building was in progress, the composing and binding departments occupied quarters over a drugstore a few doors north, while the presses were placed in a frame house on the east end of the lot.

The cost of the new building, including fittings, was \$15,000. When it was ready for occupancy, a bookstore was opened in the corner storeroom on the first floor, with the publisher's office in the rear. On the second floor were the German editor's office, a clerks' room, and a stereotyper's finishing-room. The editorial rooms of the *Religious Telescope* and *Unity Magazine*, and the composing-rooms, occupied the south side of the third floor, the bindery the fourth floor, and the press and mailing departments the basement. Half of the first and third floors, and four rooms on the second, were occupied by tenants, one of whom was the Public School Library of the city of Dayton, which was opened in a room on the second floor in the fall of 1855, remaining until 1858. A stereotype foundry was erected in a small frame building east of the main structure, at a cost of \$280, a second Adams power press and a job press were purchased, and new machinery and stock were added in all departments.

To meet the expense of the new building and the large outlay necessary for new equipment, the trustees and agent were forced to borrow a large amount of money. This indebtedness, incurred at the very outset of the new venture, as at the founding in 1834, soon became a menace to the existence of the House and the cause of much anxiety to its friends.

During the first quadrennium at Dayton,—from 1853 to 1857,—considerable activity was displayed, not only in the material improvements necessarily following the removal, but also in enlarging the publication work of the House. The circulation of the *Religious Telescope* and *Froehliche Botschafter* was largely increased, two new periodicals were established, and thirteen new books issued.

The *Children's Friend*, a Sabbath-school paper which had been in contemplation for a number of years, and the *Unity Magazine*, a monthly journal devoted to general religious topics, were first published in 1854, Bishop David Edwards being the editor of both of these periodicals from 1854 until 1857.¹

Rev. John Lawrence continued in editorial charge of the *Religious Telescope*, and Rev. Henry Staub of the *Froehliche Botschafter*. The latter, however, resigned in July, 1855, and was succeeded by Rev. Julius Degmeier.

¹ For a history of these and other periodicals, see Part IV.

The new books published were: "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by Rev. J. B. Walker, 1853; "Universalism Calmly and Seriously Considered," 1853; German Hymn Book, compiled by Revs. John Russel, J. A. Sand, and J. A. Mast, 1853; "The Slavery Question," by Rev. John Lawrence, 1854; "The Canaanite Exterminated," by Rev. Chester Briggs, 1854; Biography of Bishop Henry Kumler, Sen., German pamphlet, 1854; *Wahre Seelenspeise*, by John Niesz, 1854; Fletcher's "Appeal," introduction by Bishop D. Edwards, 1855; "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Edward Gibbon, notes by Guizot, first volume, 1856; "The Missionary Work," by Rev. W. Slaughter, 1856; "American Church Harp," by Rev. W. R. Rhinehart, 1856; Holy Bible, family edition, 1857; "Off-hand Sketches in Africa," by Rev. D. K. Flickinger, 1857.

The total receipts from the business of the House for the four years ending April 30, 1857, were \$98,555.88; expenses, \$128,844.37; excess of expenses over receipts, \$30,288.49. Gross assets, April 30, 1857, \$84,552.39; liabilities, \$53,115.71; apparent net assets, \$31,436.68. The real estate, in 1857, was valued as follows: Lot, fifty-nine and one-half feet on Main Street, one hundred feet deep, \$180 per foot, \$10,710; fifty-two feet on Fourth, fifty-nine and one-half feet deep, \$80 per foot, \$4,160; main building, with fixtures, \$14,800;

frame building on Main Street, \$300; frame building on Fourth Street, \$150; total, \$30,120. The net assets given above are again only apparent, as a large number of the accounts invoiced were afterward found to be worthless.

It will be observed, from this statement, that as a result of the large investment in ground, building, and equipment, together with the old credit system,—which had not yet been entirely abandoned,—the debt in which the Establishment was involved now amounted to over fifty thousand dollars.

The average number of persons employed during the year 1856-57 was thirty-three: “two agents, three editors, one clerk, three mail hands and wrapper writers, one pressman, two feeders, one engineer, one stereotyper, nine compositors, six book and paper folders, and four binders, whose average wages amounted to \$816 per month.”¹

The trustees for the term were Revs. Caleb W. Witt, L. Davis, J. C. Bright, L. S. Chittenden, and Henry Kumler, Jun. In December, 1854, Mr. Kumler, resigning, was succeeded by John Dodds.

Rev. Solomon Vonnieda was sole agent from 1853 to 1854. In February of the latter year, Rev. Henry Kumler, Jun., was appointed assistant agent by the board of trustees. He served only a few months, resigning in December of the same year.

¹ Quadrennial Report of Trustees and Agent, 1857, p. 8.

In April, 1855, Thomas N. Sowers was appointed in his place. Mr. Sowers had special charge of the bookstore, besides serving as general superintendent and treasurer.

SEVENTH QUADRENNIUM.

1857-1861.

As we have seen, the first quadrennium in the new location was a period of unusual enterprise and progress. Large provision had been made for growth, and new fields had been boldly entered. Under the old credit system, business increased rapidly. Full subscription lists and enlarged trade in books were easily secured when credit was allowed almost without limit.

A period of retrenchment followed. In 1857 the cash system was applied to periodicals. At the close of 1858 it was applied also to books. The General Conference of 1857 had elected Rev. Alexander Owen editor of the *Christian Repository*, formerly called the *Unity Magazine*, and of the *Children's Friend*. In December, 1858, the trustees ordered the suspension of the *Repository* until a profitable subscription could be secured. It was discontinued with the January number, 1859; and with his retirement from the magazine, Mr. Owen resigned, also, the editorship of the *Children's Friend*. At the same time, the Ger-

man editor, Rev. Julius Dégmeier, having resigned, the senior agent, Rev. S. Vomnieda, in addition to his work as agent, was appointed editor of the *Froehliche Botschafter* and the *Children's Friend*, and the *Botschafter* was changed from a weekly to a semi-monthly—all to save expense.

In addition to these measures, the bookstore, together with the publisher's office, was removed from the first floor to the north side of the second floor, and—what has since been deeply regretted—valuable portions of the real estate were sold. A lot on Main Street measuring nineteen and one-half feet front by ninety feet in depth,—the only ground on Main Street not occupied by the main building,—was sold for \$3,000; and a lot on Fourth Street measuring thirty feet front by fifty-nine and one-half feet in depth was disposed of for \$2,000, leaving a piece of ground only thirty-two feet wide by fifty-nine and one-half feet in depth, fronting on Fourth Street, adjoining the main building, upon which to erect additions in the future. The present value of the ground thus sold for \$5,000, exclusive of all buildings, would approximate \$35,000. By these efforts to improve the finances of the House, \$2,600 a year was saved, and the liabilities were slightly reduced.

The introduction of the cash system greatly

affected the circulation of the periodicals. The subscription lists of the *Religious Telescope* and *Froehliche Botschafter* were reduced about forty-two per cent., and that of the magazine about one-third, though the circulation of the *Children's Friend* continued steadily to increase. The *Telescope* subscription, May 1, 1857, was 11,440; by May 1, 1858, it had fallen to 6,750. The book sales, also, were somewhat diminished.

While business in both books and papers thus decreased in volume, the House was securing a firmer basis for its trade, and protecting itself from the burden of increased debt.

Nine new books were published during the term—seven of them within the year 1858, before the severe financial measures mentioned above were introduced. Among these new volumes were a new English hymn book, a new history of the Church, and the first and only volume of sermons ever issued from the House.

The General Conference of 1857 had appointed a committee to compile a new English hymn book, the committee consisting of Revs. W. J. Shuey, William Hanby, and L. S. Chittenden. This new collection, upon approval by the bishops, was issued by the Publishing House in 1858, and was used by the Church until a recent date, though largely superseded in 1874 by "Hymns for the Sanctuary."

The History of the United Brethren Church by Spayth and Hanby, though an invaluable account of its early period, having been found inadequate to meet the wants of the Church, the editor of the *Religious Telescope*, Rev. John Lawrence, undertook the preparation of a new history, bringing the narrative down to a more recent date. This history was published in two volumes—the first in 1860, and the second in 1861. This was the second and last attempt at a general history of the Church, efforts which have since been made, either to continue Lawrence's work, or to prepare a new one, having failed for want of a writer willing to undertake the task.

The book of sermons was entitled, "Discourses on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects," by Revs. W. J. Shuey and D. K. Flickinger, and was issued in 1859.

The other books published during the quadrennium were: "The Daughter of Affliction," by Miss Mary Rankin, 1858; "Scenes Beyond the Grave," by Rev. J. L. Scott, 1858; "Light on Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship," by Elder David Bernard, 1858; "Manual of Rules of Order," by John Lawrence, 1858; "The Christian Songster," by Rev. Joseph Bever, 1858; German "Church Harp," by Rev. Henry Staub, 1858.

An effort was made to establish and maintain a monthly missionary paper, called the *Mission-*

ary Telescope. It was issued under the auspices of the Missionary Society, and was edited by the missionary secretary, Rev. J. C. Bright, who was succeeded by Rev. D. K. Flickinger. After a period of three years,—1858 to 1861,—it was discontinued because of insufficient patronage.

The cash receipts from the business for the four years ending April 30, 1861, were \$114,-314.69; expenses, \$113,244.54; excess of receipts over expenditures, \$1,070.15. Gross assets, April 30, 1861, \$86,479.42; liabilities, \$48,836.98; apparent net assets, \$37,642.44. Of the above gross assets, \$25,445.16 are reported doubtful or worthless, thus reducing the actual net assets to \$12,197.28.

The number of persons employed in the month of April, 1861, was twenty-five: two agents (one of whom also served as an editor), one editor, "one bookkeeper, two mail hands, one engineer, one pressman, two press feeders, five book and paper folders, three binders, and seven compositors."¹

In addition to the periodicals belonging to the House, four others having offices in the building were printed on its presses.

The trustees elected by the General Conference of 1857 were Rev. Lewis Davis, Rev. C. W. Witt, Bishop David Edwards, Rev. William Hanby, James Applegate, John Dodds, and Elah Shauck.

¹ Quadrennial Report of Trustees and Agent, 1861, p. 5.

Bishop Edwards, resigning in June, 1857, was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Shuck.

Rev. Solomon Vonnieda and Thomas N. Sowers continued to serve as agent and assistant agent respectively, until 1861, and Rev. John Lawrence still retained editorial control of the *Religious Telescope*.

EIGHTH QUADRENNIUM.

1861-1865.

The next quadrennium covered the period of the Civil War. All branches of trade were more or less affected by the condition of the country. While some kinds of business improved, others suffered severely. The trade in religious literature was one of the first to feel the depression. While the cost of labor and materials advanced from fifty to three hundred per cent. during the years of the War, the prices of books and periodicals did not advance proportionately. In common with other enterprises of its class, the House felt the stress of these adverse conditions, and being already burdened with a debt of nearly \$49,000, the prospects were not encouraging.

The trustees elected for this quadrennial term were James Applegate, Rev. Henry Kumler, Jun., Rev. William Hanby, Rev. John Kemp, and Rev. John Walter.

At the General Conference of 1861, Rev. S. Vonnieda, who, in addition to his duties as senior agent, had been editing the *Bolschafter* and *Children's Friend* for several years, was elected to the exclusive position of editor of these periodicals. T. N. Sowers, his former assistant, was elected senior agent. The selection of an assistant having been delegated to the board of trustees, Jacob B. King was appointed to that office.

The salaries of the editors and agents were fixed at \$500 each per year. In November, 1861, the depression in the business of the country induced the trustees to reduce the price of the *Telescope* to \$1 per annum. In December, 1862, the advanced cost of labor and materials made it necessary to increase the price of periodicals, or reduce their size. The latter measure was adopted.

In April, 1864, Rev. John Lawrence, having entered the army, resigned the editorship of the *Religious Telescope*, and Rev. Daniel Berger, who had temporarily served as editor, was appointed by the trustees to that position. At the same time the assistant agent, J. B. King, tendered his resignation, and to succeed him the board of trustees elected Rev. William J. Shuey. The cost of living having increased, the salaries of the agents and editors were advanced to \$15 each per week, or \$780 per year.

In the summer of 1864 the large increase in the circulation of periodicals and the impairment of one of the presses made it necessary to purchase a new press. A Hoe cylinder press was obtained at a cost of \$3,000. In July of the same year, on account of the continued rise in the price of labor and materials, the price of the *Telescope* was raised to \$1.50 a year, and twenty-five per cent. was added to the club rates of the *Children's Friend*. The subscription price of the *Botschafter* remained the same throughout the term.

The low price of \$1 per year and a large army circulation greatly swelled the subscription list of the *Religious Telescope*. The highest circulation in its history was reached in June, 1864, viz., 22,690 copies. By April 1, 1865, it had dropped to 17,472.¹

No new books were published during this term.

The receipts of the House, from business, for the four years ending March 31, 1865, were \$136,486.73; expenses, \$134,007.68. The assets, March 31, 1865, were \$63,822.29; liabilities, \$52,215.46; net assets, \$11,606.83. In the four years, the business (excluding the increase in the valuation of the real estate) showed a net loss of \$3,608.31.

¹ For the circulation of periodicals, see Part IV.

NINTH QUADRENNIUM.

1865-1869.

At the close of the preceding quadrennium, the finances of the House had again become a subject of the most serious concern. The liabilities, for the second time, now exceeded \$52,000. The debt contracted at the time of removal, by 1857 had grown to more than \$53,000, and at this time, eight years later, it had not been materially reduced. In the period of twelve years since the removal to Dayton, \$30,235.83 had been paid in interest on borrowed capital, and more than \$25,000 had been lost on worthless arrears of subscriptions, bills receivable, and book accounts, under the old credit system. If the House had been forced to close its business to pay its debts, it is evident, in view of the usual shrinkage of estimated assets under the conditions of enforced sale, that it hardly could have paid dollar for dollar.

It was at this critical period that the present publishing agent, Rev. W. J. Shuey, was elected senior agent, by the General Conference of 1865. By the same Conference Thomas N. Sowers was elected assistant agent; but resigning almost immediately after, he was succeeded by Rev. William McKee, who, in 1866, also resigned, thus leaving Mr. Shuey sole agent, which position he has occupied ever since.

During the year preceding the General Conference of 1865, upon his appointment as assistant agent, in June, 1864, Mr. Shuey had given special attention to the financial condition of the House, and had carefully investigated the nature and causes of the debt with a view to finding a practicable remedy. As a result of this investigation, the quadrennial report of 1865 presented a clear statement of the situation. The plan of relief known as the Publication Fund, to be apportioned among the Conferences and contributed by the Church, was suggested by Mr. Shuey, and presented to the board of trustees, who recommended it to the General Conference of 1865. The General Conference adopted the plan, and appointed a committee to apportion the fund among the Conferences in the same manner as other funds are assessed.

As Mr. Shuey had anticipated, the result was eminently satisfactory. Over \$18,000 was paid in during the few years succeeding, and the debt was at once so largely reduced that by careful management it gradually ceased to be a cause of anxiety, though it was not completely liquidated until 1880, when the last dollar was paid.

At the close of the quadrennium,—1865 to 1869,—the gross assets had grown to \$94,584.61; the liabilities had been reduced to \$32,801.75; while the net assets had risen to \$61,782.86—an increase

of net assets, in four years, of \$50,176.03. This increase included the following: Publication Fund, \$18,364.29; increase in valuation of real estate, \$15,000; actual profits of the business, \$16,811.74. The debt had been reduced from \$52,215.46 to \$32,801.75,—chiefly by receipts from the Publication Fund,—and this remaining debt had been refunded at a lower rate of interest, thus affording great relief to the managers of the House, as well as to the Church at large.

In regard to the plan by which the House was virtually saved from impending bankruptcy, it should be observed, that the Establishment had been founded practically without capital; that it had borne, for thirty years, burdens under which almost any private enterprise would have utterly failed, and had actually given away, through the credit system, a great deal more than the sum it now received. As we have seen, it was a part of the original design, adopted by the General Conference of 1833, to solicit “donations,” though but little was ever contributed. Twenty years later, in 1853, the agent, Rev. William Hanby, in his report to the General Conference declared, “We should have a donation of at least ten thousand dollars.” In 1861 the trustees urged “the necessity of creating a permanent fund, of at least thirty thousand dollars, to be placed in the hands of the trustees of our Printing Estab-

lishment; the interest thereof to be applied, annually, as the General Conference may direct." This measure was, in fact, simply putting into the concern the capital which should have been contributed in the same manner, either originally, at the founding at Circleville, or, later, at the time of removal to Dayton. The idea, though not new, except in its method of application, had, however, never before been successfully urged and applied. The method of apportionment, at this time suggested and adopted, insured for the first time the success of the plan.

In addition, it may also be stated, that since 1865 the House has returned to the Church, in dividends for benevolent purposes, in payment of general Church expenses, etc., more than twice as much as the amount thus contributed for its relief. Including the uncollected arrearages of the period preceding 1865, and the above mentioned dividends, Church expenses, etc., the returns to the Church in various ways, since the founding of the Establishment, have amounted to nearly four times the sum thus received by donation.

Although the management of the House was directed, from the opening of the quadrennium, to the reduction of the great debt, this did not prevent the introduction of a number of improvements which the growing necessities or favorable opportunities of business demanded.

In May, 1865, it was decided to increase the size of the *Religious Telescope*, in order to afford more room for advertisements. September 1, 1866, the form of the paper was changed to a quarto, and the size again enlarged, to that of leading weekly religious papers. The price was increased from \$1.50 to \$2, and additional advertisements were solicited. During the last year of the term the profits of the paper were \$3,942.93, of which \$3,192.35 was from advertising. The close of the War cut off an army circulation of about seven thousand copies, leaving the circulation at about ten thousand during the greater part of the term. The *Children's Friend* was enlarged and improved, and in July, 1868, it reached a circulation of 42,720. The *Froehliche Botschafter*, having been published at a loss for a number of years, by request of German brethren in the East was transferred, September 1, 1866, to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and edited gratuitously by Rev. Ezekiel Light, assisted by others. Its subscription list at that time numbered 1,200.

The General Conference of 1865 having ordered that a semi-monthly missionary paper, to be called the *Missionary Visitor*, be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers could be obtained, this new periodical, intended for use in the Sabbath school jointly with the *Children's Friend*, was established in 1865, with Rev. D. K.

Flickinger, secretary of the Missionary Society, as editor.

During the term a two-story frame building was erected in the rear of the main building, at a cost of \$550. The second floor was occupied by the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, and the first by a store.

As has been narrated, in 1858 the bookstore, to save expense, had been removed from the first floor to the north side of the second floor. Some time later it had been again relocated, occupying the front rooms on the south side of the second floor, while the publisher's office was placed in the room adjoining, now occupied by the secretary of the Missionary Society. In 1867, to meet the demand for better facilities, the book department was returned to the corner storeroom on the first floor, with the publisher's office in the rear, as at the time of removal to Dayton. A portion of the front of the store was rented for a few years to a retail jeweler.

This department, which, after its opening in Dayton, had been superintended largely by Mr. T. N. Sowers, was at this time in need of a superintendent, and Rev. William H. Lanthurn, then engaged in the book trade at Richmond, Indiana, was secured by the publisher for this position. He assumed control in the fall of 1867, and continued in charge of the department until his

death in 1884. To him is largely due the growth of this branch of the business, both in extending the scope and volume of its trade, and in establishing its reputation. During the first year in the new quarters about \$6,000 was expended in stock for the store, from which time its growth was steady, attracting each year an ever-increasing trade in the city and surrounding country, as well as the more distant patronage of the Church.

Soon after accepting the management, Mr. Shuey introduced the department system of bookkeeping. Its object, of course, was to discover as accurately as possible the condition of each department,—whether it was making or losing money, and the amount of its profit or loss,—thus enabling the publishing agent to determine more intelligently the measures necessary to the economical management and success of the business. In 1867, after one year's experiment, the new system of accounting was approved by the board of trustees, and with some modification and improvement is still in use.

In 1866 Rev. S. Vonnieda was employed as chief bookkeeper. As related in the preceding pages, he had served as agent from 1853 to 1861, and as editor of the *Froehliche Botschafter* and *Children's Friend* for several years. He was a skillful, careful, and accurate accountant,

and held this position until his sudden death in 1880.

Several books, pamphlets, and records were published during the term, among which were the following: "Biography of Rev. Jacob Smith Kessler," by Rev. I. L. Kephart, 1867; "Life and Labors of Rev. Jacob Bachtel," by Rev. Z. Warner, 1868; a pulpit edition of the English hymn book, and a catalogue of our own publications and books on sale.

In 1866 the publisher projected and prepared the first Yearbook ever issued by the Church. It was arranged for the year 1867, and contained a variety of information concerning the denomination, including the first table of statistics of the whole Church. Since that year the Yearbook has been published regularly, with the exception of the number for 1870, and has been usually edited by the publishing agent.

The board of trustees from 1865 to 1869 consisted of the following members: James Applegate, Jacob Hoke, Rev. D. K. Flickinger, Rev. John Walter, and W. P. Smith.

Rev. D. Berger continued in editorial management of the *Religious Telescope* until 1869, having been elected by the General Conference of 1865. Rev. S. Vomnieda retained the editorship of the *Children's Friend* until the close of the term, and of the *Froehliche Botschafter* until its

removal to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, in September, 1866.

In the fall of 1866 an unusual rise of the waters in the Miami River caused an inundation of the city, known as the "Flood of 1866." In the immediate vicinity of the Publishing House the water was about a foot deep, and pouring into the basement submerged all the printing presses and damaged some stock. In addition to the inconvenience occasioned by this sudden interference with business, a loss of several hundred dollars was sustained.

The receipts from the business for the four years were \$234,386.88; from the Publication Fund, \$18,364.29; total, \$252,751.17. Expenditures, \$230,761.62. Reduction in debt, \$19,413.71.

A reappraisalment of the real estate was made during the term, by three competent, disinterested citizens of Dayton, who placed its cash value at \$45,000. With these figures to guide them, the agent and trustees fixed the valuation at \$40,000—an advance of \$15,000 over that of the preceding term. Three hundred dollars a front foot was refused for vacant ground on Fourth Street.

At the beginning of the quadrennium the agents were authorized by the trustees to sell the north half of the main building and ground for any sum over \$12,000, to assist in the payment of the debt. The Publication Fund, however,

obviated the necessity of the sale, and the House was saved from the sacrifice of valuable property.

In his report to the General Conference of 1869, the agent made the following statement: "The reduction of the debt by nearly twenty thousand dollars, and the permanent funding of a large portion of that which remains, have very much lessened the burden of the agent. These, and the prosperity of the past few years, render the concern really strong, and put it upon the highway of further prosperity and ever-increasing usefulness."¹

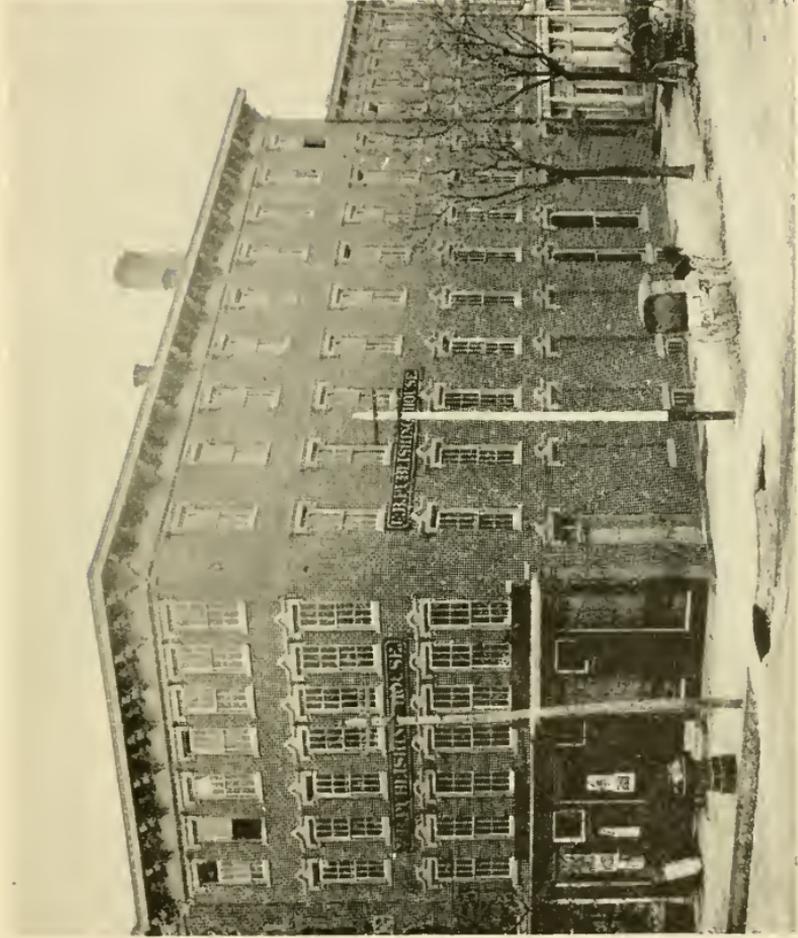
TENTH QUADRENNIUM.

1869-1873.

The next four years were characterized by renewed activity in enlarging both the facilities and work of the House. The great reduction of the debt, and the large increase in the real capital of the Establishment, inspired new hope and confidence.

Immediately after the General Conference of 1869, the agent and trustees began the erection of an additional building on Fourth Street, to accommodate, especially, the press and job-printing departments. The frame building erected in the preceding term was removed, and upon the whole of the lot not occupied by the main build-

¹ Quadrennial Report of Trustees and Agent, 1869, p. 16.



THE PUBLISHING HOUSE IN 1897 '70.

ing, with the exception of a few feet in the rear reserved for light and ventilation, was constructed a heavy, three-story brick building, with basement, fronting thirty-two feet on Fourth Street and extending northward fifty-two feet in greatest depth. This was completed in the fall of 1869, and was occupied as follows: The boiler and engine were placed in the basement; the presses were removed from the basement of the main building to the first floor of the new; the job-printing department was removed from the second floor of the main building to the second floor of the new, while the third floor was leased. The Missionary Society was given a room on the south side of the second floor of the main building, which it has occupied ever since, it being at present the office of the secretary. The corner basement was leased for a time, and then used as a stockroom by the book department. The cost of the new building was \$5,659.05.

The articles of incorporation obtained in 1839 having expired in 1869 without the knowledge of the trustees and agent, the business was conducted for two years without a corporate existence. In 1871 the House was reincorporated under the laws of Ohio. A copy of the record of the second incorporation is given in Part VII., page 328. The present corporate name is "The Printing Establishment of the United Brethren in Christ."

The stereotype foundry established in 1853 having been abandoned for some years, a new foundry was opened in 1873, in the north half of the third story of the new building, the mailing department occupying the front part.

The General Conference of 1869 elected Rev. Milton Wright editor of the *Religious Telescope*. He was assisted by Rev. D. Berger, the former editor, who also became editor of the *Children's Friend*. Rev. D. K. Flickinger continued to edit the *Missionary Visitor*.

By order of the General Conference of 1869, the *Froehliche Botschafter* was returned to Dayton in that year, the trustees appointing Rev. William Mittendorf editor.

Early in the term a new German monthly Sabbath-school paper was first issued. It was entitled the *Jugend Pilger*, and was edited by Rev. William Mittendorf. Its circulation was about 2,400 copies.

The National Sunday-School Convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1872, introduced the uniform lesson system, now known as the International Series of Lessons. Our Publishing House at once manifested its approval of the new enterprise by establishing a weekly lesson paper, entitled *Lesson Leaves for the Sabbath School*, based upon the new scheme of lessons. The first number was issued with the beginning of the series,

in January, 1873. It was afterward called *Our Weekly Bible-Lesson*. To meet the requirements of teachers, a monthly Sabbath-school journal, entitled *Our Bible Teacher*, was established three months later. Both of these new publications were edited by Rev. D. Berger, who was at that time editor of the *Children's Friend*, and who has had charge of these and all later Sunday-school periodicals from their establishment to the present time, giving to them a character and standing equal to any and superior to most of the similar publications of the country. *Our Bible Teacher* began its existence with a circulation of 1,000, at the subscription price of seventy-five cents per annum. The circulation of the *Lesson Leaves* in April, 1873, numbered 15,000.

A number of new books and pamphlets were issued during the term, among which were the following: "Holiness; or, the Higher Christian Life," by Jacob Hoke, 1870; "The Age We Live In," by Jacob Hoke, 1871; "Discourses on the Resurrection," by Bishop J. Weaver, 1871; "Youth's Scripture Compend," by Bishop D. Edwards, 1871; "German History of the United Brethren Church," by Rev. W. Mittendorf, 1871; "The Schools of the Prophets," by Rev. H. A. Thompson, 1872; "Divine Providence," by Bishop J. Weaver, 1873.

The following persons served as trustees during this quadrennium: James Applegate, David L.

Rike, T. N. Sowers, Rev. D. K. Flickinger, and Jacob Hoke. Rev. W. J. Shuey, as publisher, retained the general management.

The total receipts for the four years ending April 1, 1873, were \$322,370.54; expenses, \$318,628.89. On April 1, 1873, the gross assets were \$124,308.98; liabilities, \$27,783.68; net assets, \$96,525.30. The aggregate profits for the four years were \$34,742.44. The reduction in the debt was \$7,708.28. Of the remaining debt, \$27,000 was funded, affording a safe investment for permanent funds of the Missionary Society and the Sabbath-School Association of the Church. The floating debt had all been paid, and at least ten thousand dollars more of the funded debt might have been canceled, had it been thought advisable. But as the business at that time was producing a greater per cent. of profit than the rate of interest on the debt, it was considered more important to enlarge the facilities of the House than to further reduce the debt. The German department, which has never been self-sustaining, caused a loss, during the four years, of more than \$2,000. The book sales advanced from \$20,970.36 in 1869 to \$31,607.27 in 1872.

So successful was the business of the term that the trustees, in their quadrennial report, made the following observation: "We are extremely gratified and thankful to God in being able to report

a degree of success greater than our anticipations at the commencement of the term led us to expect—a success so large and decided as to convince every friend of the Establishment that it has at length, after many years of embarrassment and struggle, emerged from its difficulties, and entered upon that long-desired era when it would be able adequately to meet the increasing wants of the Church and of the age.”¹

ELEVENTH QUADRENNIUM.

1873-1877.

The next quadrennium witnessed a series of financial reverses throughout the whole country, beginning with the “Panic of 1873.” The condition of business in general was very unfavorable. All branches of trade suffered, and particularly the publishing and book interests. Fortunately, the improvements in the buildings of the Establishment made in 1869 were sufficient to meet the requirements of the House for many years. The only important additions needed were three new presses, which were purchased at a cost of \$7,300.

At the same time, however, the work of the House continued to expand. The *Religious Telescope* was greatly enlarged, one new periodical was issued, and seven new music and hymn

¹ Report of the Trustees and Agent, 1873, p. 1.

books, fourteen new Sunday-school library books, and several other volumes were published.

To meet the demand for a paper for the younger scholars, in the primary classes, a bright, attractive little weekly paper, called *Our Little Ones*, was projected, and first issued in 1876. During the first year of its existence, its circulation averaged 8,200. It was edited by Rev. D. Berger, the editor of Sunday-school literature.

The General Conference of 1873 had authorized the board of trustees and agent to prepare and publish a "book of hymns and music, adapted to congregational, revival, and social meetings, designating the number of hymns in the present book used." Up to this time the official hymn books of the Church had contained only words, without music. Accordingly, in June, 1873, the trustees appointed as a committee to prepare the book, Rev. W. H. Lanthurn, Rev. W. J. Shuey, Samuel E. Kumler, Rev. Isaiah Baltzell, and Rev. D. Berger. This committee secured the services of one of its members, Rev. W. H. Lanthurn, the superintendent of the book department, as compiler and editor. Important assistance was rendered by Rev. Edmund S. Lorenz, and the work was examined and approved by the committee. The result was the publication, in 1874, of the fine collection of hymns and tunes entitled "Hymns for the Sanctuary and Social Worship." The

expense of its preparation was \$4,500. It is a square 12mo, of 502 pages, containing 1,234 hymns, and is bound in several styles. In April, 1877, more than 13,500 copies had been sold. A word edition was issued a few years later.

In 1873 there was issued the first of a series of Sunday-school music books which have proved very popular, the sales extending to nearly every part of the United States and Canada. This first book was "Choral Gems," by Revs. Isaiah Baltzell and G. W. Miles Rigor. In 1874 the second book was published—"Golden Songs," by Rev. I. Baltzell. Sixty-five thousand copies of this book had been sold by April, 1877, and its sale still continues.

The third and fourth books of the series were issued in 1876—"Songs of the Cross," by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, and "Pilger Lieder," by Revs. William Mittendorf and E. S. Lorenz. In the same year the House published a small book for social meetings, prepared by Revs. W. H. Lanthurn and E. S. Lorenz, and entitled "Praise Offering."

The German hymn book was revised during this term, the new compilation being prepared by Revs. William Mittendorf, Edward Lorenz, and Gottlieb Fritz, and published in 1876.

For a number of years efforts had been made to secure the publication of books for the Sunday-school library. Committees had been appointed

at different times to select for reprint or to secure original manuscripts for a number of such volumes. Finally, in 1873, the work was commenced, and a number of books were issued during the quadrennium, under the editorship of Rev. D. Berger. The "Pioneer Library," consisting of ten valuable 16mo books, was published, at the price of five dollars for the set. Included in this library were "Counsels to Young Men on the Formation of Character," by Joel Haws, D. D., and "Introduction to Bible Study," by Samuel Green. Five other excellent books followed, among which were "The Gospel on the Riviera" and "My Five Wards," by Mrs. Julia McNair Wright, and "Brickey Sorrel," by Mrs. Isadore S. Bash.

Other books issued, of general interest and value, were "Ministerial Salary," by Bishop J. Weaver, 1873; "History of Sherbro Mission, West Africa," by Rev. William McKee, 1874; "Letters and Addresses on Freemasonry," by John Quincy Adams, 1875; "Lectures on the Rise of the Romish Church," by Rev. J. B. Helwig, D. D., 1876; "Ethiopia; or, Twenty Years of Missionary Life in Western Africa," by Rev. D. K. Flickinger, 1877. A few others completed the list, making a total of more than thirty volumes published during the term.

In view of the general business depression of

the years now under consideration, the quadrennial financial statement of 1877 is of special interest. On account of the general decline in values in almost all kinds of business, the trustees and agent, at the close of the term, made a large reduction in the valuation of the fixed assets of the House. From the inventory of April 1, 1876, on real estate, stereotype plates, presses, and material, a reduction was made amounting to \$10,345.15. The receipts for the term were \$378,545.36; expenses, \$377,343.77. The gross assets, April 1, 1877, were \$130,128.89; liabilities, \$15,600.67; net assets, \$114,528.22. The apparent net profits were \$18,002.92; but adding to this amount the reduction in the valuation of fixed assets, the real profits were \$28,348.07. The debt had been reduced from \$27,783.68 to \$15,600.67, a reduction of \$12,183.01. The third year of the term, the receipts of the House, for the first time in its history, exceeded one hundred thousand dollars.

Congress having passed a law early in the term requiring prepayment, by all publishers, of postage on all papers, as well as books, and later having doubled the rate of postage on books, the expenses of the House for this item alone were greatly increased, for only a small part of which compensation was received. The postage for the four years cost \$11,413.41, while that of the previous term amounted to only \$3,725.75, an increase

of \$7,687.66. In addition to this, the loss on the German department, occasioned by its limited patronage, was \$3,940.43.

Upon comparison with the condition of the House in 1865, the following figures appear: Net assets, March 31, 1865, \$11,606.83; net assets, April 1, 1877, \$114,528.22—an increase in twelve years of \$102,921.39. This growth may be analyzed as follows: Increase in value of real estate, \$9,341; Publication Fund, \$18,364.29; actual profits of the business, \$75,216.10. In the same period, the debt had been reduced by the amount of \$36,614.79.

The editorial force during the term was constituted as follows: Rev. Milton Wright and Rev. William O. Tobey, A. M., joint editors of the *Religious Telescope*; Rev. D. Berger, editor of the Sunday-school literature, which at that time comprised the *Children's Friend*, *Our Bible Teacher*, *Our Weekly Bible-Lesson*, and *Our Little Ones*; Rev. William Mittendorf, editor of the German periodicals—the *Froehliche Botschafter* and *Jugend Pilger*; and Rev. D. K. Flickinger, editor of the *Missionary Visitor*. It will be observed that the number of periodicals had grown to eight.

The board of trustees included the following members: Rev. L. Davis, D. D., Rev. D. K. Flickinger, Rev. Daniel R. Miller, Rev. John Stahl, Jacob Hoke, D. L. Rike, and Bennett F. Witt.

Rev. W. J. Shuey continued to occupy the position of publisher.

TWELFTH QUADRENNIUM.

1877-1881.

The twelfth quadrennium was more prosperous than the one preceding. The general condition of the country was much improved, and the House shared the benefits of reviving trade. Numerous improvements were made, and the business of several of the departments was largely increased, especially during the last year of the term. Moreover, the third year of the quadrennium witnessed the final extinction of the debt, leaving a handsome capital of more than \$160,000 unencumbered.

The improvements in facilities consisted chiefly of the following: In 1878 the bookstore was enlarged nearly one-half, by the addition of the rear portion of the north-side storeroom, which was made a stock and shipping-room. In 1879 the position of the boiler was changed, a new and larger one added, and steam-heating apparatus was introduced throughout the greater part of the buildings. In 1880 a new engine, of twenty-five horse power, was substituted for the old. In 1880-81 two large presses,—one stop-cylinder, and one two-revolution,—a newspaper folding and

pasting machine, a book folder, and other machinery were added. The buildings were also much improved internally and externally, during the term, making a total outlay for improvements during the four years of \$13,500, all of which was paid out of the profits of the business.

The periodicals were well sustained, both in character and circulation. The only change in the editorial force from that of the preceding term, was in connection with the *Religious Telescope*. The General Conference of 1877 elected Rev. James W. Hott editor in chief, and Rev. W. O. Tobey, A. M., assistant.

The *Religious Telescope* increased its circulation from 8,688 in 1877 to 12,490 in 1881, a net gain of 3,802. The circulation of *For the Little Ones* advanced from 11,682 average, at the beginning of the term, to 21,240 at its close. The *Children's Friend* maintained its circulation, though supplanted by *For the Little Ones* in the primary classes. The *Missionary Visitor* made a net average gain of 3,262 annually, during the four years. The *Froehliche Botschafter* was enlarged at the beginning of the last year.

One new publication was added to the list of periodicals—*Our Bible-Lesson Quarterly*. Its first edition was dated January, 1879, and numbered 10,000 copies. For the year 1880–81 its circulation averaged 34,200 copies. It was edited

by Rev. D. Berger, D. D., editor of Sunday-school literature.

Sharp competition in prices of Sunday-school periodical literature threatened to make it necessary to reduce the size or to sacrifice the quality of material of our own periodicals; but no change was made.

A number of new books were published during the term. The principal ones were "The Doctrine of Universal Restoration Carefully Examined," by Bishop J. Weaver, D. D., 1878; "The Itinerant System," by Rev. J. V. Potts, 1878; "The Light of Other Days," by Elder A. J. Smith, 1878; "The Church's Marching Orders," by Rev. D. K. Flickinger, 1879; "Heavenly Carols," by Revs. I. Baltzell and E. S. Lorenz, 1878; word edition of "Hymns for the Sanctuary," 1879; "Times of Refreshing," by Rev. S. J. Graham, 1879; "Songs of Grace," by Revs. E. S. Lorenz and I. Baltzell, 1879; "Gates of Praise," by Revs. I. Baltzell and E. S. Lorenz, 1880; "Golden Leaves," by Benj. F. Nysewander, 1880; "Songs of Cheer," by Revs. E. S. Lorenz and I. Baltzell, 1881.

The trustees were Revs. L. Davis, D. D., D. K. Flickinger, D. D., Samuel Mills, James G. Baldwin, John L. Luttrell, and G. Fritz, with Noah G. Thomas as the only layman. No change was made in the office of publisher.

The cash receipts for the four years ending

April 1, 1881, were \$390,376.02; expenditures, \$385,685.89. The gross assets, April 1, 1881, were \$166,289.45; liabilities, \$3,563.28; net assets, \$162,726.17. The net profits for the four years were \$48,197.86. The reduction in debt was \$12,037.39.

As has been remarked, the term is memorable for the final liquidation, in 1880, of the funded debt, leaving sufficient cash in the treasury to cover all current business liabilities, with a surplus of \$2,328.44.

In his quadrennial report to the General Conference of 1881, the publishing agent made the following suggestions:

“1. That a premium of \$1,000 be offered for the best approved manuscript of a Systematic Theology for the use of the Church.

“2. That the board of trustees be instructed to procure the continuation of our Church History to the present time, with such revision of the present history as may be deemed necessary.

“3. That the editors and agent together shall constitute a book committee, without whose sanction no book shall be published in the name of the Church or Publishing House during the intervals of the General Conference.

“4. As we have reached a period in the existence of the Printing Establishment when a dividend of the profits may be made ‘for the benefit of traveling and worn-out preachers and their

widows and orphans,' your attention is respectfully directed to the importance of devising suitable rules for the distribution of such surplus fund among the Conferences."¹

THIRTEENTH QUADRENNIUM.

1881-1885.

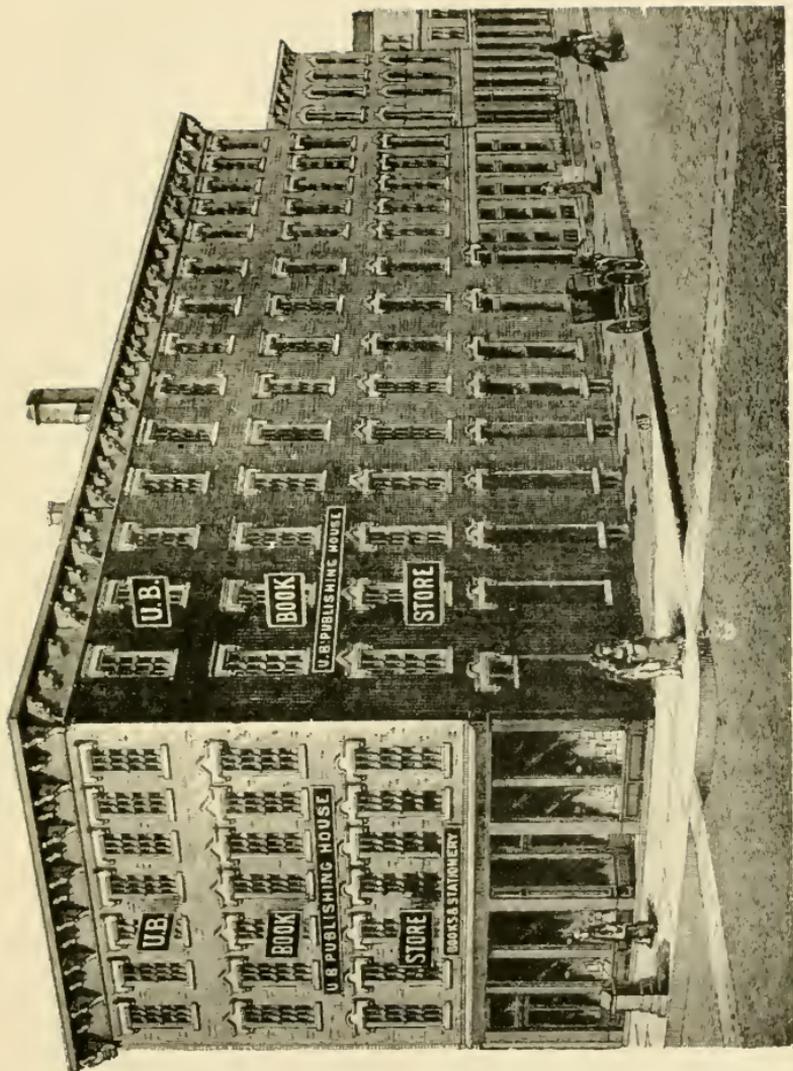
The House now being free of debt, with a net capital of over \$162,000, its progress during the years succeeding 1881 was rapid and decided. The cash receipts for the term 1881-85 exceeded a quarter of a million dollars, while the profits for the four years combined were \$61,010.92, or \$12,813.06 more than the profits for the preceding term. The book sales for the four years reached \$179,694.01, an increase over the previous quadrennium of \$55,174.77, or more than forty-four per cent.

Immediately after the General Conference of 1881, the long-contemplated enlargement of the bookstore was begun. During the summer of that year the heavy wall separating the bookstore from the storeroom on the north was partly removed, tasteful arches constructed, the front stairway removed from the middle to the north side of the Main Street front, a central front entrance provided, and new furniture introduced throughout,

¹ Report of Trustees and Agent, 1881, p. 8.

affording commodious and attractive rooms for the retail trade. The store when thus enlarged included all the first floor of the Main Street building, except a part of the rear of the south side still occupied by the publisher's office and the elevator room. The shipping-room remained in the rear portion of the north side.

In 1883 a fourth story was added to the Fourth Street building, at a cost of \$3,000. The greater part of this floor was used to accommodate an electrotype foundry, which was then established for the first time, a part of the north end being added to the bindery. The mailing-room was at the same time enlarged to occupy the whole of the third floor of the Fourth Street building, while to give room for the expansion of the job-printing department, a lease was obtained of the new three-story brick building adjoining on the east which had recently been erected on the ground sold by the House a few years after the removal to Dayton. A portion of the partition wall on the second floor was removed, and the second floor of the leased building was added to the job-printing department. The first and third floors of the leased building were sub-leased. In May, 1884, this building and ground, known as the "Storms" property, were purchased at a cost of \$14,500. For convenience of reference, it may be called the third building.



THE PUBLISHING HOUSE IN 1883-84.

Only a year later, in the month of April, 1885, another purchase of real estate was consummated. The ground lying east of the Establishment, between the east wall of the third building and the middle of the block on Fourth Street, was occupied by old frame buildings, used as a livery stable. A favorable opportunity having been presented to acquire this property, it was considered wise to secure the ground to meet the future demands of the House. It was purchased of Elias W. McGowen at a cost of \$12,000. The real estate thus obtained included a plat thirty-six feet on Fourth Street by fifty-nine and one-half feet in depth. A perpetual leasehold was also secured of ground in its rear, forty feet north and south by sixty-eight feet east and west. The leasehold included, in addition, a private alley twelve feet wide, extending along the eastern line ninety-nine and one-half feet, with the privilege of building over it, thus giving forty-eight feet front on Fourth Street, with an extreme depth of ninety-nine and one-half feet.

