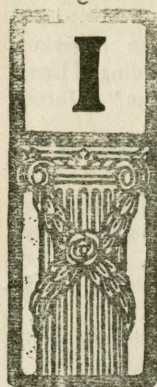


THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.



IN VIEW of the wide-spread interest in traveling libraries and library work taken by club women, I take great pleasure in giving to the readers of this department the following outline of work to be found at the University of Chicago. No better way of spending the summer could be thought of than for those club women interested in advancing the interest of their home libraries to take some of these courses at the University of Chicago. Then Mrs. Dixon has been in frequent demand for her excellent lectures on these subjects. Her "Ancestry of the Modern Book" is a very popular lecture and one which would enlighten and entertain any audience greatly. Mrs. Dixon has kindly consented to contribute another article on "Traveling Libraries" to these columns. Her views on the subject are of great value because, as Max O'Rell would say, they are those of "one who knows."

Outline of Course in Library Science at the University of Chicago.

The instruction given at the University of Chicago in library science is designed to train librarians and library assistants in the best methods of modern library economy, and also to give students, club women, teachers and all others who devote a large part of their time to literary work, greater facility in their research by affording them a better knowledge of the catalogues, indexes, bibliographies and all other aid provided by the modern library for its readers.

The university in giving this instruction does not establish "a library school," nor create "a department of library science," but gives this course in library science just as any other course is offered at the university. For the greater convenience of the students who come from Evanston, Elmhurst, Aurora, Oak Park and the north and west sides of the city, the classes meet at the University College, Fine Arts building, and when necessary at the University Library.

There are four majors in the course, each one of which begins at October 1 and continues to April 1.

The tuition fee for each major is \$20. In addition the student must matriculate in the university. The fee is \$5 payable only once and that at the time of registering in the university. The lectures are given by Zella Allen Dixon, A. M., of the University of Chicago faculty. Each lecture is accompanied by a weekly reading list and themes prepared by each member of the class. Each major requires three hours a day of preparation and counts as a full major in the university. Opportunity for practical work accompanies each course. At the completion of the four courses, a course certificate, signed by the proper university officers, is given to the student.

If two majors at a time are carried by the student the course may be completed in two years. Many persons take three and

even four years to complete the work. Most of the students taking this course are college graduates. At least two years' college work or its equivalent is required.

The spring quarters are used for the preparation of a final theme, visiting other libraries and practical work on small collections of books.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

1. HISTORICAL AND LITERARY OUTLINES OF LIBRARY ECONOMY.

Ancient book: Ancient libraries; St. Benedict and the library movement of the dark ages; Monastic and mediæval libraries; illuminated manuscripts; cathedral libraries; rise of university libraries; printed books; rise of the library movement in England; modern library movement in Canada and the United States; libraries of Mexico; library legislation in Scotland and Ireland; famous libraries of Germany, France and Italy; the greatest reference library; the largest library; Mudie's circulating library; the Vatican library; the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge Universities; United States Congressional library; effect of the library movement on University Extension; library problems in social settlements; traveling libraries; libraries for the blind; corporation libraries for employes; visiting libraries; Sunday-school libraries; book illustrations; copyright protection of books.

2. TECHNICAL METHODS.

Order department; collating for duplicates; accession department; classed cataloguing; dictionary cataloguing; classification systems; author numbers; shelf listing; repair department; systems of checking periodicals; preserving fugitive material; gift department; care of pamphlets; methods for traveling and home libraries; charging systems.

3. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCE WORK.

History of bibliography; scope and aims; methods of preparation; fundamental types: bibliography of special subjects; special authors; special classes of authors; special forms; special countries; library and sale catalogues; public documents; monograph bibliography; research work; original bibliography; rare editions.

General reference books; special reference books in philosophy; religion; sociology; philology; science; useful arts; fine arts; literature; history.

4. PRINCIPLES OF LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION.

Scope and founding of libraries; trustees and committees; architecture; equipment; rules and regulations; open shelves and book-theft; staff; qualifications of a librarian; departmental and branch libraries; methods of co-operation; relation of libraries to schools, relation of libraries to literary clubs; children's reading rooms; advertising the library; book-buying and book-selling; bookbinding and care of books; book-plates; library schools and training classes; library associations.

The Club Woman. March, 1902.

[Reprinted from The Outlook of December 6, 1902]

CHILDREN'S
BOOK-PLATES

BY ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON



BY BEULAH M. CLUTE

CHILDREN'S BOOK-PLATES

BY ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON

IN its simplest definition a book-plate is the name-label that is pasted in the inside front cover of a book to denote its ownership. From the last half of the fifteenth century an increasing number of individuals have used these plates. In the British Museum in London there is a collection of book-plates numbering 200,000 specimens. Such a list includes, more perfectly than the best biographical dictionaries, the names of the great in all departments during those years.

To have your little child mark its nursery books with a book-plate is to make for it a point of contact with all that such a list represents. To have a book-plate is to be personally interested with every other plate and to seek information of all connected with it. To know even a few plates well is to have learned indirectly many things not generally known in history, literature, travel, biography, heraldry, and fine art. A little child who owns a good book-plate and has been made to understand all about it, the race to which it belongs, the ideas it embodies, has not only gained a personal acquaintance with illustrious lives

that will overshadow and influence its own, but will enter the race of life better equipped and will be better educated than a little child who has not had this formal introduction into the world of the past.

In discussing any phase of this subject one should remember that a book-plate is only one of several time-honored methods of checking the inherent tendency in books to stray from the library to which they belong and never again take their places beside their companions upon the shelves. The most ancient libraries were housed in temples, with priests charged with their care. The check in these collections was the ever-vigilant jailer-librarian, terribly in earnest to see that none of the unfortunates under his care made their escape.