The receipts for the four years were \$507,157.98; expenditures, \$502,516.38. Gross assets, April 1, 1885, \$220,358.41; liabilities, \$7,471.32 (accounts, \$2,971.32, real estate, \$4,500); net assets, \$212,887.09. Increase in net assets, in four years, \$50,160.91; dividends and other general Church expenses, \$10,850; aggregate net profits, \$61,010.92.

In 1882, for the first time in its history, the House paid a dividend to the Annual Conferences, for the benefit of worn-out preachers and preachers' widows and orphans. This dividend amounted to \$5,000, and was distributed according to the rules of the Discipline. A second dividend of \$5,000 was made in 1884. During the quadrennium the House also paid the expenses of the delegates to the Methodist Ecumenical Council in London—\$550, and supplied the missions in Germany and Africa with printers' materials worth \$300, thus increasing the amount paid out for general Church purposes to \$10,850. Additional to the above, the loss on the German periodicals caused by limited circulation (the German membership of the Church being small), was \$6,307.69 for the four years—a purely benevolent donation, such as is regularly anticipated and contributed.

The various periodicals were well sustained throughout the term. The *Religious Telescope* passed its semi-centennial, December 31, 1884, and celebrated the event by issuing, in a new dress, a semi-centennial number, containing an extended illustrated history and interesting reminiscences of the Publishing House.

In January, 1882, the *Weekly Bible Lesson* was superseded by the *Intermediate Bible-Lesson Quarterly*.

With the opening of the year 1882 the Woman's Missionary Association of the Church began to publish a monthly missionary periodical entitled the *Woman's Evangel*, edited by Mrs. L. R. Keister, M. A. While not controlled by the Publishing House, it is an official Church publication, issued from the presses of the House, and for this reason is included in the list of periodicals of the Establishment.

Numerous books and pamphlets were issued during the term, several of which were of such a character as to indicate a new era in the history of the Church. The list included the following: *General List*—"Seneca and Kant; or, An Exposition of Stoic and Rationalistic Ethics, with a Comparison and Criticism of the Two Systems," by Rev. W. T. Jackson, Ph. D., 1881; "The Tobacco Question," three essays, by Rev. I. L. Kephart, A. M., Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., and Rev. M. H. Ambrose, A. M., 1882; "An Essay on the Use of Tobacco by Christians," by Rev. I. L. Kephart, A. M., 1882; "The Power of the Invisible, and Other Lectures and Addresses," by Rev. H. A. Thompson, D. D., 1882; "The Preacher and His Sermon; a Treatise on Homiletics," by Rev. J. W. Etter, B. D., 1883; "Clusters from Eshcol," by Jacob Hoke, 1883; "The Life of Bishop David Edwards, D. D.," by Rev. Lewis Davis, D. D., 1883; "Life of Rev. Philip William

Otterbein," by Rev. A. W. Drury, A. M., 1884; "Journeyings in the Old World; or, Europe, Palestine, and Egypt," by Rev. J. W. Hott, D. D., 1884; "Autobiography of Rev. Lydia Sexton," 1885; "A Handbook of the United Brethren in Christ," by E. L. Shuey, A. M., 1885. *Music and Hymn Books*—"Songs of the Kingdom," by Revs. I. Baltzell and E. S. Lorenz, 1882; "Holy Voices," by Revs. E. S. Lorenz and I. Baltzell, 1883; "Harfentöne," by Revs. W. Mittendorf and M. Bussdicker, 1883; "Songs for Times of Refreshing," by Revs. E. S. Lorenz and I. Baltzell, 1885. *Music and Services for Special Occasions*—"Christmas Chimes," by Revs. E. S. Lorenz and I. Baltzell, 1882; "Redemption's Story," a Christmas service, by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, 1882; "The Prince of Peace," a Christmas service, by E. L. Shuey, A. M., 1883; "From Death Unto Life," an Easter service, by E. L. Shuey, A. M., 1884; "The Light of Life," a Christmas service, by E. L. Shuey, A. M., 1884; "The Prince of Life," an Easter service, by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M., 1885.

For many years Family Bibles had been sold upon subscription, by the book department. In the spring of 1884 a subscription-book subdepartment was opened, and a special effort made to enlarge this class of business. The first book published under the new arrangement was "Journeyings in the Old World; or, Europe, Palestine, and Egypt,"

by Rev. James W. Hott, D. D., editor of the *Religious Telescope*. The author, having made a tour through the countries described, was successful in producing a volume of permanent value and interest. The book is a large octavo volume, handsomely illustrated, and tastefully printed and bound. In the several styles in which it is issued, it has been well received by the Church and the public, and in the course of time has netted some profit to the Establishment.

Rev. W. H. Lanthurn, superintendent of the book department, died in the year 1884, having spent more than sixteen years in the service of the House.

The general officers elected by the General Conference of 1881, and serving throughout the term, were the following: Editor of the *Religious Telescope*, Rev. J. W. Hott, D. D.; editor of Sunday-school literature, Rev. D. Berger, D. D.; editor of German periodicals, Rev. William Mittendorf; editor of the *Missionary Visitor*, Rev. D. K. Flickinger; publishing agent, Rev. W. J. Shuey. The editor of the *Telescope*, with the approval of the trustees, selected as his assistant Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M.

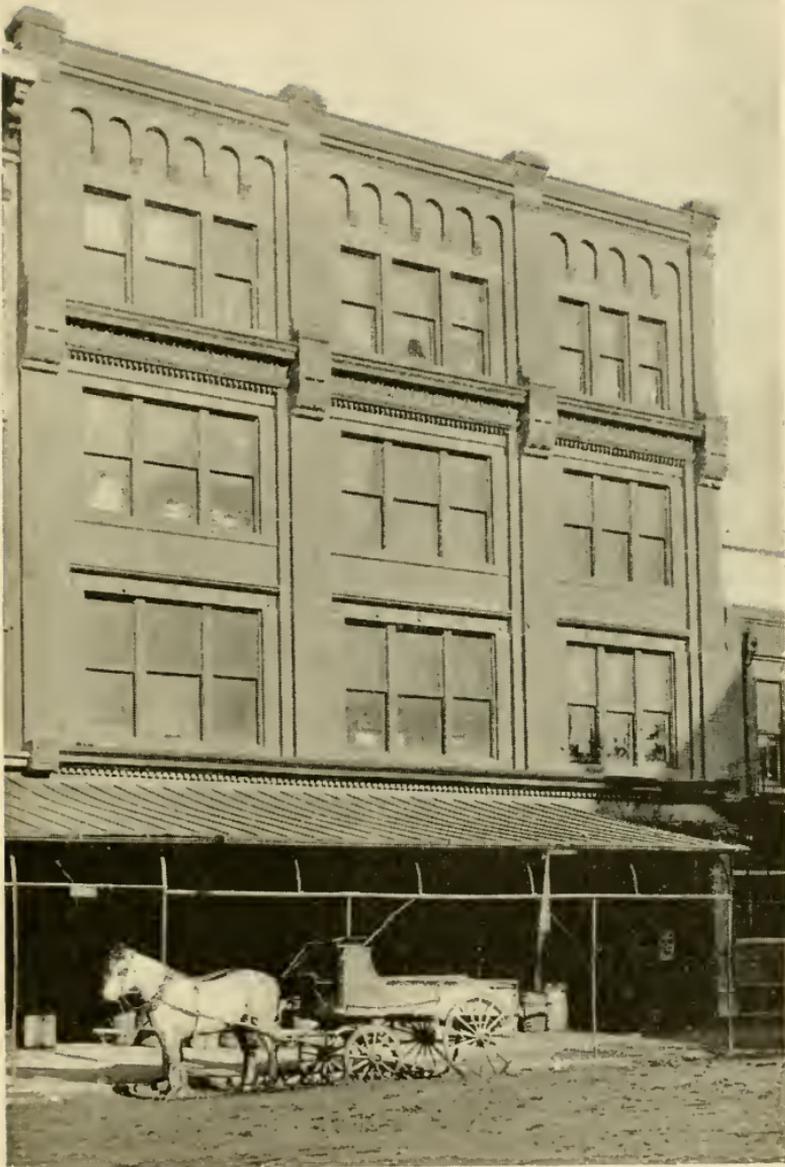
The trustees for the same period were Rev. L. Davis, D. D., Rev. William McKee, Rev. J. L. Luttrell, D. L. Rike, Rev. S. Mills, N. G. Thomas, and Rev. G. Fritz.

FOURTEENTH QUADRENNIUM.

1885-1889.

The fourteenth quadrennium was, in many respects, the most prosperous in the history of the Establishment. The total cash receipts for the four years, from the business proper, were \$587,458.76, an advance over the preceding term of \$80,300.78. The actual net profits of the four years combined were \$50,903.70. The cash sales of books during the term amounted to \$242,972.73, or \$63,278.72 more than for the preceding four years. The sales of periodicals produced a cash income of \$219,613.69, an increase over the previous term of \$20,381.44. All of the periodicals except one exhibited an increase in circulation—several of them a very decided advance.

The rapid expansion of a number of the departments had been demanding, for some time, the enlargement of the building. Moreover, the ground last purchased was unprofitable without improvement. The trustees and agent determined, therefore, to erect as soon as possible a building which would meet the requirements of the House for many years. Early in the year 1886 the *Religious Telescope* and German composing-rooms were removed from the front part of the third floor of the corner building to the third floor of the third building. The rooms



THE ADDITIONAL BUILDING ERECTED IN 1886.

thus vacated were refitted, and occupied by the editors of the *Religious Telescope*, the general proof reader, and the United Brethren Historical Society. In the spring of the same year the foundations were laid for the new structure upon the recently acquired ground. It was completed and occupied before the close of the year. At the same time the third building was extended northward about twenty feet.

The new building, the fourth from Main Street in order of construction, is larger than the original building on the corner, erected in 1854, and as completed the four buildings, now practically merged into one great structure, afforded more than three times the space supplied by the original corner building. The new addition fronts forty-eight feet on Fourth Street, with an extreme depth of ninety-nine and one-half feet, is four stories in height, and is built of pressed brick, laid in white mortar, trimmed with dark red sandstone. The front elevation is attractive in appearance. The walls are strong, and all its parts are adapted to the strain of heavy machinery. The cost of the building, including other additions and changes, was \$24,212.21.

The new building was occupied as follows: The rear portion of the first floor and basement was arranged for engine and boiler rooms, in which were placed a new sixty horse-power engine and

two new boilers, with necessary attachments. The second floor entire was made the press room, into which the presses were removed both from the old press room and from the job department, where some of them had been operated, thus bringing all of them under the management of one foreman. Three large new presses were added to the equipment. The front part of the first floor and basement and all of the third and fourth floors were leased at a good rental, thus affording a profitable investment, as well as ample room for expansion for years to come. The rooms thus leased in the new building, with two apartments in the old buildings, bring an annual rental income of more than \$2,300, or six per cent. on an invested capital of \$39,000.

The old press room had occupied the first floor of the second building, immediately in the rear of the bookstore. This room, when vacated, was so changed as to adapt it to business, and the front part was occupied as the general office of the House, while the rear became the shipping-room of the book department. The old elevator, which had been in use since 1854, with its surroundings, was removed, a new one constructed in the next building, and the bookstore enlarged by the addition of this space, the area formerly devoted to the general office, and that of the old

shipping-room. Other changes were made in different parts of the buildings.

The expenditure for new boilers, engine, shafting, presses, steam-heating apparatus, elevators, and other necessary improvements, amounted to \$19,526.10.

During the term, payment of \$12,000 was made on the ground occupied by the new building, and of \$4,500 to cancel the balance on the Storms purchase. The total expense during the four years for ground, buildings, machinery, etc., aggregated \$60,238.31.

As completed, the buildings composing the Publishing House in 1886 measured forty feet on Main Street and two hundred feet on Fourth, with a varying depth northward from Fourth Street of fifty-two, eighty, and ninety-nine and one-half feet. All were four stories in height except the third, which remained as it was when purchased—three stories. A fourth story for the latter was authorized by the trustees, but not erected until several years later. The combined floor space was more than one acre.

During this term the book department displayed increased activity. In July, 1885, Edwin L. Shuey, A. M., a graduate of Otterbein University, and at that time the principal of the Preparatory Department of that institution, became superintendent of the department. The store was con-

siderably enlarged, as stated above, and numerous improvements were introduced. Important additions were made to the stock, a new and valuable series of catalogues was prepared, and greater attention was given to advertising. As the sales for the term indicate, the result was eminently satisfactory. The cash receipts for the preceding quadrennium had been \$179,694.01. As stated on page 86, they now amounted to \$242,972.73, an increase of \$63,278.72, or more than thirty-five per cent.

The new books, pamphlets, etc., of our own publication, issued during the term, numbered more than sixty titles. The following is a partial list: "Ethiopia Coming to God," by Bishop D. K. Flickinger, D. D., and Rev. W. McKee, 1885; "Furnishing for Workers," by L. W. Munhall, 1886; "The Gospel Worker's Treasury," by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M., 1887; "The Great Invasion of 1863," by Jacob Hoke, 1887; "The Coming Revival," edited by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M., 1887; "The Otterbein Birthday Book," edited by Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., 1887; "Getting Ready for a Revival," by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M., B. D., 1888; "The Doctrine of Christian Baptism," by Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D., 1888; "Handbook for Workers," arranged by Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., with Introduction by Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., and Chapters of Pure Gold by C. H. Yat-

man, Evangelist, 1888; "Life of Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, D. D.," by Rev. A. W. Drury, D. D., 1889; "Christian Doctrine," edited by Bishop J. Weaver, D. D., 1889; "Songs of Refreshing" and "Notes of Triumph," by Revs. E. S. Lorenz and I. Baltzell, 1886; "Missionary Songs," by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, 1888; "Garnered Sheaves of Song," 1888, and "Songs of the Morning," 1889, by Revs. E. S. Lorenz and I. Baltzell; besides a large number of pamphlets, music publications, and special services, too numerous to be mentioned here, a complete list of which may be found in the Historical Catalogue of Publications on page 303.

Two of the above books were published for the subscription trade, viz., "The Great Invasion of 1863," by Jacob Hoke, and the "Otterbein Birthday Book," by Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M. The first of these is a history of the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863 by General Lee, including the details of the famous battle of Gettysburg, with the events preceding and following, until the final retreat beyond the Potomac. The author resided in the territory invaded, and carefully collected and preserved materials for the work, upon which much time and labor were spent. The result is one of the most valuable books upon the subject which has ever been published. The volume is a large octavo, handsomely illustrated, and is bound in several styles.

Of bound books and pamphlets belonging to the House, 262,649 copies were issued during the term; of Sunday-school and other music books, 321,889; total number of copies of our own books printed, 584,538.

The circulation of the ten periodicals published by the House in 1885 aggregated 226,409. In the year ending with April 1, 1889, the aggregate circulation was 288,744, an increase in four years of 62,335, or more than twenty-five per cent. The combined circulation of the *Bible Teacher*, *Bible-Lesson Quarterly*, *Intermediate Bible-Lesson Quarterly*, and *Lessons for the Little Ones*, the four periodicals constituting the lesson system, was 198,115, or almost equal to the whole number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday schools of the Church. The total number of copies of our own periodicals issued during the quadrennium was 20,104,337.

It has been the general policy of the House to furnish its books and periodicals at the lowest rates consistent with sound financial management. Occasionally it has yielded to the demands of competition, but only within the limits of safety. In the second year of the quadrennium the competition of other houses and the consequent general demand for lower prices led to a reduction in the prices of several periodicals. The prices of the *Children's Friend*, *Missionary Visitor*, and

Youth's Pilgrim were reduced sixteen and two-thirds per cent., the price of *Lessons for the Little Ones* twenty per cent., and that of the *Religious Telescope* to \$1 per year to itinerant ministers. These reductions cost the House \$5,000 a year, and reduced its annual profits by that amount.

The receipts for the four years, from the business of the House, were \$587,458.76; from loans, \$34,781.41; total receipts, \$622,240.17; expenditures, \$618,113.62. Gross assets, April 1, 1889, \$282,884.70; liabilities, \$21,297.32; net assets, \$261,587.38. Increase in net assets in four years, \$48,700.29; actual profits, including outside expenses of \$2,203.39 ordered by the General Conference, \$50,903.68.

The loss on the German department for the four years, due, as usual, to the small circulation of the periodicals, was \$5,771.99.

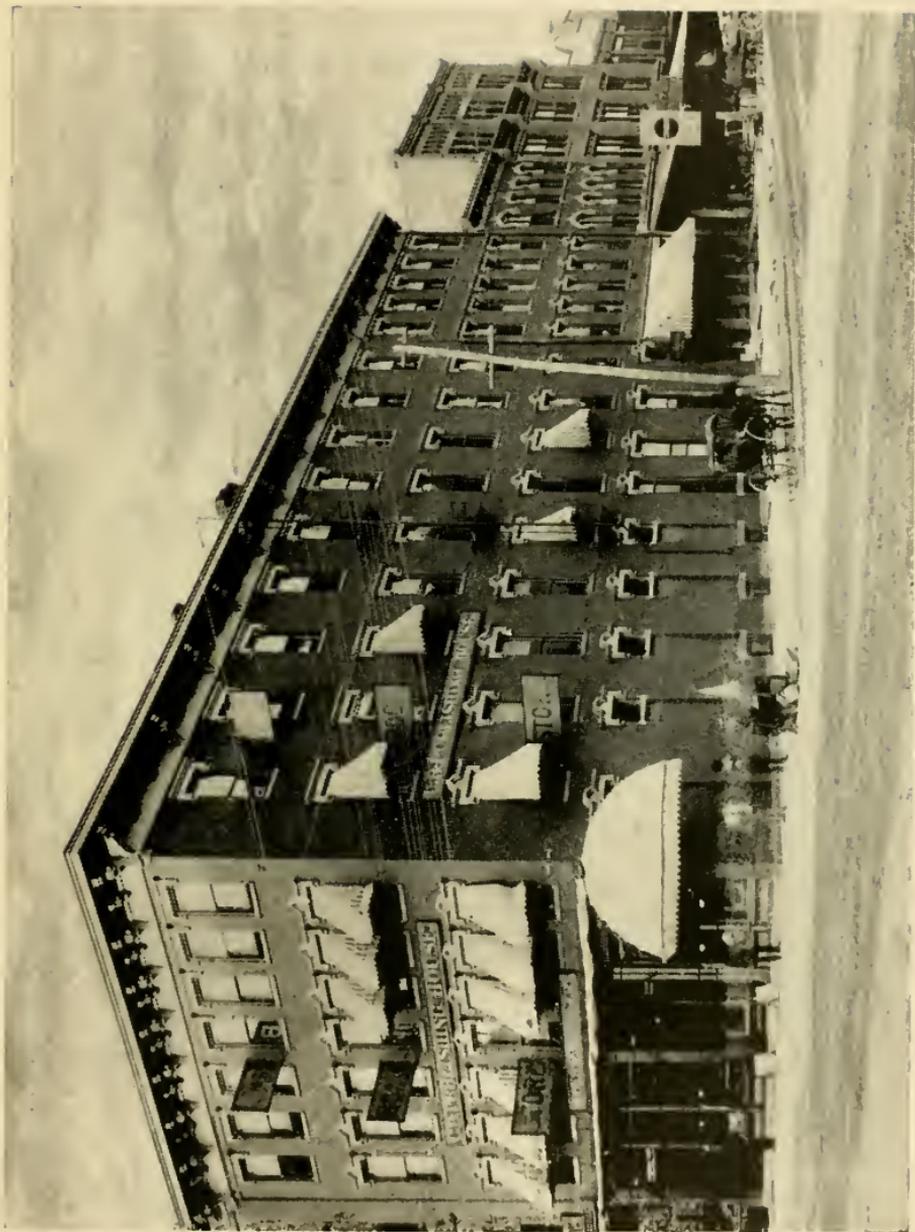
By the failure of the "Eastern U. B. Book and Publishing House," a private concern with which the House had dealt in conformity to the order of the General Conference, a loss of \$3,178.91 was sustained. The experience of many years has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the time has not yet arrived for the division of the publishing interests of the Church by the establishment of branch houses.

The expenses of the House for which it received no pecuniary compensation in return, and which,

in effect, reduced its profits, were, for the term ending in 1889, as follows: Rooms furnished to the two missionary societies of the Church, including light and heat, \$600 per year, or \$2,400 for the term; loss on the German literature due to limited circulation, for the term, \$5,771.99; General Conference expenses, 1885, \$470.04; Church Commission expenses, \$1,733.35; editing *Missionary Visitor*, excess of value as compared with similar work on the *Children's Friend*, \$1,400 for the term; grand total, \$11,775.38 in four years.

The editorial force from 1885 to 1889 consisted of the following: Editor of the *Religious Telescope*, Rev. J. W. Hott, D. D.; assistant (appointed by the editor and trustees), Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M. Editor of Sunday-school literature, Rev. D. Berger, D. D. Editor of German periodicals, Rev. E. Light. Editor of the *Missionary Visitor*, Rev. Z. Warner, D. D.; succeeded in 1887 by Rev. William McKee, and he, in 1888, by Rev. Benjamin F. Booth, D. D. Editor of the *Woman's Evangel*, Mrs. L. R. Keister, M. A.; associate from 1888, Mrs. L. K. Miller, M. A.

The trustees for the term were D. L. Rike, Rev. William McKee, Rev. George Miller, Rev. G. Fritz, Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D., John Dodds, and Rev. S. Mills. Rev. W. J. Shuey continued to serve as publisher.



THE PUBLISHING HOUSE IN 1886-87.

FIFTEENTH QUADRENNIUM.

1889-1893.

Only a little more than three-fourths of the fifteenth quadrennium has now elapsed. During this time the business of the Establishment has continued to increase, and again extensive improvements have been necessary. In the year 1889 a large two-revolution cylinder press—the largest ever owned by the House—was purchased. In 1890 new machinery was added to the electrotype department. In the spring of 1891 a fourth story was erected on the third building, the location of several of the departments was changed, and the space occupied by a number of them enlarged. The *Religious Telescope* and German composing-rooms were removed to the new room on the fourth floor, the mailing department was placed on the third floor of the third building, the electrotype department was transferred from the fourth to the third floor of the second building, occupying the former mailing-room, and the bindery was extended to include the old electrotyping-room. At the same time nearly all the manufacturing departments were thoroughly renovated, Edison incandescent lights were introduced into a portion of the buildings, another two-revolution press was purchased, and other improvements were made. In the summer of 1891 additional facilities for

stereotyping were provided, and a new folding, pasting, and covering machine was purchased for the mailing department. In the summer of 1892 some additions were made to the book department and publisher's office.

In July, 1891, the *Religious Telescope* was issued in a new dress, and for the first time in its history was printed from plates, these being made from the type by the papier-maché stereotyping process.

The total expense of the various improvements amounted to several thousand dollars.

The General Conference of 1889 ordered the establishment of a new periodical—a quarterly review. Since the suspension of the *Unity Magazine*, in 1859, no periodical of such character had been published. Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D., the well-known author of “The Preacher and His Sermon” and “The Doctrine of Christian Baptism,” was elected editor, with the provision that he should also serve as associate editor of the Sunday-school literature. The first number of the new magazine, dated January, 1890, was issued in December, 1889, under the title, *The Quarterly Review of the United Brethren in Christ*. Each number contains about one hundred pages, and is printed on excellent paper from large new type, and bound in a tasteful manilla cover. The magazine has met with a cordial reception both within and outside the Church, and with such auspicious beginning prom-

ises to find a field of usefulness. Financially, it cannot prove profitable, though its circulation already compares favorably with that of other reviews of like character.

In the fall of 1891, the editor of the *Quarterly Review* having been elected professor of Systematic Theology in Union Biblical Seminary, the other professors in that institution, Rev. George A. Funkhouser, D. D., Rev. Josiah P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D., and Rev. Augustus W. Drury, D. D., became connected with the magazine as associate editors.

A German lesson quarterly, entitled *Sontagschul-Lectiōnen*, has recently been added to the list of Sunday-school publications, making the twelfth periodical now issued regularly by the House.

The General Conference of 1889 also ordered the publication of "a small hymnal, adapted to general church purposes." For fifteen years "Hymns for the Sanctuary" had been in use, and though its merit was unquestioned and a large number of copies had been sold, there was a demand for something smaller and cheaper, to meet the wants of many churches which could not afford to fully supply themselves with the more expensive book. In accordance with the provision of the Conference, the publishing agent secured the services of Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M., the author of many popular music books, as editor. The manuscript, when prepared, was submitted to a

thoroughly competent advisory committee consisting of the following members of the Church: *Musical*, Samuel E. Kumler, Calvin H. Lyon, Mrs. A. B. Shanck, Judge John A. Shauck; *literary*, Prof. J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D. The hymnal was issued in May, 1890, under the two titles of "The Otterbein Hymnal" and "The People's Hymnal,"—the first for our own Church, and the second for undenominational use. Both music and word editions have been issued, tastefully bound in various styles, at popular prices. It has been welcomed with unqualified approval, and has already met with an extensive sale, more than 45,000 copies having been sold before April, 1892.

A number of other books and pamphlets have been published since the opening of the term. Among them were the following: "Handbook of the United Brethren in Christ," revised edition, by E. L. Shuey, A. M., 1889; "Proceedings of the General Conference of 1889," 1889; "Our Missionary Work from 1853 to 1889," by Rev. D. K. Flickinger, D. D., 1889; "Handbook for Workers," by Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., German edition, 1891; "The Thorn in the Flesh; or, a Religious Meditation upon Affliction," by Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D., 1892; "A Practical Comment on the Confession of Faith of the United Brethren in Christ," by Bishop J. Weaver, D. D., 1892; "Manual of the United Brethren Publishing House; Historical and De-

scriptive," by W. A. Shuey, A. M., 1892. *Pamphlets*—"An Outline History of Our Church Troubles," by Rev. W. J. Shuey, 1889; "The Revised Confession" and "Ecclesiastical Constitution," by Rev. A. W. Drury, D. D., 1890; "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion," by Prof. T. J. Sanders, Ph. D., 1890. *Music*—"Songs of Refreshing, Number Two," by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, 1890; "The Master's Praise," by Revs. E. S. Lorenz and I. Baltzell, 1891. A number of special services for Christmas, Easter, and Children's Day, and numerous other pamphlets have been published during the term, a full list of which will be found in the Historical Catalogue of Publications, on pages 309 and 317.

In the spring of 1891 the book department undertook an enterprise which far surpassed anything in the line of trade ever before attempted by the House. For many years the sales of Teachers' Bibles had been very large, and the books handled, though largely of British manufacture, had been purchased entirely in this country. There being a demand for a large-type Teachers' Bible in good binding at a low price, it was determined to buy directly from Great Britain, in order to secure the best possible commercial advantage. To accomplish this purpose, it was decided to send Oscar W. Binkerd, the gentleman in charge of the subscription-book trade, to London and

Glasgow, with full authority to make a contract for the supply of the books desired. The visit was successful. A contract was made with William Collins, Sons, & Co., Limited, of London and Glasgow, for the manufacture of a special class of Teachers' Bibles, in two sizes of type and several styles of binding, and for the exclusive agency for the United States for the sale of these Bibles for a term of years. An order was placed for a very large number of these books. A year later, this enterprise developed into an arrangement by which the Publishing House united with two other large religious publishing houses in establishing an agency in New York City for the importation and sale of a complete line of the Collins Bibles and Testaments, which agency now controls the American market for these books. Mr. O. W. Binkerd is employed as manager.

The receipts for the year ending April 1, 1890, were, from the business, \$157,714.94; from loans, \$3,200; cash on hand, April 1, 1889, \$4,126.55; total receipts, \$165,041.49; expenditures, \$157,149.27. Gross assets, April 1, 1890, \$300,387.49; liabilities, \$20,119.46; net assets, \$280,268.03. Increase in assets in one year, \$18,680.63; expenses of the General Conference and other Church expenses, \$1,997.03; net profits, \$20,677.66.

The receipts for the year 1890-91 were, from the business, \$169,229.89; borrowed money, \$9,940;

cash on hand, April 1, 1890, \$7,892.72; total receipts, \$187,062.61; expenditures, \$182,387.43. Gross assets, \$312,421.57; liabilities, \$24,948.48 (accounts, \$9,748.48; borrowed money, \$15,200); net assets, \$287,473.09. Increase in net assets, \$7,205.06; dividends, etc., \$11,034.84; net profits, \$18,239.90.

The receipts for the year 1891-92 were, from the business, \$197,000.04; borrowed money, \$33,254.49; cash on hand, April 1, 1891, \$4,675.18; total receipts, \$234,929.71; expenditures, \$231,233.24 (for business, \$216,183.24; borrowed money, \$15,050). Gross assets, \$346,606.37 (real estate, \$95,000; machinery and stock, \$197,705.41; accounts, \$50,204.49; cash, \$3,696.47); liabilities, \$43,920.66 (accounts, \$10,198.60; borrowed money, \$33,722.06); net assets, \$302,685.71. Increase in net assets, \$15,212.62; net profits, \$17,279.17.

In 1891-92 the receipts of the book department exceeded \$100,000. The loss on the German department, for the three years, was \$3,635.19; on the *Quarterly Review*, \$2,282.94.

On the first day of April, 1865, the net assets of the House were \$11,700.57. April 1, 1892, they were, as stated above, \$302,685.71, a net increase in twenty-seven years of \$290,985.14, or an average annual increase of \$10,777.22, exclusive of dividends to the Annual Conferences, numerous other disbursements ordered by the General Conference, and many other benevolent contributions. A re-

view of the latter will show more completely the prosperity and financial capacity of the House.

The dividends to the Annual Conferences, since the first distribution, in 1882, have amounted to \$16,500; the expenses of the General Conferences, of the delegates to the Methodist Ecumenical Council, the Church Commission, etc., since 1881, have aggregated considerably more than \$2,500; the loss on the German department since 1869 has been \$27,208.08, and on the *Quarterly Review* since its first publication in 1889, \$2,282.94; rooms have been furnished to the two missionary societies of the Church for many years, with light and heat, the total value of which has been several thousand dollars; books and periodicals of our own publication have been contributed to our colleges and academies, and other benevolent and unremunerative disbursements have been made.

In addition to the above, over \$38,000 interest has been paid on borrowed capital since 1865, and much has been lost on worthless accounts.

The average aggregate circulation of periodicals for 1889-90 was 303,907, an increase in one year of 15,163; for 1890-91, 312,951, an increase of 9,044; for 1891-92, 328,368, an increase of 15,417.

The number of copies of books and pamphlets printed within the year 1889-90 was 78,000; music books, 104,900; total, 182,900. The number of periodicals (pieces) was 5,727,950. The grand

total of books and periodicals (pieces) was 5,910,850, an increase over the preceding year of 259,325.

The number of copies of books and pamphlets printed within the year 1890-91 was 74,150; music books, 143,400; total, 217,550. The number of periodicals (pieces) was 5,900,050. The grand total of books and periodicals (pieces) was 6,117,600, an increase over the preceding year of 206,750.

The number of copies of books and pamphlets printed within the year 1891-92 was 31,900; music books, 231,050; total 262,950. The number of periodicals (pieces) was 6,286,700. The grand total of books and periodicals (pieces) was 6,549,650, an increase over the preceding year of 432,050.

The above record includes only our own publications. A large amount of job work is done, of much of which no record can be kept. A partial record of job work for 1891-92 shows more than 116,600 copies of books and pamphlets printed within the year in addition to the above.

Including nine editors, one publishing agent, and nine foremen of departments, the number of persons employed at present is about one hundred. The largest amount of weekly wages in the history of the House was paid on Friday, March 20, 1891, when \$1,248.38 was required to meet the demands of the pay roll.

Since the last General Conference, the board of trustees is composed as follows: David W. Crider,

Rev. C. I. B. Brane, A. M., Rev. J. S. Mills, D. D., Ph. D., B. F. Witt,¹ Rev. S. Mills, Rev. George Miller, D. D., Rev. George F. Deal, D. L. Rike, and Judge John A. Shauck. The executive committee, appointed by the board, at present consists of the following: D. L. Rike, Judge J. A. Shauck, and Rev. Lewis Bookwalter, D. D.

Rev. W. J. Shuey was elected publishing agent, in 1889, for the seventh term, and with the close of the financial year in April, 1892, completed his twenty-eighth year as agent.

The editors of the periodicals are the following: Editor of the *Religious Telescope*, Rev. I. L. Kephart, D. D.; associate editor, Rev. M. R. Drury, D. D. Editor of the Sunday-school literature, Rev. D. Berger, D. D.; associate editor, Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D. Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D.; associate editors, Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D. D., Rev. J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D., and Rev. A. W. Drury, D. D. Editor of the German periodicals, Rev. William Mittendorf. Editor of the *Missionary Visitor*, Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D. Editor of the *Woman's Evangel*, Mrs. L. R. Keister, M. A.; associate editor, Mrs. L. K. Miller, M. A.

A BRIEF SUMMARY.

Reviewing the years since the founding, the gross capital of the House has increased from

¹ Deceased.

\$1,600 in 1834 to \$346,606.37 in 1892. The net capital accumulated is now \$302,685.71. The value of real estate has grown from \$550 in 1834 to \$95,000 in 1892. The aggregate receipts from business since 1834 have been about \$3,370,000. The cash sales of books have amounted to more than \$1,200,000. The cash receipts from periodicals have been more than \$1,360,000. The interest paid on borrowed capital has exceeded the sum of \$68,000, while the losses on worthless accounts would doubtless be found to exceed \$50,000.

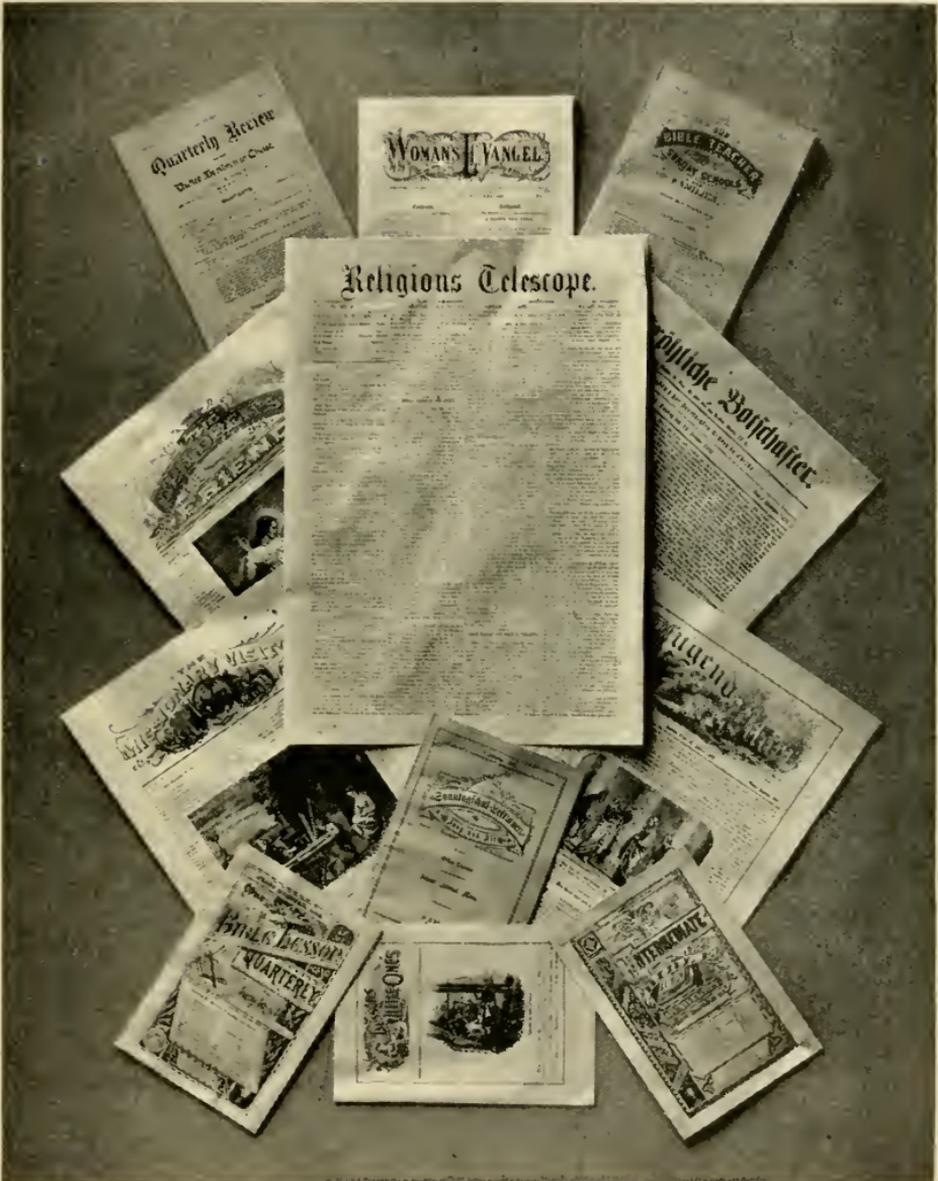
It is impossible at present to determine accurately the total amount contributed for benevolent purposes. Some definite figures have been given in the preceding pages. Including the cash dividends to the Conferences, the sustaining of the German periodicals, the general Church expenses paid by order of the General Conference, together with other contributions for various purposes, the aggregate thus contributed has been considerably more than \$50,000.

About three hundred books and pamphlets of various sizes have been issued, and seventeen different periodicals have been published, twelve of which are still continued.

The present organization of the House consists of nine trustees, an executive committee of three, one publishing agent, and a number of editors,

almost all of whom being elected every four years by the General Conference. The executive committee is appointed by the trustees. The trustees hold annual meetings, while the executive committee may be convened at any time, though required to examine the books and accounts every six months. The trustees represent the corporation, having power to examine into the management, to suspend for cause any General Conference officer connected with the House, to fill vacancies, and to adopt rules for the government of the minor interests of the Establishment which do not conflict with the Discipline. The publishing agent has general supervision of the business interests of the concern, employing all subordinates, managing the finances, and directing its business enterprises. The editors have charge of the editorial departments of the several periodicals under their care. The several editors, together with the publishing agent, constitute a book committee, without whose approval no doctrinal publication can be issued by the Establishment. The laws of the Church provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the House, above its contingent expenses, among the Conferences *pro rata*, in proportion to the number of itinerants, for the benefit of traveling and worn-out ministers and their widows and orphans.

IV. THE PERIODICALS



Quarterly Review
The Rev. Bishop of Ceylon

WOMAN'S VANGEL

BIBLE TEACHER
FOR STUDY CLASSES
IN SCHOOLS

Religious Telescope.

Missions

Missions

Missions

THE CHRISTIAN'S MEMORIAL
QUARTERLY

The Christian's

THE CHRISTIAN'S MEMORIAL

IV. THE PERIODICALS.

IN the preceding pages, mention has been made of each periodical as established, with such succeeding remarks as the narrative occasioned. In order, however, to introduce information which could not well be given elsewhere, and especially to exhibit a connected history of each, for convenience of reference, these important publications are here separately outlined.

THE RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE.

In Parts I. and II. an account of the origin of journalism in the Church has been given. As there stated, the attempt of Rev. Aaron Farmer, in 1829, to establish the *Zion's Advocate*, in Indiana, and that of Rev. William R. Rhinehart to publish, in 1833, at Hagerstown, Maryland, a paper called the *Mountain Messenger*, were followed by a resolution by the General Conference of 1833 that a paper "devoted to religious, moral, and literary intelligence" be published at Circleville, Ohio, under the official control of the Church. Arrangements having been made for the mechanical work, as detailed in Part II., the first number of the new paper was issued from Circleville,

Ohio, December 31, 1834, with the title of the *Religious Telescope*. The interest of Rev. William R. Rhinehart in the *Mountain Messenger* having been purchased and that paper having been discontinued, Mr. Rhinehart became, by invitation, both editor and publisher of the new periodical. "The paper from the first was respectable in size and character. It at once became a favorite with the Church, and a medium of free interchange of thought in the denomination, as well as a bearer of Christian and general intelligence."¹

Mr. Rhinehart held his position until 1839. He was a bold advocate of the abolition of American slavery, and his editorial expressions led to sharp discussion in the columns of the paper. On the 3d of October, 1838, the trustees of the Establishment published an order that thereafter no communications upon the subject of abolition or colonization should be allowed to appear in the *Telescope* in the form of a reply. Those who approved the previous course of the paper called this order the "gag law." Mr. Rhinehart himself defended "free discussion," and was unwilling to submit to its prohibition. On the 1st of May, 1839, his editorial connection with the *Telescope* ceased, he having resigned. His valedictory closed with the following language: "It is better, ten thousand times, that this nation should put away

¹ *Religious Telescope*, April 28, 1880, p. 4.

the accursed thing, slavery, than that we should fall into the hands of an angry and avenging God."

The General Conference of 1841 passed an act with reference to the discussion of the question of slavery in the *Telescope*, similar to that adopted by the trustees. Four years later the General Conference removed these restrictions.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Rhinehart, Rev. William Hanby was elected editor, by the Scioto Conference, which at that time exercised official authority in the intervals between the sessions of the General Conference. By the election of the General Conference of 1841, he continued in this position until 1845.

At the session of the General Conference held at Circleville, Ohio, in 1845, Rev. David Edwards was elected editor. In 1849, at Cincinnati, he was reelected, but immediately resigned, and the Conference then again placed Mr. Hanby in charge of the paper.

Early in the year 1850 Rev. John Lawrence was appointed by the trustees as assistant editor. In 1852, when Mr. Hanby, having been elected publishing agent, resigned the editorship, the board of trustees appointed Mr. Lawrence to that position. The General Conferences of 1853, 1857, and 1861 reelected him to the editorial control of the paper, and he continued in office until the spring of 1864, when he resigned.

On the 29th of April, 1864, by appointment of the trustees, Rev. Daniel Berger became editor of the *Telescope*, as the successor of Mr. Lawrence, and by the election of the General Conference of 1865 continued to occupy the editorial chair until 1869.

The General Conference of 1869, held at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, elected Rev. Milton Wright editor. In 1873, the election of two editors with equal rank having been determined upon by the General Conference, Rev. Milton Wright and Rev. William O. Tobey, A. M., were elected joint editors.

The General Conference of 1877, held at Westfield, Illinois, in May of that year, determined to elect an editor in chief and an assistant editor. Rev. James W. Hott was chosen editor, and Rev. W. O. Tobey, A. M., assistant.

In 1881 Rev. J. W. Hott was reëlected editor in chief. The choice of an assistant having been delegated to the editor, to be approved by the trustees, Rev. Marion R. Drury, A. M., was selected for that position. Mr. Hott and Mr. Drury continued in these relative positions until 1889.

The General Conference of 1889, meeting in York, Pennsylvania, elected Rev. Isaiah L. Kephart, D. D., editor in chief, Mr. Hott having been elected bishop. Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M., was elected by the General Conference as associate editor.

The editorial succession has thus been briefly outlined. Of the relative efficiency and merit of these editors, it is not within the province of the present writing to remark. They all came to their work conscientiously, and to the best of their ability labored to make the *Telescope* all that a family religious paper should be. That no small degree of success was achieved, has been shown by the progress and influence of the paper. It has grown from a comparatively insignificant medium-sized folio, issued semi-monthly, to a large sixteen-page quarto, issued weekly, with its many departments, and comparing favorably with any other paper of its class.

The circulation of the *Telescope* during the fifty-seven years of its existence may be summarized as follows: December 31, 1834, it began its career with 1,197 subscribers. For several years succeeding, the circulation fell below this number. In 1841 it had reached 1,450; in 1843, 1,981; in 1844, 2,998; in 1845, 3,090. By 1853 it had risen to 5,976, weekly. In 1857 it was 11,443; in 1861, 7,800. In June, 1864, a large army circulation swelled the list to 22,690, the largest in its history. April 1, 1865, it was 17,472. The average for the year 1864-65 was one to every four members of the Church. For several years after the close of the War, it varied but little from 10,000. In April, 1869, it was 9,912; April 1, 1873, 10,680.

In April, 1877, it had fallen to 8,688. During the next four years it increased nearly one-half, being 12,480 in April, 1881. April 1, 1885, it was 11,136; April 1, 1887, 13,408; April 1, 1889, 12,450; April 1, 1890, 14,700; April 1, 1891, 15,000.

The original form of the *Telescope* was that of a medium-sized folio, issued semi-monthly. August 4, 1841, it was changed to a small quarto of eight pages. On the 30th of July, 1845, it became a weekly, and has remained such ever since. September 4, 1850, the size of the page was enlarged to that of a large folio, and the number of the pages reduced to four. In August, 1866, the paper again became a medium-folio in size, with eight pages, instead of four. In October, 1873, the size of the page was again enlarged, the number of pages remaining the same. September 29, 1880, the *Telescope* was transformed into a convenient quarto, with sixteen pages of five columns each. January 1, 1889, in a part of the paper the columns were widened and reduced to four in number, large type was introduced, and other improvements were made.

In July, 1891, a new dress was again procured, the size of the type being reduced, and for the first time in its history the paper was printed from stereotype plates. Typographically, it is now fully equal to any other publication of its class.

The subscription price of the *Telescope* when first issued was \$1.50 per annum in advance, or \$2 when paid within the year. This price was continued until after the close of the War. During the War, it was furnished to pastors and to soldiers actually in the army at \$1 per annum. November 29, 1865, the price was raised to \$2 per annum, at which it has remained ever since, though it is now supplied to itinerant ministers at \$1 per annum.

The financial history of the paper has been varied. Some account of the early period has been given in the preceding pages. For a number of years it was published at a loss. In 1843 it began to return a small profit. Since then the balance each year usually has been on the credit side, largely due to the admission of advertisements. The profits for the year 1890-91 were \$3,510.92. For a number of years immediately succeeding the founding of the paper, advertisements were rigidly excluded. A few were then admitted, and the space occupied by them gradually increased until the income from this source alone furnished the greater amount of the net proceeds. Great care is exercised in preserving their proper character. A large increase in the circulation of the *Telescope* would add greatly to its profits and perhaps render it possible to materially reduce the subscription price.

FROEHLICHE BOTSCHAFTER.

The German weekly had its origin in the effort of Rev. John Russel to publish a German monthly paper called *Die Geschaeftige Martha* (*The Busy Martha*). It was issued from Baltimore, Maryland, the first number appearing March 7, 1840. In 1841 the General Conference arranged to establish a printing-office in Baltimore for the publication of a German periodical. Rev. John Russel, C. Staley, and H. Wigang were appointed trustees, and Rev. Jacob Erb editor. One-third of the subscription list of the *Religious Telescope* was ordered transferred to this German paper. Mr. Russel's journal was merged into the new periodical, and the first number of the new *Busy Martha* appeared July 1, 1841. In June, 1842, it was discontinued for want of sufficient support.

In October, 1846, the house at Circleville began the publication of a paper called *Der Deutche Telescope* (*The German Telescope*), edited by Rev. Nehemiah Altman, who at that time was also serving as publishing agent. In 1847 Rev. David Strickler was elected editor by the trustees, and was continued in this position by the General Conference of 1849.

In 1849 the name of the paper was changed to *Die Geschaeftige Martha*, its first title. In 1851,

Mr. Strickler having resigned, the trustees appointed Rev. Henry Staub editor. In the same year the name was again changed, the first number of the *Froehliche Botschafter* appearing November 11, 1851.

The General Conference of 1853 retained the services of Mr. Staub, and his editorial work continued until August 17, 1855, when he resigned, and Rev. Julius Degmeier was chosen editor by the trustees. In December, 1858, Mr. Degmeier resigned, and by appointment of the trustees Rev. Solomon Vonnieda succeeded him. Mr. Vonnieda, at the same time, was also senior publishing agent.

Mr. Vonnieda continued to serve as editor until August 28, 1866, when, at the solicitation of the Germans in the East, the paper was transferred to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where it was edited by Rev. Ezekiel Light, and published under private management. By order of the General Conference of 1869, it was returned to Dayton, and by appointment of the board of trustees was edited by Rev. William Mittendorf. Mr. Mittendorf was reëlected at each succeeding General Conference until 1885, when Rev. E. Light was chosen editor. In 1889 Mr. Mittendorf, by the election of the General Conference, was again placed in editorial control, and continues to the present date.

At the beginning, the paper was a small quarto

of eight pages, issued semi-monthly. January 1, 1856, it was made a weekly. The paper having been financially unprofitable, it was reduced to a semi-monthly at the close of the year 1858. January 1, 1866, it again became a weekly. For a time the form was that of a folio, but for a number of years it has been a medium-sized quarto of eight pages.

The price of the German paper from 1846 to 1866 was \$1. January 1, 1866, when for the second time it was made a weekly, the price was raised to \$1.50. January 1, 1875, the United States law requiring the prepayment of postage by the publisher having been passed, the price was made \$1.65, to cover the cost of postage. It has remained at this ever since.

The circulation in 1853 was reported as 1,158; in 1857, 1,838; in 1861, 960; in 1865, 1,250; in 1869, 1,200; in 1873, 1,344; 1877, 1,152; 1881, 1,150; 1885, 1,300; 1889, 1,247; and in 1891, 1,150.

Financially, the German periodicals have been conducted with a loss, almost from the beginning. This is the result, chiefly, of the limited German membership of the Church, which is hardly sufficient to properly sustain the German publications. The loss sustained by the House in its efforts to supply these periodicals to the German portion of the Church has been, for the last twenty-two years, over \$26,000. It will continue, at the rate

of nearly \$1,500 a year, unless some method can be devised to increase the income from this source or diminish the expense, neither of which seems at present practicable.

UNITY MAGAZINE.

By order of the General Conference of 1853, there was issued from the Publishing House at Dayton, Ohio, in November of that year a monthly magazine entitled *The Unity with God and Magazine of Sacred Literature*. It was edited by Bishop David Edwards, and was devoted chiefly to the promotion of Christian holiness. In 1854 its name became simply *The Unity Magazine*. In January, 1856, it was issued under the name of *The Unity Magazine and Ladies' Companion*, and its character modified to correspond with this change. In January, 1858, it became *The Christian Repository*. In 1857 the General Conference elected Rev. Alexander Owen editor.

The magazine was a double-column octavo, of thirty-two pages, printed on good paper, with occasional illustrations, and its subscription price was \$1 per annum. Its contents consisted of contributions, selections, poems, editorial miscellany, and book notices. Some of the ablest men in the Church were among its contributors, and the names of a few women may be found in its columns. A number of biographies of men prom-

inent in the early history of the Church were a feature worthy of special note.

Every effort seems to have been made to sustain the magazine and to place it upon a firm foundation, but without success. In 1857 it had a subscription list of 1,400 copies, and was barely meeting expenses. By May 1, 1858, the circulation had decreased to 970, and with the number for January, 1859, just as it was entering upon its sixth year, the magazine was suspended. The editor, in a lengthy valedictory, declared that the magazine had "had a hard road to travel," and had never been known to "smile." Though worthy of a better fate, it had become only a subject for the historian.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

On the 6th of May, 1854, was issued the first number of a periodical designed especially for the Sabbath school. It had long been in contemplation, but now for the first time became a reality. It began as, and has always continued to be, an illustrated semi-monthly. Its first editor was Bishop David Edwards, who at that time was also the editor of the *Unity Magazine*. August 1, 1857, Rev. Alexander Owen succeeded Mr. Edwards, by election of the General Conference of that year. In January, 1859, Mr. Owen resigned, and by appointment of the trustees Rev. Solomon Von-

nieda became editor, in addition to his duties as senior publishing agent and editor of the *Froehliche Botschafter*. Mr. Vonnieda was a very popular writer for children, and was known by the pseudonym of "Uncle Solomon." After ten years of service as editor, he was succeeded by Rev. D. Berger, who was elected by the board of trustees in 1869. Under Mr. Berger's management, the paper has been steadily improved; special attention has been given to illustration, and its popularity has been well sustained.

The circulation, in 1856-57, averaged 9,500. May 1, 1861, it was 15,000; August, 1864, 37,600; April 1, 1865, 16,700; average for the year, 26,100; July, 1868, 42,720; average for the term 1865-69, 30,000; average for the year 1872-73, 44,152; 1876-77, average, 37,655; 1880-81, average, 35,044; 1884-85, average, 36,750; 1888-89, average, 38,166; 1889-90, average, 39,167; 1890-91, average, 37,333; July, 1891, 45,000.

The size of the paper, while varying slightly from time to time, has been that of a small folio. The price for many years was twenty-five cents a year for single copies, or twenty cents in clubs. In August, 1864, it became thirty cents for single copies, and twenty-five cents in clubs. Some years later the club price was reduced to twenty-four cents. In 1886 the price was reduced to the old figures.

MISSIONARY TELESCOPE.

In January, 1858, the first number of a monthly periodical called the *Missionary Telescope* was issued. Designed to be the organ of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, that organization assumed the financial responsibility, though the paper was published in the name of the House. It was edited for a few months by Rev. J. C. Bright, the secretary of the society, and then by Rev. D. K. Flickinger, his successor. Though a missionary organ was much needed, it was impossible to make it a financial success upon the plan adopted, and in November, 1861, its publication was discontinued.

MISSIONARY VISITOR.

The first attempt at publishing a missionary periodical having failed, a second effort was made upon an entirely different plan. A semi-monthly paper was projected, similar in size and style to the *Children's Friend*, and designed for use in the Sunday school in connection with that paper. It was to be the property of the Publishing House, while the secretary of the Missionary Society was to serve as editor, and a portion of his salary was to be paid by the House for his services in that capacity. This arrangement has continued ever since.

The first number of the new periodical, which was entitled the *Missionary Visitor*, was issued July 8, 1865, with Rev. D. K. Flickinger as editor. He continued in editorial control until his election to the office of missionary bishop, in 1885, when Rev. Z. Warner, D. D., became editor. In 1887 he was succeeded by Rev. William McKee, and he in 1888 by Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D., who has continued in charge until the present time.

From the beginning the paper has been a semi-monthly, of small folio size, profusely illustrated. The size of the page has varied from time to time, usually corresponding to that of the *Children's Friend*.

The publication was begun with a subscription list of a few hundred. In May, 1866, the circulation reached 3,500. In May, 1869, it was 14,000; 1872-73, average, 19,784; 1876-77, average, 22,880; 1880-81, average, 24,015; 1884-85, average, 30,917; 1888-89, average, 33,375; July, 1891, 40,000.

The price of the *Missionary Visitor* has been uniform with that of the *Children's Friend*.

DER JUGEND PILGER.

With the beginning of the year 1870 the House began the publication of a new illustrated German periodical for the Sunday school, entitled *Der Jugend Pilger*. At first it was issued monthly, but in January, 1874, it became a semi-monthly. Its

editor was Rev. William Mittendorf, the editor of the *Froehliche Botschafter*. For fifteen years he continued to edit the *Pilger*, until, in 1885, he was succeeded by Rev. E. Light. Since 1889 Mr. Mittendorf again occupies his old position.

In size and form the *Jugend Pilger* is similar to the *Children's Friend* and *Missionary Visitor*, and the price is the same.

The circulation of this paper has been as follows: In 1870-73, average, 2,400; 1873-77, average 2,200; 1877-81, average, 2,300; 1881-85, average 2,880; 1885-89, average, 2,710; April 1, 1891, 2,600.

OUR WEEKLY BIBLE-LESSON.

As stated in Part III., with the introduction of the International Sunday-school Lesson system in 1873, the Publishing House, with its usual enterprise, at once adopted the new plan, and arranged for the publication of lesson helps based upon that scheme. The first number of *Lesson Leaves for the Sabbath School* appeared on the 1st of January, 1873, with Rev. D. Berger as editor. The lesson for each week was printed on a two-page, octavo sheet, and the numbers for one month were all sent out together. The leaf contained the International scripture-lesson, with daily Bible-readings, and brief notes and comments. The name was soon after changed to *Our Weekly Bible-Lesson*.

The publication of this lesson-leaf continued

until 1881, when it was succeeded by the *Intermediate Quarterly*. The price was a cent a copy per month, thirty copies for twenty-five cents, one hundred copies for seventy-five cents. The circulation, in April, 1873, three months after the first number was issued, was 15,000; 1876-77, average, 48,210; highest average circulation, 1878-79, 69,667; 1880-81, 43,583.

OUR BIBLE TEACHER.

Three months after the publication of the first number of the *Weekly Bible-Lesson*, a monthly magazine of twenty-four octavo pages, called *Our Bible Teacher*, was issued for the benefit of Sunday-school teachers and families. It began its history in April, 1873, with a circulation of 1,000 copies. In 1878 its size was increased to thirty-two pages. It contains an editor's table, contributions, selections, book notices, and a full exposition of the International lessons.

Rev. D. Berger, D. D., has been its editor from the beginning, and has made it one of the foremost journals of its class in the country. Its typographical appearance is worthy of special note, as no handsomer magazine of its kind issues from the press.

Originally the price was \$1 per annum for single copies, six copies for \$5, ten copies for \$7.50. In May, 1875, the price was reduced to seventy-five

cents for single copies, or sixty cents in clubs of five or more. In January, 1881, a further reduction was made, the terms for single copies being sixty cents, and for clubs fifty cents each.

It is greatly to be regretted that the circulation of *Our Bible Teacher* has never been as large as its merits deserve and as the teaching force of the Church could easily supply, many teachers using the *Quarterly* to save expense. Beginning with 1,000 copies in 1873, it reached an average circulation in 1876-77 of 3,255. In 1880-81 it was 3,425; in 1884-85, 4,175; 1888-89, 4,950; April 1, 1890, 5,004; July, 1891, 5,300.

LESSONS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

The *Children's Friend* and *Missionary Visitor* having found a field among the older scholars of the Sunday school, it was considered essential that the younger ones also be supplied with something suitable to their age. Accordingly, a small but handsomely illustrated paper was projected for them, and the first number issued April 2, 1876, with the title of *Our Little Ones*. Some time later, the name was changed to *For the Little Ones*, it having been discovered that another paper of similar character was published elsewhere with the same title. It was afterward given the name *Lessons for the Little Ones*. It is and always has been a four-page octavo, printed on tinted paper,

and issued for every Sunday in the year. It is tastefully illustrated by the best artists, Mr. Frank Beard having been employed for many years to furnish original work. It contains suggestive illustration and instruction upon the International Sunday-school lessons adapted to the smaller scholars. From the beginning it has been edited by Rev. D. Berger, D. D.

The price, at first, was the same as that of the *Children's Friend*, viz., thirty cents per annum for single copies, or twenty-four cents in clubs. In January, 1882, the price was reduced to twenty-five cents a copy per annum, and twenty cents in clubs. In 1887 the price was again reduced, single copies being twenty cents, club price sixteen cents, per annum.

The average circulation of *Our Little Ones* for the first year was 8,200, and in the same time it yielded a profit to the House of \$525.35. The popularity of the little paper swelled its circulation to an average of 21,240 in 1880-81. In 1884-85 it had reached 32,300; in 1888-89 the average had grown to 45,665. For July, 1891, 58,000 copies were issued.

OUR BIBLE-LESSON QUARTERLY.

The first number of *Our Bible-Lesson Quarterly* was issued in January, 1879, with Rev. D. Berger, D. D., as editor. It is a thirty-two page octavo,

with neat cover, containing an exposition of the International lessons adapted to the older scholars, and is issued, as its name implies, every three months.

The circulation of the *Quarterly* for the first quarter of 1879 was 1,000 copies; the average for 1880-81, 34,200; for 1884-85, 66,500; for 1888-89, 101,750; for 1889-90, 111,222. For the third quarter of 1891 130,000 copies were printed.

The price has always been twenty cents per annum for single copies, or twelve cents in clubs.

Dr. Berger has continued in charge of the editorial work from the beginning, but has received assistance for a number of years—at first from Prof. J. P. Landis, D. D.; from 1889 to 1891, from Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D., who served as associate editor of Sabbath-school literature, and since the the autumn of 1891, from the professors in Union Biblical Seminary.

OUR INTERMEDIATE BIBLE-LESSON QUARTERLY.

On the 1st of January, 1882, the *Weekly Bible-Lesson* was superseded by *Our Intermediate Bible-Lesson Quarterly*. It is a sixteen-page octavo pamphlet, without extra cover, and contains an exposition of the International lessons for the younger, or intermediate, class of scholars. Like the other Sunday-school lesson helps, it has been edited from the beginning by Rev. D. Berger,

D. D., with assistance similar to that rendered upon the *Quarterly*.

The price has been uniformly six cents each per annum, in clubs. Single copies are not furnished.

The circulation averaged 50,900 for the first months of 1882; for 1884-85, 39,250; for 1888-89, 45,750; for 1889-90, 45,750. For the third quarter of 1891 the edition consisted of 52,000 copies.

WOMAN'S EVANGEL.

In January, 1882, appeared the first number of a monthly journal under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ. The title of this new candidate for the favor of the Church was the *Woman's Evangel*. It is owned and managed entirely by the Woman's Missionary Association, though printed by and issued from the Publishing House.

The *Evangel* is a large octavo of sixteen pages, printed from large type, and is devoted to the interests of missions, with special reference to the woman's work of the denomination. Its editor, from the beginning, has been Mrs. L. R. Keister, M. A. Since 1888 Mrs. L. K. Miller, M. A., has served as publisher and associate editor.

The price, from 1882 to 1886, was seventy-five cents a year for single copies, or sixty cents in clubs. Since 1886 it has been fifty cents per annum. Financially, the *Evangel* has been en-

couragingly successful from the beginning. It not only meets all expenses, but returns some profit.

Beginning with a circulation, in January, 1882, of 1,200, by May of that year it had reached 1,700. In April, 1886, it was 2,600; April, 1889, 2,790; April, 1890, 2,790; October, 1891, 3,900.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

As stated in Part III., the General Conference of 1889 ordered the establishment of a quarterly magazine devoted to religion, theology, education, and the family. The details of size, style, name, price, etc., were left to the publisher and editor. Rev. J. W. Etter, D. D., was elected editor.

After a few months of preparation, the first number of the *Quarterly Review of the United Brethren in Christ* made its appearance, dated January, 1890, and the *Review* has been issued quarterly ever since. It is printed from handsome new type, on an octavo page of heavy paper, with neat manilla cover, and contains about one hundred pages. Its contents embrace miscellaneous contributions, chiefly from ministers and educators in the Church, an annex department, editorial matter, and book reviews. It has closed its second volume with satisfactory results, except as to circulation and finance. As yet, its circulation has not exceeded 625 copies, though it has received unqualified commendation from the general press, as well

as from denominational sources. The loss for the two years of its existence has been \$1,168.08.

The price of the *Review* is fifty cents a number, or \$1.50 per annum.

The editor of the magazine having been elected to the chair of Systematic Theology in Union Biblical Seminary in 1891, the other professors in that institution have been associated with him in the editorial work since October of that year. These associates are Prof. G. A. Funkhouser, D. D., Prof. J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D., and Prof. A. W. Drury, D. D.

GERMAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL QUARTERLY.

At the beginning of the year 1890 arrangements were made for the issue of a German Sunday-school quarterly, entitled *Sonntagschul-Lectiōnen*. It is a twenty-four page octavo, with cover. Its price is twenty cents a year for single copies, or eight cents in clubs. The circulation is about 2,300.

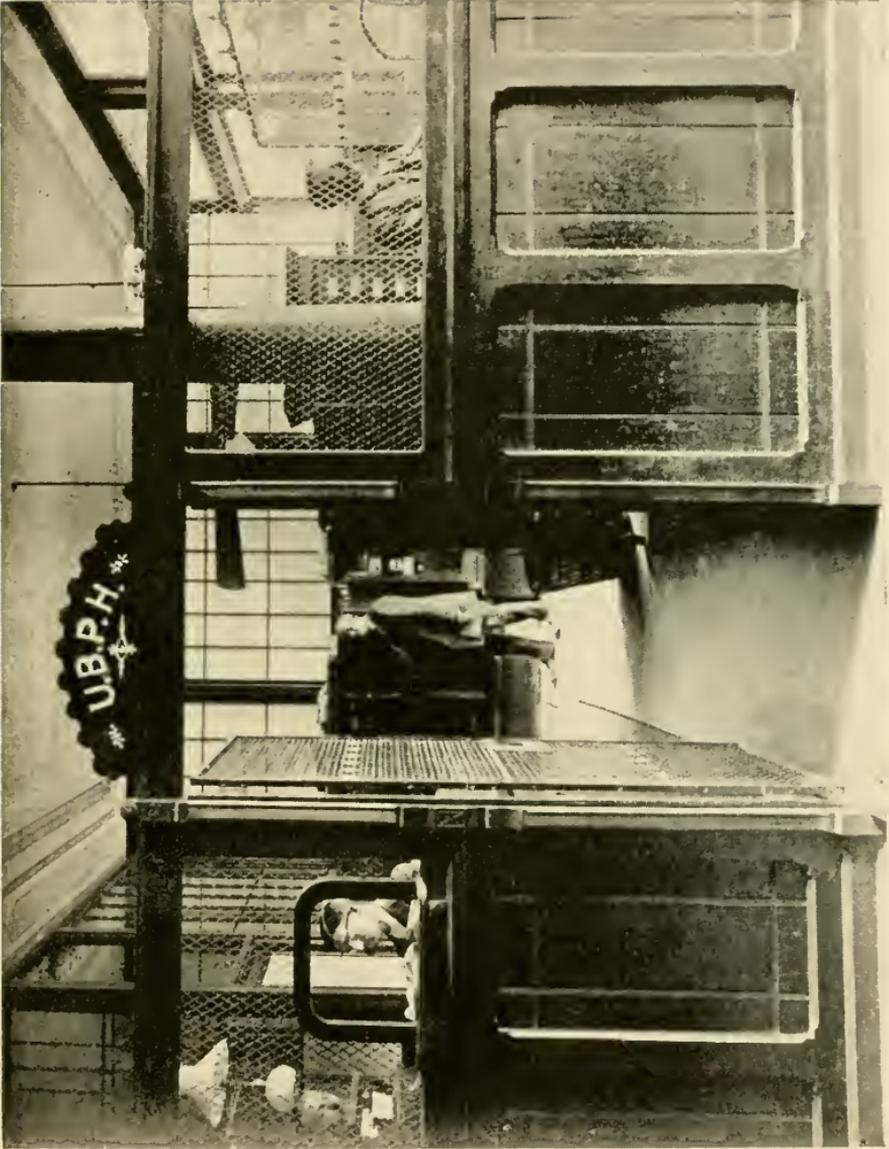
A SUMMARY.

Since the founding of the Establishment, seventeen periodicals have been published, twelve of which remain to the present time, the others having been discontinued or merged into those now in existence. Of the twelve now published, three are weeklies, three are semi-monthlies, two

are monthlies, and four are quarterlies; two are weekly family papers, one a quarterly review, one a missionary periodical, and the other eight are intended for the Sabbath school. The English publications number nine, and the German three.

The aggregate circulation for the year 1890-91 was 312,951; for 1891-92, 328,368. The total number of *copies* issued during the former year was 5,900,050; during the latter, 6,286,700.

V. THE DEPARTMENTS



PUBLISHER'S OFFICE, LOOKING EAST.

V. THE DEPARTMENTS.

IN its present condition the Establishment embraces all the departments essential to the work of a large publishing house, including Publisher's Office, wholesale and retail Book Department, Editorial rooms, Composing, Job-printing, Engraving, Electrotyping and Stereotyping, Power, Press, Binding, and Mailing departments.

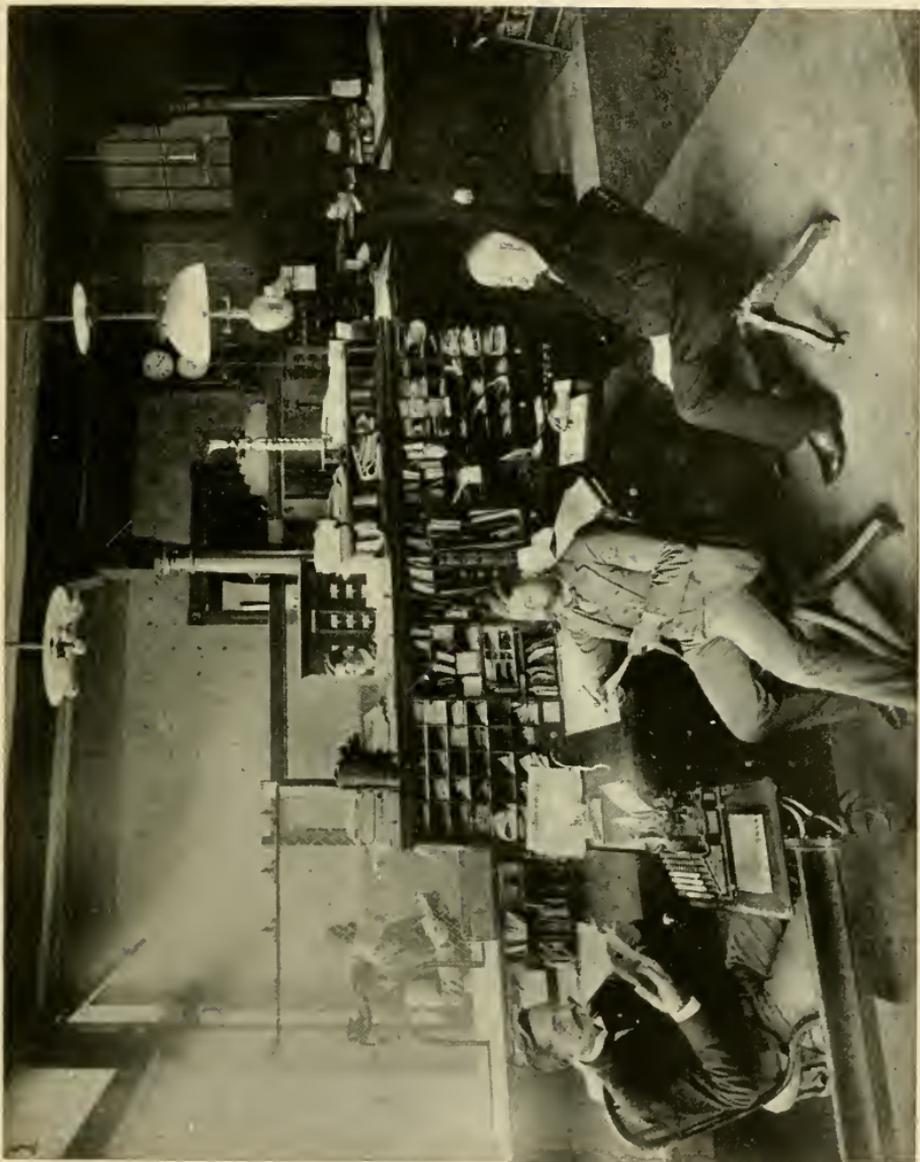
As the result of fifty-eight years of growth, it is not surprising that the most of these departments have reached such proportions as to command special attention. In order, therefore, to properly describe the different parts of the business, as well as to explain more fully the nature and extent of the work performed by the House, a portion of this volume is devoted to an outline of the departments, with some of the details of manufacture. The description which follows, accompanied by graphic illustrations, most of which have been taken directly from the workrooms, is designed to convey some knowledge of the methods by which the printed pages which are so familiar in every household are produced, and to afford some conception of the variety and multiplicity of detail involved in the art. Much of the historical

matter pertaining to the departments having already been given, these pages are chiefly descriptive of their present condition and work.

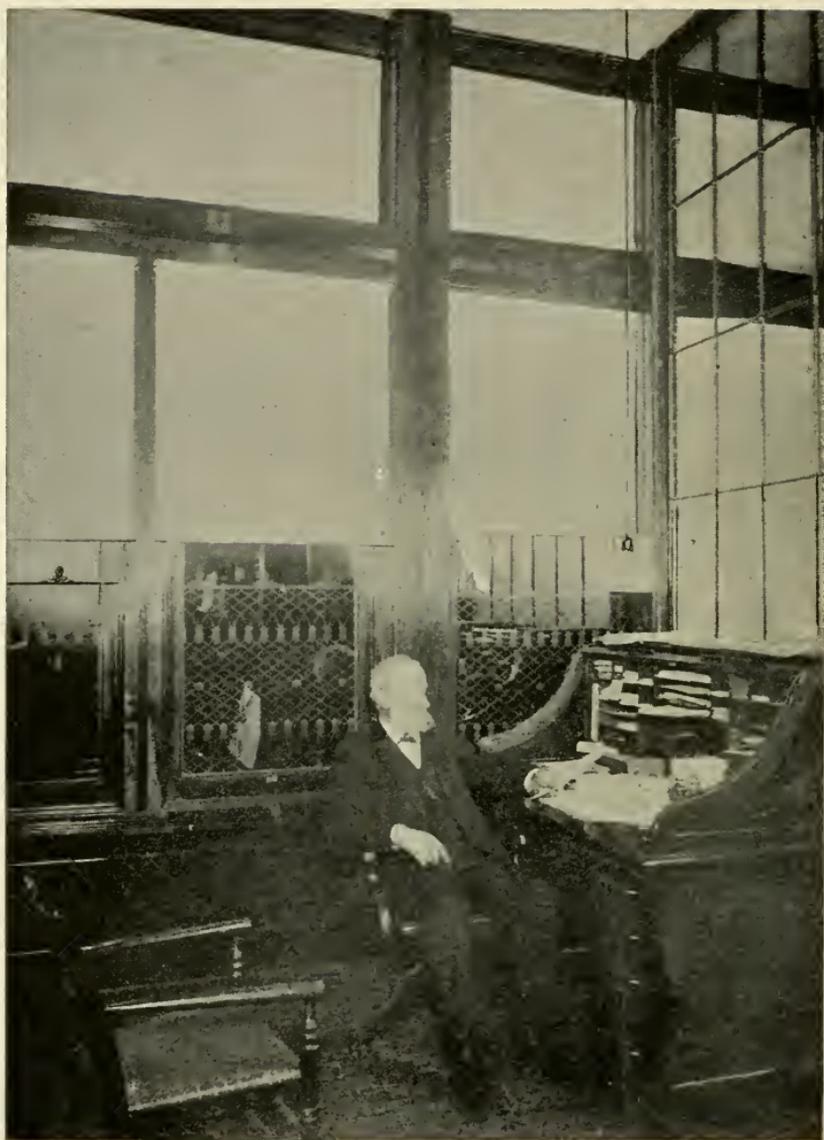
THE BUILDINGS.

Though the buildings have already been partly described in Part III., a sketch of them may properly be given here, as introductory to the description of the departments.

Fronting forty feet on Main Street, two hundred feet on Fourth Street, and ninety-nine and one-half feet on an arcade on the east, with an irregular depth from Fourth Street northward of forty, fifty-two, eighty, and ninety-nine and one-half feet, they cover a ground area of more than a quarter of an acre. They are all four stories in height; are neatly constructed of brick, with strength sufficient for the reception of heavy machinery and material, and are conveniently arranged and adapted to the different forms of work for which they are designed. The western portion, fronting on Main Street, is occupied chiefly by the book department, offices, etc., while the central and eastern portions are devoted principally to manufacturing. They are lighted partly with gas and partly with Edison incandescent lights, are heated by steam throughout, and are supplied with fire extinguishers, fire escapes, steam and hand elevators, pneumatic tubes, electric time



PUBLISHER'S OFFICE, LOOKING NORTHWEST.



PUBLISHER'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

bells, telephones, district telegraph, watchman's electric time detector, and other modern conveniences. Two steam elevators afford access to the upper floors, one of which is situated next to the publisher's office, while the other is located in the extreme rear, opening on the arcade, thus permitting the reception and delivery of heavy goods under cover, and preventing the blockading of the street. The floor diagrams of the buildings will be found in the Appendix, and the location of each department will be mentioned in its proper place.

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE.

The center of business activity, obviously, is the Publisher's Office, which includes, besides the superintendence exercised by the Publishing Agent (or General Manager), the general correspondence, treasury, advertising, and accounts. In this office are employed the Publisher, cashier, correspondence clerks, and bookkeepers. It is located on the first floor, on Fourth Street, immediately in the rear of the bookstore, and is readily accessible from the street and the store, and from the upper floors by stairway and elevator. It is also in communication with the various departments by means of pneumatic tubes, and employs the telephone and district telegraph. Its arrangement is convenient, and a private office adjoins it.

The correspondence is very large, four or five

hundred letters and postal cards often being received in one day, and requiring the labor of three men for their disposition. The receipts frequently amount to a thousand dollars a day, received in comparatively small sums. A large part of the correspondence is of such a character as to require distribution to the various departments, and is turned over to the proper persons for attention.

The system of bookkeeping has already been mentioned. It is organized upon the department plan, each department being treated practically as a separate business. Great care is exercised to secure accuracy, and the details of the large business, almost infinite in their number and often perplexing in their nature, are kept under intelligent control. Almost all letters, bills, etc., are kept on file, and can be referred to readily. While the greater part of the business is cash, yet a large number of accounts with responsible parties are carried, and comparatively little loss from this source is sustained.

Rev. W. J. Shuey has been in charge of this department (and, of course, of the entire business, as stated elsewhere,) for more than twenty-seven years. When, in 1866, Mr. Shuey became sole agent, Rev. Solomon Vonnieda was appointed correspondence clerk, cashier, and bookkeeper. Upon the death of Mr. Vonnieda in 1880, William W. Wagner, who for several years had been assist-



BOOK DEPARTMENT — OFFICE.

ant bookkeeper, succeeded him. Upon his voluntary retirement in 1881, Lucius O. Miller was employed. Mr. Miller continues to occupy the position of chief correspondence clerk and cashier, having charge, also, of the general advertising admitted to the periodicals.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT.

That part of the Publishing House most familiar to the public is the Book Department; and it is in every respect worthy of the enviable reputation which it has acquired. It occupies rooms on the first and second floors, and in the basement, which cover an area of about one-fifth of an acre, and the volume of its trade is considerably more than one-third of the entire business of the Establishment. Its stock embraces large selections of religious, theological, educational, and general literature, subscription books, Sabbath-school supplies, stationery, etc., in character and extent not often equaled in the West.

The store proper occupies all of the first floor of the Main Street building, which is forty by ninety feet. Originally divided into two store-rooms separated by a heavy brick wall, a number of tasteful arches now unite the two into one beautiful room. The store is handsomely furnished, the cases being of ample depth, made of walnut, and enclosed by glass doors. The stock

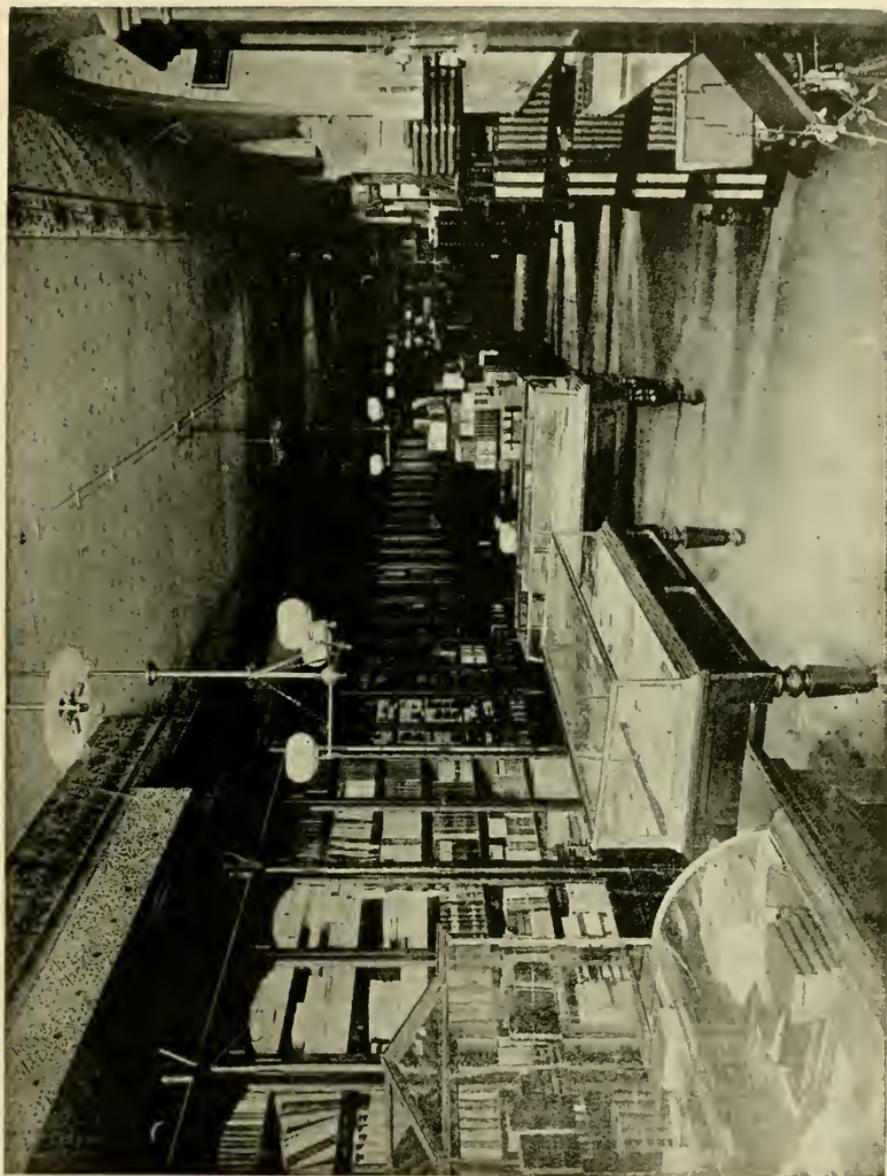
is carefully arranged and classified, facilitating ready access. Hand and steam elevators and pneumatic tubes afford communication with other parts of the building, while telephone (No. 611) and district telegraph add to the conveniences for the transaction of business.

The office of the department occupies the rear portion of the south side of the store, adjoining the publisher's office. It is well lighted by windows facing on

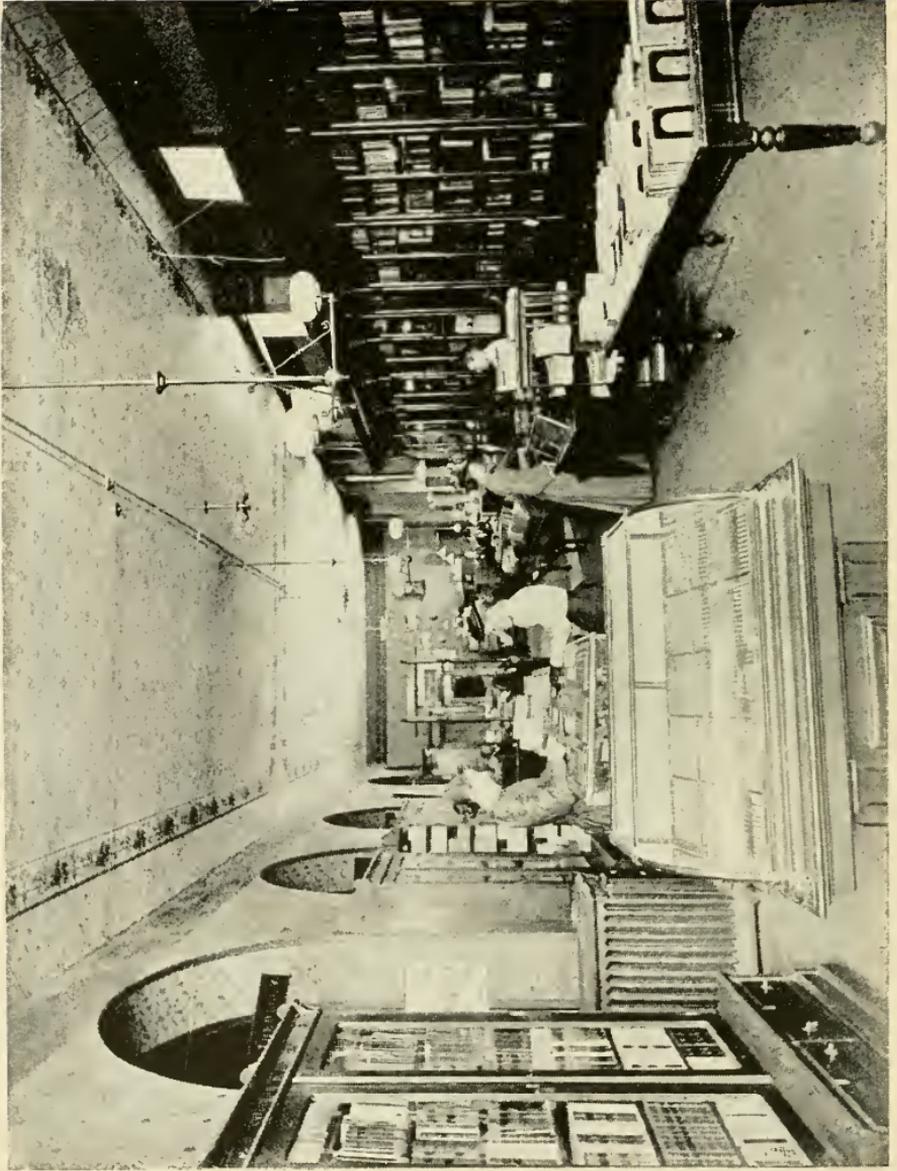


READERS' CORNER.

Fourth Street, affords a full view of the store, and is admirably adapted to its purpose. Here may be found the superintendent of the department, his stenographer and typewriter, his chief clerk, the



BOOK DEPARTMENT — STORE, NORTH SIDE.



BOOK DEPARTMENT — STORE, SOUTH SIDE.

subscription-book clerk, and the department advertising clerk.

Adjoining the office is the "readers' corner." This is a cosy nook, enclosed within an oak railing,



RECEIVING-ROOM.

and furnished with chairs, table, bookcase, and desk for the convenience of the patrons of the store. Upon the table and in the case are placed copies of all new books, and facilities are afforded for the careful examination of books, new and old. Every effort is made to supply information concerning books, and this feature of the department is much appreciated.

The receiving-room, used for the opening and

marking of stock, is located immediately in the rear of the store and publisher's office.

The shipping-room adjoins the receiving-room on the east, and extends southward to Fourth



SHIPPING-ROOM.

Street. It is in charge of the book-order clerk, and from it are sent forth great quantities of books, by mail, express, and freight, to all parts of the country.

Several stockrooms are connected with this department, including the whole of the basement of the Main Street building, portions of the receiving- and shipping-rooms, and one room on the second floor. The basement contains, chiefly,

stationery, blank books, and text books; in the shipping-room is kept a supply of such books as are in constant demand for the trade outside of the city, together with Bibles and photograph albums; while in the second-floor stockroom are stored reserve supplies of our own publications.

The subscription-book subdepartment was organized in 1884, and has been quite successful. A number of excellent books have been published,



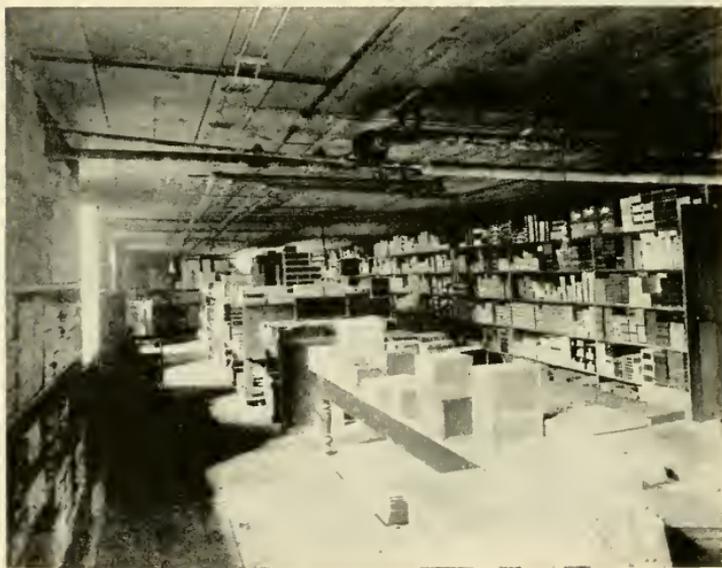
STOCKROOM—OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.

and other books also are handled. Some account of this business has been given in the preceding pages.

The expansion of the book department since its opening more than fifty years ago has been steady

and substantial. It is now the largest bookstore in Western Ohio. In 1840-41 the cash receipts from the sale of books amounted to only \$515.78; in 1853-54 they were \$5,097; in 1865-66, \$15,967.02; in 1884-85, \$47,666.93; and in 1891-92 they reached the handsome sum of \$102,204.15. The aggregate receipts for the past fifty years have exceeded one million dollars.

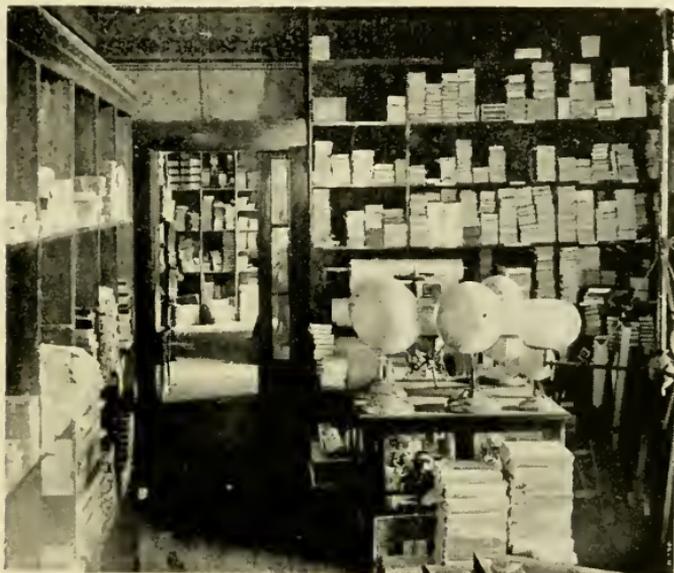
Until 1867 the department was under the immediate supervision of the publishing agent, Thomas



A BASEMENT STOCKROOM.

N. Sowers having given it special attention for several years, while occupying the positions successively of junior and senior agent. From 1867

to 1884, as stated elsewhere, Rev. William H. Lanthurn was employed as superintendent. After his death in 1884, William A. Shuey, A. M., and



A BIT OF STOCK.

Wilson G. Tanner were temporarily in charge of the department. Since 1885 Edwin L. Shuey, A. M., has been superintendent.

The department has been enlarged a number of times during the period of its existence, as narrated in Part III. Within the last few years extensive additions have been made, and many important improvements have been introduced, including the opening of the subscription-book subdepartment, the entire rearrangement and re-

classification of stock, the preparation of an entirely new series of catalogues, and the elaboration of numerous details of administration which have kept the department abreast of the times and added to its efficiency.

The work of book publication is performed under the supervision of this department, Rev. D. Berger, D. D., W. A. Shuey, A. M., and Rev. M. R. Drury, D. D., having served as book editors. Lists of books and authors have been given in the Parts preceding, and a complete list is attached in Part VII., under Historical Tables.

“As to the character of the publications of the House, their general reputation is such as to render a lengthy notice unnecessary. Almost without exception the books published have discussed important themes in an able manner, and have secured the commendation of the pulpit and the press. Within the last few years the literary reputation of the House has advanced to a high standard, and its products have commanded the favorable notice of the most critical journals of the country.”¹ About three hundred books and pamphlets, of various sizes, have been issued since the foundation of the Establishment. The principal departments of literature represented are church and Sunday-school music, Sunday-school library books, and historical, doctrinal, and practical theology.

¹ “History of Dayton, Ohio,” pp. 267, 268.

EDITORIAL ROOMS.



EDITORIAL ROOMS OF THE RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE.

The editorial departments include those connected with the *Religious Telescope*, the *Quarterly Review*, the Sunday-school literature, the German periodicals, the *Missionary Visitor*, and the *Woman's Evangel*. The various periodicals, together with the *personnel* of their editorial management, have been already described.

The *Religious Telescope* editorial rooms are located in the southwest corner of the third floor of the Main Street building, being rooms 22 and 23 of the building directory. They consist of a main office on the corner and a private room



OFFICE OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL, EDITOR.

adjoining. Fronting on both Main and Fourth streets, they have a pleasant outlook, and are well lighted. The rooms are tastefully furnished, and are supplied with a good working library. They are connected with the *Telescope* composing-room and with the bookstore by speaking-tubes, and with the store also by a hand elevator.

The editors of the *Quarterly Review* have no office in the building.

The Sunday-school editorial office is situated in Room 14, on the second floor of the Main Street building, facing Fourth Street, and contains an

excellent library, which is especially adapted to its purpose.

The German editorial office is located in Room 26, on the third floor, facing Fourth Street, two doors east of the *Religious Telescope* rooms.

The *Missionary Visitor* has its office on the second floor, in Room 15, the office of the secretary of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, by whom it is edited.

The *Woman's Evangel* is edited in the office of the Woman's Missionary Association, which is situated in Room 12, on the second floor, facing Main Street.



GERMAN EDITORIAL ROOM.

THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS.

The manufacture of books and periodicals, as at present conducted, embraces a large number of interesting processes, most of which require great skill, and are the result of the inventive progress of several centuries. In a publishing house, however, only a part of these processes are performed. The production of type, paper, and ink, the construction of presses and other machinery, and the supply of all necessary materials, while belonging essentially to book and periodical making, are conducted as separate branches of business, and do not enter into consideration here. A publishing house represents only the advanced stages of manufacture, using the products of the type-foundry, paper-mill, machine shop, etc., simply as the raw materials for its own final combinations. The special processes of electrotyping and stereotyping, and the peculiar use of the foundry process in a late form of typesetting machine, are the principal exceptions to the above statement.