During the monastic period, when the energy and devotion of the Benedictines had given a second birth to literature and learning and added to the book world the beautiful illuminated books of the Dark Ages, a second check came into existence. Having now the care of books upon each of which a lifetime of patient skill had been expended, books that were worth a king's ransom, the wise old monks decided that treasures so scarce and valuable must not be left to readers with slippery fingers and defective memories. So each book was securely chained with a strong iron chain to the desk or shelf on which it was to be used. In all history this has proved the only effectual method of preventing book-stealing.

Libraries of chained books were to be found throughout the civilized world up to the latter part of the



BY HOWARD VAN DOREN SHAW

fifteenth century, when the invention of printing from movable type gave the book-loving world a volume cheap and plentiful enough to be used without chains, and relegated the libraries of chained books to the museums and treasure-trove rooms of great institutions. At the same time it became clearly evident that something to indicate that the books owned by institutions as well as those rapidly forming into private libraries were not public property was urgently needed. To meet this want the book-plate was born into the kingdom, to be the ever-present silent witness against the book-thief. At first little thought was expended upon it. It came at a time when few could read and write, when the possession of books was the prerogative of three favored classes, the clergy, the scholars, and the scions of nobility. So in its earliest form it was simply the copy of the family blazon. The coat-of-arms of the family was placed on all articles of value—the carriage, the horse-trappings, fine jewelry, silver plate, effects of swordsmanship, etc. When the book collections began to form in the living-rooms, the same mark was placed on them, with little thought of the matter and no realization of the line of great and illustrious descendants that was to follow. The earliest book-plates known to collectors to-day fall within the years 1450–1490, which is the period now generally accepted as the time of the formal introduction of process-made books. From that date to the present moment book-plates have been steadily multiplying and their use becoming more and more general, until to-day not to own a book-plate with which to mark your books is to argue yourself quite out of the trend of culture and education.

In order to impress the lesson implied by the presence of the book-plate, verses and couplets were added to reinforce it. Some of these were in praise of books, some warnings against the unlawful appropriation of the treasured volume, and all very much to the point, as some few quotations will show.

On an early monastic plate is this rather startling command: "Ho there! take me back to my master."

"Steal not this book my honest friend,
For fear the gallows will be your end.
Up the ladder and down the rope,
There you'll hang until you choke.



BY MARGUERITE ELWOOD

Then I'll come along and say,
'Where's that book you stole away?'"

"My book is one thing; my boot is another:
Do not steal the one, for fear of the other."

"Of borrowed books I take no loan,
Nor lend a book that's not my own."

"If thou art borrowed by a friend right well-
come shall he be
To read, to study, not to lend but to return
to me.

Not that imparted knowledge doth diminish
Wisdom's store,
But books I find if often lent return to me
no more."

"All those to whom this book I lend, I give
one word no more.
They who to borrow condescend, should
graciously restore."

The making of book-plates has kept pace with the manufacture of the books themselves. The most eminent artists during these years designed and cut them. Down through the years they have been the mirrors reflecting the manners and customs of each age in which they have been used. By means of them the student to-day gleams many a side-light on the path

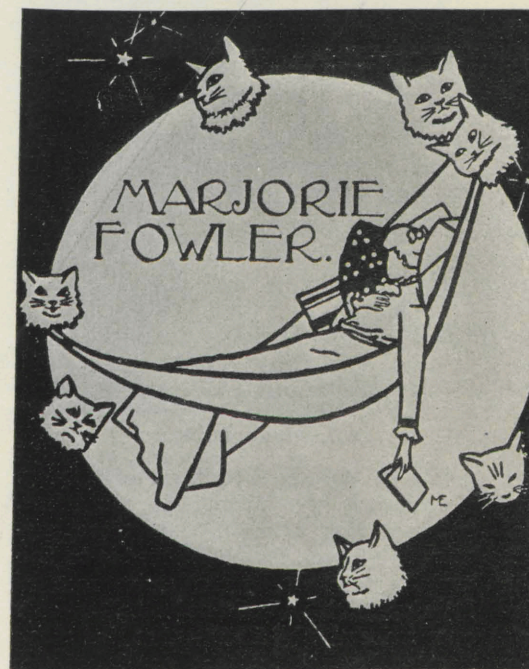
of research. As a single case in point, that might be duplicated many times, one might cite a certain type of heraldic plate numerous and rather puzzling to one not understanding the reference it mutely records. This plate represents a landscape more or less varied, but always with a tree in the prominent foreground. On this tree is hung a shield, on which is emblazoned the coat of arms of the individual to whom the plate belonged. The reference is to a rather picturesque custom connected with the popular life of the people of the period to which it belongs. During the public festivals and tourna-

have been so generally the form used, one sees now, in increasing numbers, the library interior, literary, biographical, rebus, pictorial, and purely decorative. The terms Jacobean, Rococo, Chippendale, seem destined to become the terms of description of decadent types of book-plates.

The individuals who are the happy possessors of book-plates to-day are to be found, not only in every civilized land, but in every walk of life, and with no restrictions as to sex, age, or previous condition of servitude. Edmund Gosse defines the book-plate as "the outward and visible mark of the citizenship of a book-lover." As the children have been admitted for more than a century to the world of books, so also for the same period have they held this outward and visible sign of their citizenship in the literary kingdom.

These plates have followed the usual forms of those used by mature individuals, even including armorial of the heaviest and most uninteresting type; but by far the greatest number are purely pictorial. A child's plate should be small in size, simple in design, and thoroughly understandable to its young owner. If it has representations, they should be taken from the child's own world; if literary references, they should be to characters familiar to juvenile literature.

A design that exemplifies in a most charming manner these qualifications of a good plate is one made by the talented Mrs. Beulah M. Clute for Marjory and Percival Mitchell. Here we find not only the "cow that jumped over the moon"



BY MARGUERITE ELWOOD

ments it was the custom for knights to challenge the world for their right to bear arms. The knight would hang his shield, beautifully ornamented with his heraldic emblems, near the center of the festivities. A follower would remain to guard the shield and to accept the challenge of any one who should proclaim his doubt of the right to bear arms by casting his spear against it.