A complete publishing house, therefore, though depending upon these primary industries, usually performs only such processes as may be summarized under the following heads: Typesetting or composition, proof reading, engraving, electrotyping and stereotyping, printing, folding, binding, and mailing. Our own Publishing House is well

equipped for all of these processes, its manufacturing departments occupying a combined floor space of more than half an acre.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.



OFFICE OF PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

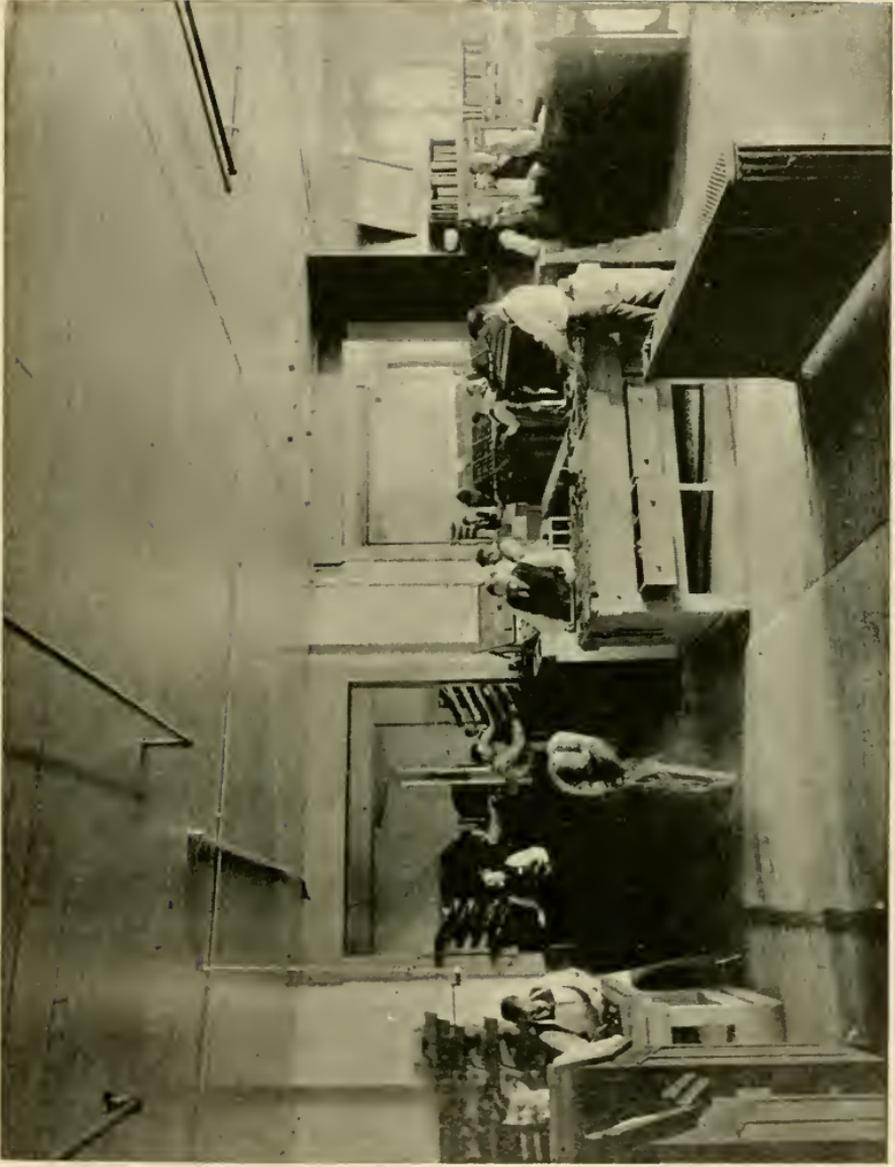
Typesetting in this House is performed in three different departments, the largest of which is the Book and Job Printing Department. For convenience of management this includes the book and job composing-rooms, the proof readers' room, the plate room, the paper stockroom, and the press room. Its principal rooms occupy the entire

second floor in the rear of the Main Street building, with three rooms additional in other parts of the building. The main rooms face one hundred and ten feet on Fourth Street, and extend northward from the street fifty-two, eighty, and ninety-nine and one-half feet, as may be seen in the floor diagrams at the end of the volume.

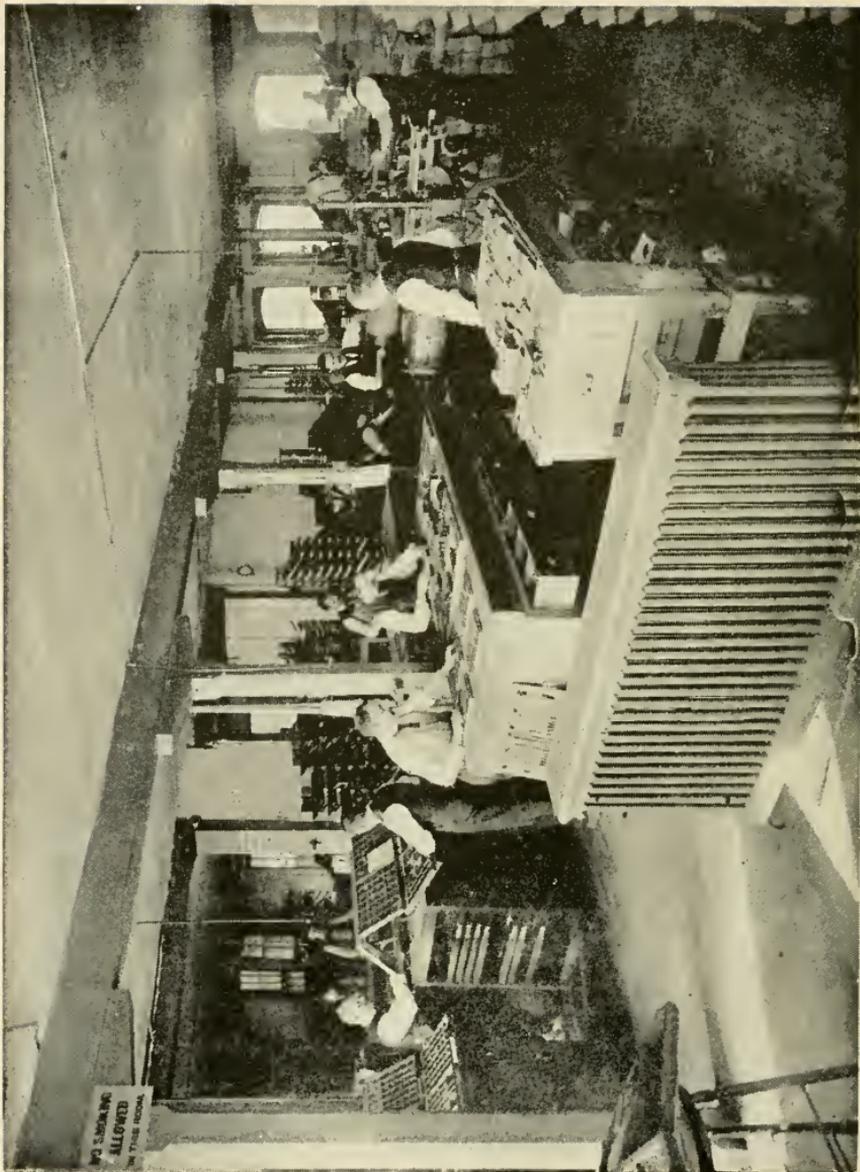
This department is now the largest of those devoted to manufacturing, and in volume of business ranks second to the book department. Beginning years ago with only a few stands of type and quite limited capacity, it has expanded into a first-class plant, which would make a very desirable business in itself, its assets on the 1st of April, 1892, being \$41,590.42, and its receipts for the year ending April 1, 1892, amounting to \$20,101.95 for job work only.

The department office is situated in the south end of Room 19, on the second floor, facing Fourth Street. It is the principal office of the manufacturing departments, estimates being given here for all classes of work. It is supplied with telephone (No. 334) and speaking-tubes, and the hand and steam elevators are readily accessible.

The following persons were at some time in charge of this department from its organization in 1865 to 1881: Joshua H. Horton, E. Schenck, Daniel J. Ross, J. William Johnson, Daniel Rouzer, William H. Rouzer, and William A.



BOOK AND JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT -- COMPOSING-ROOMS, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.



BOOK AND JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT — COMPOSING-ROOMS, LOOKING NORTHWEST.

Marietta. Since 1881 William L. Blocher, who has been with the House since 1873, has been the foreman of this branch of the business.

The book and job composing-rooms occupy about one-half of the floor space of this department. They are supplied with the latest forms



PROOF READERS' ROOM.

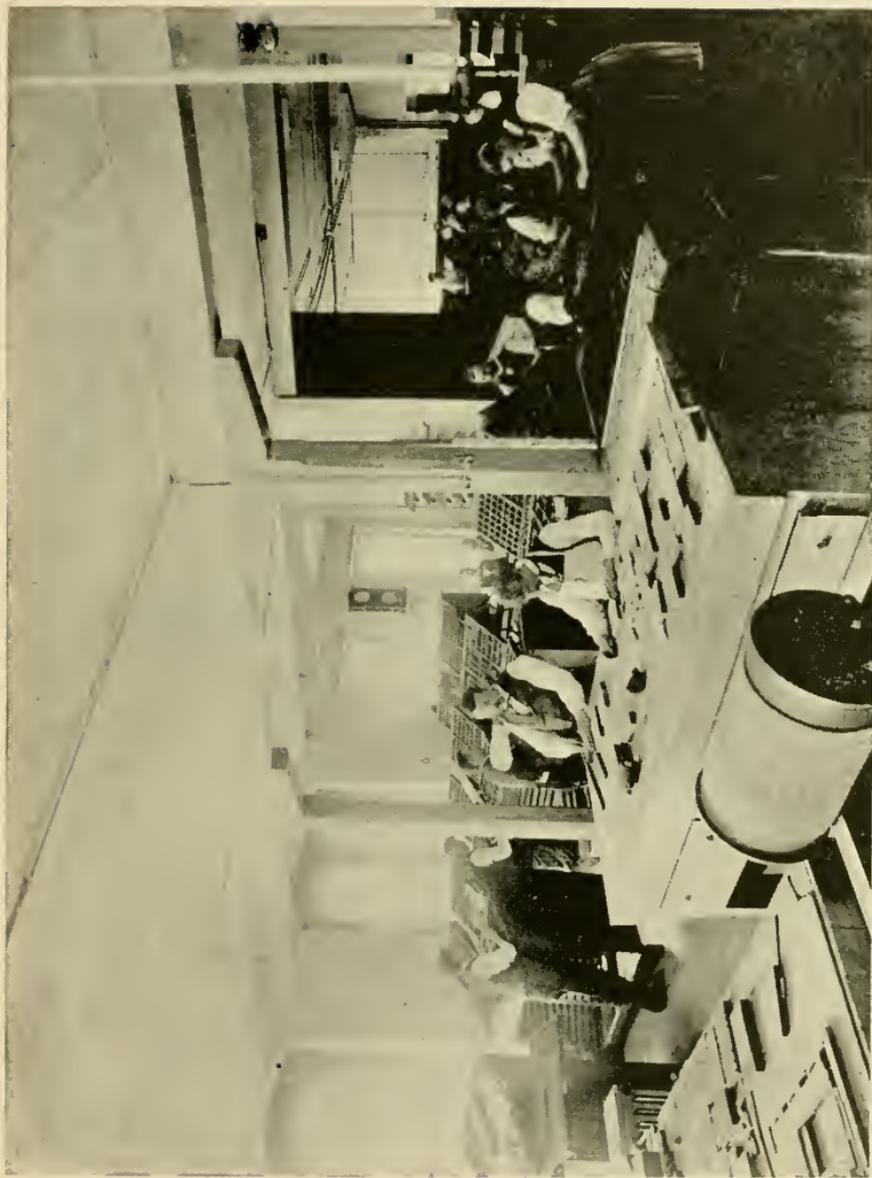
of type and type-furniture, and in quantity and variety of type surpass all others in this portion of the State. Here the types are set for all book and job work, and for several of the periodicals, viz., the *Quarterly Review*, *Our Bible Teacher*, the Sunday-school quarterlies, *Lessons for the Little Ones*, and *Woman's Evangel*.

The proof readers' room is situated on the third floor (Room 24), adjoining the offices of the *Religious Telescope*. Here, at present, two readers are employed upon the work of this department alone.

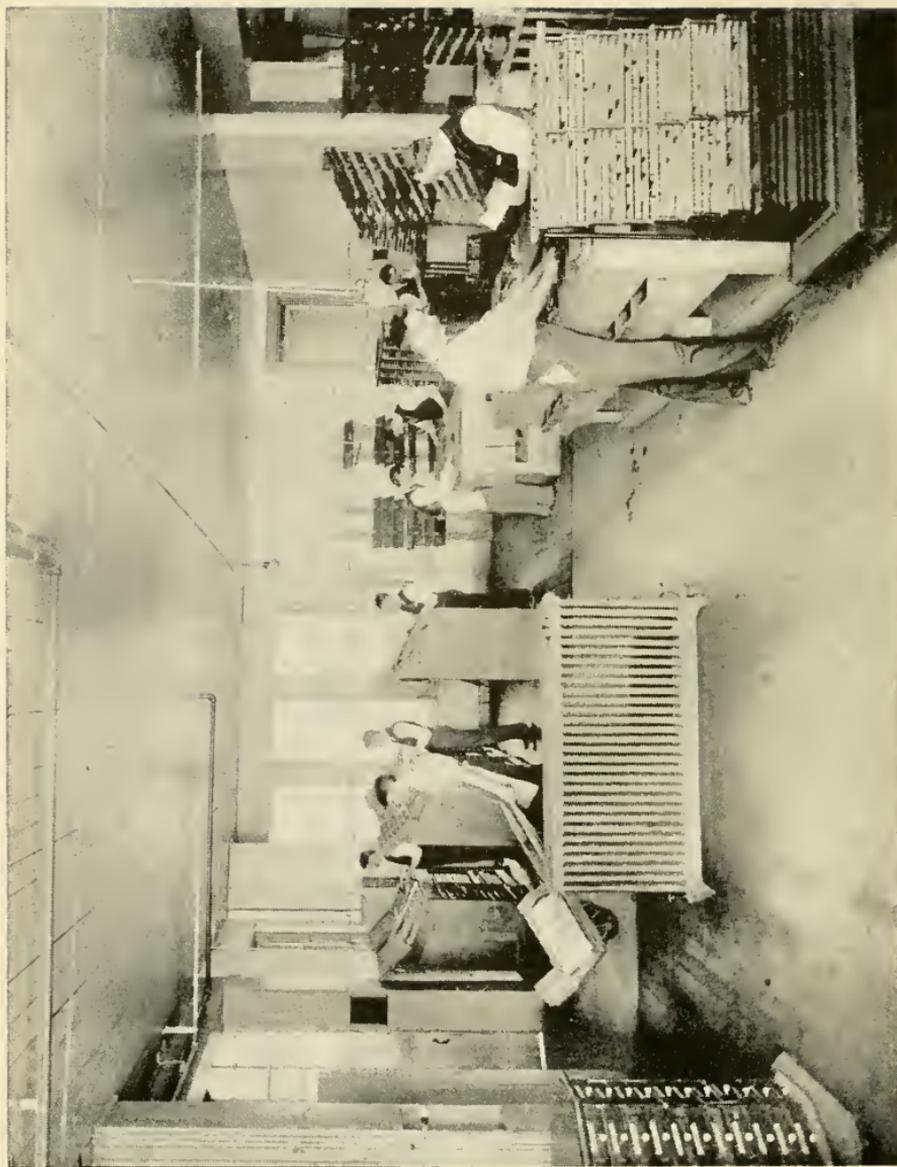


PAPER STOCKROOM.

For many years preceding 1881, S. J. Rigler, the foreman of the *Religious Telescope* composing-room, read the proofs of all books issued by the House, and the editor of Sunday-school literature his periodicals, while the proof reading of miscellaneous matter was done by printers. From 1881 to 1886 W. A. Shuey, A. M., a graduate of Otterbein University, read the book proofs, and in 1886 became general proof reader. Since 1887



BOOK AND JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT — COMPOSING-ROOMS, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.



BOOK AND JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT — WEST COMPOSING-ROOM.

COMPOSITION, in printing, is the collecting, arranging, or "setting," of movable types in forms suitable for conveying the desired impression to paper.

A type is a small bar of metal or wood carrying the form of a letter or other character in relief upon one end.



It is commonly of metal, .92 of an inch in length, with width and thickness varying with the size of letter. Each type bears a nick on the side corresponding with the bottom of the letter, which serves to inform the touch when the type is properly set in its line. The types are accurately cast, so as to fit together perfectly. There are a number of sizes of type, while the styles are too numerous to mention. The usual sizes are the following, each being set in its own character:

Pica, often used in standard works.

Small Pica, used in quarterlies, books, etc.

Long Primer, used in ordinary book work.

Bourgeois, generally used in monthly magazines.

Brevier, used for notes, etc.

Minion, commonly used in newspapers.

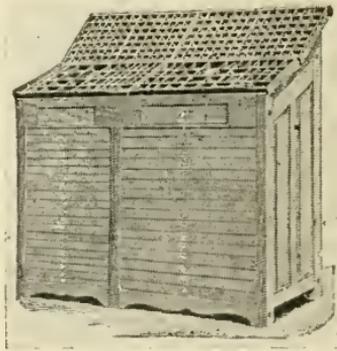
Nonpareil, also used in newspapers.

Agate, much used in advertising.

Pearl, used for notes.

Diamond, used for miniature volumes.

The "case" is a shallow box, about thirty inches long by fifteen inches wide, divided into numerous compartments, each holding a supply of a particular letter or character. For ordinary work, two cases are used, containing "Roman" type. They are placed in an inclined position on a frame called a "stand," or "cabinet," which is breast-high, the case next the compositor being



CASES AND CABINET.

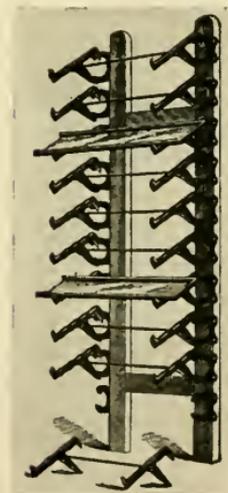
called the "lower" case. The lower contains all the small letters of the alphabet (which are therefore called "lower-case" letters), the punctuation marks, figures, spaces, and quadrats; while the upper contains the capitals, small capitals, reference marks, braces, accents, etc. If "Italics" are to be used, these must be taken from a separate case.

The compositor stands before his case, places his "copy" before him, picks the types from the cases without looking at their faces, and places them one by one in a "composing-stick," or small metal frame adjustable to the exact width of the proposed column. When the line is about full, he fills out the space properly by readjusting the "spaces"



COMPOSING-STICK.

which are used between the words, and "justifies" the line to make it conform exactly to the width of the column. The "rule" which is placed before the line until it is finished, is then moved forward. Thus line after line is set. When his "stick" is full, the "matter" is transferred to a "galley"—a larger metal frame or tray for holding type in long columns. In the composing-stick the matter is either set "solid" (with no space between the bodies of the lines), or it is "leaded" by placing "leads," which are thin strips of metal of greater or less thickness, between the lines, making the matter close or open, as desired.



GALLEYS AND RACK.

A "proof" is now taken upon a proof press, with wide margins for marking corrections, and sent, together with the copy, to the proof reader, the nature of whose work is described below. When the

proof is returned, with corrections marked in the margin, the compositor must go over the matter, carefully making all the corrections marked, which often requires from one-half



PROOF PRESS.

to two-thirds as much time as the original composition. Then two copies of a second proof must be taken, one of which is sent, together with the first proof, to the reader, while the other is sent to the author or editor. This is called the "re-
vise." Again corrections must be made, after which the matter must be "made up" into pages of required length, with proper chapter titles, page headings, page and "signature" numbers,

etc., when a third proof is taken and sent to the reader, with the second proof for comparison. Sometimes a fourth and a fifth proof must be prepared before the matter is satisfactory.

When finally the matter has been approved by the reader as correct, it is placed in page form upon an "imposing-stone," which is generally a polished marble slab set in the top of a table, and is now made up into a "form" by "locking" securely, with metal wedges, in a rectangular metal frame called a "chase." This requires great care in order to place the pages in proper position to preserve their regular succession after they are printed, to secure the proper margins, and to prevent the types from falling out and thus spoiling the whole work. When thus locked in the chase, the matter can be carried about and removed to the



FORM.

printing-room, where it is placed upon the printing machine, or "press." If intended for electrotyping or stereotyping, it is locked in smaller chases without reference to exact position of the pages, and sent to the foundry. When made up for printing, a form may consist of one, two, four, eight, sixteen, thirty-two pages, etc. Every sheet of paper, as printed for use in a book, is marked at the bottom of the first page with a character, generally a number, which indicates its place in the book. It is called the "signature."

Distribution is the reverse of composition, the compositor taking the matter in one hand and with the other replacing the types in the small compartments of the cases from which they were first taken.

Matter which has not been used, or is to be used again, or is to be sent to the foundry to be electrotyped or stereotyped, is called "live." When ready for distribution, it is called "dead."

The many different sizes and styles of type used in various kinds of work require a large number of cases, which are stored in numerous cabinets, with all of which a good compositor should be familiar. While a large part of his work is mechanical, something more than mechanical skill is required for tasteful composition, and to make the best possible combination of the materials at hand is not the least part of the compositor's task.

Typesetting machines of various patterns have recently been introduced, a few of which are proving successful and are employed in a number of offices. Of the leading machines, one sets the type in ordinary form, another sets the matrices from which type bars of single lines are cast automatically, a third casts single types in the order in which they are to be printed, while a fourth stamps the characters upon cold metal by the use of steel dies. The keyboards by means of which these machines are operated are similar to those of the ordinary typewriter. Vast sums of money have been expended in perfecting these inventions, and it is probable that within the next few years they will be extensively used.

In connection with the subject of typesetting, a few directions to writers are appropriate.

1. Write plainly with black ink upon good white paper.
2. Write on one side of the sheet only.
3. Number the sheets consecutively.
4. Attend carefully to paragraphing, spelling, punctuation, and capitals. While the compositor and proof reader may alter some of these to correspond with the rules of the office, it greatly assists the compositor in his work.
5. If extensive alterations must be made in the manuscript, the portions to be altered should not be interlined, but should be entirely rewritten.
6. Abbreviations should be used only when it is intended that they shall appear in print.

Other instructions might be given, but these are the most important. Those who write often for the press should provide themselves with one of the several valuable manuals which have been written upon this subject.

PROOF READING, to which reference has been made above, is, in its simplest form, the inspection of proof sheets with the object of removing typographical errors and of making the printed matter correspond with the author's manuscript. As no manuscript is perfect, proof reading usually requires also the correction of orthography, punctuation, and capitals, in accordance with some adopted standard. As a matter of fact, many proofs require proof editing, which is more critical in its nature, extending its examination to the general rhetorical character of the author's expression, and even to the author's statements when manifestly incorrect. Such editing, however, is sometimes performed upon the manuscript, in order to save the expense of extensive change in the types, and no ordinary proof reader can be held responsible for it unless by special agreement.

"So long as authors the most accomplished are liable to err, so long as compositors the most careful make occasional mistakes, so long as dictionaries authorize various spellings, just so long must there be individuals trained and train-

ing to detect errors, to rectify mistakes, and to decide upon and settle all points which lexicographers leave in doubt. Such individuals are known as proof readers."¹

A proof reader is also called a "corrector of the press."

"Nearly all manuscript copy is indebted to the compositor and proof reader for the proper punctuation; and many errors in spelling, made by men who probably know better, but write hastily, are silently corrected in the printing office. Contradictions, errors of fact, anachronisms, imperfect sentences, solecisms, barbarisms, are modestly pointed out to the author by the proof reader's *quere*, or by a carefully worded suggestion; and, most usually, the proof is returned without comment,—and none is needed,—corrected according to the proof reader's intimations."²

"A thorough proof reader, in addition to a general and practical acquaintance with typography, should understand clearly the grammar and idiomatic structure of his mother-tongue, and have, as it were, an encyclopedic knowledge of the names, times, and productions of its writers, as well as an entire familiarity with the Bible especially, and with Shakespeare. He should be, in fact, a living orthographical, biographical, bibliographical, geographical, historical, and scientific dictionary, with some smattering of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and German. Yet all these accomplishments are valueless unless he also possess a keen and quick eye, that, like a hound, can detect an error almost by scent. There are eyes of this sort, that with a cursory glance will catch a solitary error in a page. The world is little aware how greatly many authors are indebted to a competent proof reader for not only reforming their spelling and punctuation, but for valuable suggestions in regard to style, language, and grammar,—thus rectifying faults which would have rendered their works fair game for the critic.

"Although no corrector of the press can strictly be required to do otherwise than to *follow his copy*,—that is,

¹"Pens and Types," by Benjamin Drew, new edition, p. 33.

²*Ibid.*, p. 36.

faithfully to adhere to the original, with all its defects,—yet every one must perceive that he performs a friendly and perhaps a charitable service, by pointing out, in proper time, imperfections and mistakes which have escaped the observation of a quick and voluminous writer. With the spirit, the opinions, the whims of an author, no corrector of the press has any business to interfere. In reprints of old and standard works, no license of alteration ought to be granted to either correctors or editors.”¹

When the first proof is sent to the reader, it is first read “by copy,”—that is, the reader scans the proof while an assistant called a “copy holder” holds and reads aloud from the manuscript. By this process variations and omissions from the original are discovered and corrected. The reader then gives the proof a careful examination, noting the spelling, punctuation, capitals, forms of letters, defective letters, leads, spaces, etc., not overlooking any other points which may be discovered by his critical eye and mind. The corrections are marked in the margin, abbreviations and characters being used, which are shown in the specimen on the following pages. When these corrections have been made by the compositor, the second proof must be compared with the first to see that the corrections have been properly made and that in making them no other errors have been introduced, and then another careful reading must be given it—perhaps more. The third proof, when ready, must be examined in the same way, and sometimes a fourth and fifth if necessary. A copy of the second, or it may be the third, proof is sent to the author or editor, and if anything is to be referred to him, it should be done then. When the page proofs are ready, which are the third, or perhaps the second or fourth, the numbering of the pages must be examined, the chapter and page headings scrutinized, and, in short, every possible effort must be made to secure a perfect proof. Sometimes, to insure greater accuracy, the proofs are submitted to two or more proof readers, each one of whom may discover some-

¹“The American Printer,” by Thomas MacKellar, Ph. D., pp. 201, 202.

thing which the others may fail to see; or, to one of whom the strictly typographical work may be submitted, to another the spelling, punctuation, and capitals, while to another or others may be entrusted the higher critical examination.

If matter is electrotyped or stereotyped, proofs of the plates must be taken, and a final opportunity is given for securing the correction of any error which at last may have been overlooked.

A careful proof reader keeps his proofs on file in systematic order, for ready reference when necessary. Sometimes errors creep into the type after the form is placed upon the press, from mechanical causes over which the reader has no control. In such cases, his only defense may be a reference to his proofs.

The position of proof reader is a responsible one, especially in the preparation for the press of valuable books, and of periodical literature of a high grade. Yet authors and editors cannot justly censure him for failing to perform the work which properly belongs to them. It is true that he will often discover errors and defects in manuscript which ought to be corrected; yet if he presumes to encroach upon the province of the author or editor without special permission, he is almost as likely to incur displeasure in some particulars as to win approval in others.

If it is desired that the proof reader should do work belonging to the author or editor, an agreement to that effect should be made a part of the contract. If much time is needed for such editing, special compensation may be required by the printer.

It is important that those who write for publication should have some acquaintance with the subject of proof reading, that they may intelligently examine the author's proofs which are sent to them, and understand the limits of the responsibility of the printer and publisher. The rules by which proof reading should be governed are too numerous to be given in this volume. Manuals upon the subject may be obtained by application to the book department.

¹a / THOUGH several differing opinions exist as to
the individual by whom the art of printing was ²Q
first discovered; yet all authorities concur in
admitting Peter Schoeffer to be the person ³ Caps.
who invented *cast metal types*, having learned
⁴Q the art of *cutting* the letters from the Gu-
⁵:/ tenbergs/ he is also supposed to have been
⁶✕ the first who engraved on copper plates. The ⁷ /-/
following testimony is preserved in the family, ⁸ z/
⁹ ✓ by ✓ Jo. ✓ Fred. ✓ Faustus, ✓ of ✓ Ascheffenburg:
¹⁰ □ ^ Peter Schoeffer, of Gernsheim, perceiving ³ P. Caps
¹¹ ✓ his master Faustus design, and being himself
¹² tr. (desirous ardently) to improve the art, found
out (by the good providence of God) the
method of cutting (*incidendi*) the characters ¹³ stet.
in a *matrix*, that the letters might easily be
⁵ / singly *cast* / instead of being *cut*. He pri- ¹² tr.
¹⁴ | vately *cut matrices* for the whole alphabet: ¹⁵
Faust was so pleased with the contrivance, ¹⁷ w/.
that he promised Peter to give him his only
¹⁶ daughter Christina in marriage, a promise ³ Plab.
which he soon after performed. ¹⁸ no ¶
¹⁹ as/ (But there were many difficulties at first
with these letters, as there had been before ³ Room
with wooden ones, the metal being too soft ³ Plab.
²⁰ + + to support the force of the im-²¹ ()
pression: but this defect was soon remedied, by mixing
a substance ³ with ² the ¹ metal which sufficiently ¹² tr.
⁵ ⊙ hardened it/
and when he showed his master the
letters cast from these matrices,

THOUGH several differing opinions exist as to the individual by whom the art of printing was first discovered; yet all authorities concur in admitting PETER SCHOEFFER to be the person who invented *cast metal types*, having learned the art of *cutting* the letters from the Gutenbergs: he is also supposed to have been the first who engraved on copper-plates. The following testimony is preserved in the family, by Jo. Fred. Faustus, of Ascheffenburg:

‘PETER SCHOEFFER, of Gernsheim, perceiving his master Faust’s design, and being himself ardently desirous to improve the art, found out (by the good providence of God) the method of cutting (*incidendi*) the characters in a *matrix*, that the letters might easily be singly *cast*, instead of being *cut*. He privately *cut matrices* for the whole alphabet: and when he showed his master the letters cast from these matrices, Faust was so pleased with the contrivance, that he promised Peter to give him his only daughter *Christina* in marriage, a promise which he soon after performed. But there were as many difficulties at first with these letters, as there had been before with *wooden ones*, the metal being too soft to support the force of the impression: but this defect was soon remedied, by mixing the metal with a substance which sufficiently hardened it.’

EXPLANATION OF THE CORRECTIONS.¹

A wrong letter in a word is noted by drawing a short perpendicular line through it, and making another short line in the margin, behind which the right letter is placed. (See No. 1.) So with whole words also, a line being drawn across the wrong word and the right one written in the margin opposite.

A turned letter is noted by drawing a line through it, and writing the mark No. 2 in the margin.

If letters or words require to be altered to make them more conspicuous, a parallel line or lines must be made underneath the word or letter,—viz., for capitals, three lines; small capitals, two lines; and *Italic*, one line; and, in the margin opposite the line where the alteration occurs, *Caps*, *Small Caps*, or *Ital.* must be written. (See No. 3.)

When letters or words are set double, or are required to be taken out, a line is drawn through the superfluous word or letter, and the mark No. 4 placed opposite in the margin.

Where the punctuation requires alteration, the correct point should be written in the margin. (See No. 5.)

When a space has been omitted between two words, a caret must be made where the separation ought to be, and the sign No. 6 placed opposite in the margin.

When a word should form a compound with another, it is denoted as in No. 7.

When a letter has been omitted, a caret is put at the place of omission, and the letter marked as No. 8.

Where a line is too widely spaced, the mark No. 9 must be placed between the words and also in the margin.

Where a new paragraph is required, a quadrangle is drawn in the margin, and a caret placed at the beginning of the sentence. (See No. 10.)

No. 11 shows the way in which the apostrophe, inverted

¹ Pages 182-185 are taken from "The American Printer," by Thomas MacKellar, Ph. D., by permission of the publishers.

commas, the star and other references, and superior letters and figures, are marked.

Where two words are transposed, a line is drawn over one word and below the other, and the mark No. 12 placed in the margin; but where several words require to be transposed, their right order is signified by a figure placed over each word, and the mark No. 12 in the margin.

Where words have been struck out that have afterward been approved of, dots should be marked under them, and *Stet* written in the margin. (See No. 13.)

Where a space sticks up between two words, a horizontal line is drawn under it, and the mark No. 14 placed opposite, in the margin.

Where several words have been left out, they are transcribed at the bottom of the page, and a line drawn from the place of omission to the written words (see No. 15); but if the omitted matter is too extensive to be copied at the foot of the page, *Out, see copy*, is written in the margin, and the missing lines are enclosed between brackets, and the word *Out* is inserted in the margin of the copy.

Where letters stand crooked, they are noted by a line (see No. 16); but, where a page hangs, lines are drawn across the entire part affected.

When a smaller or larger letter, of a different font, is improperly introduced into the page, it is noted by the mark No. 17, which signifies wrong font.

If a paragraph is improperly made, a line is drawn from the broken-off matter to the next paragraph, and No. 18 written in the margin. (See No. 18.)

Where a word has been left out or is to be added, a caret must be made in the place where it should come in, and the word written in the margin. (See No. 19.)

Where a faulty letter appears, it is denoted by making a cross under it, and placing a similar mark in the margin (see No. 20); though some prefer to draw a perpendicular line through it, as in the case of a wrong letter.

Where a word has been accidentally separated by a space, it is marked as in No. 21.

RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE COMPOSING-ROOM.

On the fourth floor of the third building, facing Fourth Street, is the *Religious Telescope* Composing-Room. It is usually called the News Room. It occupies a floor space thirty by fifty feet, and is supplied with a first-class outfit of type for three religious periodicals. Here the composition is performed for the *Religious Telescope*, the *Children's Friend*, and the *Missionary Visitor*; the first being stereotyped, and the other two electrotyped, before printing.

The department is connected with the *Telescope* editorial rooms, with the publisher's office, and with the foundry by speaking-tubes, and with the foundry and the press room by the steam elevators.

The names of the foremen during the earlier years of the House are not now known. Within the few years preceding 1854, — Niles, R. Dresbach, W. M. Cain, and Barnhard Maeder successively occupied the position. In September, 1854, — Writer became foreman, serving nearly a year. From 1855 till his death, in September, 1890, Stephen J. Rigler was in charge of this room — a period of thirty-five years. For the first ten years of this time he had control also of the book and job printing, and for sixteen years of the German composition. When Mr. Shuey became publisher, he separated the book and job printing



RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE COMPOSING-ROOM.



GERMAN COMPOSING-ROOM.



OFFICE OF
TELESCOPE COMPOSING-ROOM.



OFFICE OF
GERMAN COMPOSING-ROOM.

from the *Telescope* composing department, limiting the latter to exclusive work on the above periodicals. In 1871 the German composing department was separately established. During Mr. Rigler's absence in the army, from 1864 to 1865, Joshua H. Horton was temporarily at the head of the department. Granville Hixson, for eighteen years a compositor in this office, is now foreman.

The foreman of this department serves also as the proof reader for the periodicals under his charge, the editors giving them the final revision.

GERMAN COMPOSING-ROOM.

All German work is put in type in the German Composing-Room, which is situated immediately in the rear of the *Religious Telescope* composing-room, occupying a floor space about thirty feet square. Here the forms are prepared for the *Froehliche Botschafter*, the *Jugend Pilger*, and the *Sonntagschul-Lectionen*. The *Botschafter* is printed from the types, the *Jugend Pilger* from electrotype plates, and the *Sonntagschul-Lectionen* from stereotype plates. German book and job work is set here also.

The facilities for communication with other departments are similar to those of the *Religious Telescope* composing-room.

In May, 1850, Barnhard Maeder took charge of the German composition, at Circleville. As stated

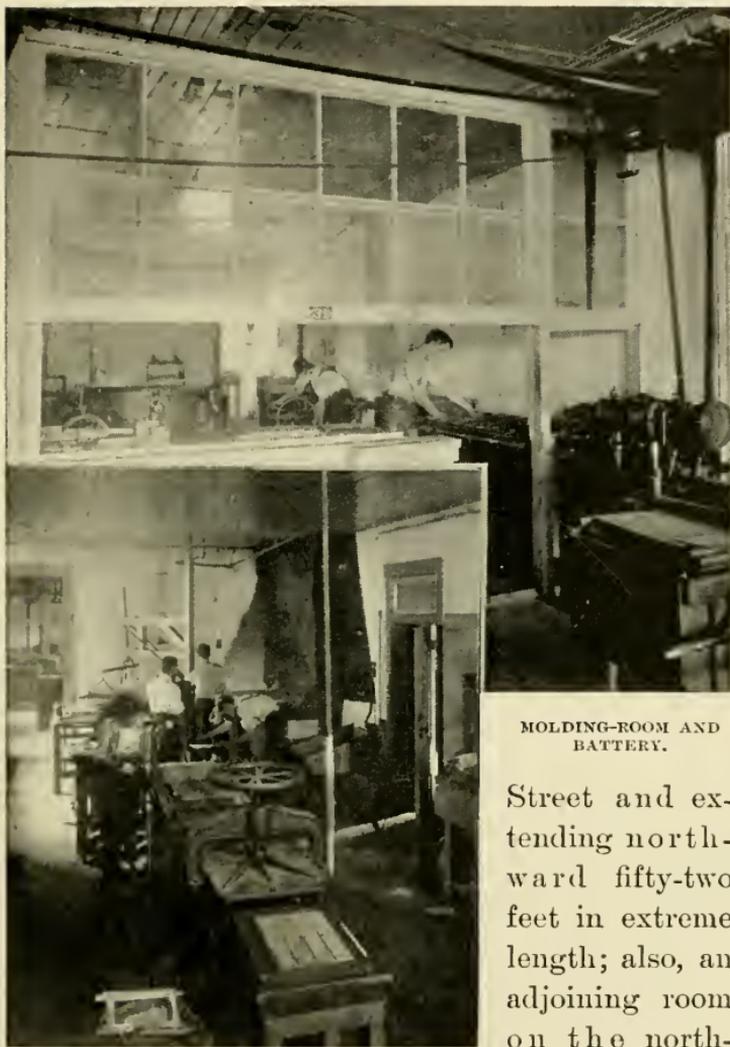
above, however, the German work was under the supervision of the foreman of the *Religious Telescope* composing-room until 1871. From its separation in 1871 to 1874 George H. Schulte was the foreman of the department. The present foreman is Charles A. H. Karstaedt, who has occupied this position for eighteen years. He is also the German proof reader.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT.



OFFICE OF THE ELECTROTYPE DEPARTMENT.

The Electrotyping and Stereotyping Department occupies a room on the third floor of the second building, facing thirty-two feet on Fourth



MOLDING-ROOM AND
BATTERY.

FOUNDRY.

Street and extending northward fifty-two feet in extreme length; also, an adjoining room on the northeast corner of

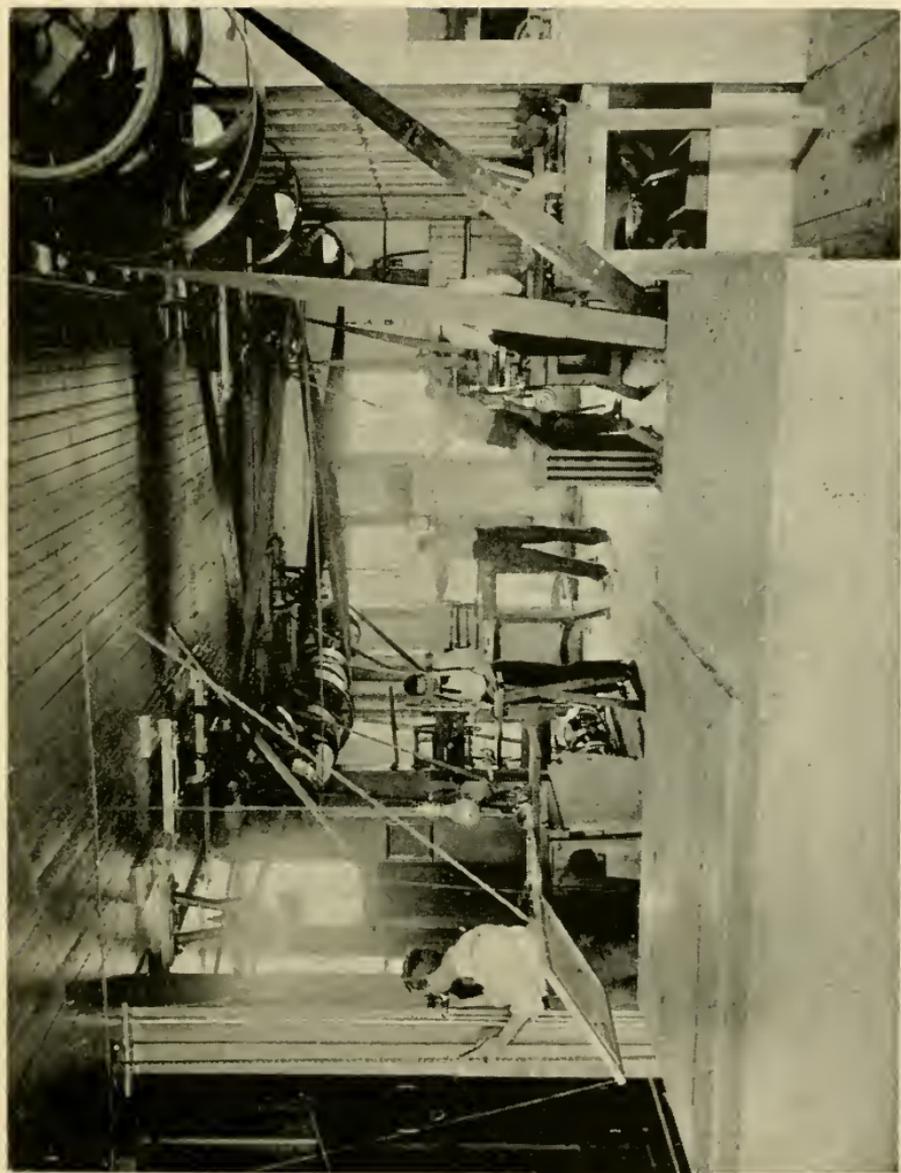
the third floor of the Main Street building. It is supplied with first-class machinery and other

facilities, in molding-room, foundry, and finishing-room, for the manufacture of electrotypes, stereotypes, and rubber stamps. Six periodicals issued by the House are regularly electrotyped and two are stereotyped, while book and job work add largely to the product of the department.

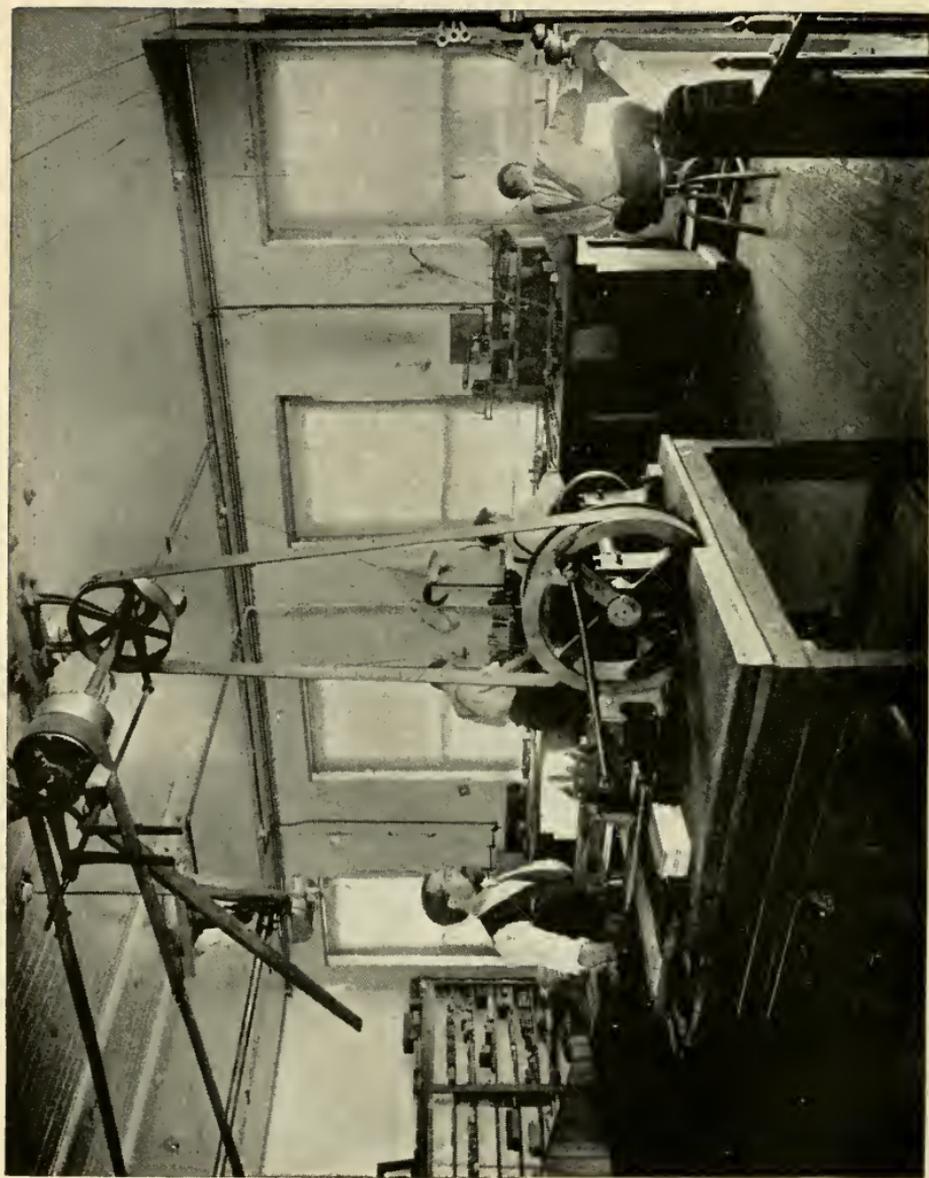
The department office is situated in the southwest corner, facing Fourth Street, and is connected with the publisher's office, the book and job printing department, and the news room by speaking-tubes and the hand and steam elevators. From the reopening of the stereotype foundry in 1873 to 1875, Joseph Humphries was in charge of the department. Since 1875 Samuel C. McClure has been the foreman.

For many years stereotyping was the only process of reproducing types which was used by the House. From 1883 to 1891, however, electrotyping almost entirely superseded the stereotype process, the latter being only occasionally employed. In the summer of 1891, as previously narrated, improved facilities were provided for stereotyping, with the special purpose of casting plates for the *Religious Telescope*.

No other department affords greater interest to the visitor than this. The delicate processes by which the surfaces of types and engravings are accurately copied are hardly less than wonderful; while the convenience and durability of the



ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT — FINISHING-ROOM, LOOKING NORTH.



ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT — FINISHING-ROOM, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.

finished duplicate, and the protection of the original from injury which is secured by copying, naturally attract attention to the methods by which such desirable results are obtained.

ELECTROTYPING is the process of producing a facsimile of a form of type, an engraving, or other original, in copper, nickel, or other metal, by means of an electric bath. The electrotype plate is then used for printing instead of the original, permitting the immediate distribution of the type and preserving the face of the type or engraving from wear or injury.

The type form or engraving is first prepared exactly as if intended for printing, except that a high border is added, and if possible high quads and spaces are used with the types. It is then sent to the molding-room. Here a preparation consisting chiefly of beeswax is melted, run into flat metal pans, and allowed to cool. The surface of the original is then coated with powdered black lead, and an impression of it taken in the wax by means of a press. The wax mold is now coated with black lead, and polished in a machine designed especially for that purpose, the black lead



ENGRAVING CABINET.

serving as a conductor of electricity, as well as facilitating the removal of the metal copy. The mold is next immersed in an electric bath consisting of an acid solution in which plates of copper, nickel, or other metal, are hung. A current of electricity is passed through the bath, dissolving the metal and transferring it to the surface of the mold. In the course of a few hours, a thin shell is deposited on the wax,—an exact duplicate of the original,—of the thickness of a stiff sheet of paper, which is then conveyed to the foundry and “backed” with type metal, with a layer of tin foil connecting the two.

The plate is now ready to be trimmed, planed, and finished. For this purpose a number of machines are used, some of which do not differ from those commonly employed in wood-working,—the circular saw, the hand plane, steam plane, steam shaver, router, trimmer, jig saw, drill, etc., giving the room the appearance of a machine shop.

The finishing of the plates requires no little skill. The surface must be made perfectly true, the thickness be made exact, defects must be discovered and corrected, and careful attention be given to many details. If serious defects are found, it may be necessary to remold a part or the whole of the plate. Proofs must be taken and sent to the reader, and sometimes important corrections must be made even in the seemingly unchangeable plate. Thus the work of removing errors seems never to have an end until the sheet, actually printed, is taken from the press. When finally approved as

satisfactory, the plates are packed in wooden boxes and sent to the printing-room or to the plate room; or, if intended for job work, they may be mounted on blocks of cherry or other hard wood, or metal, which must also be carefully cut, planed, and trimmed to be used with ordinary types. When not thus mounted, the edges are beveled, and adjustable blocks provided, to which the plates are temporarily secured while in use upon the press.

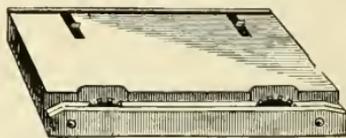


PLATE BLOCK.

Stereotyping is simply a process of casting in type metal. The original types are prepared as for electrotyping. An impression is then taken in papier-maché, plaster of Paris, or clay, from which, when dried and hardened and placed in an iron casting-box, a type-metal casting is obtained. This plate must then be finished almost in the same manner as an electrotype plate.

The manufacture of rubber stamps is somewhat similar to that of stereotype plates, the material of the product being, of course, rubber instead of metal.

DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING.

Arrangements have recently been perfected by which the House is now prepared to furnish work in designing and engraving. This branch of the business is under the supervision of the foreman of the electrotyping department. Although all the principal forms of engraving are employed, special attention is given to the most successful processes of photo-engraving. Most of the illustrations contained in this volume are the product of this department.

ENGRAVING is the process of reproducing designs, upon wood or metal, in a form suitable for use in printing. Originally confined to simple hand-carving upon wood, a process which has been known in some portions of the world for ages, modern invention has added numerous forms which differ not only in material and method, but also in applicability to various purposes.

In wood engraving, the parts not intended to appear are cut away by hand with delicate tools, leaving only the lines which receive the ink for the impression. The wood used in the finest work is boxwood. For coarser grades of work

American rock-maple, mahogany, and pine are suitable. The design is either drawn or photographed upon the wood, preparatory to being engraved. When finished, either the original or an electrotype copy may be used in printing.

In steel and copper-plate engraving, the process is reversed. The parts intended to appear are cut away, leaving the remainder of the surface perfectly level and in relief. The printing, also, must be done in a different manner. The plate is warmed, the ink is rubbed into the engraved lines or grooves, and the surface cleaned and polished; the paper is then brought into contact with the inked lines in a press.

The wax process is also a species of engraving, the design being cut through a thin layer of wax to a hard metal surface, from which combination as a mold an electrotype shell is deposited.

Lithography is the art of printing, by means of a chemical process, from designs drawn with specially prepared materials upon stone. Chromo-lithography is the reproduction of colored drawings or paintings from designs upon stone, each color or tint requiring a separate stone.

Photo-engraving, as the name implies, is the production of an engraving by means of photography. There are several processes of this general character, the principal ones in use in America being the swell gelatin, the wash-out or photo-electrotyping, and photo-etching.

In the swell gelatin process, a print is taken from the negative upon a sensitized gelatin surface. Upon immersion in water the portions of the gelatin affected by the light, swell, producing the image in relief. From this surface, when dry, a plaster cast is taken, and from this a second cast is obtained, the latter being used to secure an electrotype copy.

The washout or photo-electrotyping process may be said to be the reverse of the above. A sensitized surface of decomposed gelatin receives the print of the negative. The parts affected by the light are hardened by its action, and the remainder is washed out, leaving the image in

relief. From this, when dry, an electrotype copy may be made directly.

The method employed in photo-etching is as follows: From the negative a print is taken upon a sensitized zinc or copper plate. The image is then protected by the application of a resinous substance, and the high lights and background are etched away in an acid bath.

If the copy supplied is a wood-cut, or a steel or lithograph print, in black upon a smooth white surface, the work may be done by either of these processes without the aid of an artist's drawing. If, however, it be a photograph or a wash-drawing, it must first be enlarged by photography, when the desired lines are traced by hand, the remainder of the photograph then being removed by a bleaching process. The drawing is then photographed, being reduced at the same time to the required size, and the finished plate is produced by either of the processes mentioned.

This enlarging and line drawing may be avoided by the use of what is called the half-tone process. In this a glass plate called a screen, covered with transverse straight lines, is interposed between the lens and the sensitized glass plate, thus producing upon the resulting negative the appearance of small dots. These dots give to the finished illustration the elegant stipple effect which characterizes this class of engravings. The work is then finished as before, by either of the three processes, the photo-etching upon zinc or copper producing the sharpest and deepest lines. Most of the engravings contained in this volume were made by the half-tone process.

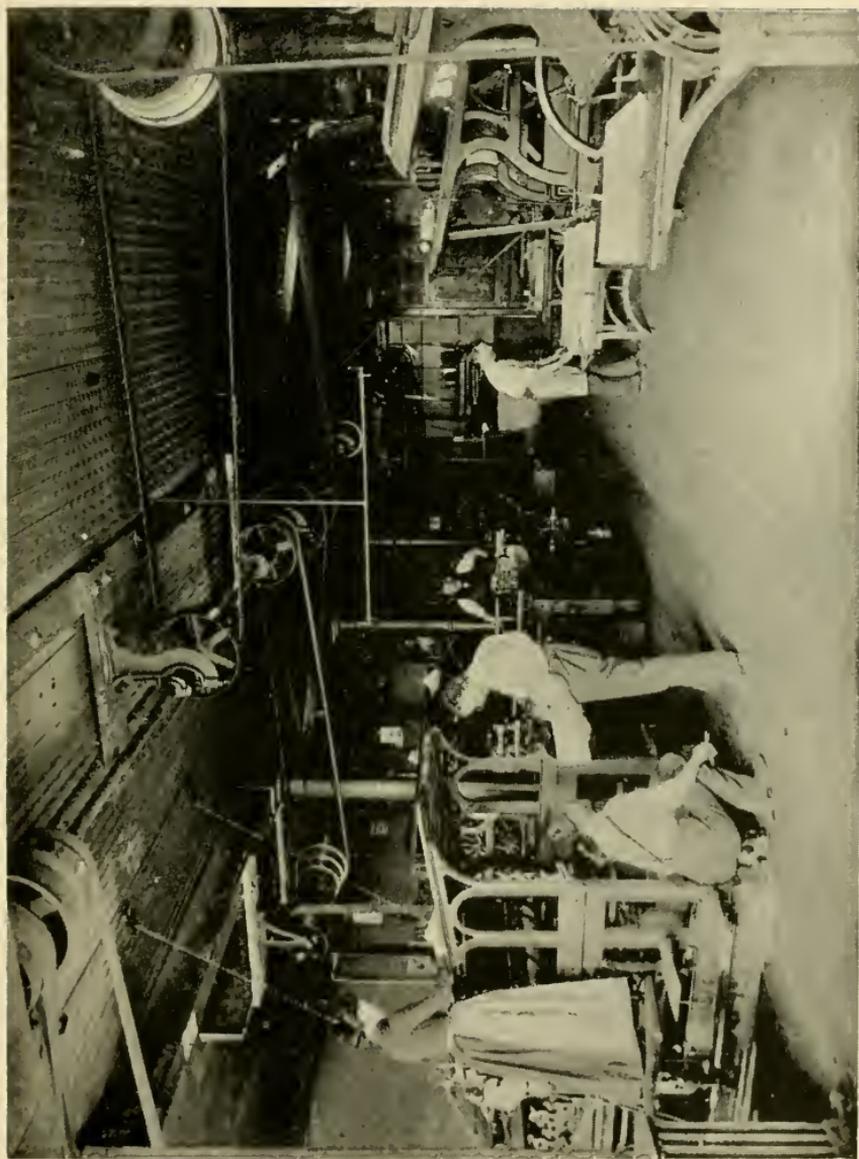
Heliotypy is the process of producing directly from a photographic negative a positive plate of hardened gelatin which may be used in printing as in lithography.

The albortype process is similar to heliotypy, the printing being done directly from the gelatin surface upon which the photograph has been produced. The ink adheres to the shadows of the picture, and is repelled by the water which is absorbed by the high lights. The frontispiece of this volume is an illustration of this process.

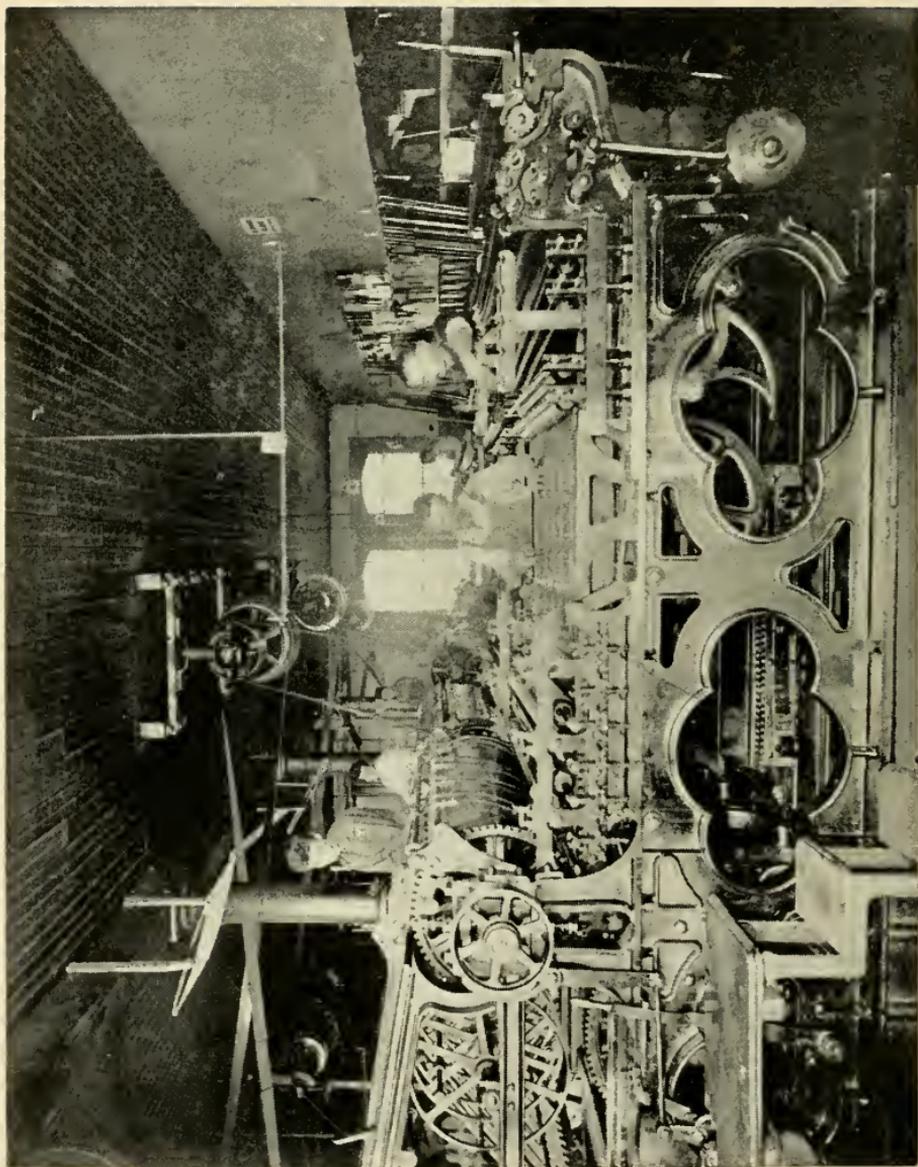
THE PRINTING (OR PRESS) ROOM.

For many years the largest book and periodical printing machines (or "presses," as they are usually called,) belonging to the House, were operated in a separate department from the job presses, which stood in the job composing-rooms. In 1887 all the presses were placed in the new Press Room, which occupies all of the second floor of the newest or fourth building, facing forty-eight feet on Fourth Street and extending northward to the extreme length of ninety-nine and one-half feet; at the same time the press room was made a sub-department under the direction of the foreman of the book and job printing department. This arrangement has been found to be in every respect the most convenient and satisfactory.

Having been designed especially for this purpose, the press room in its present condition is a model of convenience. Here are assembled eleven presses of various styles and sizes, most of them large, and all of them employed almost constantly either in the book and periodical work of the House, or upon the large amount of job printing which is always on hand. There are four large two-revolution presses, two large stop-cylinders, one drum cylinder, one pony two-revolution press, and three jobbers—all of them of the best construction, and several of them but recently pur-



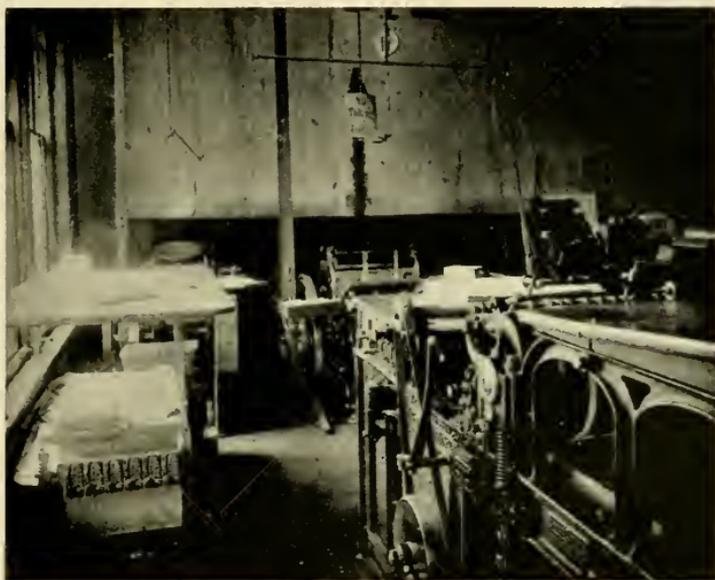
THE PRINTING (OR PRESS) ROOM — GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING NORTH.



THE PRINTING (OR PRESS) ROOM — EAST SIDE.

chased. They are provided with automatic counting attachments and automatic paper straighteners, and are fed by boys and young women. The work done upon these presses is highly creditable to the Establishment.

This room also contains racks for drying printed sheets, a large paper cutter, and a perforator. In

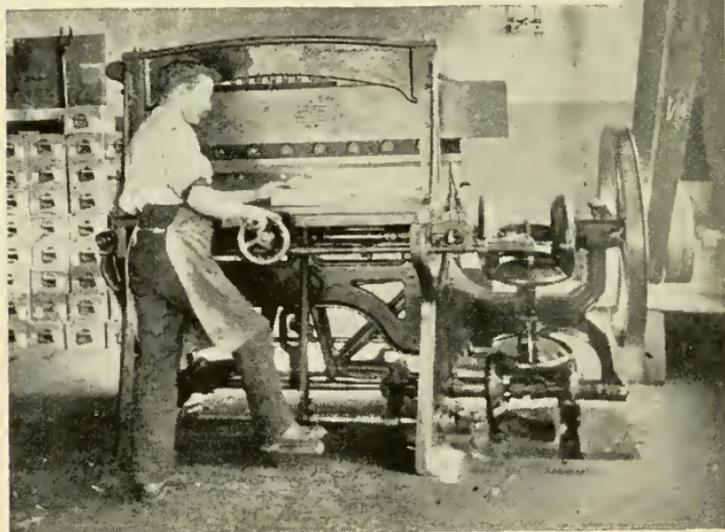


PONY AND JOB PRESSES.

the rear are facilities for the manufacture of ink-roller composition, a bench and tools for making ordinary repairs, and large scales for the weighing of heavy material. Paper and other materials are received by means of the elevator fronting on the arcade, which also affords communica-

tion with the other manufacturing departments. Speaking-tubes connect the room with the office of the book and job printing department and with the engine room.

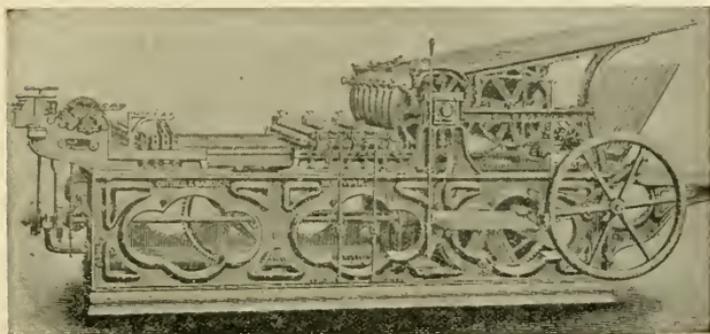
Great quantities of paper are consumed by this department, the cost of which for the year 1890-91 was \$27,239.55. Most of this paper is manufactured to order in Dayton or in the Miami Valley.



PAPER CUTTER.

Since the removal to Dayton, the following persons have been foremen of the press department: David Morgan, William Fulmer, James H. Cullum, and Richard P. Stone. Mr. Stone has been in charge since 1888.

PRINTING is the process of taking impressions from a prepared surface. In ordinary book, periodical, and job printing, this surface is formed of characters in relief, and the impression is taken by first inking the raised surface and then applying the paper under pressure. For this purpose various forms of "presses" are used, from the old style hand press to the latest pattern of the web perfecting press. The most common form, at present, is the low cylinder press, fed by hand, of which there are many varieties. In this style of press, the type forms are securely fastened upon a horizontal metal bed, which is moved back



STOP-CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS.

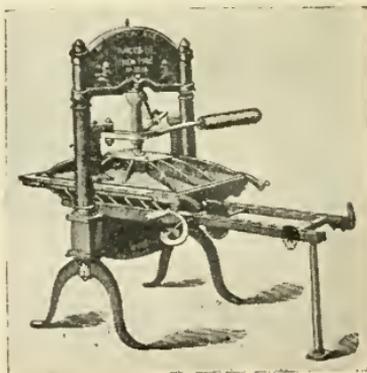
and forth at regular intervals by hand, steam, or electric power. In its backward movement, the types pass under rollers, covered with a composition composed chiefly of glue, which convey to the types a stiff printing ink from a stationary fountain. In its forward movement, the types pass under a revolving cylinder, which carries the sheet of paper, fed by hand from a table above, and brings it into contact with the types as it passes under, producing a printed impression on one side of the sheet. After receiving the impression, the sheet passes on to a "fly," which carries it to the "fly-table," where it is automatically straightened and lies until removed for drying. In presses of this type, only one side of the sheet is printed at one feeding, the speed

varying from eight hundred to two thousand an hour. The sheets when dry are turned and refed to complete the work. Though the process seems simple enough, first-class printing can be produced only by the exercise of much skill and painstaking on the part of the pressman, in the proper care of the press and rollers, in "making ready," and in constant oversight while in operation. Our illustration of a stop-cylinder press represents the standard form in ordinary use.

In the usual form of the web perfecting press, the paper is fed automatically from a continuous roll, and the type surface consists of curved plates attached to cylinders, all being so arranged that in passing through the machine both sides of the paper are printed, and the sheets are separated from the roll, folded, and delivered ready for use. All of this is done at great speed, as many as 60,000 an hour being the capacity of the most rapid, though the performance is much less in the ordinary machines of this class, ranging from ten to fifteen thousand. At present, nearly all fine work is done on the hand-feed presses, the web perfecting press being used almost exclusively on daily newspapers.

The old hand press is still used for taking proofs, and for the printing of bonds, bank notes, etc. The inking, the adjustment of the paper, the application of the pressure, and the removal of the printed sheet are all accomplished by hand, and the speed is necessarily quite slow in comparison with that of the steam press, though work of the finest character may be done upon these presses.

One of the best forms of press for accurate work is the old style platen press, of which class were the first steam printing machines used by the House. They may be

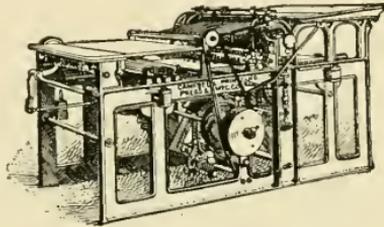


HAND PRESS.

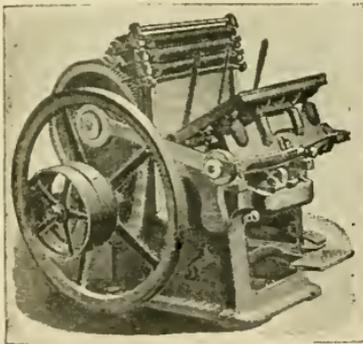
regarded as an elaboration of the hand press, operated by steam. They are now replaced by stop-cylinders, which afford greater speed. A late invention, however, applies the principles of the platen press to a web perfecting machine which prints from 2,500 to 4,000 perfected sheets in an hour.

A "pony" press is simply a small press constructed upon the plan of a large machine, for convenient and rapid job work. It is almost indispensable in a first-class job office.

The small job presses are of a still different type, and are used for printing letter-heads, envelopes, circulars, and a large variety of work of small size.



TWO-REVOLUTION PONY PRESS.



"UNIVERSAL" JOB PRESS.

The illustration of a "Universal" which is here presented well represents this form of press.

The rapid advancement which has recently been made in the construction of printing machines has resulted in the introduction of a great variety of presses, each claiming special merit, or adaptation to some special need. It is hardly possible to predict what will be the best style of press which

will be evolved from the present activity of invention. It will probably be some form of the web perfecting machine which will combine the most desirable features of all.

Drying and pressing are processes which belong to this department, though the latter may be performed in the bindery. After the sheets are printed, the impression upon the surface is fresh, and by immediate handling the

paper may be soiled by the spreading of the ink. In ordinary newspaper work no attention whatever is paid to drying. In many kinds of work the paper is allowed to dry in the piles, just as they come from the press. Since nearly all printing is now done without wetting, this is often sufficient. For the finer kinds of work, however, special attention is given to drying and pressing. In fine work, offsetting is prevented by placing sheets of unsized paper between the printed sheets as they are delivered from the press. The drying may be secured by hanging the sheets loosely upon racks, permitting the free access of air; or by the use of a steam drying-closet; or by passing the sheets between steam-heated rollers. If pressing is desired, the sheets may be placed in a hydraulic press before or after folding; or, if the steam-heated rollers are employed for drying, the pressing is accomplished at the same time.

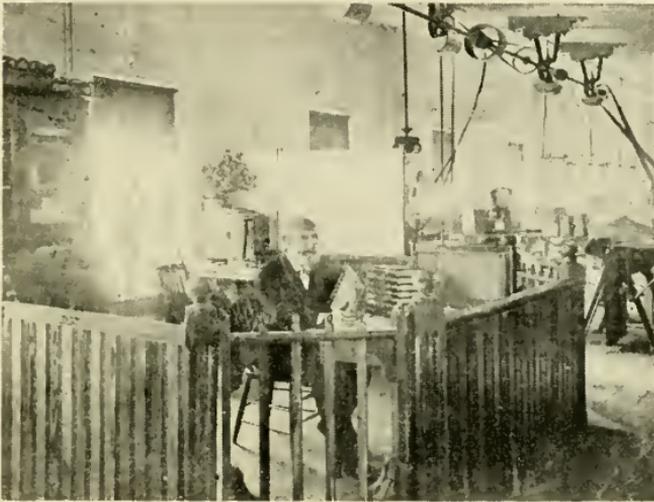
THE BINDERY.

The Bindery has occupied the entire fourth floor of the Main Street building, forty by ninety feet, ever since the construction of the building, in 1854. Additions have been made to it, until now it includes all of the fourth floor of the second building, adjoining, which is thirty-two by fifty-two feet. It is provided with first-class facilities for all kinds of work in this branch of manufacturing. As many as one thousand five hundred duodecimo volumes have been made in a single day. Job work is done, in addition to the regular binding of the House, and the reputation of the department for superior workmanship is unsurpassed.

The office of the bindery is located in the east

end of the south room (Room 34), near the stairway. The department is connected with the other manufacturing departments and with the book department and publisher's office by speaking-tubes and the hand and steam elevators.

The name of the first foreman is not now known.



BINDERY OFFICE.

In 1852 D. Hicks, who was probably the second to take charge of the department, became foreman. The present foreman, Frederick A. L. Horn, has been in charge of this department for thirty-eight years, having entered the service of the House in that capacity in 1854, soon after the removal of the Establishment from Circleville to Dayton. This is a conspicuous illustration of the policy of the

management to reward and retain, as far as practicable, experience and skill.

BINDING is the process or series of processes by which printed sheets are arranged, securely fastened together, and covered, for convenience in reading and reference, and for permanent preservation. The processes involved include a large number of details, none of which, as may be surmised, can be slighted without injury to the completed volume.

Following the printed sheets, when dry, from the printing-room to the bindery, the first step in preparation for binding is folding. Folding was formerly done entirely by hand.

Within a comparatively recent period, folding machines have been introduced, which have largely superseded the primitive method. In machine folding, the sheet is placed by hand directly under a blunt blade which drives it



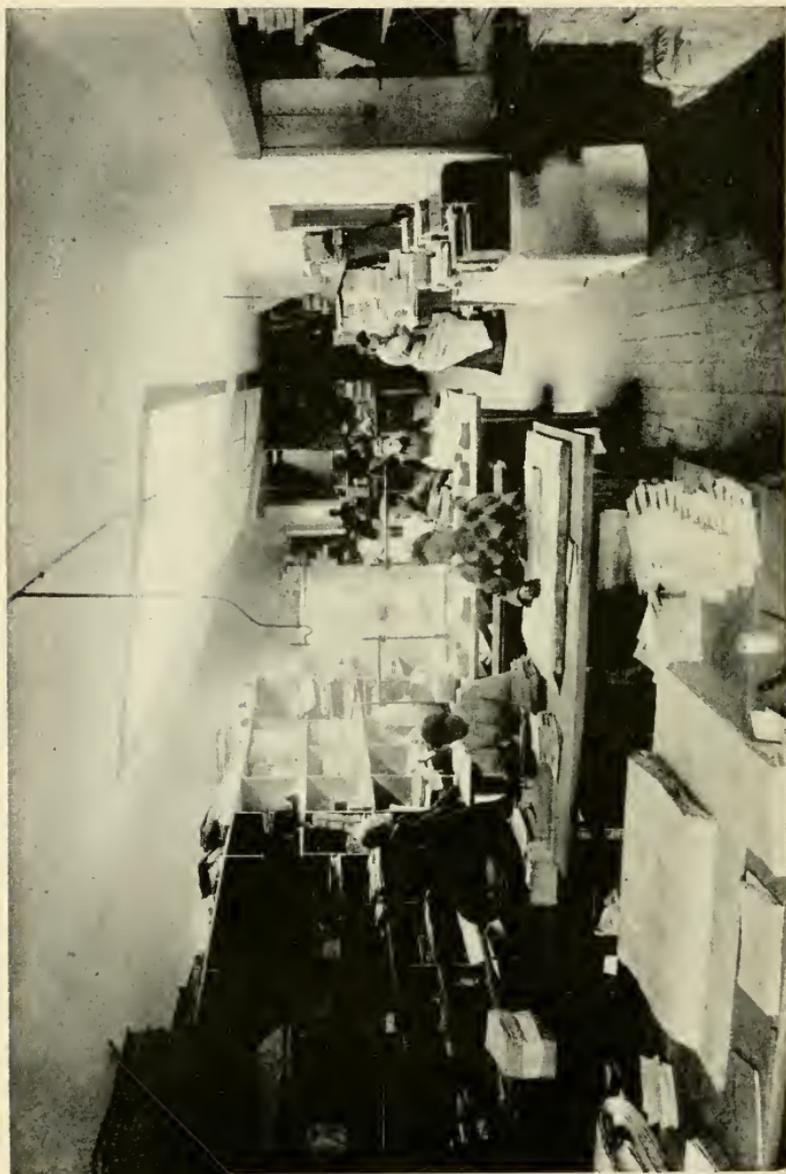
FOLDING MACHINE.

between contiguous rollers, making the first fold. It is then carried between other pairs of rollers, in succession, until the final fold is made, and the folded sheet is dropped into a trough, from which it is removed by hand when a number of folded sheets have accumulated. In folding by hand or machine, the pages must be made to "register"—that is, the printed portions of the pages must be exactly superimposed upon one another, so as to insure uniform margins when trimmed. The House employs both the hand and machine methods of book folding.

In some periodicals, the process of folding is accompanied by pasting and cutting, and if necessary by covering, so that



BINDING DEPARTMENT — FINISHING-ROOM.

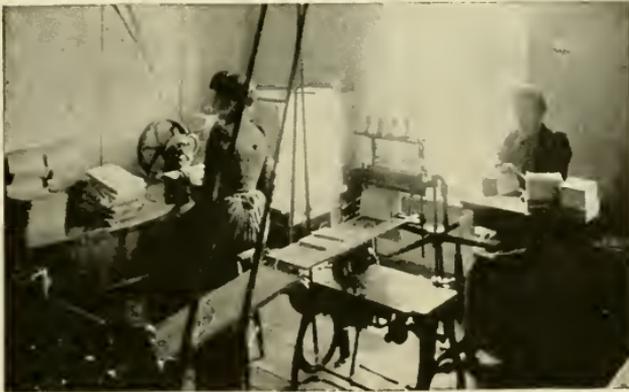


BINDING DEPARTMENT — FOLDING AND SEWING ROOM.

the machine delivers the periodical in form for immediate use. The *Religious Telescope* is folded and pasted upon one machine and trimmed upon a second. A machine has lately been added to the equipment of the House by which the *Intermediate Quarterly* is folded and pasted, and the large quarterly folded, pasted, and covered; the trimming, however, still being done upon a separate machine. Web perfecting printing presses have folding, pasting, and cutting attachments.

In book work, if the sheets are not pressed before folding, this may be done afterward by means of a hydraulic or other form of press, in which condition they may be clamped and stored until needed.

When all the sheets belonging to a book have been folded separately, those required to form a complete volume must be brought together in regular order. The process by which this is done is called "gathering." This must be carefully and accurately performed, or the book will be faulty and must be rejected or rebound. All the sheets of the same "signature" are placed upon a separate pile, and

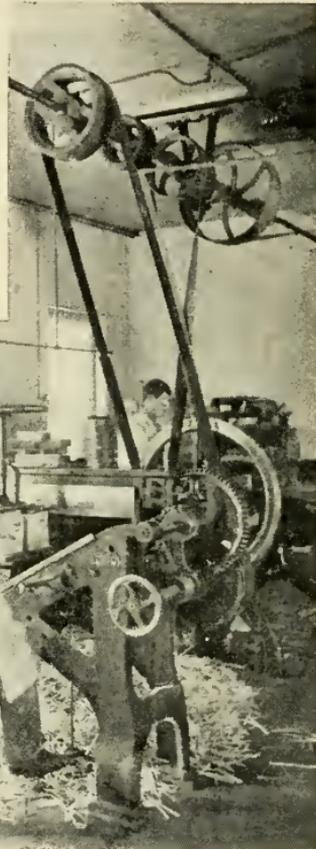


SEWING AND STITCHING MACHINES.

the piles containing the different signatures are arranged consecutively in a row upon a table. The gatherer now passes along and picks one from each pile, thus securing a

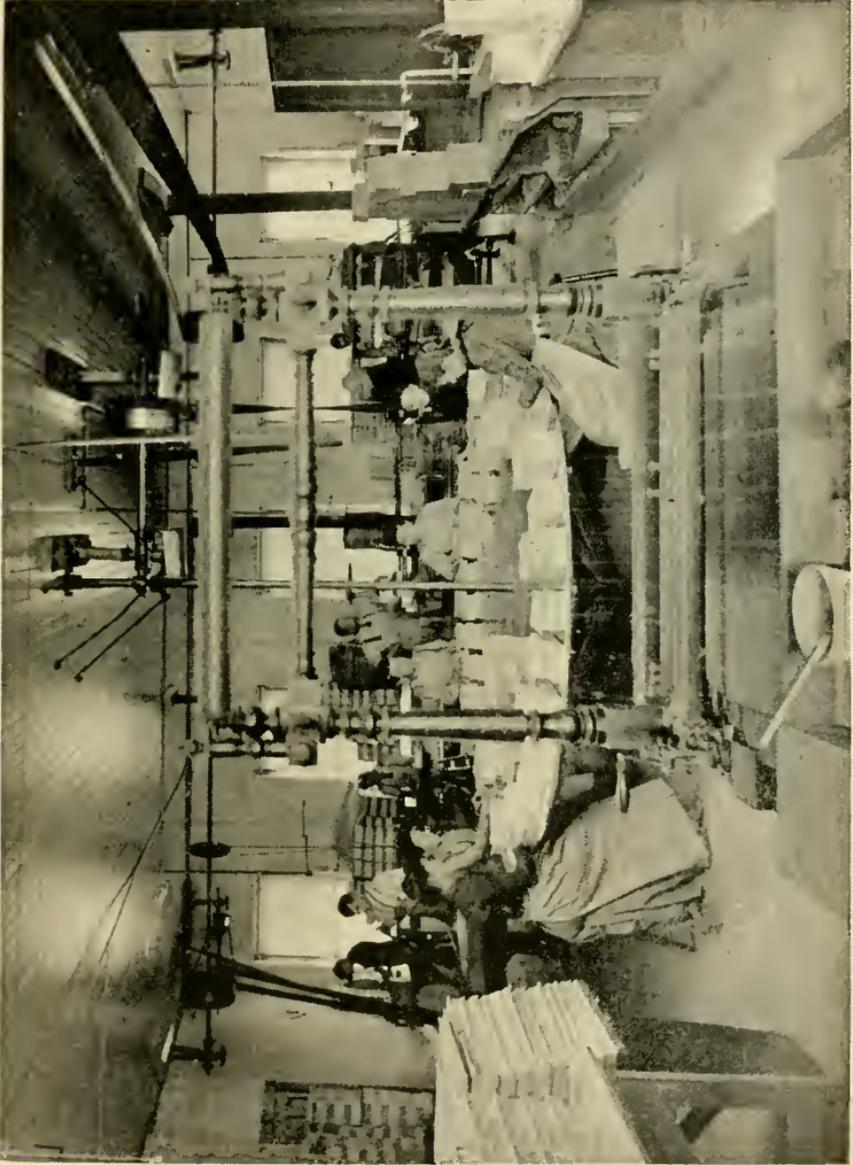
complete set of sheets for each book. If the edition is large, a number of gatherers follow each other in succession. For greater convenience in gathering large editions, a revolving table is used, around which the gatherers are seated and from which the sheets are quickly caught as the table revolves. The gathered books are then "collated"—that is, carefully examined to discover inaccuracies in gathering.

The sheets are now ready to be stitched. For this purpose a number of different methods are employed. The sheets may be grooved on the back with a saw, and attached by hand-sewing with linen thread to cords stretched in a frame; or the grooved sheets may be sewed together upon a wire, with linen thread fed from spools, by a curious little book-sewing machine, and afterward drawn out upon cords similar to those used in hand sewing; or they



TRIMMING MACHINES.

may be stitched without grooving, by a machine similar to the last, this being most desirable; or, if few in number, they may be "stabbed" with a machine and stitched by hand; or they may be run through a strong tailor's sewing



BINDING DEPARTMENT — RULING, GATHERING, AND TRIMMING ROOM.

machine; or, if not too thick, they may be securely fastened by a wire sticher, in which the thread used, as the name implies, is wire, fed from large spools. The durability of



GILDING.

the book, of course, depends largely upon the quality of this part of the work.

Folding, gathering, and stitching are usually done by young women, the number employed varying from time to time with the amount of work on hand.

The stitching finished, the books are passed through a trimming machine, which removes the rough edges from three sides. In one kind of trimmer, the books are clamped upon a bed which may be revolved, turning each side successively to the blade, which is stationary, and against which the edges are drawn, together with the bed. In the cutting machine which is used for ordinary purposes, the bed is stationary, the paper is clamped either by hand or automatically, and the sharp blade is made to descend rapidly, after which it is as quickly returned to its first position.

The next step is the decoration of the edges. This may be conveniently called "edging." In many books the edges

are left plain, when, of course, nothing is needed but the trimming. Even this is generally dispensed with in magazines, and sometimes in books which are intended at some time to be rebound. Gilding of the edges is the most expensive process. The books are first secured in wooden clamps which rest upon frames. The edges are then scraped, coated with keel and albumen, and covered with gold leaf, after which they are burnished with tools of agate or blood-stone. "Red under gold" is produced by first coating the edges with a red pigment. "Marbled" edges are made by sprinkling the desired colors upon the surface of a liquid gum, upon which various designs may be artistically produced, when the edges are dipped into contact with the surface. "Sprinkled" edges, as the name implies, are obtained by sprinkling directly upon the edges of the book. In solidly colored edges the pigment is applied with a brush.

The backs of the books must now be rounded, and the sides grooved for the reception of the covers. This process is called "backing." In books with gilded or marbled edges, it follows the finishing of the edges; in other cases, it precedes. Glue is first applied to the back, and before thoroughly dry the book is pounded with a hammer upon a smooth stone surface, by which the rounding is partly accomplished. A piece of muslin having been glued to the back to serve as a hinge, the book is then securely clamped in a "backing" machine and the round-



BACKING MACHINE.

ing completed, while at the same time grooves are produced in the sides next to the back, against which the boards of the cover are to be placed.



EMBOSSING MACHINE.

In the mean time, while the sheets have been advanced for the cover, the cover has been in preparation for the sheets. The manufacture of this part of the book requires a series of operations, part of which are performed by hand and part by machinery. Covers may be of paper (when the book is called a pamphlet); or of tar-board of any desired thickness, covered either with paper (when

they are called "board covers"), or with cloth (muslin), or some kind of leather. If made of paper only, the bindery has little to do but to fasten them with paste or glue to the backs of the pamphlets, which may be done wholly by hand or partly or wholly by machinery. In this case, backing and edging are dispensed with, the cover being put on immediately after stitching and before trimming. If board covers are used, the boards for the covers or "cases"

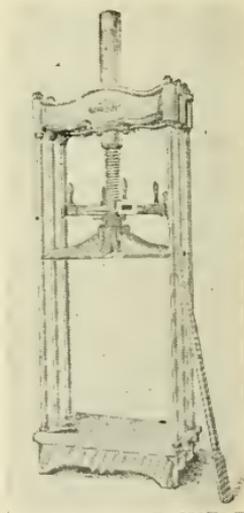
must be cut by machine into suitable sizes, the paper, cloth, or leather cut into proper form, and the parts combined

with glue, leaving space between the boards to accommodate the thickness of the book.

If the boards are to be covered with paper, this is supplied in printed form by the printing department, the printing having been done either in the ordinary way or by the lithographic process. If cloth or leather is used, the covers must be lettered and decorated, which is called "embossing." When done in quantity, this work is executed in an embossing machine, which is simply a press in which dies (usually of brass), fastened to a steam-heated plate, are pressed against the cover. If the embossing is to be in gilt, gold leaf is first spread upon the parts to be gilded. If color embossing is desired, ink is applied as in ordinary printing. In some forms of binding the embossing must be done entirely by hand. The types are clamped in a tool which is held in the hand, while the designs for the decoration are engraved upon the circumference of a small wheel, which is passed across the work. In all processes where gold leaf is used, care is taken to preserve all that is not pressed into the book, the particles being brushed off into a box and sold to the manufacturer.

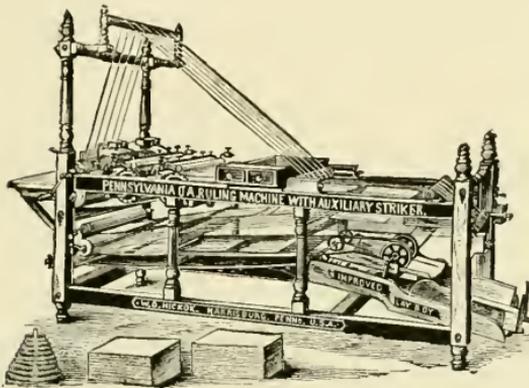
When the covers are ready, they are fastened upon the books with glue, the fly-leaves (which are usually plain or decorated colored paper) pasted down, and the completed volumes placed in a standing-press to dry. When thoroughly dry, they are removed from the press and are ready for use. Large editions are usually wrapped and labeled, in which form they are finally delivered to the stockroom of the book department.

In blank-book making, any desired rulings may be obtained by means of a ruling machine. The pens are



STANDING-PRESS.

adjustable, and are supplied with ink from saturated woolen cloths; while the paper, fed at one end, passes beneath the pens, and the ruling is dried by exposure to the air while the



RULING MACHINE.

paper is being carried upon long conveyers to a receptacle in a distant part of the machine.

For some kinds of work a perforating machine is needed, which produces a separation of parts similar

to that in a sheet of postage stamps. An eyeletting machine is used for cutting large single perforations, into which metal eyelets may be driven by a companion machine. Paging machines are also sometimes used, and numerous other machines and devices are employed to serve special purposes or to increase the speed and improve the quality of the work.

Book binding, in its higher forms, affords an excellent field for the display of taste and skill, in which also the designer and engraver may play an important part.

THE MAILING-ROOM.

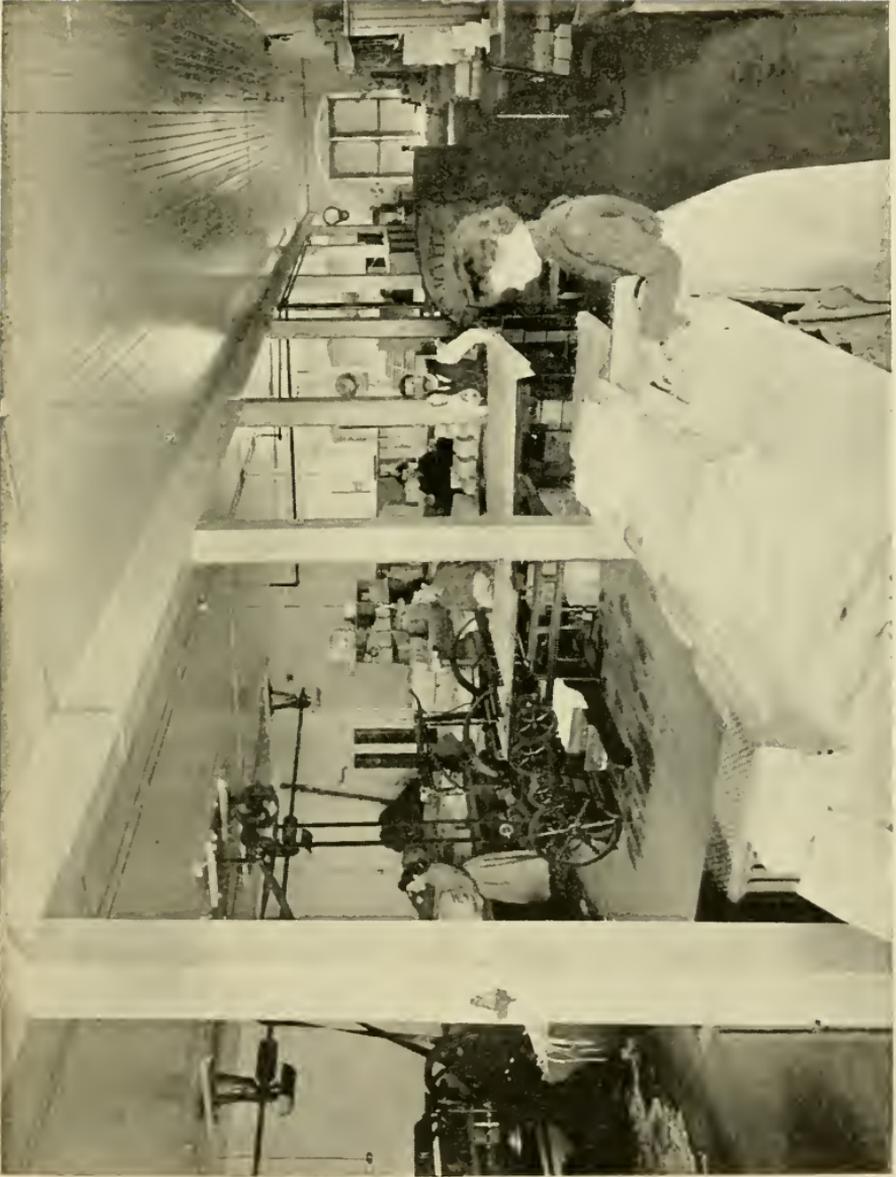
The various periodicals issued by the House, when taken from the presses in the printing-room, or finished in the bindery, are placed upon box trucks and conveyed by the steam elevators to a department called the Mailing-Room, whose business it is to forward them to subscribers. This

distribution is by no means an insignificant part of the work connected with their publication. It is, in fact, so important that a single error may affect a distant subscriber and bring to the desk in the publisher's office a note of complaint which shows at once that something has miscarried.