For many years the armorial has been the chief form of the plate, but that is no longer the only form, nor even to-day the most popular type. In France and England, where so long the heraldic devices

and "Goosey, Goosey Gander," but dear old Mother Goose herself, touching with her magic wand the imaginations of two little tots curled up on the floor amid their toys, busy with an open book. On much the same order is the book-plate used by the little Carey children, of Cambridge, Mass. This was designed by Mr. Weston Smith, and represents a little black and white "bunny," the merry little companion of the children of Astor Carey. Below the rabbit is the inscription, "Carey children, their mark."

The book-plate of little Evelyn Shaw,

the work of her artist father, Howard Van Doren Shaw, is one that children themselves admire greatly, and their taste is well worth considering. The illustration represents a small maiden seated on the floor surrounded by her books and playthings. She is reading aloud, with excited gesticulations, to the doll and to the cat, who seems dressed up for the occasion. The doll has impudently gone to sleep; but pussy looks as if the story was one of the tracts of the Anti-Vivisection Society. Above the picture are the words, "Evelyn Shaw, her book." Most book-plates have a border of some conventionalized design, that means little to one not artistically trained. Mr. Shaw, in this design, has substituted a very clever border made of a repetition of the initials of the name and a pictured heart. The appeal to the childish intelligence is fine. It is a common observation that a child early learns to connect the initial letters of its name with its own personality. Again, what member of a child's body so soon becomes a conscious part of its anatomy as the heart! The tiny lips will lisp, "I love you with all my heart;" or, in answer to the query, "Do you love papa?" reply, "I love you a whole heart full." The sight of this plate always brings a personal vision of a dear little boy of five years, to whom it was once shown. His small finger made the trip around the entire plate, as he repeated softly to himself, "Evelyn Shaw's book, Evelyn Shaw's book," etc. When asked what the border meant, he replied, after a moment's hesitation, "Evelyn Shaw loves her book and will be good to it."

Harold May Elwood has the distinction of owning two very good book-plates; one by Mr. Harvey Ellis, the water-color artist, and the other by Harold's father, Mr. George May Elwood, of Rochester, N. Y. The former represents a lad in a very boyish attitude enjoying what seems very much like "Puck" or "Judge;" the latter is a plate that possesses a fine motif for a juvenile library. Over the top of the plate is the quotation, "Watchman! what of the night?" Beneath is a very sleepy child, gowned for bed, holding up a clock that



BY J. WINFRED SPENCELEY

points to the dreaded hour of retiring. Underneath the picture is the name, "Harold May Elwood." Is there anything in this sad old world that is so universally detested by the entire race of little children as bedtime? It has only one redeeming feature—that in many homes the dear mother or father has sweetened it a little by making it the children's hour, and reading aloud to them while they prepare for bed; and so it has come to pass that in the thoughts of a little child the book and the bed are closely associated.

One more plate belonging to this family is worthy of special notice; it is a punning plate, and designed by its owner when she was eleven years old. The letter "L" is made of wood and decorated with marguerite daisies. The name underneath the design gives the key to the rebus, "Marguerite Elwood." Miss Elwood has designed other plates. One that is a prime favorite with children is the plate of

Marjorie Fowler, whose representative, having read herself to sleep in a hammock, dreams that the stars are inhabited only with cats.

In Germany and France, as well as in America and England, this custom of providing children with book-plates as a means of education and culture has given us many beautiful and interesting plates.

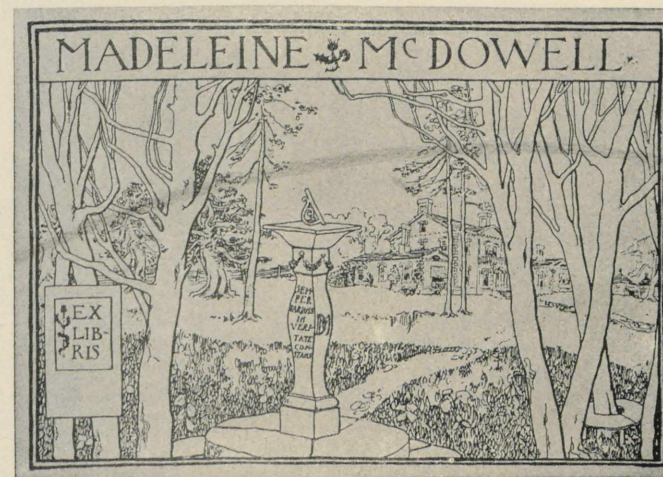
A recent personal experience gives at least a hint of what a "royal road to knowledge" a book-plate may be made to a little child. Much of my leisure time last winter was spent in identifying and classifying a mixed lot of *ex libris*. Rather unexpectedly, this labor was shared by a little friend of the mature age of six years. The friendship dates from one morning when she called at my office to give me her new book-plate and receive mine in return. As the work on the plates proceeded, Little Marie heard many book-plate stories, and learned how plates were identified. She had many delightful looks through the powerful magnifying-glass, and soon learned to know as well as an expert the signs of nationality. She became familiar with all the charming little legends and tales that cluster around the choice of a national emblem; knew why a thistle stood for a Scotchman, a rose for an Englishman, a lily for a Frenchman, and a shamrock for an Irishman. The plate of Paul Revere held a subtle fascination over her, and many an evening, after the work was laid aside, we took down the illustrated edition of Longfellow's Poems and read from the "Tales

of a Wayside Inn" the story of the "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere." From the French plates of the eighteenth century she heard for the first time the story of the French Revolution, and much about a beautiful French Queen who was also called "Marie."