MAILING-ROOM OFFICE.

When it is remembered that thousands of subscribers must be served promptly, that a dozen or more different kinds of periodicals must be delivered to the post office regularly, and that more than six tons of periodical mail is sometimes sent out in a single week, some conception may be formed of the care and accuracy with which this



MAILING-ROOM — GENERAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTH.



MAILING-ROOM — FOLDING AND PASTING MACHINES AND TRIMMER

department must be administered. It is, indeed, a kind of post office, to which some of the rules of the Government Post Office Department extend, and in which a system of classification must be maintained to meet the demands of the railway mail service.

The mailing-room occupies the entire third floor of the third building, facing thirty feet on Fourth Street and extending northward eighty feet, and is provided with the necessary facilities for rapidly handling the large quantity of mail matter which is regularly delivered to it for distribution. It is in charge of an experienced printer, who carefully supervises the type subscription lists, upon which, primarily, the accuracy of mailing depends.

To accommodate the periodicals which are not sent to the bindery, this department operates two folding and pasting machines, and a cutting machine. A large quantity of type is constantly locked up in subscription lists, and great quantities of paper are consumed in wrappers.

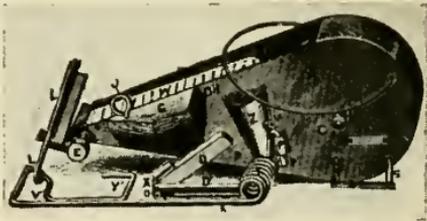
The office of the mailing-room is situated at the south end, facing Fourth Street.

For some years after the removal to Dayton, Adam Shuey was the foreman of this department. At that time all the addresses were written upon the wrappers, no type or machine being employed. Mr. Shuey was succeeded by Alonzo Eaton, and he by William Daly. Mr. Daly was succeeded by

Miss Lizzie Hoffman, who was the first woman ever placed at the head of a department of the House. Since 1887 J. Logan Senseny, who had been in the employ of the House as a compositor from 1880, has been the foreman.

THE subscriptions for the different periodicals published by the House having been received at the correspondence desk in the publisher's office, they are transferred to the foreman of the mailing-room, either in the original letters or in sheets upon which they have been transcribed. The names, including addresses, dates of expiration, number of copies, etc., are set in type and these types arranged upon galleys in classified order for mailing. When two or more copies are sent to one post office, the name of the post office is placed after the last one only. These type lists are constantly changing, new names being added, old ones removed, post offices changed, or dates extended.

When the time for mailing arrives, mailing sheets are printed from the types upon a proof press, and the long columns are cut into strips of the width of a single type column. These are then placed in a hand mailing machine, by means of which the names are stamped one by one upon the periodicals. In the ordinary hand mailer the printed lists are carried upon a belt, from which they receive paste conveyed by the belt from a reservoir beneath. The belt



MAILING MACHINE.

is moved forward by the forefinger of the left hand, each movement bringing forward one name only, or one post office, to be cut off and stamped upon the paper. This cutting and stamping is done automatically as the mailer is pressed down upon the surface of the periodical, the right

hand being free to remove the copies as they are stamped. The names having been placed upon all the copies intended for one post office, a wrapper is seized from a convenient place and stamped with the post office address of that collection of names. All this is done with great rapidity. The periodicals and wrappers are then pushed quickly aside, and are taken up by another clerk, who encloses the periodicals in their wrappers and packs them in mail sacks provided by



DISTRIBUTING TABLE.

the Post Office Department. The sacks are then carefully closed and labeled, sent to the lower floor by the elevator, and removed to the post office by wagon.

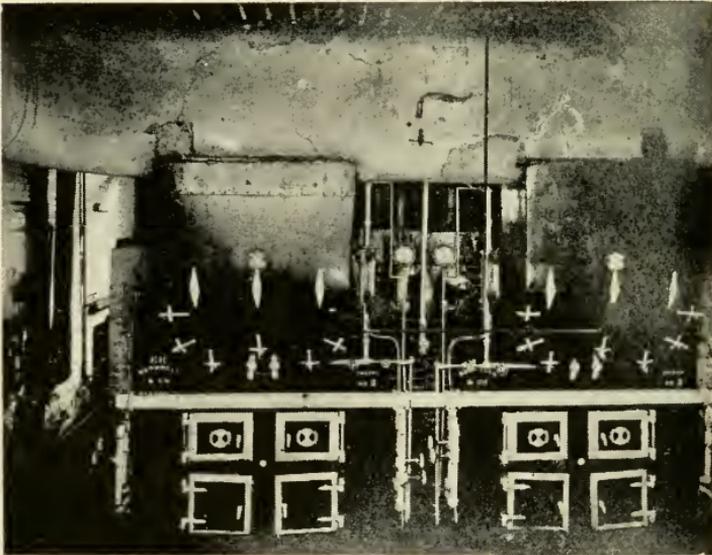
Regularly classified matter is not opened in the Dayton post office, but is sent directly to the trains, to be opened and distributed *en route*. The regular mail, having been classified in the lists, is wrapped upon an ordinary table and placed in sacks in regular order. New and transient matter, however, not entered regularly on the lists, is wrapped upon a distributing table surrounded by a rack supporting numerous sacks with open mouths, each marked with its railway destination. The clerk, as he wraps, tosses the package into its proper

sack, thus performing the distribution which otherwise would have to be attended to after arrival at the post office, and affording a saving of time and labor.

In preparing the periodicals for mailing, much preliminary work is often required in this department. Sunday-school periodicals generally being subscribed for in quantity, they must first be counted and sorted into piles of different numbers, so that when mailing time comes the desired number may be taken at once without the delay of counting.

The post office weighs and keeps an account of all periodical mail received from the House, the account of each periodical being kept separately, and postage bills being paid at regular intervals.

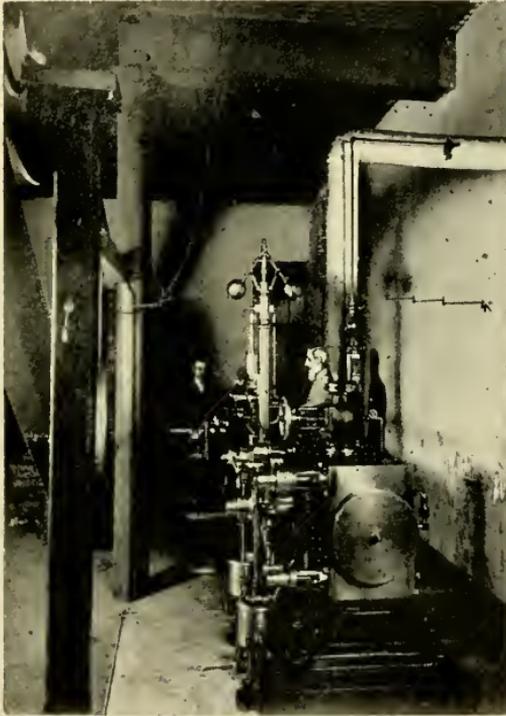
POWER AND HEAT.



BOILER ROOM.

The engine and boiler rooms are situated in the extreme northeastern corner of the buildings, occu-

pying the rear portion of the basement and first floor of the newest (or fourth) building, facing the arcade, which extends northward from Fourth Street along the eastern side. They cover an area

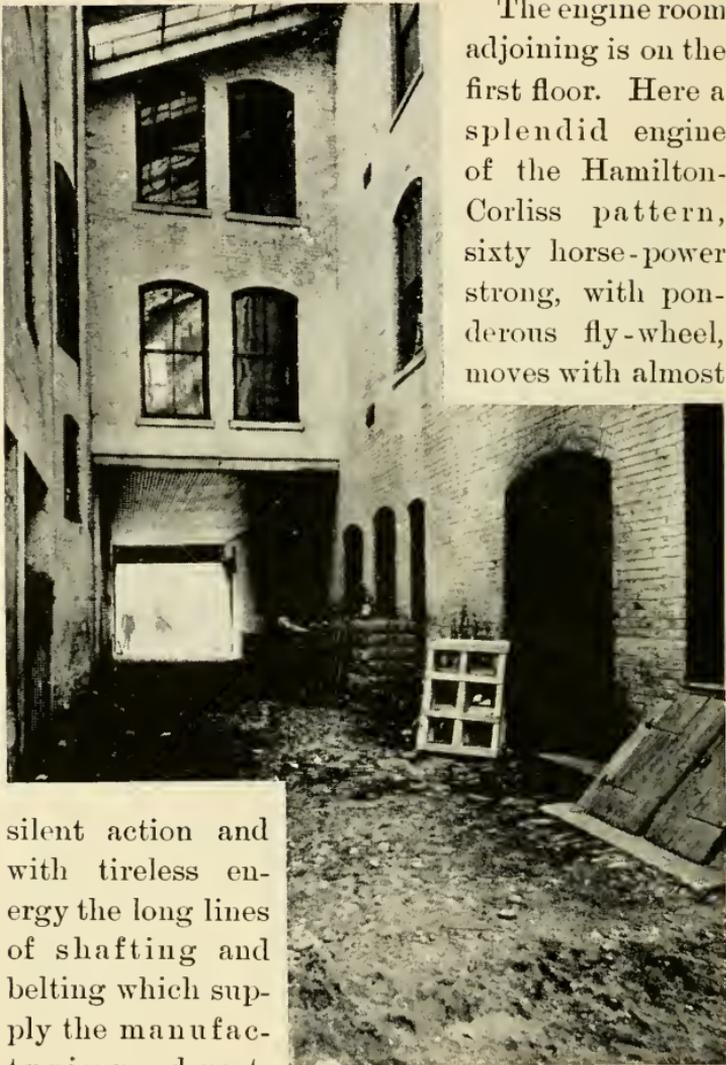


ENGINE ROOM.

of forty by thirty-six feet, are well ventilated, and are supplied with all modern improvements, the whole plant having been erected in 1886. In the boiler room, which occupies the height of both basement and first floor, two large boilers

supply steam for the engine and for the heating of the entire series of buildings. Natural gas was used as fuel for a short time in the spring of 1891, but the failure of the supply soon made it necessary to return to the use of coal.

The engine room adjoining is on the first floor. Here a splendid engine of the Hamilton-Corliss pattern, sixty horse-power strong, with ponderous fly-wheel, moves with almost



silent action and with tireless energy the long lines of shafting and belting which supply the manufacturing departments with motive power. Here, also, are the time clock and the

ARCADE.

buttons which operate the electric time bells throughout the manufacturing rooms.

The engineer has charge, not only of the boilers and engine, but also of the steam, gas, and water pipes, shaftings, beltings, elevators, etc., throughout the buildings, and controls the electric bells which regulate the hours of work. For twenty years Joseph F. Feters has been the engineer.

OTHER OCCUPANTS OF THE BUILDINGS.



OFFICES OF MISSIONARY AND CHURCH-ERECTION SOCIETIES.

For many years the House has furnished, free of charge, including light and heat, the rooms occupied by the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Mission-

ary Society of the Church, the Church Erection Society, and the Woman's Missionary Association. The Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary



OFFICE OF WOMAN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Society and the Church Erection Society have rooms on the second floor of the Main Street building, facing Fourth Street, the office of the secretary (now occupied by Rev. B. F. Booth, D. D.) being Room 15, and the treasurer's office (now occupied by Rev. William McKee) Room 16. The Woman's Missionary Association has its office in Room 12, on the second floor, facing Main Street. In this room may be found the

corresponding secretary and editor of the *Woman's Evangel*, Mrs. L. R. Keister, M. A., and the president and associate editor, Mrs. L. K. Miller, M. A.

Within the past year the corresponding secretary of the Sabbath-school Association, Colonel Robert Cowden, Lit. D., has been given an office in Room 27, on the third floor, facing Fourth Street.

Since 1886 the Historical Society of the Church has been provided with a room on the third floor of the Main Street building, facing Main Street



OFFICE OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL SECRETARY.

(Room 21). Here are the office, library, and museum of the society. A considerable collection has been made of books, periodicals, pamphlets,

manuscripts, records, letters, pictures, relics, etc., which are of interest and value. Among these historical possessions are files of the *Religious*



HISTORICAL ROOM.

Telescope and other periodicals, the proceedings of the General Conferences since first printed in 1865, the Yearbooks since first issued in 1867, Annual Conference minutes, catalogues of educational institutions, a collection of the book and pamphlet publications of the House since its foundation (very full, though not complete), Conference records, chairs, table, clock, and communion cup belonging to Otterbein, an oil portrait of Otterbein, his ordination certificate, autograph letters, etc., with other articles too numerous to



OTTERBEIN'S CLOCK.

mention. Cases have been provided for the collection, and the most valuable parts of it are stored in a fire-proof vault. Additions are constantly being made.

Among the numerous tenants of the leased portions of the buildings, since the removal to Dayton, have been the Dayton Public Library, the Christian Publishing Association, the Reformed Publishing Company, the Dayton *Herald*, the Home (formerly the Buckeye) Publishing Company, and Lorenz & Company, music publishers.

The Home Publishing Company for a number of years had their office in Room 13, on the second floor of the Main

Street building. A number of subscription books published by the com-

pany have been electrotyped, printed, and bound by the House, 400,000 copies of the most popular



OTTERBEIN'S TABLE.

fourth buildings, not yet needed by the House, are still occupied by tenants. In the latest extension of the buildings abundant provision was made for the future, and these leased portions will be appropriated as required by the expansion of business. The rooms thus leased are very desirable, and afford a good financial return for the capital invested.

of their cookbooks having been manufactured for them since it was first issued.

Lorenz & Company occupy an office in the Main Street building (Room 13), and their printing is done by the House.

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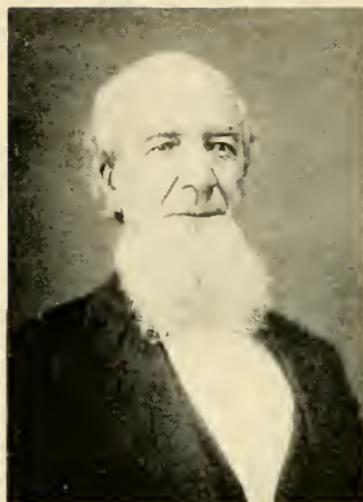
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VI. BIOGRAPHICAL



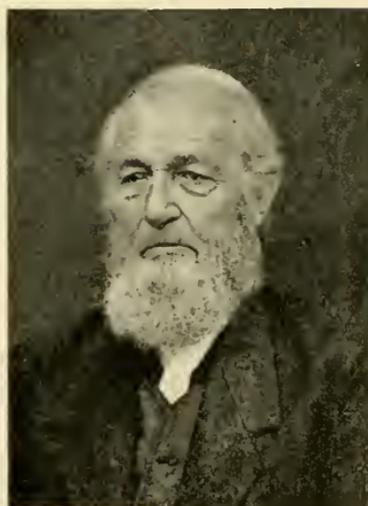
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John Russell



Jacob Erb

VI. BIOGRAPHICAL.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE Manual would seem to be incomplete without a more extended notice than the preceding pages have afforded of the persons who, in a more or less prominent way, have been connected with the history of the House. The author appreciates the fact that the writing of biography is a delicate task, and nothing but the desire to make his work more complete could induce him to undertake even the simple compilation of facts which is here presented. In the preparation of these biographical sketches, no effort has been made to record anything more than the simplest outlines—something which would afford means of identification not only with the Publishing House but with other fields of work. The information has been gleaned from various sources—largely from living persons. The length of some of the paragraphs has been abridged by the limited amount of material obtainable, though the most important facts have been secured. The condensation necessary in all leaves little room for variety of expression, and no effort has been made at characterization.

ALTMAN, REV. NEHEMIAH, was born in Mostrach, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in June, 1813. He was a Jew by birth, and was educated for the office of rabbi. Emigrating to America in 1836, he settled in Southwestern Ohio. In 1841 he married Miss Sophia Wells. Through the influence of Bishop Henry Kumler, Sen., he was converted at the house of John Zeller, near Germantown, Ohio, October 30, 1837, and soon after became a member of the United Brethren Church. He was licensed to preach in 1844, and ordained in 1846 in the Scioto Conference, afterward becoming a member of the Pennsylvania Conference. He was employed for a time in the Printing Establishment, and in 1845 was elected publishing agent, occupying this position until March 6, 1852. In 1846 he became also the editor of the new German paper called *Die Geschaeflige Martha*, the second periodical published by the House at Circleville, and served until 1847. During the years of his ministry he was for a short period a missionary among the Jews of Baltimore, was pastor of the Otterbein and Scott Street churches of Baltimore, and was a presiding elder in the Pennsylvania Conference. He was at one time an agent of Mt. Pleasant College, Pennsylvania, and from 1863 to 1864 was a trustee of Otterbein University. He died in Baltimore, February 21, 1878.

APPLEGATE, JAMES, was born at Asbury, New Jersey, September 1, 1811. He received a common-school education. In 1834 he married Mary Snyder. Some time after her death, he married Mrs. Henrietta Applegate, in 1871. He emigrated to Ohio in 1837, and was for some years engaged in business in Lewisburg. In October, 1839, he was converted, and a few months later joined the United Brethren Church. He went to Cincinnati in 1846, where for some time he was a member of the firm of H. S. & J. Applegate, book publishers. In 1859 he removed to Dayton, Ohio, in which city he has long been identified with business interests. He was at one time a county commissioner, has been a director and the president of the Dayton and

Soldiers' Home Railway since its opening nineteen years ago, was for twenty years a director of the Merchants National Bank, and is a director of the Gem City Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the First United Brethren Church, and for many years held various local church positions, including that of trustee. His connection with the Publishing House began in 1857, when he was elected a trustee, in which position he served for sixteen years. He was also for some years a director of the General Sabbath School Association of the Church.

BALDWIN, REV. JAMES GILLETTE, was born in Burlington, Hartford County, Connecticut, December 15, 1824. He received an academical education. In 1841 he emigrated to Eastern Ohio, and in 1846 he married Eleanor Lawrence. He was converted in 1841, and joined the United Brethren Church in 1848. In 1855 he became a member of the Western Reserve Conference, and was ordained in 1856. The Western Reserve and Muskingum Conferences having been united to form the East Ohio Conference a few years ago, he is now a member of the East Ohio. For many years he was a presiding elder, and since 1890 has been Conference evangelist. He was secretary of his Conference for thirty years; has been a delegate to five General Conferences, beginning with that of 1869, and was a trustee of Otterbein University from 1858 to 1889, of Union Biblical Seminary from 1877 to 1885, and of the Publishing House from 1881 to 1885.

BALTZELL, REV. ISAIAH, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, November 26, 1832. He was educated in the common schools, and at New Windsor Academy in Carrol County, Maryland. In 1859 he married Cecilia C. James. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1847, was licensed to preach by the Virginia Conference in 1854, and ordained in 1856. In 1862 he joined the Pennsylvania Conference, and in 1868 transferred his membership to the East Pennsylvania Conference, to which he now

belongs. He was presiding elder from 1875 to 1880, and from 1883 to 1889. He has been a delegate to three General Conferences, and was at one time a trustee of Otterbein University. In 1873 he was appointed by the General Conference a member of the committee to superintend the publication of "Hymns for the Sanctuary." He is a popular composer of music, and is the sole or joint editor of the following music books published by the House: Sole editor of "Golden Songs"; joint editor, with Rev. G. W. M. Rigor, of "Choral Gems"; joint editor, with Rev. E. S. Lorenz, of "Heavenly Carols," "Songs of Grace," "Gates of Praise," "Songs of Cheer," "Songs of the Kingdom," "Holy Voices," "Songs of Refreshing," "Notes of Triumph," "Garnered Sheaves," "Songs of the Morning," and "The Master's Praise." He is also the author of music and services for special occasions, and the editor and publisher of "Carols of Praise."

BERGER, REV. DANIEL, D. D., was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1832. In 1838 he emigrated with his parents to the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools and in an academy at Springfield, pursuing afterward a private course, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the Ohio University in 1856, and subsequently the same degree from Otterbein University. In 1853 he married Miss Mary Frances Merry. He became a teacher in a private academy in 1852, and the principal of the public high school of Springfield in 1855. He was converted and became a member of the United Brethren Church in January, 1844, was licensed to preach by the Miami Conference in 1854, and ordained in 1858. From 1858 to 1864 he was engaged in pastoral work, being from 1863 to 1864 pastor of the First United Brethren Church of Dayton, Ohio. In the spring of 1864 he became editor of the *Religious Telescope*, in which position he remained until 1869. Since the latter year he has been the editor of the Sunday-school periodicals of the Church, of which there are now five in his department—the *Children's Friend*, *Our*

Bible Teacher, *Our Bible-Lesson Quarterly*, *Our Intermediate Bible-Lesson Quarterly*, and the *Lessons for the Little Ones*. He has been a member of the executive committee of Union Biblical Seminary, for a number of years a director and the president of the Sabbath School Association, and since 1884 a member of the International Sunday School Lesson Committee. He has been closely connected with the Chautauqua Assembly, and an officer of the Home Reading Circle and of the Bible Normal Union. Between 1873 and 1877 he edited and supervised the publication of numerous Sunday-school library books. He is the author of a chapter in "Christian Doctrine" upon "The Christian Ministry," of cyclopedia articles, and of "The Bible in the College and Seminary." *Our Bible Teacher*, which contains his principal writings, now numbers nearly twenty volumes. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1878 from Westfield College.

BOOKWALTER, REV. LEWIS, D. D., was born near Hallsville, Ross County, Ohio, September 18, 1846. He graduated in the classical course at Western College, Iowa, in 1872, and from Union Biblical Seminary in 1887. In 1871 he married Miss Emma M. Guitner, of Westerville, Ohio. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1865; was licensed to preach by the Iowa Conference in 1872, and ordained in 1877. In 1880 he transferred his membership to the Lower Wabash Conference, and in 1887 to the Miami Conference. He was treasurer of Western College from 1871 to 1873; professor of Ancient Languages in the same institution from 1873 to 1879, and occupied a similar position in Westfield College, Illinois, from 1879 to 1881. Resigning on account of ill health, he went to Tennessee, where he was principal of Edwards Academy at Greenville for a short time, and then a missionary near Knoxville until 1883. He then became president of Westfield College, remaining two years. From 1886 to 1888 he was pastor of Oak Street Church in Dayton, Ohio, and since 1888 has been pastor of the First United Brethren Church of Dayton. He was a

member of the General Conference of 1885, and of the Church Commission, of which latter body he was made secretary. He has been corresponding secretary of the Board of Education since 1885, and since 1889 a member of the executive committee of the Publishing House. He is the author of a chapter in "Christian Doctrine" on the subject of "Consecration," and of a tract entitled "Do We Need a Revival?" The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in course in 1875 by Western College, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1890 by the same institution.

BOOTH, REV. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, D. D., was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 4, 1839. He was educated in the common schools and by private instruction. In 1859 he married Mary E. Arnold. His first wife having died, he married Mrs. Clara Tucker in 1883. He was converted and united with the Baptist Church in 1858, but in 1863 transferred his membership to the United Brethren Church; received license to preach from the Muskingum Conference in 1864, and was ordained in 1866, by Bishop Edwards. For twelve years he was presiding elder in that Conference, serving also as Conference secretary ten years, and as Branch missionary treasurer ten years. In 1888 he was appointed assistant secretary of the Missionary Society, and in 1889 elected by the General Conference to the position of corresponding secretary. He has been a delegate to five General Conferences; a member of the Board of Education four years; a trustee of Otterbein University for twenty-two years, and president of the board six years; a trustee of Union Biblical Seminary eight years, and for four years president of the board; a trustee of the Publishing House four years; and since its incorporation, in 1889, a member of the board of trustees of the Church. As secretary of the Missionary Society, he is also the editor of the *Missionary Visitor*. He was a fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Evangelical Association in 1879. He is the author of a chapter on "Repentance," in "Christian Doctrine." In 1887

the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by both Otterbein University and Lebanon Valley College.

BRANE, REV. C. IRA BERTON, A. M., was born in Frederick, Maryland, December 25, 1848. His education was begun in the public schools, but has been obtained chiefly by private study. In 1885 he married Miss Clara M. Harp. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1870; was licensed to preach by the Virginia Conference in 1873, and ordained in 1876, by Bishop Edwards. In 1885 he was elected presiding elder. Most of his ministerial life, however, has been spent in the pastoral work, and he is now building a mission church in Washington. In 1887 he became a member of the new Maryland Conference. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1889, and since that time has been a trustee of the Publishing House and a director of the Church Erection Society. In 1891 he was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Council at Washington. He has been for many years the Washington correspondent of the *Religious Telescope*. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1888 by Lebanon Valley College.

BRIGHT, REV. JOHN COLLINS, was born near Canal Winchester, Ohio, October 13, 1818. He removed with his parents to Hancock County in 1829. In 1844 he married Miss Ann Sophia Stoner, who died in 1849, and in 1851 he married Miss Ann Maria Stoner. He was converted at the age of nineteen, and became a member of the Sandusky Conference in 1841. Removing to Westerville, Ohio, soon after the founding of Otterbein University, he gave both time and money to the strengthening of that institution, of which he was for a number of years a trustee. He was a member of several General Conferences, and was instrumental in the formation of the Missionary Society of the Church, which, in 1853, elected him its first corresponding secretary. As missionary secretary, he became the first editor of the *Missionary Telescope*, when its publication was begun in 1858. From 1853 to 1857 he was also a trustee of the Publishing House. In

1857 his health failed, and he was soon compelled to relinquish his work. After a short time spent in business, he resumed ministerial work in 1860. In this he remained until his death, in August, 1866. Two memorials, endowed by his eldest son, George, perpetuate his memory—Bright Conservatory of Music, at Western College, and a library in Union Biblical Seminary.

CHITTENDEN, REV. LYMAN SYLVESTER, was born in Pleasant Township, Switzerland County, Indiana, August 5, 1819. He received a limited common-school education. In 1837 he married Hannah Osborn. She having died, in 1885 he married E. J. Jenkins, of Marengo, Indiana. He was converted in 1837, became a member of the Indiana Conference in 1840, and was ordained in 1843. In 1855 he transferred his membership to the Lower Wabash Conference. Most of the years of his ministry have been spent in the pastoral work, though for several years he was a presiding elder. Among his charges have been the church at Cincinnati, the church at Hartsville, Indiana, and the First United Brethren Church at Dayton, Ohio. From 1851 to 1852 he was agent of Hartsville College, and superintended the construction of its building. He was also, at one time, agent for Union Biblical Seminary and Westfield College. For two years during the War he was chaplain of the Sixty-seventh Indiana Regiment, being commissioned by Governor Morton. He was once elected associate judge of Harrison County, Indiana, but did not serve. He has been a member of five General Conferences, was one of the committee of three appointed by the General Conference of 1857 to prepare the revised hymn book which was in use until 1874, and from 1853 to 1857 was a trustee of the Publishing House.

COONS, BISHOP JOHN, was born near Martinsburg, Virginia, October 25, 1797. His parents emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, about 1807. In 1821 he married Catharine Bookwalter, who died in 1840; some time after her death, he married Mrs. Eleanor Windship. He was converted and

joined the United Brethren Church in 1821, and became a member of the Miami Conference in 1822. In 1825, when the Scioto Conference was formed out of the northern part of the Miami Conference, he entered the new Conference. He was a delegate to several General Conferences, beginning with 1829, and served as presiding elder a number of years. He was at one time a trustee of the Publishing House, being one of the board which secured the first incorporation from the State Legislature in 1839, but resigned in that year. From 1841 to 1845 he was a bishop of the Church. Removing to the Miami Valley in 1845, he again became a member of the Miami Conference. He died in Dayton, Ohio, August 7, 1869.

CRIDER, DAVID W., was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1842. He became a member of the United Brethren Church in 1856, and was educated at Lebanon Valley College. In 1870 he married Miss Sarah Catharine Spangler. He was in the Union army two years, taught school for a time, and for the last twenty-seven years has resided at York, Pennsylvania, where he is a member of the firm of Crider & Brother, publishers and booksellers. He holds various official positions in the First Church of York, is secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Conference Branch Missionary Society, is vice-president of the Emig's Groves Camp Meeting Association, has been a trustee of Lebanon Valley College for seventeen years, and since 1889 has been a trustee of the Publishing House.

DAVIS, BISHOP LEWIS, D. D., was born in Virginia in 1814. He emigrated early in life to Southeastern Ohio. In 1841 he married Miss Rebecca Bartels. At the age of eighteen he was converted and became a member of the United Brethren Church. In 1839 he joined the Scioto Conference, of which he remained a member until 1889. After a number of years spent in the active ministry as pastor and presiding elder, he became one of the founders of Otterbein University, which was established in 1847, and in

1850 he was elected to the presidency of the institution. In 1853 he was elected bishop, serving both as bishop and as president of the college until 1857, when, being reelected bishop, he resigned his position in the college. In 1859 he resigned his office of bishop to again accept the president's chair in Otterbein University, remaining at the head of that institution until 1871, when he was called to the professorship of Systematic Theology in Union Biblical Seminary, which institution was opened in that year. In 1886, on account of advancing age, he was made professor *emeritus*; at the same time becoming professor *emeritus* in Otterbein University. He died March 23, 1890. He was a member of six General Conferences; a trustee of the Publishing House for seventeen years; twenty-four years a trustee of Otterbein University; for many years a member and the president of the board of trustees of the Seminary; a member and at one time a vice-president of the Board of Missions; and a member and at one time president of the Board of Education. He was the author of the "Life of Bishop David Edwards, D. D.," published by the House, and was a regular contributor to the literature of the Church. In 1868 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Washington and Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania. In the long controversy between the Liberals and Radicals, he held the Radical position, and in 1889 cast his lot with the seceding branch, thus severing his connection with the Church in which he had so long been a prominent figure.

DEAL, REV. GEORGE F., was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 13, 1846. He was a student for several terms in Otterbein University, and taught school for three years. In 1867 he married Miss Sue A. Rosenburg. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1859, received license to preach from the Muskingum Conference in 1870, and was ordained in 1872, by Bishop Weaver. In 1885 he transferred his Conference membership to the West Nebraska Conference. After many years spent in the pastoral work, he was elected presiding elder in 1888, serving



David Edwards



John Lawrence



Nehemiah Altman.



S. Womrille



Henry Kumler Jr.



T. A. Lowrey



A. Owen



L. C. Bright

two years. Since 1890 he has been the general agent of York College, at York, Nebraska. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1881 and 1889, and since 1889 has been a member of the Board of Church Election, and a trustee of the Publishing House.

DEGMEIER, REV. JULIUS. Very little definite information can now be obtained in regard to the life of this former editor. He was born in Germany, and probably educated in Berlin. He was the editor of the *Froehliche Botschafter* from 1855 to 1858, and was professor of Modern Languages in Otterbein University from 1859 to 1862. While connected with Otterbein University, he obtained for the library of that institution one of the two hundred facsimile copies of the *Codex Sinaiticus*, published by the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, about 1860, and distributed by him "to different learned institutions throughout Christendom." It consisted of four large folio volumes. Unfortunately, these rare books perished in the fire which destroyed the main building in 1870.

DODDS, JOHN, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1822. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1842. In 1844 he married Elizabeth J. Crabbs. He has lived in Montgomery County all his life, and for fifty-two years has been a resident of the city of Dayton. His occupation is that of a manufacturer of agricultural implements, in which he has been very successful. He was one of the founders of the First United Brethren Church of Dayton, and was for many years one of its trustees. He is now a member and trustee of Oak Street Church, of which he was one of the first members, and to which he has contributed largely. His benefactions have been numerous and large, the Missionary Society, the Church Election Society, Western College, the Young Men's Christian Association of Dayton, and a number of local churches being the principal recipients. Among the latter were Summit Street Church, Miami Chapel, High Street,

Oak Street, and Herrman Avenue churches, and Stewart Street Mission, all located in the city of Dayton. He has occupied numerous positions of trust in the denomination, including the following: Trustee of the Publishing House, 1854 to 1861 and 1885 to 1889; for many years a member and director of the Home, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, and of the Church Election Society; for several years a trustee and a member of the executive committee of Union Biblical Seminary; and since its organization in 1889, a member of the board of trustees of the Church. He has also been for many years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Dayton.

DRESBACH, GEORGE, was a member of the Church living near Circleville, Ohio, during the period of the existence of the Printing Establishment at Circleville. He was engaged in farming, and was one of the first trustees of the House. He held the position of trustee from 1833 to 1853, largely contributing to the success of the undertaking.

DRESBACH, JONATHAN, was a layman residing in the vicinity of Circleville, Ohio, within the bounds of the Scioto Conference, during the early part of the century. His occupation was that of a farmer, in which he was quite successful. He was one of the first trustees of the Publishing House, and served in that capacity until its removal from Circleville in 1853, a period of about twenty years. As has been remarked elsewhere, the success of the House in those early years was no doubt largely due to his support. From 1851 to 1852 he was also a trustee of Otterbein University.

DRURY, REV. AUGUSTUS WALDO, D. D., was born in Madison County, Indiana, March 2, 1851. In 1854 his parents emigrated to Winneshiek County, Iowa. He received a common-school education; attended Western College, Iowa, from 1866 to 1872, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; took a course in Union Biblical Seminary, from which he graduated in 1877; and studied one summer semester in the University of Berlin in 1886. September 6, 1876, he

married Miss Sophia Bookwalter. He was converted in the winter of 1867-68; was licensed to preach by the Iowa Annual Conference in 1874, and was ordained in 1877. From 1872 to 1873 he was professor of Ancient Languages in Western College. He was pastor in the Iowa Conference from 1873 to 1874; of Summit Street Church, Dayton, Ohio, in 1875-76; and from 1877 to 1880, at West Union, Iowa. From 1880 to 1892 he was professor of Church History, and in May, 1892, was elected professor of Systematic Theology, in Union Biblical Seminary. Since the fall of 1891 he has been one of the associate editors of the *Quarterly Review of the United Brethren in Christ*. He was one of the principal organizers of the United Brethren Historical Society, of which he has been the corresponding secretary from the beginning, in 1885. He is the author of "The Life of Philip William Otterbein," 1884; "The Life of Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, D. D.," 1889; a chapter on the "Visible Church—Its Organization and Government" in the volume entitled "Christian Doctrine," 1889; "The Revised Confession of the United Brethren in Christ," 1890; "Ecclesiastical Constitution," 1890, and of a few other publications, of minor importance, all of which have been published by the House. He received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater* in 1875, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1885 from the same institution.

DRURY, REV. MARION RICHARDSON, D. D., was born in Pendleton, Indiana, December 27, 1849. He graduated from Western College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1872, and from Union Biblical Seminary in 1875. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1875 from Western College. In 1872 he married Miss Lucinda Denny. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1866, received license to preach from the Iowa Conference in 1872, and was ordained in 1875. For several years he was in the itinerant work, being pastor of Miami Chapel, near Dayton, Ohio, from 1874 to 1875; of the church at Toledo, Iowa, from 1875 to 1878; and at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from 1878 to 1881. In

June, 1881, he was appointed assistant editor of the *Religious Telescope*, serving eight years in that position. In 1889 he was elected, by the General Conference, associate editor of the *Religious Telescope*, which office he now occupies. He has been secretary of the Dayton United Brethren Ministers' Association, and at the present time is the president of the Dayton United Brethren Alliance. He has prepared the "Pastor's Pocket Record," the "Otterbein Birthday Book," a "Handbook for Workers" (issued both in English and German), and a dedication service entitled "The House of the Lord"; is the author of "The Tobacco Habit," and "How to Deal with Inquirers," has written some articles for cyclopedias, and has been one of the book editors of the House. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1891 by both Western and Westfield colleges.

EDWARDS, BISHOP DAVID, D. D., was born in Denbigshire, North Wales, May 5, 1816. In 1821 he emigrated with his parents to Baltimore, Maryland, removing in 1823 to Delaware, Ohio. He received a limited common-school education, and learned the trade of carding and cloth dressing. In 1839 he married Miss Lucretia Hubbard. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1834, was licensed to preach by the Scioto Conference in 1836, and ordained in 1839. He was chosen presiding elder in 1845, and in the same year the General Conference elected him editor of the *Religious Telescope*. In 1849 he was chosen bishop, to which office he was repeatedly reelected, holding this position until his death. In 1853 he was elected the first editor of the *Unity Magazine* and the *Children's Friend*, in addition to his work as bishop; in which editorial work he continued until 1857. From the organization of the Missionary Society, in 1853, he was a member and one of the vice-presidents. In 1857 he was elected a trustee of the Publishing House, but soon after resigned. He was also at one time a trustee of Otterbein University and of Union Biblical Seminary. In 1871, and again in 1874, he made official visits to the Pacific Coast. He prepared the

"Youth's Scripture Compend," and wrote an introduction to an edition of Fletcher's "Appeal" which is published by the House. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1872 by Westfield College. He died in Baltimore, Maryland, June 6, 1876, and was buried in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio. For a full account of his life, see the "Life of Bishop David Edwards, D. D.," by Dr. Lewis Davis.

ERB, BISHOP JACOB, was born near Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1804. In 1836 he married Elizabeth Shirk, of Erie County, New York. He was admitted into the Hagerstown Conference in 1823. In 1827 he became a missionary to Canada West and Western New York. By the authority of the General Conference of 1829, he prepared a revision of the German hymn book, which was copyrighted in 1830. In association with Rev. W. R. Rhinehart, he also prepared an English hymn book, which was published by them until 1837, when it was transferred to the Publishing House. He was a delegate to the General Conferences of 1829, 1833, and 1837. In 1837 he was elected bishop, and reelected in 1841. The General Conference of 1841 also elected him editor and publisher of a German paper called *Die Geschaeflige Martha*, which was soon after issued from Baltimore, but was discontinued in 1842. After 1845 he was presiding elder, circuit preacher, missionary, and agent. He was at one time a trustee and for two years an agent of Otterbein University. He died at Shiremans-town, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1883.

ETTER, REV. JOHN WESLEY, D. D., was born near Halifax, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1846. He is a classical graduate of Lebanon Valley College, in the class of 1872, and a graduate, in 1875, of Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, New Jersey, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. In 1875 he married Miss Sarah E. Collier. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1862, became a

member of the East Pennsylvania Conference in 1873, and was ordained in 1876, by Bishop Edwards. He was professor of History and English Literature in Lebanon Valley College in 1873; was in the active work of the ministry from 1875 to 1889, and since the latter date has been the editor of the *Quarterly Review of the United Brethren in Christ*, and associate editor of the Sunday-school periodicals of the Church. In May, 1891, he was elected professor of Systematic Theology in Union Biblical Seminary, which position he resigned in 1892. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1889, and since that date has been a member of the Board of Education. He is the author of "The Preacher and His Sermon," a treatise on homiletics, which is now a part of the Course of Reading of the Church and a text book in several theological seminaries; of "The Doctrine of Christian Baptism"; and of "The Thorn in the Flesh; or, a Religious Meditation upon Affliction," all of which have been issued by the Publishing House. He also contributed a chapter on "The Existence of God" to the theological volume entitled "Christian Doctrine." The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1875 by Lebanon Valley College, and that of Doctor of Divinity, in 1884, by the same institution.

FARMER, REV. AARON, was born about 1799. He entered the ministry in the Miami Conference in 1824, his circuit embracing portions of five thinly settled counties in Indiana. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1829 and 1833. In 1829 he began the publication of the first religious paper ever issued in the interest of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. It was called *Zion's Advocate*, and was published at Salem, Indiana. As stated elsewhere, the paper was not sustained, and was soon discontinued; but it prepared the way for the *Religious Telescope*, which was founded only a few years later. Though his education was limited, Mr. Farmer was a popular minister, and his pioneer work extended into Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee. He died March 1, 1839, being at that time presiding elder of the Indianapolis District.

FLICKINGER, BISHOP DANIEL KUMLER, D. D., was born near Seven Mile, Butler County, Ohio, May 25, 1824. He spent one year at an academy in Germantown, Ohio, and for a time taught school. For a short period he was engaged in farming. In 1847 he married Miss Mary Lintner, who died in 1851; in 1853 he married Miss Cornelia Virginia Glossbrenner, who died in 1854; in 1855 he married Miss Susan Woolsey. He entered the Miami Conference in 1850, and was ordained in 1853. From 1853 to 1855 he was pastor of the First United Brethren Church of Dayton, Ohio. In 1855 he, with Dr. D. C. Kumler, accompanied Rev. W. J. Shuey to Africa to select a site for a mission. He returned at the close of the year, and in 1856-57 made a second visit to that continent. In 1857 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society, but soon after resigned because of ill health. He was again elected in 1858, and continued to serve until 1885, when he was elected foreign missionary bishop. Since 1880 he has been in the pastoral work, and at present is in charge of a Congregational church in Northern Ohio. In connection with the missionary work he made ten trips to Africa, and spent much time in England and Germany, besides incessant traveling in the United States. As missionary secretary he was the editor of the *Missionary Telescope* from 1858 to 1861, and of the *Missionary Visitor* from its founding in 1865 to 1885. He is the author of "Off-hand Sketches in Africa," "Ethiopia, or Twenty Years of Missionary Life in Western Africa," "The Church's Marching Orders," and "Our Missionary Work from 1853 to 1889"; also, the joint author, with Rev. W. J. Shuey, of "Discourses on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects," and with Rev. William McKee, of "Ethiopia Coming to God." He also wrote a chapter on "Christian Missions" for Bishop Weaver's "Christian Doctrine." He was a trustee of the Publishing House from 1865 to 1881, and of Otterbein University for eight years; was a delegate to several General Conferences, and has been connected with the various general interests of the Church for many years. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1880 from Otterbein University.

FRITZ, REV. GOTTLIEB, was born in Crispendorf, Fuerstenthum Reuss, Sachsen, Germany, December 7, 1832. He was educated in the common schools. He emigrated to America in 1851, going first to Wisconsin, and later in the same year settling in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1855 he married Catharine Dahn, of Cleveland, Ohio. He was converted and became a member of the United Brethren Church in 1855, was licensed to preach by the Ohio German Conference in 1860, and ordained in 1862, by Bishop Henry Kumler, Jun. He has been a minister in that Conference ever since his first connection with it, serving for fifteen years as presiding elder. He has been a delegate to six General Conferences, and was a trustee of the Publishing House from 1877 to 1889. He was a member of the committee which prepared the revised German hymn book published by the House in 1876.

FUNKHOUSER, REV. GEORGE ABSALOM, D. D., was born at Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah County, Virginia, June 7, 1841. He took a course of study in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen entered Otterbein University. He left college in 1862 and enlisted in Company A, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Union army for three years, after which he reentered college and graduated in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After a three years' course in Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, he graduated from that institution in 1871. In the same year he married Miss Susan M. Kumler, youngest daughter of Dr. D. C. Kumler, of Seven Mile, Ohio. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1856; was licensed to preach by Allegheny Conference in 1870, ordained in 1871, by Bishop Weaver, and has since retained his membership in the same Conference. He was pastor at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, from 1870 to 1871. At the founding of Union Biblical Seminary in 1871, he was elected to the chair of New Testament Exegesis in that institution, which position he has retained to the present time. Upon the retirement of Dr. Davis from the Seminary,

Mr. Funkhouser became senior professor and chairman of the faculty. Since the fall of 1891 he has also been an associate editor of the *Quarterly Review of the United Brethren in Christ*. He has been for many years a member of the Board of Missions, and for a number of years a member of its executive committee; has long been a member and the treasurer of the Board of Education of the Church, and was at one time a member of the Board of Education of the city of Dayton. He is the author of "God's Rule for Christian Giving," and of a chapter on "The Deity and Personality of the Holy Spirit" in "Christian Doctrine," and is a contributor to the periodical literature of the Church. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in course in 1871 by Otterbein University, and that of Doctor of Divinity in 1879 by the same institution.

HANBY, BISHOP WILLIAM, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1808. In March, 1828, he emigrated to Eastern Ohio. His school education was limited. In 1830 he married Miss Ann Miller, of Somerset, Ohio. He was converted in 1830, was licensed to preach in the United Brethren Church in 1831, and in 1833 he became an itinerant in the Scioto Conference. He was elected presiding elder in 1834, and in 1837 became a delegate to the General Conference, being also a member of the General Conference of 1849. The General Conference of 1837 elected him publishing agent and treasurer of the Printing Establishment, at Circleville, Ohio. In 1839 he was appointed editor of the *Religious Telescope*, in addition to his work as agent. He was elected bishop in 1845, in which office he served four years. At the end of this term, however, he was again chosen editor of the *Religious Telescope*, in which position he labored until 1852, when he resigned the editorial chair to again assume the duties of publishing agent, which he discharged until 1853. He afterward entered the pastoral work, and was at one time the financial agent and a trustee of Otterbein University. He died at his home in Westerville, Ohio, May 17, 1880. He was the author of a "History of

the United Brethren in Christ, from the Year 1825 to the Year 1850," which was published with, and as a continuation of, the "History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ," by Rev. Henry Spayth, issued from the Printing Establishment in 1851. He also compiled the "Church Harp," published in 1841, and the "Sabbath-school Songster," issued in 1842, and was one of the committee of three appointed by the General Conference of 1857 which prepared the hymn book used by the Church from 1859 to 1874.

HEISTAND, BISHOP SAMUEL, was born in Shenandoah (now Page) County, Virginia, March 3, 1781. He emigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, about the year 1804. About 1808 he married Margaret Raudebaugh. He was converted in early life, and was one of the early evangelists of the Church in Ohio. He was licensed to preach by the Miami Conference in 1820. When, in 1824, the Scioto Conference was formed out of territory belonging to the Miami Conference, he became a member of the new Conference. He traveled a number of years as an itinerant. In 1821 he served as secretary of the General Conference, and in 1825 was elected a delegate to that body. He was again a delegate in 1833, when he was elected to the office of bishop. He was reelected bishop in 1837. He was a trustee of the Publishing House from 1837 to the time of his death. He died in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 9, 1838.

HERR, SAMUEL LINDEMUTH, was born at Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1833. He was a student in a seminary at Paris, Illinois, and in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and is a graduate of the Law Department of Michigan University. In 1861 he married Margaret N. Turner. He became a member of the United Brethren Church in 1874. For twenty-five years he resided at Salem, Ohio, but for the last twelve years has been a citizen of Dayton, Ohio, where he is engaged in business. During the Civil War he was the colonel of the Fourth Montgomery County State Militia, receiving his commission from Governor Tod. He is a



Dr. R. Flickinger



J. P. King



D. Berger



W. J. Shuey,



Wm. M. Lee



M. Wright.



Wm. Mittendorf



W. O. Lohy

member of Summit Street Church, in which he has occupied several official positions, including that of trustee. From 1881 to 1885 he was the general agent, and since 1885 has been a trustee and a member of the executive committee, of Union Biblical Seminary. From 1889 to 1892 he was a member of the executive committee of the Publishing House.

HOKE, JACOB, was born in McConnellsburg, Fulton County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1825. He was educated in the common schools. He entered a store very early in life, and since 1841 has been engaged in mercantile business in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in which he has been quite successful. In 1850 he married Margaretta McClellan, who died in 1875. In 1880 he married Annie M. Hutton. He was converted in 1841, and joined the United Brethren Church about two years later. Since then he has occupied numerous positions in the local church, and some years ago was made a lay evangelist by the Pennsylvania Conference. He has been secretary and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Conference Branch Missionary Society, a member of the Board of Missions, a trustee of Otterbein University, a trustee of Union Biblical Seminary from 1885 to 1889, and from 1865 to 1877 a trustee of the Publishing House. He is the author of "Holiness, or the Higher Christian Life," "The Age We Live In," "Clusters from Eshcol," "The Great Invasion of 1863, or General Lee in Pennsylvania," "A Guide to the Battlefield of Gettysburg," and a tract upon "How to Help the Pastor in Revivals," all of which have been issued from the Publishing House.

HOTT, BISHOP JAMES WILLIAM, D. D., was born in Winchester, Virginia, November 15, 1844. He is largely self-educated. In 1864 he married Martha A. Ramey. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1857; was licensed to preach by the Virginia Conference in 1862, and ordained in 1864, by Bishops Glossbrenner and Markwood. From 1862 to 1873 he was engaged in the pastoral work. In the latter year he was elected treasurer

of the Missionary Society, which position he occupied until 1877, when he was elected editor of the *Religious Telescope*. He continued in editorial charge of that paper for twelve years. In 1889 he was chosen bishop of the Pacific Coast, which office he now holds. He has been a delegate to six General Conferences; a trustee of Union Biblical Seminary since 1873, and a portion of that time a member of the executive committee; vice-president of the Board of Missions and of the Church Erection Society, and a member of the Church Commission. In 1881 he was one of two representatives of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ in the Methodist Ecumenical Council held in London, and afterward extended his travels through Europe, Palestine, and Egypt. Upon his return he wrote a large volume entitled "Journeys in the Old World; or, Europe, Palestine and Egypt," which was the first subscription book ever published by the House. He has also written for "Christian Doctrine" a chapter on "The Atonement," and the introductions to numerous volumes. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1882 by both Western and Avalon colleges.

KEISTER, MRS. LILLIE RESLER, M. A., was born at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1851. She is a daughter of Rev. J. B. Resler, of the Central Ohio Conference, and became a member of the United Brethren Church in 1866. Her parents removing to Westerville, Ohio, she entered Otterbein University. From 1870 to 1871 she taught school in New Haven, Illinois. Graduating from Otterbein University in 1872, she taught in the public schools of Westerville from 1872 to 1873, and was principal of the Ladies' Department of Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania, from 1874 to 1875. In 1875 she was married to Rev. George Keister, A. M., professor of Hebrew in Union Biblical Seminary. Professor Keister died in 1880. Since 1881 Mrs. Keister has been corresponding secretary of the Woman's Missionary Association of the Church, and since 1882, editor of the *Woman's Evangel*. In the work of

organizing local and Conference societies she has traveled over a large part of the United States, including the Pacific Coast. In 1884 she visited Germany, and in 1888 attended as a delegate the World's Missionary Conference in London. In 1875 she received the degree of Mistress of Arts in course from Otterbein University.

KEMP, REV. JOHN, was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 29, 1813. In 1832 he married Martha Clawson, who died a few years later. In 1842 he married Ann Williamson. He was converted in 1830, and became a member of the Miami Conference in 1850, remaining in active itinerant work twenty-five years, and frequently serving as presiding elder. One of the original members of the Missionary Society and a member of its board of managers, he was also its first treasurer, and held this position for twelve years. Being largely engaged in business, he was at one time quite wealthy, and gave liberally to the Church. He donated the grounds upon which Union Biblical Seminary stands, their value at the time being estimated at \$10,000, though at present much exceeding that sum. He became one of the founders of the institution, and served as a trustee and a member of the executive committee to the end of his life. He also contributed several thousand dollars to the Summit Street Church of Dayton, and gave freely to other interests. He was a trustee of Otterbein University, at one time a member of the Council and also of the Board of Education of the city of Dayton, and from 1861 to 1865 a trustee of the Publishing House. He died in December, 1883.

KEPHART, REV. ISAAH LAFAYETTE, D. D., F. S. Sc., was born in Decatur Township, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1832. After receiving a common-school education, he became a student in Dickenson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in Mt. Pleasant College, and in Otterbein University. In 1861 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Sowers, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. He was

converted in 1851, received license to preach from the Allegheny Conference in 1859, and was ordained in 1863. From 1859 to 1863 he was in the pastoral work. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army, and was commissioned chaplain of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving until the close of the War, and participating in nineteen engagements in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and in the final campaign resulting in the surrender of Lee. After teaching for a short time, he again entered the itinerant work, but in 1867, his health failing, he emigrated to Iowa, and became the principal of the public schools of Jefferson, Green County. In 1869 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Green County, and in 1871 became professor of Natural Science in Western College, Iowa. In 1875 he served as mayor of Western. From 1876 to 1883 he was actuary of the United Brethren Mutual Aid Society, of Pennsylvania, and editor of the *United Brethren Mutual Aid Journal*. In 1883 he was called to the chair of Mental and Moral Science in San Joaquin College, at Woodbridge, California, and in 1885 to the presidency of Westfield College, Illinois. Since 1889 he has been the editor of the *Religious Telescope*. In 1866 he transferred his membership to the East Pennsylvania Conference, in 1871 to the Iowa Conference, in 1877 to the East Pennsylvania, in 1884 to the California, and in 1886 to the Lower Wabash Conference. He was a member of the Church Commission. He is the author of the "Biography of Rev. Jacob S. Kessler," and of "The Evils of the Use of Tobacco by Christians." The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1872 by Otterbein University, that of Doctor of Divinity by Western College in 1884, and in 1888 he was honored with the degree of Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art, of London.

KING, JACOB B., was born near Germantown, Ohio, January 22, 1831. He was at one time a student in Otterbein University, soon after its founding. In 1851 he married Miss Eliza Kramer. He was converted in 1845, at the age of

fourteen, and joined the United Brethren Church. In 1861 he was appointed by the board of trustees of the Publishing House as assistant agent, Mr. T. N. Sowers being the senior agent. This position he occupied until June, 1864, when he resigned and engaged in the business of insurance, in which he spent the remainder of his life. Dayton, Westerville, and Columbus, Ohio, were his principal places of residence. In the Church he occupied the positions of class leader and steward, and during his official life in Dayton he was the superintendent of the Sabbath school of the First Church. He died in Columbus, Ohio, December 14, 1890.

KUMLER, BISHOP HENRY, JUN., was born near Myerstown, Dauphin (now Lebanon) County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1801, and reared near Greencastle. He was the son of Bishop Henry Kumler, Sen., and in 1818 removed with his parents to Butler County, Ohio. He received a limited common-school education. In 1820 he married Miss Christina Zeller, a daughter of Bishop Andrew Zeller, who died in 1872. A few years later he married Mrs. Theresa Adams. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in the winter of 1814-15, was licensed to preach in 1819, and was ordained in 1822, by Bishops Newcomer and Hoffman. He was a local preacher in the Miami Conference until 1836, when he became an itinerant, being for many years a presiding elder. In 1841 he was elected bishop, serving four years. The General Conference of 1853 elected him a trustee of the Publishing House, and in February, 1854, he was appointed assistant agent, but he resigned both positions in December of the latter year. In 1857 he was elected German bishop, but declined to accept the office; but being again elected in 1861, he consented to serve, and held the position until 1865. He was a member of several General Conferences, and at one time a trustee and agent of Otterbein University. In the course of his ministry he made numerous missionary tours, traveling over a large portion of what was formerly the Northwest Territory. Living to an advanced age, he died in Dayton, Ohio, August 19, 1882.

LANDIS, REV. JOSIAH P., D. D., PH. D., was born in Brickersville, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1844. In 1854 he emigrated with his parents to Illinois, and in 1859 to Ohio. In the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private soldier in the Union army. He graduated from Otterbein University in the classical course in 1869, receiving the degree of Master of Arts three years later. He studied theology in Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from the latter in 1871. In 1886 he studied for a short time in the University of Berlin, and later took the post-graduate course in philosophy prescribed by Wooster University. In 1872 he married Miss Addie Belle Kumler. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1860; was licensed to preach by the Miami Annual Conference in 1870, and ordained in 1871, by Bishop Glossbrenner. He was pastor of the Home (now Summit) Street Church in Dayton, Ohio, from 1871 to 1874; of the church at Miltonville, Ohio, from 1874 to 1877; and at Germantown, Ohio, from 1877 to 1880. While pastor of the Home Street Church, he also served as instructor in Hebrew and Pastoral Theology in Union Biblical Seminary. He became professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in 1880, and from 1886 to 1891 also taught Systematic Theology. For some years he rendered valuable assistance upon the *Bible-Lesson Quarterly* and *Intermediate Quarterly*, and in 1885 was elected editor of Sunday-school literature, but declined. Since the fall of 1891 he has been an associate editor of the *Quarterly Review of the United Brethren in Christ*. He has been superintendent of the Summit Street Sabbath school since 1883; a member of the Sunday School Board since 1889; was president of the Ohio Sunday School Union from 1884 to 1886; has been president of the Miami Conference Young People's Christian Union since 1889, and of the General Young People's Christian Union since 1890; was secretary of the Board of Education from 1881 to 1885, and a member of the Methodist Ecumenical Council of 1891. He is the author of a thesis upon the "Relation of Philosophy

to Theology," and of a chapter on "Theology" in "Christian Doctrine," and has been a contributor to the *Old Testament Student* and other publications. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Otterbein University in 1882, and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1889 by Wooster University.

LANTHURN, REV. WILLIAM H., was born near Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, August 17, 1828. About 1846 his parents emigrated to Adams County, Ohio, and a few years later removed to the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. Here he was converted and became a member of the United Brethren Church at Newcomer Chapel. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Caroline Dearth. In 1856 he became a member of the Miami Conference, and in 1859 was ordained by Bishop Edwards. He served in the pastoral relation at Piqua, Millville, Seven Mile, and Lewisburg, Ohio, and from 1861 to 1863, in the First Church at Dayton. At this time impaired health compelled him to discontinue his pastoral work. He then formed a partnership with Mr. D. K. Zeller, and engaged in the book trade at Richmond, Indiana. On the 1st of April, 1867, by the selection of the publishing agent, Rev. W. J. Shuey, he became superintendent of the book department of the Publishing House, which position he held until his death, January 13, 1884. He was the compiler of "Hymns for the Sanctuary," one of the best books of its class ever published; was joint editor with Rev. E. S. Lorenz of "Praise Offering," and the composer of a number of excellent hymns. He also prepared a Family Record and Album, and numerous catalogues of select publications.

LAWRENCE, JUDGE JOHN, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 3, 1824. He was educated in the common schools, and was twice married. For some time he taught school in Northwestern Ohio. He entered the ministry in the Michigan Conference of the United Brethren Church, and served both as pastor and presiding elder. In 1850 he was appointed assistant editor of the *Religious Telescope*,

becoming sole editor in 1852, which position he occupied until 1864. In that year he resigned, and entering the Union army was made chaplain of his regiment. At the close of the Rebellion he was appointed judge of a freedmen's court at Nashville, Tennessee. He afterward engaged in the practice of law in that city, in which profession he continued successfully until his death, on the 7th of August, 1889. He was a member of several General Conferences, and for seven years a trustee of Otterbein University. While a resident of Dayton, he was a member of the First United Brethren Church, and was one of the principal agents in the founding of a church on Ludlow Street for the African race, known as the Third United Brethren Church of Dayton. He was prominent in the Church for a number of years, and was the author of a history of the denomination, in two volumes, issued in 1860-61, which superseded the former history, and has been included in the Course of Reading ever since its publication. He was also the author of "Plain Thoughts on Secret Societies," "The Slavery Question," and a "Manual of Rules of Order."

LEIST, REV. WILLIAM. Very little is known concerning his life. It is recorded that he was licensed to preach by the Scioto Annual Conference in 1839, and that he resigned the trusteeship of the Publishing House because of his removal to the West. He was a trustee of the House from 1839 to 1852.

LIGHT, REV. EZEKIEL, was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1834. He was educated in the common schools. In 1863 he married Kate A. Bowman. He was converted and became a member of the United Brethren Church in 1851, was licensed to preach by the Ohio German Conference in 1855, and ordained in 1858. Since 1863 or 1864 he has been a member of the East Pennsylvania Conference. He has spent many years in the itinerant work, and has had charge of churches in Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio, and in Reading, Annville, and Lebanon, Pennsylvania, besides a

number of others. For about nine years he served as presiding elder. From 1862 to 1863 he was chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Infantry; was editor of the *Froehliche Botschafter* from 1866 to 1869, the paper at that time being published in the East; agent of Lebanon Valley College from 1872 to 1876; editor of the *United Brethren Tribune-Observer* most of the time from 1873 to 1881; editor of the German literature of the Church from 1885 to 1889, and since 1887 German Protestant chaplain of the National Military Home near Dayton, Ohio. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1869, 1873, and 1885, and of the Board of Education from 1869 to 1873. While living in Cleveland he was an operator on the Underground Railway, assisting many fugitives in their flight to Canada.

LORENZ, REV. EDMUND SIMON, A. M., B. D., was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 13, 1854. He is the son of Rev. E. Lorenz, now a missionary in Berlin. Graduating from the Toledo High School, he taught awhile, and then entered Otterbein University, from which he graduated in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, followed by the degree of Master of Arts in 1883. He was a student in Union Biblical Seminary from 1880 to 1881; in Yale Theological Seminary from 1881 to 1883, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity; and in Leipzig, Germany, from 1883 to 1884. In 1878 he married Miss Florence Kumler, of Johnsville, Ohio. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1871, and licensed to preach by the Miami Conference in 1877, and ordained in 1882. From 1884 to 1886 he was pastor of the High Street Church of Dayton, Ohio, and during the following year served as German Protestant chaplain of the National Military Home near Dayton. In 1887 he became president of Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, Pennsylvania, but resigned in 1889 because of ill health. He is now the editor of *Festal Days*, a periodical devoted to exercises and music for special occasions in Sabbath school and church. Since 1889 he has been a member of the Church Board of Education. He has been a

voluminous composer of music, and has been the sole or joint editor of numerous church and Sabbath-school music books published by the House, including the following: Sole editor of "Songs of the Cross," "Missionary Songs," "Otterbein Hymnal," and numerous services for special occasions; joint editor, with Rev. W. H. Lanthurn, of "Praise Offering"; and joint editor, with Rev. I. Baltzell, of "Heavenly Carols," "Songs of Grace," "Gates of Praise," "Holy Voices," "Notes of Triumph," "Songs of Refreshing," "Garnered Sheaves," "Songs of the Morning," and "The Master's Praise." He was also joint editor, with W. A. Ogden, of "Notes of Victory"; with President J. E. Rankin, D. D., LL. D., of Howard University, of Murphy's "Temperance Hymnal." He is also the compiler of "The Gospel Worker's Treasury," the editor of "The Coming Revival," and the author of "Getting Ready for a Revival."

LUTTRELL, REV. JOHN LEWIS, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, October 23, 1829. He was educated in the common schools, and was at one time a school teacher. He has been twice married, the name of his first wife being Charlotta Holbrook, and of the second, Lockey P. Burdge. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1854, received license to preach from the Auglaize Conference in 1857, and was ordained in 1860. He has served many years as presiding elder, and was for a time an agent of Union Biblical Seminary. He has been a delegate to four General Conferences, the secretary of the General Conference of 1881, a member of the Board of Missions thirteen years, a trustee of the Publishing House eight years, and since 1889 a member of the Court of Appeals and of the board of trustees of the Church. He is the author of a chapter on "The Christian Sabbath," contained in "Christian Doctrine," and of a history of the Auglaize Conference.

McKEE, REV. WILLIAM, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 20, 1831. In 1843 he removed with his father's family to Blackford County, Indiana. He was educated in the common schools and in a seminary at Marion, Indiana.



J. W. H. H.



M. R. Durr.



E. Light.



Z. Warner



D. J. Booth.



J. L. Kephart.



J. W. Etter



G. A. Furschner.

He has been twice married—first, in 1855, to Amanda J. Perkins; and second, in 1875, to Mrs. Lydia A. Ulrey. He was converted in 1852, joined the United Brethren Church in 1853, became a member of the Auglaize Conference in 1856, and was ordained in 1858. Since 1868 he has been a member of the Miami Conference. He served as pastor for a number of years, and as presiding elder for eighteen years. As a missionary to the freedmen in 1863 and 1864, he preached and taught in Vicksburg and Davis Bend, Mississippi. In 1865 he was appointed junior agent of the Publishing House, but resigned in 1866 to accept the office of treasurer of the Missionary Society, to which position he was reelected in 1869, 1885, and 1889. He has been a delegate to several General Conferences, a director of the Missionary Society and of the General Sabbath School Association, a trustee of Otterbein University, a member of the executive committee of Union Biblical Seminary, from 1881 to 1889 a trustee of the Publishing House, and since 1889 a member of the board of trustees of the Church. He was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Council of 1891. He is the author of a history of the African Mission of the United Brethren Church, and of a chapter in "Christian Doctrine" on "The Final Destiny of the Wicked," and joint author, with Rev. D. K. Flickinger, of "Ethiopia Coming to God."

MARKWOOD, BISHOP JACOB, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia (near Charlestown, in the present State of West Virginia), December 25, 1818. He received a limited common-school education, but acquired much by private study. At an early age he was placed in a woolen factory, where he worked several years. He was converted in 1832, united with the United Brethren Church in 1836, and was licensed to preach in 1837. In the latter year he married Miss Arbeline Rhodeffer, of Luray, Virginia. He became a member of the Virginia Conference in 1838, and in 1843 was elected presiding elder, in which office he served for many years. In 1845 he was elected publishing agent, but

soon after resigned. The years 1854 and 1855 were devoted to work under the direction of the Missionary Society. In 1861 he was elected bishop, in which office he continued until 1869. He was a delegate to every General Conference from 1845 to 1869, a vice-president of the Missionary Society, a trustee of Mt. Pleasant College, Pennsylvania, and at one time also a trustee of Otterbein University. He died near Luray, Virginia, on the 22d of January, 1873.

MILLER, MRS. ELIZABETH KUMLER, M. A., was born at Millville, Butler County, Ohio, February 1, 1835. She is the daughter of Dr. D. C. Kumler, one of the first company of missionaries sent by the Church to Africa in 1855. When about fifteen years of age she united with the United Brethren Church. Graduating from Otterbein University in 1858, she taught school for a year at Seven Mile, Ohio. In 1859 she was married to Mr. John S. Miller, who died soon after. Accepting the principalship of the Ladies' Department of Otterbein University in 1862, she occupied that position from 1862 to 1863, from 1864 to 1869, and from 1870 to 1875. In 1887 she was elected president of the Woman's Missionary Association of the Church, which office she now holds, and since 1888 has also been the publisher and associate editor of the *Woman's Evangel*. In 1888 she attended as a delegate the World's Missionary Conference in London. She is the author of numerous poems, which have appeared at intervals in the *Woman's Evangel* and the *Religious Telescope*. The degree of Mistress of Arts was conferred upon her in course in 1861, by Otterbein University.

MILLER, REV. DANIEL R., was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 13, 1835. In 1855 he married Elizabeth Vantress, who died in 1865; in 1866 he married Sarah C. McWilliams. He joined the United Brethren Church in 1849. In 1860 he was licensed to preach by the Auglaize Conference, and ordained in 1863. In 1867 he transferred his Conference membership to the Sandusky Conference.

He was in the pastoral work from 1860 to 1871; was agent of Otterbein University in 1872; presiding elder in 1873; agent of Otterbein University from 1874 to 1877; manager of Fostoria Academy in 1878 and 1879; chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary in 1880-81; superintendent of the Girls' Industrial Home of Ohio from 1882 to 1884; and since 1885 has been the general manager of Union Biblical Seminary. He has been a delegate to five General Conferences, a trustee of Otterbein University for twenty-six years, a trustee of Union Biblical Seminary twelve years, a member of the Sabbath-School Board eight years, a trustee of the Publishing House from 1873 to 1877, and since 1889 a member of the board of trustees of the Church. He is also, at present, a member of the Council of the city of Dayton. In 1891 he was a representative of the United Brethren Church in the Methodist Ecumenical Council at Washington, D. C.

MILLER, REV. GEORGE, D. D., was born at Uniopolis, Auglaize County, Ohio, July 10, 1837. He received a common-school education. In 1855 he married Miss Ann E. Hudgel. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1857, became a member of the Auglaize Conference in 1865, and was ordained in 1868, by Bishop Glossbrenner. In 1871 he took a transfer to the West Des Moines Conference. He has served as presiding elder since 1873. He has been a delegate to the last four General Conferences, a trustee of Western College since 1874 and president of the board since 1882, and since 1885 has been a trustee of the Publishing House. He was also a member of the Board of Education from 1881 to 1885, and a member of the Church Commission. He wrote a chapter in "Christian Doctrine" upon "The Judgment of the Last Day." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was received in 1891 from Western College.

MILLS, REV. J. S., D. D., PH. D., was born in Bartlett, Ohio, February 28, 1848. He received a common-school education, and spent two years at Bartlett Academy. He has studied two years in the Illinois Wesleyan University,

four years in the Chautauqua University, and three years in Otterbein University (non-resident). In 1870 he married Miss Sarah A. Metzger, who died four years later. In 1876 he married Miss May Keister. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1866, was licensed to preach by the Scioto Conference in 1868, and ordained in 1871. At its formation in 1878, he became a member of the Central Ohio Conference, and in 1890 he transferred his membership to the Iowa Conference. His active ministerial life embraced a period of eighteen years, twelve of which were spent in Columbus, Westerville, and Galion, Ohio, and three as presiding elder. In 1887 he became professor of English Literature and Rhetoric in Western College, Iowa, and in 1889 was elected president of that institution. In June, 1892, he resigned his position as president, but retained the chair of Mental and Moral Science. He has been a delegate in the last three General Conferences, was a member of the Church Commission, was six years a trustee of Otterbein University, has been for seven years a member of the Sabbath-School Board, and since 1889 has been a trustee of the Publishing House. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Otterbein University in 1884; of Doctor of Divinity from Lebanon Valley College in 1890, and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1890 from Lane University.

MILLS, REV. SAMUEL, was born in Dubois County, Indiana, June 14, 1831. He was educated in the common schools. He has been twice married—first, in 1852, to Elizabeth Carpenter, and second, in 1859, to Sarah A. Mason. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1849; was licensed to preach by the Lower Wabash Conference in 1858, and was ordained in 1861, by Bishop Edwards. Since 1858 he has been a missionary three years, a circuit preacher one year, a presiding elder sixteen years, the financial agent of Westfield College six years, and soliciting agent of the same institution seven years. He has been the secretary or assistant secretary of his Conference for thirty years;

a delegate to seven General Conferences; a trustee of Westfield College and Seminary, Illinois, twenty-five years, for fifteen president of the board, and for eight years secretary; and since 1877 has been a trustee of the Publishing House.

MITTENDORF, REV. WILLIAM, was born in Oldendorf, Hanover, Germany, January 30, 1830. He was educated in the common schools. He emigrated to America in 1853. In 1850 he married Louise Remmert, and some years after her death he married Rosine Meyer, in 1882. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1859, was licensed to preach by the Ohio German Conference in 1862, and was ordained in 1865, by Bishop Henry Kundler, Jun. From 1861 to 1869, and from 1885 to 1889, he was in the pastoral work, during the latter period being in charge of the Otterbein Church, Baltimore, Maryland. During the four years spent in Baltimore he was a member of the East German Conference, but since 1889 has been again connected with the Ohio German Conference. In 1869 he was elected editor of the German periodicals, and served for sixteen consecutive years. He was reelected in 1889, and is now editor for the fifth term. Since 1869 he has been a delegate to every General Conference, and from 1877 to 1881 was a trustee of Union Biblical Seminary. He is the author of a German book entitled "Spiritualism in the Light of the Bible"; translated the history of the Church into the German language; was a member of the committee which compiled the German hymn book now in use in the Church; was one of the editors of "Harfentöne," and has written and translated about one hundred hymns and songs for the German hymn and Sunday-school music books of the Church.

OWEN, REV. ALEXANDER, was born near Orrstown, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1820. His education was obtained chiefly by private study. He was twice married—in 1844 to Louisa Bachman, and in 1847 to Rebecca Howenstine, of Plainfield, Pennsylvania. When about nineteen years old he was converted and soon after began to preach, becom-

ing a member of the Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren Church in 1842, and receiving ordination in 1845 by Bishop Erb. For more than fourteen years he served as an itinerant in that Conference, as pastor and presiding elder. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1853. In 1856 he was chosen president of Mt. Pleasant College, at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania. In 1857 the General Conference elected him editor of the *Unity Magazine* and the *Children's Friend*, which office he held until December, 1858, when he resigned. About the same time he accepted the presidency of Otterbein University, from which position he retired in 1860 on account of failing health. He died in Newville, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1861.

RHINEHART. REV. WILLIAM R., was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1800. He was converted during a revival in a Lutheran church, in his twentieth year. He soon after joined the United Brethren Church, and in 1823 entered the Hagerstown Conference as an itinerant. When this Conference was divided into the Pennsylvania and Virginia Conferences, he united with the Virginia Conference. From 1823 to 1834 he traveled as preacher and presiding elder. In 1833 he was for the first time elected a delegate to the General Conference, and was again elected in 1849. In the former year he undertook the publication of the *Mountain Messenger*, at Hagerstown, Maryland, but in 1834 disposed of this property to the trustees of the new Printing Establishment at Circleville, Ohio, and became the first editor of the *Religious Telescope*. The financial management of the paper also devolved partly upon him, in association with the trustees. He resigned in 1839. Soon after his removal to Ohio, he transferred his membership to the Miami Conference, and in this Conference spent the later years of his life. From 1852 to 1854 he was pastor of the First Church of Dayton. He died near Dayton, Ohio, May 9, 1861. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Universalism Weighed and Found Wanting," and in 1834, with the assistance of Rev. Jacob Erb, he compiled the English hymn

book which was in use in the Church until 1849. He was gifted in music, and in 1850 compiled and published the "American Church Harp."

RIKE, DAVID L., was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, July 17, 1824. He was educated in the common schools. In 1855 he married Miss Salome C. Kumler, a daughter of Bishop Henry Kumler, Jun. At the age of twenty-two he became a clerk in Xenia, Ohio, and in 1850 removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he engaged in business for himself, the firm of D. L. Rike & Company, of which he is the senior member, being one of the leading mercantile houses of the city. He has served one term in the Dayton City Council, is a member of the Board of Trade, and has been for years a director of the Columbia Insurance Company and of the Merchants National Bank. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1845. During his residence in Dayton he has been a member of the First United Brethren Church, in which he has held numerous official positions, among them those of Sabbath-school superintendent, and trustee and treasurer of the church. He has been a trustee of Otterbein University for thirteen years; for seven years a trustee of Union Biblical Seminary, being also at one time president of the board; and since 1869, with the exception of one term,—a period of nineteen years,—has been a trustee of the Publishing House, and a part of the time president of the board and member of the executive committee. He was also one of the three lay members of the Church Commission. He has given liberally to the different interests of the Church, contributing especially to the financial assistance of Otterbein University.

RUSSEL, BISHOP JOHN, was born on Pipe Creek, Maryland, March 18, 1799. He was early apprenticed to learn the trade of a blacksmith, but soon relinquished it to become a minister. He was licensed to preach in 1818, by the Pennsylvania Conference. In 1819 he removed to Ohio, and was

received into the Miami Conference. He was ordained in 1822, by Bishops Newcomer and Hoffman. In 1830 he became a presiding elder in the Miami Conference, and in 1834 the first presiding elder in Sandusky Conference; and was a delegate to eight General Conferences, beginning in 1829 and ending in 1861. He was largely instrumental in the founding of the Publishing House at Circleville, Ohio, in 1834, and was one of the first trustees, which position he held for several years. Lawrence says, "So fully was he committed to the project, that his property was sold, and the entire proceeds invested in the infant establishment."¹ He afterward loaned the Establishment thousands of dollars at a low rate of interest, on long time, without asking security. In 1840 he began to publish, in Baltimore, Maryland, a German monthly paper called the *Die Geschaeflige Martha*. The General Conference of 1841 ordered the publication of a German paper in Baltimore, into which Mr. Russel's paper was merged, with Mr. Russel as one of the trustees. Though discontinued in 1842, it was succeeded a few years later by a German periodical issued from the House at Circleville, which is now known as the *Froehliche Botschafter*. He was one of the compilers of the German hymn book published in 1853. In 1845 he was elected bishop, and again in 1857, thus serving eight years in that office. He died December 21, 1870. He was possessed of considerable property, and gave liberally to the various interests of the Church.

SHAUCK, ELAH, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1806. In 1813 he emigrated with his father, John Shauck, to Richland County, Ohio. He afterward resided in Morrow County, where he was engaged in farming. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and the father of Judge John A. Shauck. For three years he was a trustee of Otterbein University, and from 1857 to 1861 a trustee of the Publishing House. He died November 30, 1875.

¹ Lawrence's History, Vol. II., p. 106.

SHAUCK, JUDGE JOHN ALLEN, LL. B., was born in Richland County, Ohio, March 26, 1841. In the Civil War he was a volunteer in the Union army. He graduated from Otterbein University in 1866, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, followed in 1869 by the degree of Master of Arts. From 1866 to 1867 he was a student in law in Michigan University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then became an attorney at law in Kansas City, but soon after removed to Dayton, Ohio, where for many years he was associated with Judge Samuel Boltin in the firm of Boltin & Shauck. In 1876 he married Miss Ada M. Phillips, of Centralia, Illinois. After many years of successful practice as an attorney, he was elected in 1884 one of the three judges of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit of Ohio, to which position he was reelected in 1890. He is a member of the First United Brethren Church of Dayton, Ohio, and for many years served as one of the choir. He was a member of the Church Commission in 1885, has been a trustee of Otterbein University, and since 1889 has been a trustee of the Publishing House, a member of its executive committee, and a member of the board of trustees of the Church.

SHUCK, BISHOP DANIEL, was born in Harrison County, Indiana, January 16, 1827. He was converted in his fifteenth year. In addition to the limited common-school education of the time, he spent one year at the State University of Indiana. In 1847 he married Miss H. B. Cannaday. He entered, in 1844, the Indiana Conference of the United Brethren Church, in which he was afterward for several years presiding elder. In 1861, and again in 1865, he was elected bishop, superintending the work on the Pacific Coast. He has been a member of every General Conference since 1853; a trustee of Hartsville University, of San Joaquin College, of Union Biblical Seminary, and from 1857 to 1861, of the Publishing House. He was one of the first members of the Board of Missions and of the Board of Education.

SHUEY, REV. WILLIAM JOHN, was born in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, February 9, 1827. He was educated in the common schools, and at an academy in Springfield, Ohio. In 1848 he married Miss Sarah Berger, of Springfield. For a time he taught school near that city. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1843, received license to preach from the Miami Conference in 1848, and was ordained in 1851, by Bishop Erb. He was pastor at Lewisburg, Ohio, from 1849 to 1851; at Cincinnati from 1851 to 1859, and at Dayton from 1860 to 1862. From 1862 to 1864 he was presiding elder. In 1854 he was appointed the first missionary of the Church to Africa, and in 1855, in company with Rev. D. K. Flickinger and Dr. D. C. Kumler, he made a voyage to Africa for the purpose of selecting a site for a mission. In 1864 he was appointed assistant agent of the Publishing House. In 1865 he was elected senior agent, and by the successive resignations of two assistant agents became sole agent in 1866, which position he has occupied ever since. He has been a delegate to seven General Conferences and the secretary of one; a member of the Board of Missions twenty-six years; one of the first directors of the Church Erection Society; for twelve years from its organization the superintendent of the General Sabbath School Association, and since 1880 its treasurer; for four years a member of the Board of Education; for fourteen years a trustee of Otterbein University; a member of the executive committee of Union Biblical Seminary; a member of the Church Commission, and since 1889 one of the newly incorporated board of trustees of the Church. He has been a trustee of the First United Brethren Church of Dayton for many years, a member of the Montgomery County Bible Society, president of the Dayton United Brethren Ministers' Association, a member of the Dayton Board of Education and of the Board of Trade, for years director in the Fourth National Bank and vice-president of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Dayton, Ohio, and has occupied and still holds other positions of trust in the Church and community. In 1859 he became the joint



J. P. Landis,



A. W. Downy.



Mrs. L. R. Keister.



Mrs. L. K. Miller

author with Rev. D. K. Flickinger of a volume entitled "Discourses on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects"; has been the editor of the Yearbooks of the Church, with the exception of a few numbers, since their first publication in 1867, and of the General Conference Minutes since 1865; has contributed an article on the United Brethren Church to McClintock and Strong's Cyclopedic; has issued a number of pamphlets, and has written constantly for the *Religious Telescope*. In 1880 the title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Hartsville University, but was declined.

SMITH, WILLIAM PETER, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, March 10, 1814. He received such an education as could be had in the common schools of sixty years ago. In 1833 he emigrated with his parents from Frederick County, Virginia, to Vermillion County, Indiana. Since 1847 he has been a resident of Perrysville, Indiana. The earlier part of his life was spent upon the farm, but for the last forty-five years he has been engaged in mercantile business. He has been married three times—in 1852 to Martha C. English, in 1854 to Elizabeth F. Jones, and in 1866 to Sarah A. Shuey. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1839, and has occupied various positions in the local church, including that of trustee. From 1865 to 1869 he was a trustee of the Publishing House.

SOWERS, THOMAS N., was born in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, in 1814. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1830. In 1834 he married Miss Mary Ann Burnham. For many years he was a resident of Mt. Pleasant and of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in business. While living in Cincinnati, he was the superintendent of the Sabbath school of the English United Brethren church which was then in existence, and a trustee of its property. In April, 1855, he was appointed assistant agent of the Publishing House, Rev. Solomon Vonnieda being the senior agent. This position he occupied until 1861,

when he became senior agent, with Mr. J. B. King as assistant. In 1865 he was elected assistant agent, but soon after resigned and engaged in private business. From 1869 to 1873 he was a trustee of the Publishing House. He held various offices in the First United Brethren Church of Dayton, and was largely instrumental in the founding of a Sabbath school from which afterward grew the High Street Church. He was one of the first board of directors of the Missionary Society, for seventeen years a trustee of Otterbein University, for many years a director of the Montgomery County Bible Society, and at one time a member of the City Council of Dayton. He died in Dayton, Ohio, October 9, 1876.

SPAYTH, REV. HENRY G., was born in Württemberg, Germany, September 13, 1788. He emigrated to America with his parents when about three years of age. In 1812 he was received into the itinerancy of the Virginia Conference. He was a member of the first General Conference, held at Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania, in 1815; also, of the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth General Conferences. He was one of the first ministers of the Muskingum Conference, being presiding elder in it as early as 1821. Having removed to Tiffin, Ohio, he became one of the first members of the Sandusky Conference when organized in 1834. The General Conference of 1841 appointed him a member of a committee to receive materials for, and to prepare, a history of the Church. The committee which was thus authorized to write a history having failed to act, Mr. Spayth was appointed by the General Conference of 1845 to prepare the history, which was completed in 1850 and published by the House in 1851. It was the first history of the Church ever written. It was accompanied by a supplement written by Rev. William Hanby. The same General Conference—that of 1845—appointed him to prepare a revised English hymn book for the use of the Church. It was published by the House in 1849, and continued in use until 1858. Mr. Spayth died at Tiffin, Ohio, September 2, 1873, at the age of more than four-score years.

STAHL, REV. JOHN, was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1820. He was educated in the common schools. In 1845 he married Anna Worman. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1842; was licensed to preach by the Illinois Conference in 1857, and ordained in 1860. He served eleven years in the itinerancy, two of which he was presiding elder. From 1873 to 1876 he was a trustee of the Publishing House. He is now a resident of Augusta, Illinois.

STAUB, REV. HENRY, was editor of the *Froehliche Bot-schafter* from 1851 to 1855.

STRICKLER, REV. DAVID, was editor of the German paper from 1847 to 1851.

THOMAS, NOAH G., was born near Boonsborough, Maryland, January 27, 1829. He was educated in the common schools. In 1856 he married Sallie A. Thomas. He has resided near Boonsborough from birth, and is engaged in farming and manufacturing. He was converted and joined the United Brethren Church in 1851; has been a class leader and Sunday-school superintendent for over twenty years, and a church trustee for thirty years; and was a trustee of Lebanon Valley College from 1875 to 1886, and a trustee of the Publishing House from 1877 to 1885.

TOBEY, REV. WILLIAM OTTERBEIN, A. M., was born in Burkittsville, Maryland, June 19, 1841. In 1864 he served in the Union army, with the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Infantry. He graduated from Otterbein University in 1866, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1869. He also pursued theological studies at Oberlin and Union Biblical Seminary. In 1866 he married Miss R. H. Winter, in Westfield, Illinois. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1860, was admitted into the Lower Wabash Conference about 1870, and ordained in 1873. He was professor of Ancient

Languages in Westfield College, Illinois, from 1866 to 1873, when he was elected joint editor of the *Religious Telescope*. The General Conference of 1877 reelected him, his rank being changed to that of assistant editor, though his duties remained the same. He was at one time a director of the General Sabbath School Association and a member of the Board of Education. From 1881 to 1884 he served as pastor of the King Street Church of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, during the first two years of which pastorate he also edited a paper called the *United Brethren in Christ*. In 1884 he became pastor of a Presbyterian church at Superior, Wisconsin, transferring his work in 1888 to Flandreau, Dakota. Since 1883 he has been a member of the Presbytery of Carlisle.

VONNIEDA, REV. SOLOMON, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1809. In early life he was engaged in milling. In 1837 he married Miss Elizabeth Fry. He was converted in 1844 and entered the ministry of the United Brethren Church. After nine years spent in the itinerancy, he was elected by the General Conference of 1853 to the position of publishing agent, and instructed to remove the Publishing House from Circleville to Dayton. The history of that event has been given. In 1854 he was assisted by Rev. Henry Kumler, Jun., and from 1855 to 1861, by Mr. T. N. Sowers. In January, 1859, he was appointed editor of the *Froehliche Botschafter* and the *Children's Friend*, in addition to his work as senior agent. He continued in editorial charge of the former until 1866, and of the latter until 1869. In 1866, under the management of Rev. W. J. Shuey, he became chief bookkeeper of the House, which position he held until his death, which occurred by accident in July, 1880. While living in Dayton, he was a member of the German United Brethren church, on Wayne Street, and of the Ohio German Conference. He was a delegate to several General Conferences, and a member and for many years the treasurer of the Sabbath School Board of the Church.

WALTER, REV. JOHN, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1822. He received a limited common-school education. In 1853 he married Nancy A. Edwards, of Harveysburg, Ohio, who died in 1880. In 1888 he married Mary A. Wilson, of Seven Mile, Ohio. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1847; was licensed to preach by the Miami Conference in 1851, and ordained in 1854. He was in the itinerant work for many years, serving as pastor in Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton, and Seven Mile, and for four years as presiding elder. From 1856 to 1858 he traveled for the Missionary Society, and from 1860 to 1863 was an agent of Otterbein University. Since 1870 he has been engaged in business pursuits, during which time he has held the office of mayor of Seven Mile for eight years. While mayor, he was instrumental in securing the removal of all saloons from the town. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1865, and from 1861 to 1869 a trustee of the Publishing House.

WARNER, REV. ZEBEDEE, D. D., was born in Pendleton County, West Virginia, February 28, 1833. He was converted at the age of seventeen, and soon after became a member of the United Brethren Church. He was for some years a student at an academy at Clarksburg, West Virginia. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah C. Snively, of Boonsborough, Maryland. He became a member of the Virginia Conference in 1855, and in 1858, when the Parkersburg Conference was separated from the Virginia, he joined the new organization. As pastor and presiding elder, he served in these Conferences until 1885, when he was elected by the General Conference to the position of corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society. He resigned this office in 1887, and became pastor of the church at Gibbon, Nebraska, where he died January 24, 1888. As secretary of the Missionary Society, he was the editor of the *Missionary Visitor* from 1885 to 1887. He was a member of seven General Conferences, a member of the Board of Education from 1873 to

1877, a trustee of Union Biblical Seminary for seven years, and for thirty years a trustee of Otterbein University, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1878. He was the author of a "Life of Rev. Jacob Bachtel," of a chapter on "Faith" in "Christian Doctrine," and of a number of pamphlets.

WEAVER, BISHOP JONATHAN, D. D., was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 23, 1824. His education, beyond the public schools, was limited to five months in a Presbyterian academy at Hagerstown, Ohio. In 1847 he married Miss Keziah L. Robb, of Mahoning County, Ohio, who died about four years later; in 1854 he married Miss Mary E. Forsyth, of Canton, Ohio. He was converted at seventeen years of age, was licensed to preach at twenty, became a member of the Muskingum Conference in February, 1847, and was ordained in November of the same year, by Bishop Glossbrenner. From 1851 to 1855 he was presiding elder. In 1857 he was chosen a delegate to the General Conference, and in the same year was appointed an agent of Otterbein University, in which work he was engaged for nearly eight years. In 1861 he was elected bishop of the Pacific Coast, but declined. Four years later he was again elected a bishop, and by reëlection has continued to occupy this position to the present time, being now the senior bishop of the Church. As bishop of the several districts comprising the territory of the Church, successively, he has traveled over the greater part of the United States, and into a portion of Canada. He was at one time a trustee of Otterbein University and a member of the Board of Education, and is *ex officio* a trustee of Union Biblical Seminary. He is president of the Board of Missions and of the Church Erection Board, is a trustee of the Church, and was a member of the Church Commission. He has contributed largely to the literature of the Church, being the author of "Discourses on the Resurrection," "Divine Providence," "Ministerial Salary," "Universal Restoration," and "A Practical Comment on the Confession of Faith"; the editor of

a theological work entitled "Christian Doctrine," and the author of numerous pamphlets bearing on the work of the Church Commission, frequently contributing also to the periodicals of the Church. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1874 by Otterbein University.

WITT, BENNETT F., was born in Union County, Indiana, February 17, 1830, being the son of Rev. C. W. Witt. His education included a common-school and academic course at Dublin, Indiana, and a year at Otterbein University. He was twice married—first, in 1851, to Miss Lucy Carpenter, who died in 1875; and second, in 1877, to Miss Eldora Jeanette Copp. In early life he spent some time in learning the trade of a machinist, becoming the inventor of a number of practical and useful devices upon which he secured patents. He also read medicine, and afterward law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. From 1862 to 1892 he practiced law in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was converted and united with the United Brethren Church in 1842, and held a number of official positions in the local church. He was a member of the Board of Missions four years; a trustee of the Publishing House from 1873 to 1877, and from 1889 to 1892 a trustee and member of the executive committee. From 1889 to 1892 he was also a member of the board of trustees of the Church. In his own city, he was one of the first trustees of the Home for Friendless Women, a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Board of Trade. He died in Indianapolis, May 3, 1892.

WITT, REV. CALEB W., was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, June 23, 1807. He received a common-school education, and graduated in medicine in 1834. In 1827 he married Elizabeth Meusch. He was converted in the same year, and became a member of the United Brethren Church. He was actively engaged in the practice of medicine until 1838; from 1837 to 1856 he was interested in business at Dublin, Indiana; in 1841 he became a member of the Indiana Conference, and in 1857 entered the itinerancy and

served for a number of years as pastor and presiding elder. He was a delegate to three General Conferences, and from 1853 to 1861 was a trustee of the Publishing House. He was active in the promotion of education, being one of the founders of an academy for females at Dublin, Indiana, in 1837, and of an academy for males at the same place in 1840; he was also at one time agent for Hartsville College. He died in Dublin, Indiana, in September, 1880.

WRIGHT, BISHOP MILTON, D. D., was born in Rush County, Indiana, November 17, 1828. He was educated in the common schools, and was at one time a student at Hartsville University. In 1859 he married Miss Susan Catharine Koerner, of Union County, Indiana. He was admitted into the White River Conference in 1853, and ordained in 1856. Soon after this he was sent by the Board of Missions as a missionary to Oregon, where he was for a time the principal of Sublimity College. In 1859 he returned to Indiana, and spent several years as pastor and presiding elder in the White River Conference. The General Conference of 1869 elected him editor of the *Religious Telescope*, which position he occupied for eight years. In 1877 he was elected bishop, serving until 1881. In 1882 he began to edit and publish the *Richmond Star*, at Richmond, Indiana, his connection with which continued until 1885, when he was elected bishop of the Pacific Coast. In 1889, with fourteen associates, he withdrew from the General Conference at York, Pennsylvania, and organized a separate Conference and Church, in which he was made bishop and publisher. He has been a delegate to several General Conferences, a member of the Board of Missions and of the Board of Education, and a trustee of Union Biblical Seminary. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1878 by Westfield College.

VII. HISTORICAL TABLES

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PART of the information presented in these tables has already been published in the "Handbook of the United Brethren in Christ" and in the *Religious Telescope*. Much of it, however, is entirely new. The Historical Catalogue of the Publications of the House is the first collection of the kind ever prepared, and is substantially complete, although for many years no records were kept. The financial statistics have been carefully compiled from official sources, and considering the length of the period which has elapsed since the founding of the Establishment, are as perfect as it seems possible to make them. The Articles of Incorporation are now published for the first time outside of the "Statutes of Ohio," in which the first incorporation appeared.

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KING'S BIRTHDAY. A Christmas Service. By Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M. 16 pages, 8vo, paper, with supplement.....	1891
CHRISTMAS TREASURY, NO. 2. Prepared by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M. Same size and price as No. 1.....	1891
CALVARY. An Easter Service of Scripture, Song, and Gladness. By C. H. Gabriel. 16 pages, 8vo, paper, 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen, postpaid; \$3.50 per hundred.....	1892
IN BLOSSOM TIME. A Children's Day Service. By Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M. 8vo, paper, 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen, postpaid; \$3.50 per hundred.....	1892
OVER LIFE'S SEA. A Service for Children's Day. Words by Miss Priscilla J. Owens. Music by Rev. E. S. Lorenz, A. M. 8vo, paper, 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen, postpaid; \$3.50 per hundred....	1892

GERMAN BOOKS.

Fourteen Titles.