Here is a little sequel to our winter's work, as her father recently told it to me. In the family to which Little Marie belongs there still exists that now almost obsolete habit of reading aloud in the family circle during the evenings. The book selected was that most vividly written work, "Life of Marie Antoinette," by Maxime de la Roch  terie. The book was nearly finished when one evening, as an offset to a very long afternoon nap, the child was allowed to sit up beyond the usual hour for retiring. As the reading continued the father and mother exchanged amused glances, noticing that their little daughter on the floor seemed more interested in the reading than in her playthings; but the reading claimed their attention, and the child passed out of mind. At length, dimly conscious of a small elbow pressing against his arm, the reader paused, and, looking down into the eager little face at his side, said:

"What is it, dear?"

"I know all about that man," said she. "He was captain of the Swiss Guards, and once he saved Queen Marie from the mob. The liberty cap on his plate did not save him. They cut off his head after all. I have helped work out his book-plates."



BY HOWARD VAN DOREN SHAW

Professor Zella Allen Dixon, A.M., delivered the first annual address at the commencement exercises of the Ohio State Training School at Lima, Ohio, Tuesday evening, June 9. The subject of the address was "The Library as a Factor in Education."

Daily Maroon, June 12, 1903.

BOOK NOTICES.

[Persons sending books for notice should state, for the information of readers, the price of each book, with the amount to be added for postage, or charges, by mail or express.]

Concerning Book-plates.—A Handbook for Collectors. By Zella Allen Dixon, A. M. Wisteria Cottage Press Publication, Limited edition, with many illustrations and engraved plates. 8vo, decorated art linen, 1903. Price prepaid, carried free, \$3.00 before December 1st, 1903, after \$3.50 net. Address, Z. A. Dixon, University of Chicago.

Prof. Dixon's new book is not only an important contribution to the department of heraldry and to the literature of book-plates, a field in which she has long been a close student, but also a beautiful art book suitable for the finely equipped library of the book lover. It is very dainty and pleasing in form, full of beautiful examples of the best of the engravers skill, printed with clear black type on glisteningly white paper with wide margins. The frontispiece is an exquisite engraving by Mr. W. F. Hopson, representing Mr. Charles W. Sherbern, the greatest living engraver, at work in the famous Chelsea studio. On the title-page is the charming vignette engraved by Mr. J. W. Spenceley, which marks all of the issues of this interesting private press. No electrotypes were made for the text of the book. The type was hand set and the impressions for each chapter made from the direct face of the type; the material for each being distributed to use in the next chapter. The following outline of the contents of the book will show its general character:

Chapter I. The subject in general.

Historical outline, mottoes used in heraldry, cadency, personal ex-libris.

Chapter II. Special book-plates and their values.

Early plates, plates by famous artists, proof remarque plates, autographic plates, plates of celebrities.

Chapter III. Artists of the past.

Descriptive list of the great artists of all countries.

Chapter IV. Modern artists.

Chapter V. Classification and arrangement.

Chapter VI. Book-plate Associations, clubs and societies.

History of each and lists of publications.

Chapter VII. Institutions and individuals collecting book-plates.

Includes descriptive items of each collection and correct address of collector.

Index. A very complete index by subjects; includes all names mentioned.

One of the special features of the book sure to be much appreciated by collectors is the addition to the chapter on Modern Artists, of lists complete to date of the book-plates made by prominent artists. These lists include material never before permitted to be printed, and in each case the list was revised by the artist and its publication authorized. The book-plate of the author is one of the really fine engravings of the book and represents the old family homestead at Zanesville, Ohio, and also the pretty cottage at Granville, Ohio, for which the press is named. The book-plate of the "Ohio Alcove of the Manilla Library, of the Columbus Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution" also has a prominent place in the work, as has also many historical items of special interest to readers of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly. The book promises to be soon out of print. The edition is limited to 900 copies and already half of that number have been spoken for by collectors of the issues of private presses, book-plate material and antiquarian and genealogical data. Few books have appeared this year of greater value to the students of heraldry, and the lovers of art.

The Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly.
Columbus, O. Oct. 1903.

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

(Except August and September)

Vol. 7

December, 1902

No. 10

Contents

Consulting experts	455-457	Library meetings	
Isabel E. Lord		Chicago	475
Library institutes	458-459	Connecticut	475-476
A book rarity—An inquiry	459	Illinois	476-477
Diagnosis and prescription associated with literature	459-461	Indiana	477
Library notes	461-462	Iowa	477-479
Melvil Dewey		Long Island	479-480
University of Chicago library	463-464	Massachusetts	481-482
Zella Allen Dixon		Massachusetts club	482-485
A political club library	464	Michigan	485-489
Some points in library growth	465	Missouri	489-490
Form for official library reports	466-469	Nebraska	490-492
Editorial	470-471	New Jersey	492-493
Expenditure of library funds	471	Washington	493-494
Indiana library association		List of interesting books	494
Eleventh meeting - Proceedings	472-474	Many books	494
		Library schools	495-496
		Drexel	
		Pittsburg	
		Pratt	
		Simmons'	
		A. L. A. catalog	496
		News from the field	497-498
		Publishers' department	
		Library Bureau, 454, 500; A. C. McClurg & Co., 499; Baker. Taylor & Co., 502; Cumulative Index, 502.	
		Supply department	
		Library Bureau, 503; Hammond Typewriter Co., 504.	
		Miscellaneous	
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Library Bureau

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Entered as second-class matter at Chicago Postoffice

Library Department Catalog.

OUR New Library Department Catalog (cloth, 216pp), of which a limited edition is being distributed, may be had by any library post-paid, on application of Librarian or Trustee. The book covers the whole field of library equipment and administration, with special reference to recent developments, and is a practical handbook of library economy, indispensable to all progressive libraries. It is fully illustrated with halftone engravings, including many of recent libraries equipped by the Library Bureau.

This book is also issued in Paper Covered parts, as follows:

Library Manuals and Administrative Records
Furniture for Libraries, Schools and Offices
Card Catalogs
Library and Office Supplies

Any of these sections will be sent postpaid to persons interested. We are always desirous of rendering libraries expert and technical service, which can be had on application to our Library Department.

Library Bureau

Home Office, 530 Atlantic Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

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Chicago: 215 Madison st.	Detroit: Majestic Bldg.
Philadelphia: 112-116 N. Broad st.	Cleveland: American Trust Bldg.
Washington: 928-930 F st. N. W.	Baltimore: Maryland Trust Bldg.
Pittsburg: 611 Penn ave.	Providence: 1016 Banigan Bldg.
San Francisco: 508 California st.	

FOREIGN

London: 10 Bloomsbury st. W. C.	Manchester: 12 Exchange st.
Birmingham: 58 City Arcades	Newcastle-on-Tyne: Union Bldgs., St. John st.

The University of Chicago Library in its New Quarters

Zella Allen Dixson, A. M. associate librarian
University of Chicago

When the students of the University of Chicago returned this fall it was to find that the library, during the month of September, had been moved into its new quarters, on the northwest corner of 58th st. and Ellis av.

This building, known as the Press building, shelters not only the library, but the bookstore, the executive offices of the bindery, the printing department, and, temporarily, the new law school of the university. Such an arrangement is in every way advantageous to the administration of the library. Books are received by the university press on the first floor, checked against orders and billed by departments, preparatory to being delivered on the second floor, to the order department, from which the order originally came. This arrangement makes it possible to deliver books in much smaller quantities than was practicable when the transfer was to a building two blocks away, and greatly facilitates the handling of orders.

On the second floor is the reading-room, a large, well lighted, and well ventilated room, easily accommodating 100 readers in its more secluded portion, and as many more in the space included in the circulating and strictly reference departments. The loan desk is directly opposite the main entrance, affording only a short walk through the portion of the reading-room most accessible to the catalog. As the library is at present lending its technical work-room to the law school for a lecture room, some of the staff desks occupy the southeast end of the reading-room. The other portions of the second floor are given up to the librarian's office and the accession department. The southwest portion of the second floor, intended eventually for a technical work-room for the staff, is at present occupied by the law school. The whole of the third floor is given up to the stack storage of books.

In transferring the books from the old quarters into the new, so much of the space in the new building had been reserved for the commodious reading-room, that it was found necessary to use the chapel basement of Cobb hall for the storage, temporarily, of books not as yet cataloged, doctors' theses, and books only seldom used. These books have been carefully arranged and are thoroughly accessible. The rare books in the basement of Haskell are also outside of the new quarters, having been permitted to remain in the fireproof quarters provided for them several years ago. Thus, for the first time in the history of the university, all of the possessions pertaining to the library are now housed in strictly fireproof quarters.

The moving of the library demanded considerable thought and attention, in order to disturb as little as possible the use of the library by students in residence for that purpose. In order to prevent the disarrangement of the books during the moving, large crates were prepared, capable of being handled by two men, and corresponding to two shelves of ordinary stacking. Beginning with the rear portion of the library the books were moved shelf by shelf, the volumes being placed in the crates in their classification order. The crates were loaded upon wagons, driven to the new library building, loaded on the elevator, delivered to the floor where the books were to be shelved, and the books received by an attendant and permanently shelved, without having been permitted to get out of order. This method of moving was much slower than to have transferred the books in disarranged loads, but the saving in shelving them in their permanent places more than justified the additional time and trouble of using the cases. An incident might be mentioned to illustrate this. When the moving was just at its height, the librarian received a request to send certain books to one of the university offices. A telephone message brought the information that the books desired had left the old library. They had not yet arrived in the new library,

so a messenger was sent to intercept the wagons on their way to the Press building. The books desired were duly found in the crates, and were delivered with no greater loss of time than if the moving had not been under way.

But by far the greatest gain which the library makes by its transfer to the new quarters, is in connection with the binding of its books. For a long time the necessities of the university in this department have been keenly felt, and the fact that in the future the books and pamphlets to be bound, and volumes to be mended will be delivered directly from the library to the bindery department on the floor below, without the necessity of the careful packing required for shipment to the city, will not only be a great relief to the administration, but also a source of economy to the university as well. The bindery plant is equipped with thoroughly modern machinery and facilities for doing high grade work. While the main activities of the bindery will be to cooperate with the university library in the execution of university binding, plans have also been made to bind the theses, publications of faculty members, and such private work as may come to it from the families connected with the university.

A Political Club Library

Having received a catalog of a collection of good reference books bearing a name that showed a political organization was back of it, an inquiry was sent asking for information regarding the library. The answer received shows a view different from the usual conception of the aims of a political club, and it is given here in case anyone else may be interested.

The Crescent Democratic club of Baltimore was organized in 1872 on political lines solely. As time passed, many of its members made donations of books and paintings in order to render its home more attractive, until at last the art gallery and library became important factors, and while the political side is still in strong evidence, the artistic

and intellectual side has developed wonderfully. This is more reasonable, because a great many of the original members are still with us, and it is in part their own development.

Our library is, you will see, first, nearly complete in reference books anent political affairs of Baltimore, also, of the state, and many authorities and reports useful in National politics.

We have also a sufficient line on social and political economy, as well as general reference works.

Our art library while small in number, is valuable and interesting both from merit and in many cases, rarity.