GESANGBUCH DER VEREINIGTEN BRUEDER IN CHRISTO. Compiled by Rev. Jacob Erb. 18mo.....	1841
GESANGBUCH DER VEREINIGTEN BRUEDER IN CHRISTO. Compiled by Revs. John Russel, John A. Sand, and John A. Mast. 576 pages, 18mo, sheep.....	1853

BIOGRAPHY OF BISHOP HENRY KUMLER, SEN. Pamphlet.....	1854
WAHRE SEELENSPEISE: Decrees of God and the Plan of Salvation. By John Niesz. 12mo	1854
DIE KIRCHEN-HARFE. Compiled by Rev. Henry Staub. 284 pages, 24mo, leather.....	1858
PLAIN THOUGHTS ON SECRET SOCIETIES. By John Lawrence. A Translation from the English.....	185-
EINE LIEDER-SAMMLUNG zum Gebrauch Deutscher Sonntag-Schulen. 24mo	1870
KIRCHENGESCHICHTE DER VEREINIGTEN BRUEDER IN CHRISTO. The "History of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ," by John Lawrence, translated into the German by Rev. William Mittendorf. 288 pages, 12mo, cloth.....	1871
SPIRITUALISMUS in Seinem wahren Wesen und im Licht heiliger Schrift. By Rev. William Mittendorf. 70 pages, 12mo, cloth	1871
GESANGBUCH DER VEREINIGTEN BRUEDER IN CHRISTO. Compiled by Revs. William Mittendorf, Edward Lorenz, and Gottlieb Fritz. 750 pages, 18mo, various styles. At present, colored leather, \$1.00; morocco, gilt, \$1.35.....	1876
PILGER LIEDER. Fuer Sonntag-Schulen. By Rev. William Mitten- dorf and Rev. E. S. Lorenz. 194 pages, broad 16mo, boards.....	1876
HARFENTOENE. Eine Sammlung geistlicher Lieder. By Revs. William Mittendorf and Matthew Bussdicker. 245 pages, 18mo, leather, 30 cents	1883
LEITFADEN ZUR KIRCHENGESCHICHTE und der Entstehung und Lehren der Kirche der Vereinigten Brueder in Christo. By Rev. B. F. Fritz. 134 pages, 24mo, boards.....	1887
KIRCHENORDNUNG DER VEREINIGTEN BRUEDER IN CHRISTO. Issued quadrennially. 18mo, cloth.....	1837-89

RECORDS.

Twenty-five Titles.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ROLL BOOK. 12mo, cloth.....	1866
CHURCH RECORD for the United Brethren in Christ. First Edition...1867 Revised Edition, quarto, cloth and leather	1870
PREACHER'S CIRCUIT BOOK. Broad 12mo, cloth, 25 cents.	
CLASS LEADER'S BOOK. 16mo, flexible boards, 20 cents.	
CLASS STEWARD'S BOOK. 16mo, flexible boards, 20 cents.	
QUARTERLY CONFERENCE LICENSES.	
ANNUAL CONFERENCE LICENSES.	
ORDINATION CERTIFICATES.	
MEMBERSHIP TRANSFER CERTIFICATES.	
PASTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT. Prepared by Bishop M. Wright, D. D.	
ANNUAL CONFERENCE STATISTICAL CHART. Prepared by Bishop M. Wright, D. D.	

THE FAMILY RECORD AND ALBUM. With Suggestive Headings for Recording a Minute History of Ancestors, Parents, and Children. By Rev. W. H. Lanthurn. Quarto, morocco, four styles.....	1878
CHURCH TREASURER'S BOOK. Adapted to the Weekly Envelope Payment System. By W. A. Shuey, A. M. Large quarto, leather, with cloth sides.....	1882
CHURCH RECORD. By Rev. D. N. Howe, A. M. Quarto, cloth.....	1882
THE PASTOR'S POCKET RECORD. By Rev. M. R. Drury, A. M. 18mo, flexible leather, 75 cents.....	1883
PASTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT. Revised Form. Prepared by W. A. Shuey, A. M.....	1886
ANNUAL CONFERENCE STATISTICAL CHART. Revised Form. Prepared by W. A. Shuey, A. M.....	1886
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER'S HANDY CLASS BOOK. By W. M. Uhler. Narrow 16mo, manilla, 45 and 60 cents per dozen.....	1889
U. B. POCKET LEDGER. Arranged for the Use of Persons in Account with the United Brethren Publishing House. Prepared by L. O. Miller. 16mo, flexible boards.....	1890
CHURCH RECORD. Containing blank pages for (1) A Historical Record. (2) An Alphabetical Index of Members. (3) List of Members in the Order of Their Reception. (4) Minutes of the Official Board. Prepared by E. L. Shuey, A. M. Crown quarto, half leather. No. 1, 300 pages, \$2.00 by express, \$2.50 by mail. No. 2, 400 pages, \$2.50 by express, \$3.15 by mail. No. 3, 530 pages, \$3.00 by express, \$3.80 by mail.....	1891
TREASURER'S AND GENERAL STEWARD'S BOOK. Contains blank pages for (1) Accounts with Members. (2) A Record of the General Receipts and Expenditures of the Church. Prepared by E. L. Shuey, A. M. Crown quarto, half leather. No. 1, for 384 names, \$1.50. No. 2, 960 names, \$2.00. No. 3, 1,600 names, \$2.50.....	1891
QUARTERLY CONFERENCE RECORD. In Preparation.	
ENVELOPES for Weekly Contributions.	
SUBSCRIPTION CARDS for Name of Person and Amount Pledged.	
HANDY LIBRARIAN'S RECORD. 40 cents.	

PERIODICALS.¹*English.*

RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE—A weekly religious newspaper. Large octavo, sixteen pages. Issued since December 31,.....	1834
UNITY MAGAZINE—A monthly magazine of religious literature. First issued in November, 1853. In January, 1856, its name was changed to <i>The Unity Magazine and Ladies' Companion</i> . In January, 1858, it became the <i>Christian Repository</i> . In January, 1859, its publication was suspended.	

¹For circulation and prices, see Part IV.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND—A semi-monthly Sunday-school paper. Octavo, four pages. Issued since.....	1854
MISSIONARY TELESCOPE—A monthly missionary journal. Issued from 1858 to 1861.	
THE MISSIONARY VISITOR—A semi-monthly missionary Sunday-school paper. Octavo, four pages. Issued since.....	1865
OUR BIBLE TEACHER—A monthly Sunday-school magazine, with comments on the International Sunday-school lessons. 8vo, thirty-two pages. Issued since.....	1873
OUR WEEKLY BIBLE-LESSON—A weekly commentary on the International lessons, for scholars. 8vo, two pages. Issued from 1873 to 1881.	
LESSONS FOR THE LITTLE ONES—A weekly Sunday-school paper, for small children. 8vo, four pages. Issued since.....	1876
OUR BIBLE-LESSON QUARTERLY—A scholars' commentary on the International lessons. 8vo, thirty-two pages. Issued since.....	1879
OUR INTERMEDIATE BIBLE-LESSON QUARTERLY—An intermediate scholars' commentary on the International lessons. 8vo, sixteen pages. Issued since.....	1882
WOMAN'S EVANGEL—A monthly woman's missionary journal. Small quarto, sixteen pages. Issued since.....	1882
QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST—A quarterly magazine devoted to theology, religion, education, the family, etc. 8vo, ninety-six pages. Issued since January,.....	1890

German.

DER DEUTSCHE TELESCOPE—A religious paper. Issued from 1846 to 1849.	
DIE GESCHAEFTIGE MARTHA—A religious paper. Issued from 1819 to 1851.	
FROEHLICHE BOTSCHAFTER—A weekly religious newspaper. Eight pages. Issued since.....	1851
JUGEND PILGER—A semi-monthly Sunday-school paper. Octavo, four pages. Issued since.....	1870
SONNTAGSCHUL-LECTIONEN—A scholars' quarterly. 8vo. Issued since.....	1890

NOTE.—Of the seventeen periodicals named above, those whose dates of first issue appear in the right hand column (twelve in number) are now published regularly. The other five, it will be observed, have either been merged into or succeeded by some of those now in existence. The *Unity Magazine*, after an interval of many years, has found a successor in the *Quarterly Review*. The *Missionary Telescope* may be recognized in the *Missionary Visitor*. *Our Weekly Bible-Lesson* was merged into the *Intermediate Quarterly*; while the *Froehliche Botschafter* is a continuation of *Der Deutsche Telescope* and *Die Geschaeftige Martha*.

REMARK.

The book and job printing department is constantly manufacturing books, pamphlets, and periodicals which cannot in a proper sense be regarded as publications of the House. Many of these are made for other houses, or are intended for personal or private use. Reports of charitable and other institutions, publications of local churches, boards, etc., are printed in large numbers.

One publication, published by the Board of Education of the city of Dayton, deserves special mention, because of its high character both as a literary and as a mechanical product. This is the catalogue of the Dayton Public Library. It was prepared by Miss Minta I. Dryden and Miss Electra C. Doren, of the Dayton Library, and was printed and bound by the House. It comprised 438 pages, crown quarto, bound in cloth, and was issued in 1884. Several supplements also have since been printed by the House.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

1834-1892.

YEARS.	Receipts from Business.	Receipts from Donations and Pub. Fund.	Expenditures.	Gross Capital.
1834 ¹				\$1,600 00
1834-40 ¹				
1840-41 ¹⁻²	\$1,894 85	\$70 00	\$1,928 60	5,566 34
1841-45.....	12,422 63	350 55	12,201 98	10,741 48
1845-49.....	23,535 18		21,989 35	8,919 52
1849-53.....	42,761 71		44,079 94	18,953 36
1853-57.....	98,555 88		128,844 37	84,552 39
1857-61.....	114,314 69		113,244 54	86,479 42
1861-65.....	136,486 73		134,007 68	63,822 29
1865-69.....	231,386 88	18,364 29	230,761 62	94,584 61
1869-73.....	322,370 54		318,628 89	124,308 98
1873-77.....	378,545 36		377,343 77	130,128 89
1877-81.....	390,376 02		385,685 89	166,289 45
1881-85.....	507,157 98		502,516 38	220,358 41
1885-89.....	587,458 76		589,112 21	282,884 70
1889-90 ²	157,714 94		157,149 27	300,387 49
1890-91 ²	169,229 89		182,387 43	312,421 57
1891-92 ²	197,000 04		216,183 24	346,606 37
Totals.....	\$3,374,212 08	\$18,784 84	\$3,416,065 16	
Donations.....	18,784 84			
Grand total rec's.	\$3,392,996 92			

¹ From 1834 to 1845 no quadrennial reports, and for a number of the early years no annual reports, can now be found in the records. The first annual report preserved is that of 1840-41; the first quadrennial is that of 1841-45. ² One year.

YEARS.	Liabilities.	Net Capital.	Increase in Net Capital.	Net Profits.	Valuation of Real Estate.
1834.....	\$1,600 00	.....	.....	.....	\$550
1834-40.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840-41 ²	5,326 91	\$239 43 ¹	.....	.....	.....
1841-45.....	4,952 12	5,789 36 ¹	.....	.....	1,500
1845-49.....	1,991 16	6,928 36 ¹	.....	.....	.....
1849-53.....	3,759 90	15,193 96 ¹	.....	.....	.....
1853-57.....	53,115 71	31,436 68 ¹	.....	.....	30,295 ³
1857-61.....	48,836 98	37,642 44 ¹	.....	.....	23,000 ⁴
1861-65.....	52,215 46	11,406 83	.....	.....	26,150
1865-69.....	32,801 75	61,782 86	\$50,376 03	\$16,811 74	40,000 ⁵
1869-73.....	27,783 68	96,525 30	34,742 44	34,742 44	46,539 ⁶
1873-77.....	15,600 67	114,528 22	18,002 92	18,002 92	40,000 ⁷
1877-81.....	3,563 23	162,726 17	48,197 95	48,197 95	41,000
1881-85.....	7,471 32	212,887 09	50,160 92	61,010 92	58,500 ⁸
1885-89.....	21,297 32 ⁹	261,587 38	48,700 29	50,903 68	91,182 ¹⁰
1889-90 ²	20,119 46	280,268 03	18,680 63	20,677 66	92,000
1890-91 ²	24,948 48	287,473 09	7,205 06	18,239 90	92,000
1891-92 ²	43,920 66	302,685 71	15,212 62	17,279 17	95,000

YEARS.	Dividends.	Cash Sales of Books.	Cash Receipts from Period'ls.	Receipts from Job Work.	Receipts from Advertising.
1834.....
1834-40.....
1840-41 ²	\$515 78	\$1,315 25	\$63 82	.....
1841-45.....	3,282 74	8,362 39	122 00	.....
1845-49.....	4,697 12	17,440 00	362 06	.....
1849-53.....	10,600 68	22,884 46	3,473 42	.....
1853-57.....	26,686 94	51,020 28	5,780 79	.....
1857-61.....	33,828 99	46,961 28	9,835 10	.....
1861-65.....	33,648 36	67,574 24	6,279 47	\$768 91
1865-69.....	75,428 80	94,837 11	41,638 43	8,409 48
1869-73.....	106,754 79	131,401 80	48,228 32	11,567 83
1873-77.....	121,133 98	154,925 07	58,943 68	14,879 74
1877-81.....	121,519 24	172,600 34	78,977 78	8,721 21
1881-85.....	\$10,500 00	179,694 01	199,232 25	107,990 84	9,157 38
1885-89.....	242,972 73	219,613 69	94,673 51	18,914 78
1889-90 ²	64,092 25	58,084 99	26,720 31	6,466 74
1890-91 ²	6,000 00	74,247 18	59,070 07	27,416 61	5,717 21
1891-92 ²	102,204 15	57,606 83	27,914 64	6,964 75
Totals	\$16,500 00	\$1,207,307 74	\$1,362,930 05	\$538,420 78	\$91,568 03 ¹¹

¹ Apparent net capital. The credit system rendered business so uncertain that these figures cannot be regarded as reliable. ² One year.

³ Grounds purchased in Dayton in 1853, and buildings erected.

⁴ A portion of ground sold, and valuation reduced.

⁵ Valuation increased. ⁶ Including new building erected in 1869.

⁷ Valuation reduced. ⁸ Including property purchased in 1885.

⁹ Including money borrowed for erection of new building in 1886.

¹⁰ Including new building erected in 1886. ¹¹ Receipts from other sources, \$192,770.32.

YEARS.	Interest.	Worthless Accounts.	German Dept. Loss.	Divi- dends.	General Confer. Ex., etc. ¹
1834-65.....	\$30,235 83	\$25,427 50			
1865-69.....	10,787 27				
1869-73.....	9,006 21 ²				
1873-77.....	6,742 44				
1877-81 ³	2,371 03				
1881-85.....	587 45			\$10,500	
1885-89.....	5,138 44 ⁴			6,000	
1889-92.....	3,772 95				
1846-69.....			\$5,000 00		
1869-92.....			27,208 08		
1881.....					\$361 85
Ecum. Coun., etc.					350 00
1885.....					470 04
Commission.....					574 60
1889.....					502 08
Totals.....	\$68,641 62	\$25,427 50 ⁵	\$32,208 08	\$16,500	\$2,258 57 ⁶
Grand total: ⁷	\$145,035 77				

PUBLISHER'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1891-92.

CASH.

Receipts.

Book Department.....		\$102,204 15
Periodicals—		
<i>Religious Telescope</i>	\$18,238 19	
<i>Our Bible Teacher and Quarterlies</i>	17,140 53	
<i>Children's Friend</i>	6,816 56	
<i>Missionary Visitor</i>	6,008 01	
<i>Lessons for the Little Ones</i>	6,819 62	
<i>Quarterly Review</i>	547 42	
German Periodicals	1,995 00	
Miscellaneous.....	41 50	
		57,606 83

¹ General Conference expenses were not recorded separately before 1881. ² Approximate.

³ The old debt was cancelled in 1880, and the total amount of interest paid to that date was \$59,000.

⁴ Interest on money borrowed for the erection of new building.

⁵ Losses on worthless accounts since 1865 have also amounted to thousands of dollars.

⁶ This does not include expenses of litigation.

⁷ The total of these five columns, exclusive of interest paid since 1881, is \$135,536.93—an incomplete exhibit of the burdens borne by the House outside of its regular expenditures.

Job Work—

Book and Job Printing Department..	\$20,101 95	
Electrotype Department	1,920 56	
Bindery.....	2,788 89	
German Printing Department.....	2,434 32	
Mailing Department.....	209 41	
Power Department.....	431 51	
News Room.....	28 00	
		\$27,914 64
Advertising.....		6,964 75
Rents.....		2,219 67
Bills receivable.....		90 00
		<hr/>
Receipts from business.....		\$197,000 04
Borrowed money.....		33,254 49
Cash on hand, April 1, 1891.....		4,675 18
		<hr/>
Total cash received.....		\$234,929 71

Expenditures.

Labor and salaries.....	\$59,733 43	
Books, etc., purchased for Book Department.....	90,900 41	
Paper purchased	25,417 79	
Postage.....	6,182 93	
Material for various departments.....	10,966 01	
Bills payable—borrowed money.....	15,050 00	
Building, machinery, and fixtures..	6,268 33	
Taxes and insurance.....	3,618 97	
Repairs.....	3,175 24	
Freights and expressage.....	2,909 25	
Traveling expenses.....	1,313 00	
Interest.....	1,594 75	
General expense	2,284 58	
Advertising.....	1,348 55	
Ground rent.....	400 00	
Correspondence.....	70 00	
		<hr/>
Total expenditures.....		\$231,233 24
Cash balance, April 1, 1892.....		3,696 47
		<hr/>
		\$234,929 71

INVOICE.

Assets.

Real estate.....		\$95,000 00
Machinery and stock—		
Book Department	\$93,547 69	
Book and Job Printing Department, including		
Press Room.....	41,500 42	
Religious Telescope Composing Department....	4,000 00	
German Department.....	2,100 00	

Electrotype Department.....	\$5,288 63	
Binding Department.....	8,653 86	
Mailing Department.....	4,694 80	
Power Department.....	17,363 61	
<i>Religious Telescope</i>	900 00	
<i>Bible Teacher</i>	8,217 45	
<i>Children's Friend</i>	4,449 81	
<i>Missionary Visitor</i>	2,401 50	
<i>Lessons for the Little Ones</i>	4,497 64	
		\$197,705 41
Bills receivable		470 44
Due the House on accounts		49,734 05
Cash on hand, April 1, 1892.....		3,696 47
		<u>\$346,606 37</u>
<i>Gross Assets</i>		
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Bills payable.....	\$33,722 06	
Accounts payable.....	10,198 60	
		<u>\$43,920 66</u>
Total Liabilities.....		\$43,920 66
<i>Net assets</i>		\$302,685 71
Deducting net assets, April 1, 1891.....		<u>287,473 09</u>
<i>Increase in net assets</i>		\$15,212 62
General Church expenses.....		<u>2,066 55</u>
Actual profits.....		\$17,279 17

CIRCULATION OF PERIODICALS.

<i>Religious Telescope</i> (average)		12,483
<i>Quarterly Review</i> (average).....		450
<i>Froehliche Botschafter</i>		1,150
Sunday-school periodicals—		
<i>Our Bible Teacher</i> (average).....	4,592	
<i>Our Bible-Lesson Quarterly</i> (average).....	117,250	
<i>Intermediate Quarterly</i> (average).....	42,500	
<i>Lessons for the Little Ones</i> (average).....	46,780	
<i>Children's Friend</i> (average).....	37,125	
<i>Missionary Visitor</i> (average).....	33,083	
<i>Jugend Pilger</i> (average).....	2,600	
<i>German Quarterly</i> (average).....	13,800	
<i>Our Bible-Lesson Pictures</i> (average).....	1,150	
<i>Our Little Bible-Lesson Picture Cards</i>	11,500	
		<u>310,380</u>
<i>Woman's Evangel</i>		3,900
		<u>325,368</u>
Total for 1891-92		312,951
Total for 1890-91		<u>15,417</u>
Increase.....		15,417

AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

Our own publications—		
Periodicals (number of pieces)	6,286,700	
Music books (number of pieces).....	231,050	
Books and pamphlets.....	31,900	
	<hr/>	
Total for 1891-92.....		6,549,650
Total for 1890-91.....		6,117,600
		<hr/>
Increase.....		432,050

In addition to the above, a large amount of job work is done.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

FIRST INCORPORATION.¹

"AN ACT

"To Incorporate the Conference Printing Establishment of the United Brethren Church, in the Town of Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That Jonathan Dresbach, John Coons, George Dresbach, and their associates, to be elected agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, shall be and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, with succession for thirty years, by the name of the Trustees of the Conference Printing Establishment of the United Brethren in Christ, in the town of Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, and by that name shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in all courts of law or equity, may have a common seal and the same alter or renew at pleasure, and also to ordain and establish all such by-laws, rules, and regulations as shall be necessary and proper for the government and well-being of the said establishment, the same being consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.

"SEC. 2. That all process against said corporation shall be by summons, and a copy thereof left with one or more of the trustees at least five days before the return day thereof, shall be deemed a sufficient service.

¹ See "Local Laws of Ohio," Vol. XXXVII., page 259.

"SEC. 3. That said corporation shall have power to have and hold, by purchase, gift, donation, or bequest, any estate, real, personal, and mixed, that may be necessary for the welfare of the said establishment, and the same to grant, sell, or dispose of at pleasure: *Provided*, that the proceeds of any and all property held by said incorporation shall never at any time exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars per annum.

"SEC. 4. That until trustees are elected according to the rules and regulations of said Church, Jonathan Dresbach, George [John] Coons, and George Dresbach be and they are hereby created and appointed trustees to take charge of and manage the establishment and the affairs of said corporation.

"SEC. 5. That the sole object of said corporation is declared to be to publish a religious periodical, and such other works as may conduce to the general benefit of the said Church; and the net proceeds of the incorporation, after defraying all expenses and charges incidental to the establishment, shall be equally divided amongst all the Annual Conferences of said churches in the United States, to be by such Conferences applied to the support of their ministry.

"SEC. 6. That any future legislation may alter, amend, or repeal this act: *Provided*, that such alteration, amendment, or repeal shall not affect the title to any estate, real, personal, or mixed, acquired under the provisions of this act.

"JAS. J. FARAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"WILLIAM HAWKINS,

Speaker of the Senate.

"March 16, 1839."

SECOND INCORPORATION.

Recorded, April 29, 1871, in Book A, Records of Incorporations of Montgomery County, Ohio, Page 185.

"PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED BROTHERS IN CHRIST.

"I hereby certify that James Applegate, Jacob Hoke, Daniel K. Flickinger, Thomas N. Sowers, and David L. Rike were duly elected trustees of the Printing Establishment

of the United Brethren in Christ, located at Dayton, Ohio, for the term of four years from the first day of June, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, by the General Conference of said Church, held in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, from the twentieth day of May to June 1, 1869, inclusive.

[SIGNED]

“W. B. RABER,

“*Secretary of Said Conference.*”

“February 14, 1871.”

“DAYTON, OHIO, April 24, 1871.

“Having been duly elected to the office of trustees of the Printing Establishment of the United Brethren in Christ, located at Dayton, Ohio, by the General Conference of said Church, held in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, from the twentieth day of May to the first day of June, 1869, inclusive, and which election, for the term of four years, is properly certified by the secretary of said Conference; therefore, we, undersigned persons alluded to in said Certificate of Election, do hereby declare that we accept said office of trustees, as aforesaid, for the term of four years specified.

[SIGNED]

“JAMES APPLIGATE.

“JACOB HOKE.

“DANIEL K. FLICKINGER.

“THOMAS N. SOWERS.

“DAVID L. RIKE.”

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION.

THE preceding pages represent very fully the recorded history of the Publishing House. Of the unrecorded history, a volume no doubt still remains to be written. The experiences—the hopes, the fears, the struggles, of those in immediate charge, it has been left largely to the reader to infer. That those entrusted with the financial and editorial management have labored faithfully to achieve the success which has finally been attained, cannot reasonably be denied. At the same time it must not be forgotten that this success has depended in no small degree upon those ministers and others who, as its authorized agents, have aided greatly in the distribution of its products. Their collective labors are represented in the general result.

The extent of the future development of the House it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty. Apparently, nothing but unwise management can prevent its continued rapid expansion. The prospects were never more favorable than at present.

The conditions that were decisive in the removal to Dayton not only still remain, but have grown far more advantageous. The location still retains

its central character, while the growth of the city in the intervening years has fully justified the wisdom of the choice. The center of population of the United States has for some years hovered close to this region, being now just eighty miles southwest, in the State of Indiana. Numerous railroads, all of them parts of the great systems of the country, now radiate in every direction and afford carrying facilities for reaching in the shortest time all portions of the continent, while the materials and supplies needed by a large publishing house are readily obtainable, many of them being manufactured in the valley.

These material advantages, however, would be wholly inadequate to secure prosperity without the higher conditions which excite and maintain an interest in the periodicals and books supplied by the House. The continued growth of the Church alone ought to insure the steady enlargement of its publishing interests; while the rapid advancement of education among both ministers and laity will, no doubt, create a future demand for good literature far in excess of the present sales.

Its business established, its credit first class, its net capital steadily accumulating, and its patronage constantly increasing, the Establishment is fully equipped for the work for which it was founded, and will not only keep pace with, but lead in the advance of, the growth of the Church.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

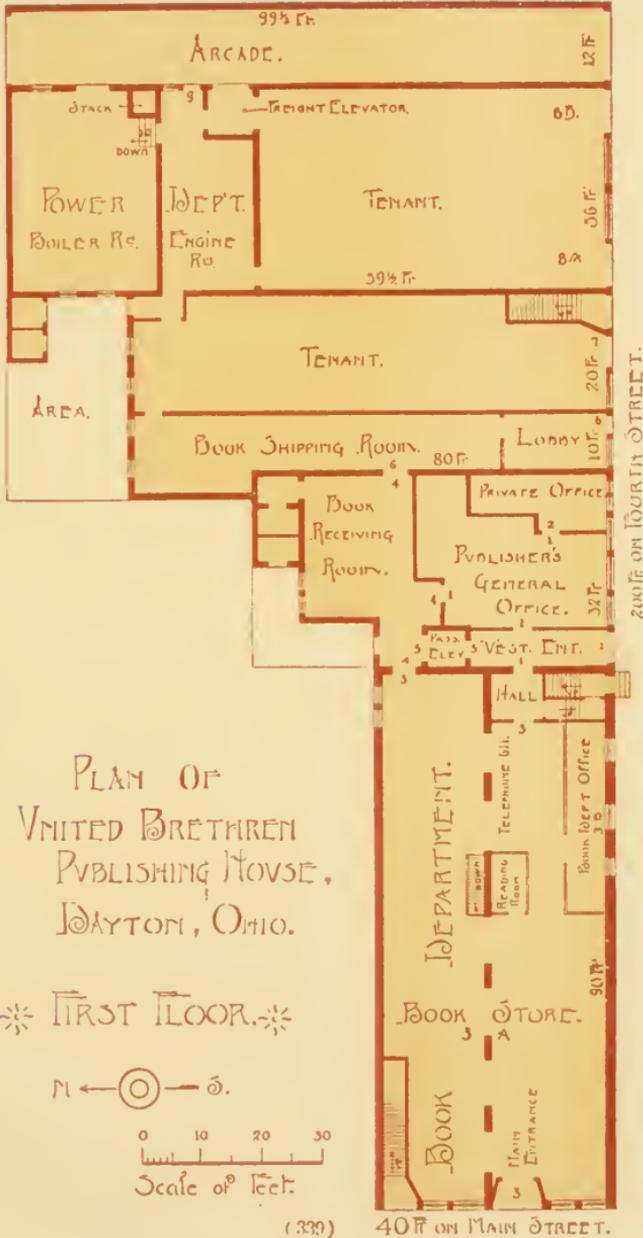
BUILDING DIRECTORY.

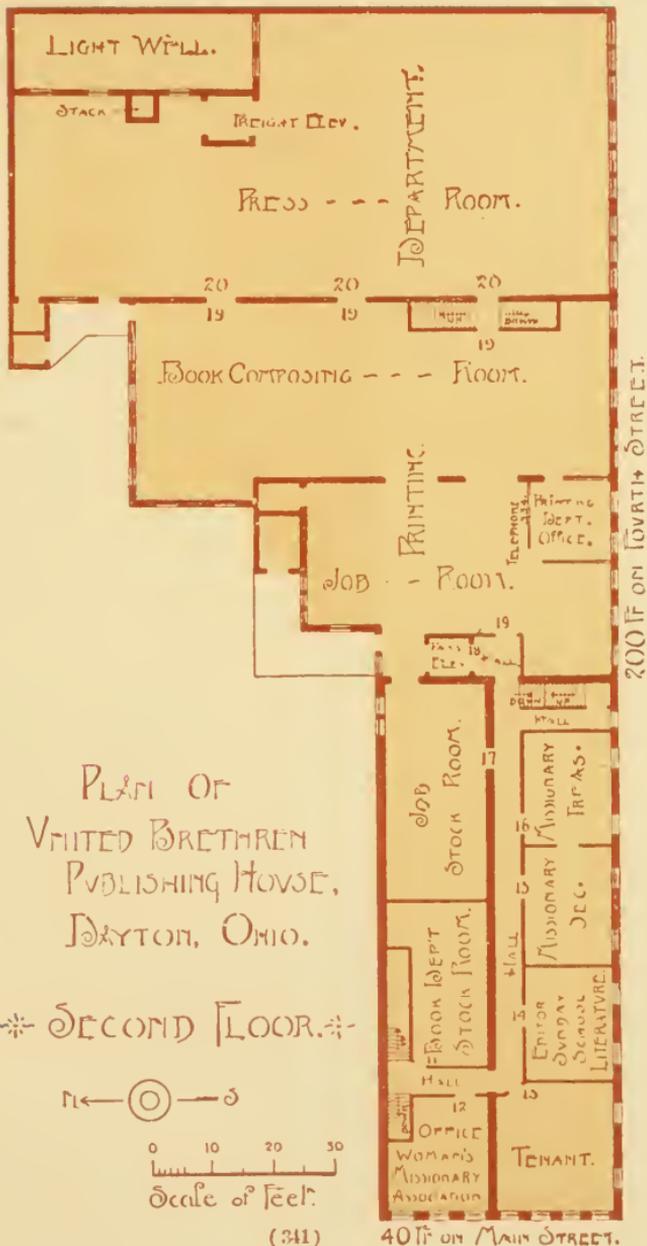
ENTRANCES.

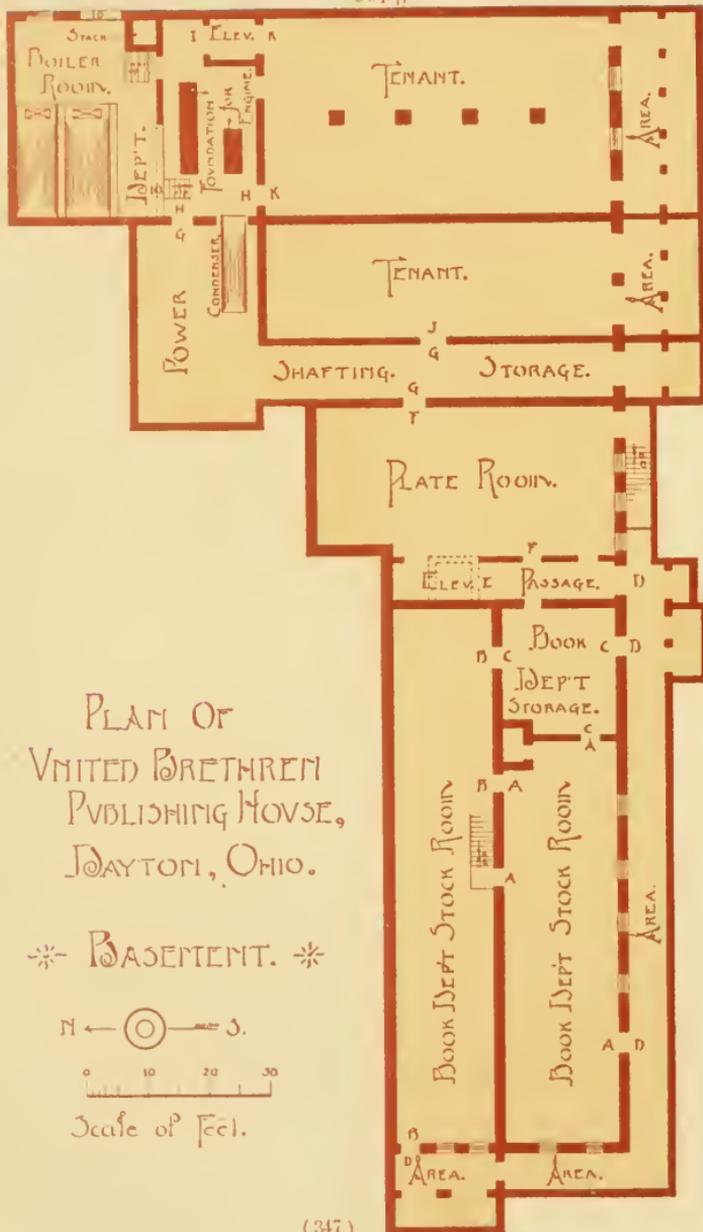
MAIN STREET.		|	Electrotyping Department, and Bindery.
(1.)	West Stairway to Upper Floors.		(4.) General Office.
(2.)	Bookstore.		(5.) Private.
FOURTH STREET.		|	(6.) East Stairway. Nearest to Mailing-Room, News Room, and German Composing- Room.
(3.)	Central Stairway to Upper Floors. Nearest to the Printing Department Office,		(7.) Arcade. Private.

ROOMS.

FIRST FLOOR.		|	9. Engine Room. (Arcade.)
No.			10. Boiler Room. (Arcade.)
1.	Publisher's General Office.	SECOND FLOOR.	
2.	Publisher's Private Office.	11.	Stockroom—Book Department.
3.	Book Department— A—Bookstore. B—Book Department Office.	12.	Woman's Missionary Associa- tion—Office.
4.	Book Department—Receiving- Room.	13.	Lorenz & Co.
5.	Elevator.	14.	Sunday-School Editor.
6.	Book Department—Shipping- Room.	15.	General Missionary Society— Secretary.
7.	Tenant.	16.	General Missionary Society— Treasurer.
8.	A—Tenant. B—Tenant.	17.	Stockroom—Printing Depart- ment.

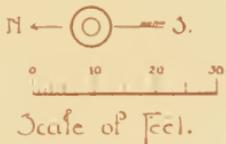






PLAN OF
 UNITED BRETHREN
 PUBLISHING HOUSE,
 DAYTON, OHIO.

* BASEMENT. *



Map of the City

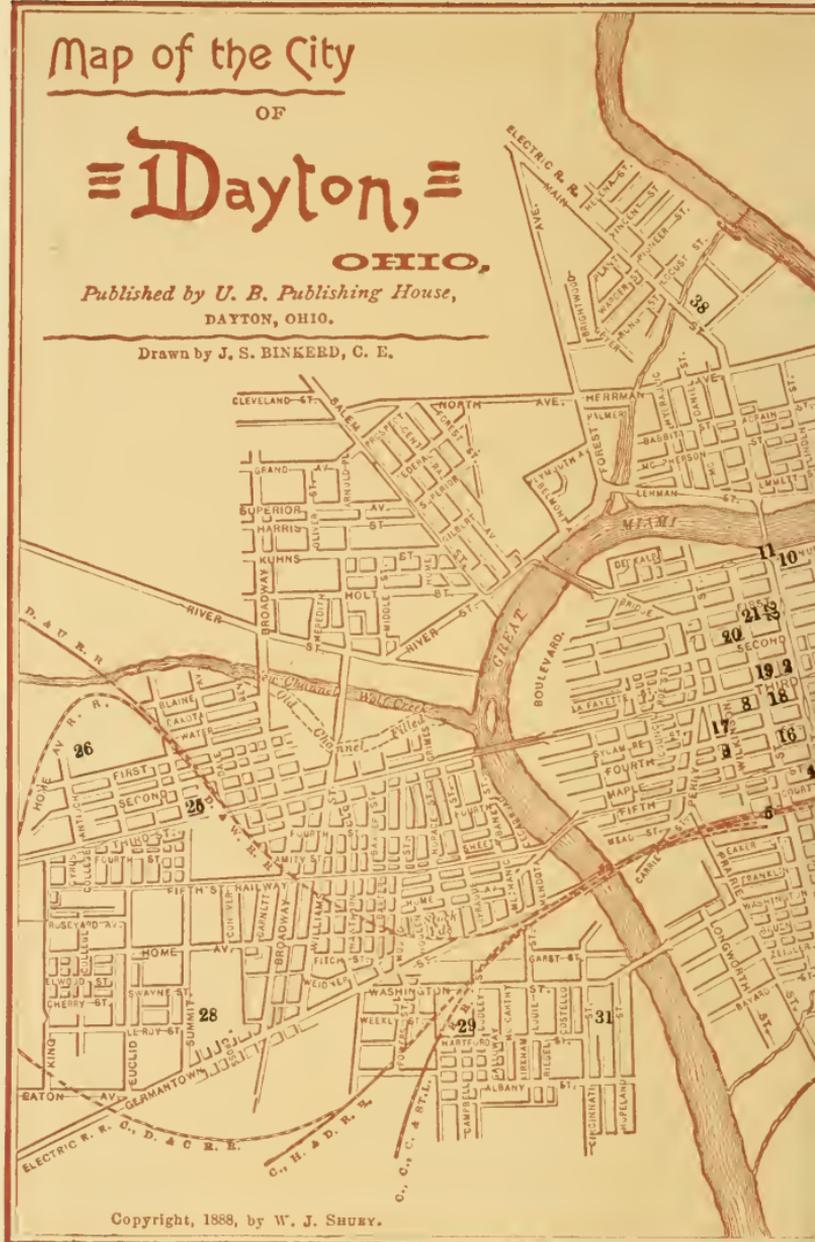
OF

Dayton, Ohio,

OHIO,

Published by U. B. Publishing House,
DAYTON, OHIO.

Drawn by J. S. BINKERD, C. E.



27

Copyright, 1888, by W. J. SHURY.

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1. UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE.
2. Court House.
3. City Hall.
4. Post Office.
5. Union Passenger Station.
6. Public Library.
7. Young Men's Christian Association.
8. Woman's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association
9. Central High School—Old Building.
10. Central High School—New Building.
11. Soldiers' Monument.
12. Deaconess Hospital.
28. Children's Home.
31. St. Elizabeth Hospital.
36. Widows' Home.

CEN

13. First United Brethren Church.
14. First Lutheran Church.
15. United Presbyterian Church.
16. Grace Methodist Church.
17. Church of the Sacred Heart.
18. Third Street Presbyterian Church.
19. First Reformed Church.
20. First Presbyterian Church.
21. Christ Church, Episcopal.
22. First Baptist Church.
23. New Synagogue.
24. Park Presbyterian Church.



L CHURCHES.

- Church.
- Church.
- opal Church.
- Heart, Roman Catholic.
- iau Church.
- rch.
- ant Episcopal.
- rch.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES

- 13. First Church.
- 25. Summit Street Church.
- 27. Home Avenue Mission.
- 29. Hartford Street Church.
- 30. Miami Chapel.
- 32. Stewart Street Mission.
- 33. Oak Street Church.
- 34. Otterbein German Church.
- 35. High Street Church.
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- 38. North Main Street Church.

26. Union Biblical Seminary

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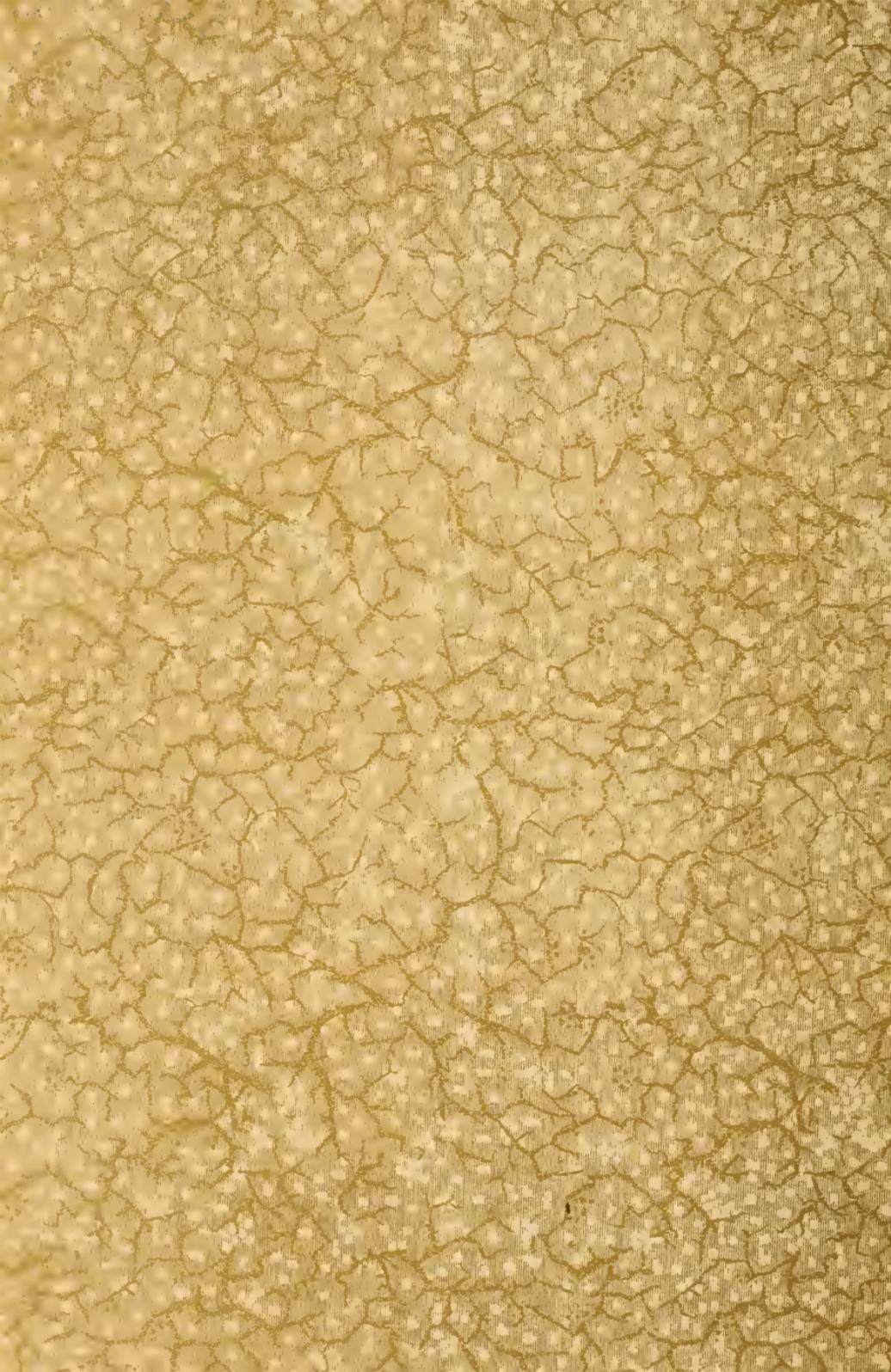
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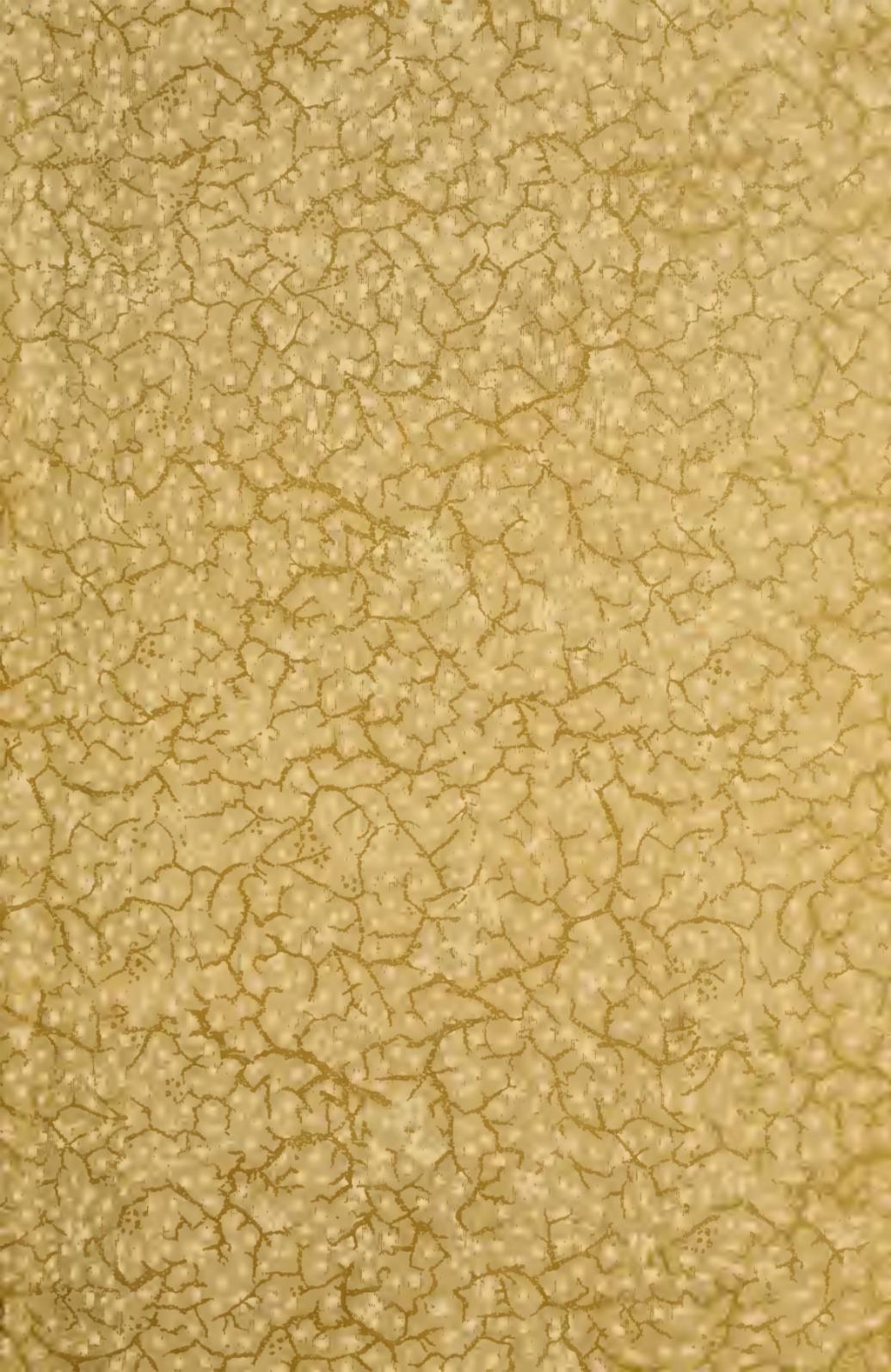
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