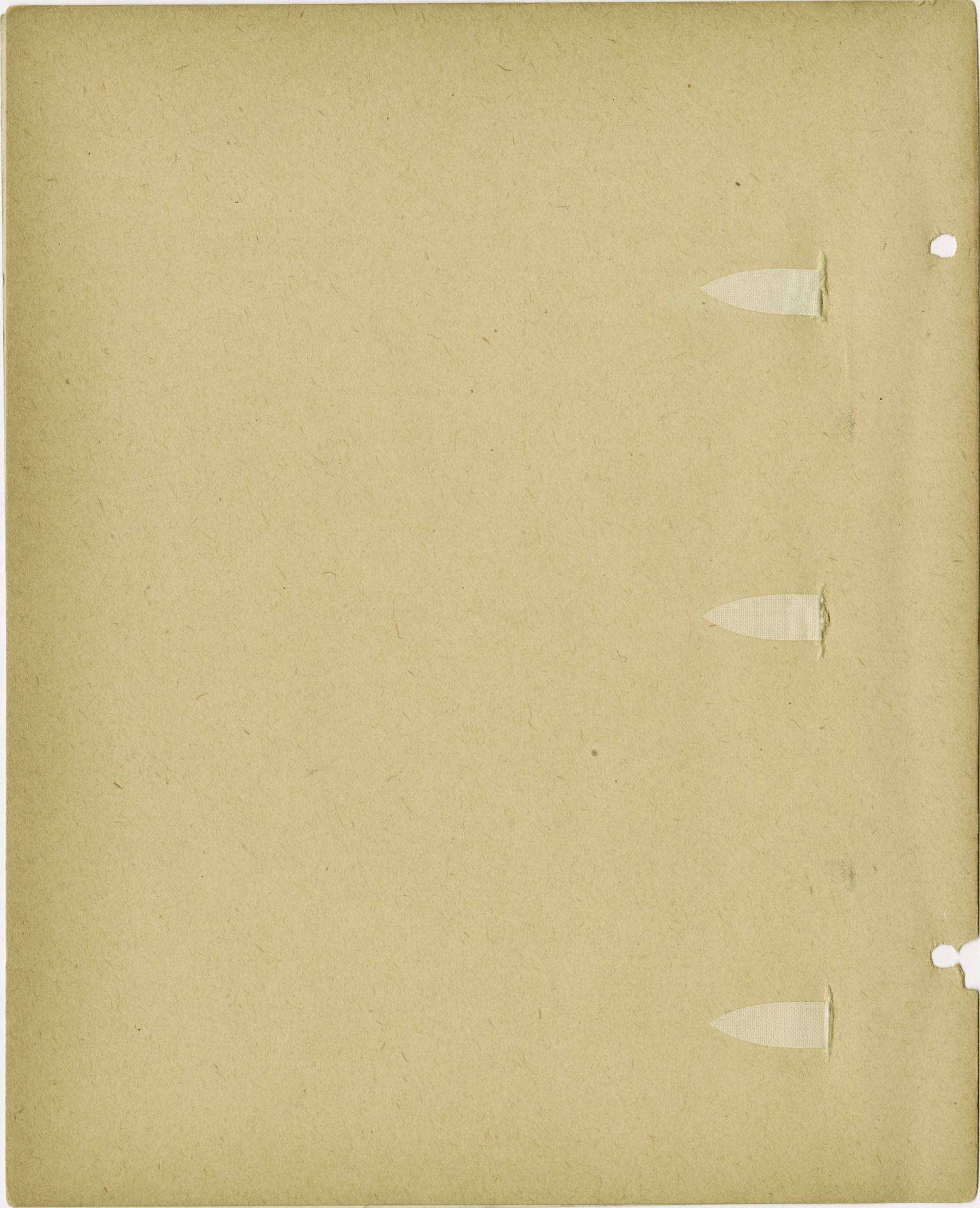
The lighter literature includes most of the classics of English fiction. Our art gallery comprises over 100 oil paintings of merit, nearly as many aquarelles, and over 200 proof etchings and engravings. This has been subjected to the weeding process for 12 years, and now ranks second only to the celebrated Walters gallery in this city. Such names as Ziem, Moran, DeHaas, Sonntag, Bolton Jones, Frank Jones, Brooke, F. B. Mayer, Max Weyl, Hamilton Hamilton, A. R. Tait, and other cotemporary artists of celebrity, are represented on our walls. Our aquarelles include Japy, Corner, Hopkinson Smith, Meyer, etc.

In etchings, we have an unique collection, comprising 62 reproductions of W. Dendy Saddler, the great English genre painter, all first state proof etchings. About 200 other proof etchings and engravings after celebrated artists, mostly modern, go to make up the gallery.

We have told you the "scope and extent" above. The purpose and use is educational among our members, and we open the library and gallery on the first Monday of every month as a free exhibition to all the friends of members and their families. These receptions are patronized by the ladies of the members' families and invited guests, and are very popular.

W. MORRISON.

This is an instance where political organization is worthy of all commendation.



CONCERNING BOOK-PLATES

A HANDBOOK FOR COLLECTORS

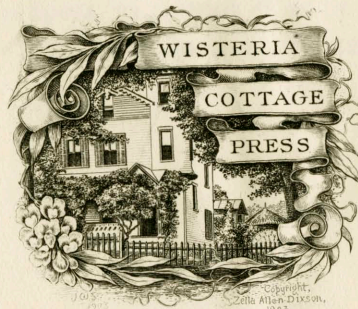
BY

ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON, A.M.

Member of Ex Libris Society,
London; Exlibris-Verein, Berlin; Oester-
reichische Ex-Libris-Gesellschaft, Vienna; Société Fran-
çaise des Collectionneurs d'Ex-Libris, Paris;
Ex Libris-Club "Basilea," Basle.

FIRST EDITION

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND PLATES



Chicago

Published by the WISTERIA COTTAGE PRESS

1903

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TO
J. WINFRED SPENCELEY
THROUGH WHOSE PATIENT LABOR AND
ARTISTIC SKILL, SO MANY BEAUTIFUL
BOOK-PLATES HAVE BEEN BORN INTO THE
KINGDOM, THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED,
WITH SINCERE APPRECIATION.

TO THE
HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
FROM
THE
LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Evening Post

NEW YORK.

FEB 27 1904.

From the issue of

BOOK PLATES.

Concerning Book Plates. A Handbook for Collectors. With illustrations and plates. By Zella Allen Dixon. Edition limited to 900 copies. Chicago: The Wisteria Cottage Press.

The latest contribution to book-plate literature is the volume by Miss Zella Allen Dixon, librarian of the University of Chicago, entitled 'Concerning Book Plates,' in which the reader catches something more than mere glimpses of heraldry and its significance in *ex libris*. The constantly growing interest in book plates and in the collecting of these pleasant marks of ownership, old and new, and more or less artistic, insures a ready welcome for each new volume upon this subject as it appears.

Miss Dixon has included in her pages many small items of much interest to those who are, or will become, collectors. She has described various methods of collecting, preserving, arranging and of identifying units in such a collection and has pointed out the things that a collector should avoid as well as those he may accept as being the most desirable. The evolution of the book plate is briefly touched upon, and its progress traced from the family blazon down through the many modifications that came about through a multiplicity of artists, each bringing some point of originality to the general growth.

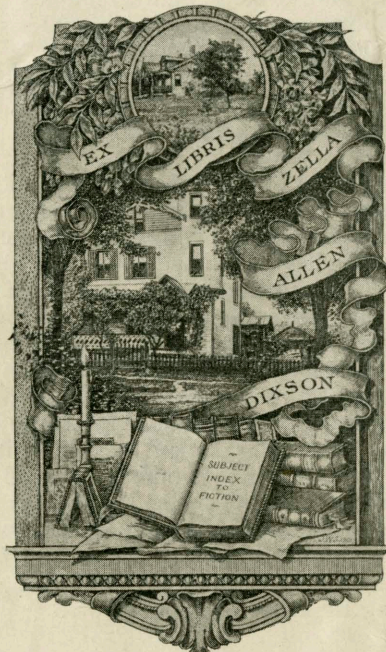
Something, too, is said about the joys that come to the book-plate collector who in his quest lights upon some unique specimen. Those who are not themselves collectors may be skeptical of these exhilarating pleasures, but he who has been initiated will understand.

A particular point in Miss Dixon's book is the frontispiece, showing the Chelsea studio of Charles William Sherborn. It was engraved by W. F. Hopson of 'New Haven, Conn.," from a drawing of the Sherborn studio by Arthur Ellis and from a photograph of Mr. Sherborn taken by the author when she was a guest of this well-known book-plate engraver. The style as well as the typography of the book is good. Admirable lists of book plates engraved by prominent artists add greatly to the book's value, and the list of institutions and individuals making collections of book plates will doubtless stimulate many others to take up the fascinating habit.

{The Independent. Mar. 3 '04.
Book number.

Concerning Book-Plates. A Handbook for Collectors. With illustrations and plates. By Zella Allen Dixon, A. M. Edition limited to 900 copies. Chicago: The Wisteria Cottage Press, \$3.50 net.

The author of *Concerning Book-Plates* is intensely interested in her sub-



Book-Plate of Zella Allen Dixon

From "Concerning Book-Plates," Wisteria Cottage Press

ject. Her book shows this through and through. In it she has given her readers something of her own experience in collecting book-plates, and has pointed out the desirable and undesirable things to do when one becomes a follower in the author's footsteps. The personal touch she has given to her theme makes it more than ordinarily interesting, and the dainty typography of her book is quite in harmony with what she has written. Her little book recommends the collecting of book-plates, and it is evident that the idea of vandalism in so doing is not even remotely entertained. The author's personal book-plate, which appears in her book, and which is here reproduced after the original by J. Winfred Spenceley, is an excellent example of the modern pictorial plate. In it appear as details the old Dixon family homestead at Zanesville, Ohio, and also the author's pretty summer cottage at Granville, Ohio, for which the Press is named. The open book shown is in reference to a former volume published by Mrs. Dixon, who is librarian of the University of Chicago.

B WOMAN

303

president so elected is the president de facto, and that nothing can be done about it now.

If some other member claimed the office, so there was a contest between two for the presidency, the club would have to settle the question at issue, but as there is no contest, there is no taking any action whatever.

The Club Woman.

May 1903.

Dixon, Zella Allen.

University Extension.

(a) The motion that members residing out of town would be exempt from fines could only be entertained under the same conditions that a motion to amend a by-law could be entertained, as it is plainly subversive of the provision of the by-law which you mention. Instead of such a motion, a motion to amend the by-law should be made.

(b) You would get into hopeless entanglement and confusion if you should undertake individual legislation.

When two or more persons are associated together in any capacity, there must be mutual concessions. In a club, all members must abide by the decisions of the majority of the members. Individual rules are no more practicable in a club than they would be in a community. Every individual who lives in a community must abide by the laws which are found necessary for the best good of the entire community, whether such laws are agreeable to him or not.

(c) You are at fault in making "demands," for the reason that if members are in "honor bound," each one must be allowed to judge for herself as to what she can do.

Your by-law, imposing a fine, seems impracticable. Those who are unavoidably absent do not pay a fine, and this leaves an opportunity for a difference of opinion as to whether the cause for absence was avoidable or not. A difference of opinion on such a question leads to bickerings and often engenders hard feeling. Who is to arbitrate in case of a difference of opinion? Surely the club cannot afford to use its time sitting as a court on a question of a ten-cent fine. Then, again, suppose a member absolutely refuses to pay a fine? Have you provided a penalty? The only penalty you could impose would be suspension of membership, and are you as a club willing to enforce such a penalty?

To reach the root of this evil, amend your by-laws so as to provide for the different classes of members, and have the duties, privileges, and dues of each class clearly stated, and then enforce your rules.

The presiding officer of our society recently proposed an amendment to the by-laws, and moved that it be adopted. The motion was carried. Now, in view of the fact that the president had no right to make a motion, was the by-law amended or not?

The vote which was taken by the society amended the by-law in spite of the irregularity connected with the making of the motion.

Our constitution says that no member shall hold the same office for more than two consecutive terms, but the club wanted the president, who has served for the last two terms, to be re-elected for another year, for the reason that the State Federation is to be the guest of the club next fall.

A notice was sent to every member of the club three weeks before the annual meeting, that a motion would be made to suspend this clause of the constitution so as to allow the re-election of the president. It was done, and the election was unanimous, no one raising any objection. We have since been told that the election was illegal. If it was, what can be done about it now?

The action of your club was technically irregular in re-electing to office one who was ineligible. But because of the fact that notice of the proposed action was given in advance to every member of the club, and no one raised the point of order on election day, all must be willing to concede that the

president so elected is the president *de facto*, and that nothing can be done about it now.

If some other member claimed the office, so there was a contest between two for the presidency, the club would have to settle the question at issue, but as there is no contest, there is no necessity for taking any action whatever.

A rule of our club is to the effect that no member shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms. A member was elected by the board about the middle of the year to the office of president, and at the end of the term was elected for another year. Is she eligible for re-election as she has not served two full years?

A part of a year is understood to mean a term in this sense, and she would therefore not be eligible for re-election.

Is it parliamentary for a society to elect to the position of honorary president a member who has never been president. That was recently done, and it has caused considerable dissatisfaction.

Such action is certainly very unusual, but there would seem to be no reason why a society should not confer the title of honorary president on whom it pleases. To prevent impulsive action in such matters, it is wise to have provisions in the by-laws as to the manner in which such honorary titles may be conferred. If they may be awarded easily, they are held in correspondingly light esteem.

It has always been the custom in our state for the president and executive board to appoint the Federation secretary.

Article IV., Section 5, of the by-laws of the General Federation of Women's Clubs begins: "It shall be the duty of each State Federation and each Territorial Federation to elect a Federation Secretary."

In view of that provision of the by-laws of the General Federation, ought the State Federation to elect the Federation Secretary?

The State and Territorial Federations may determine each for itself the manner of electing the Federation Secretary. The General Federation has no jurisdiction as to the manner of making such selection.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

By Zella Allen Dixon, A. M.



WHEN a woman first enters club life the thought that is uppermost in her mind is what a benefit the club is to be to her personally. How much she is to gain in inspiration for her own study, in actual information, and in pleasant friendly intercourse. As the years of her membership increase, there comes, half unrecognized by herself, a change in the manner in which she regards her club membership. She no longer thinks so much about the benefit to herself; she thinks of the rare opportunity and privilege it gives her of benefiting others.

In no department of the usual activities of a club is there more opportunity or greater privilege in helping others than in assistance given in connection with the modern library movement.

The world thus far, has seen two great library movements—the one coming in those ages which, for lack of a better name, we still call the Dark Ages—when the Benedictine Rule

"of work and prayer" gave literature and learning a new birth and planted the first system of reference libraries; the second, beginning with the passage of the Ewart bill, which gave England her splendid system of free circulating libraries, and ending with the establishment of free libraries, traveling libraries, prison and jail libraries, neighborhood and slum libraries, libraries for clubs, school children, farmers, employes of department stores and railroad systems. The first library movement had for its object the conservation of knowledge; the second, or present movement, the distribution of knowledge. Among all the agencies at work to-day to bring wholesome reading within the reach of the poor, the degraded, the desolate and the suffering, none is more energetic, resourceful, and efficient than the women's clubs.

In January of 1896 the Ohio State Legislature passed the act establishing the Ohio Library Commission, under whose charge the State Library was to circulate traveling libraries. This action was almost entirely due to the pressure brought to bear on the law-makers by the members of the women's clubs in Ohio, and these clubs were the first to take advantage of the arrangements for sending books to clubs and study-classes. In 1898 \$4000 was appropriated by the Ohio Legislature for the purchase of books to equip these traveling libraries. The first library sent out went to the Monday Club of Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

To-day, the various women's clubs, scattered throughout the state make a practice of sending each fall their programs and the lists of books they will need for the year's work to the headquarters of the Ohio Commission, thus insuring a more general use of the books bought with state money, by supplying the titles of the books most generally used by modern clubwomen. Since 1898 there has been an annual appropriation of money for the purchase of new books. All libraries go for a visit of three months and may be once renewed for the same time, if desired. There is no expense except for the transportation. The books are made up for each center from lists sent of the books most needed. Last year over seven hundred of these traveling libraries were sent on their mission of culture. In a large number of cases they went to localities where there were no libraries.

The traveling libraries of Kansas were first equipped in 1897, through the instrumentality of the club women of the state. The idea was first suggested by Mrs. Lucy B. Johnson, who was the chief inspiration in the matter. The State Federation of Clubs endorsed the movement and collected 3000 volumes from clubs and individuals to start the traveling libraries. In 1899 Kansas formed by enactment of law the "Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission," consisting of three persons, appointed by the Governor, who, with the president of the Kansas State Social Federation of Clubs, and the librarian of the State Library, have charge of sending out all libraries. A small fee of \$2 is charged for the use of a library for three months. Nearly two hundred libraries are now in circulation, going chiefly to women's clubs in small towns and rural communities.

In the state of Maine, also, the traveling libraries were inaugurated by the Federation of Women's Clubs. In 1898, the Legislature passed the bill establishing the Library Commission and an appeal was sent out by the Commissioners to all the women's clubs in the state, asking for books and money to equip libraries to be sent to small towns and to farming districts. The response brought a large number of books, so that the Commission was able to promise to send a library into any destitute or needy community without the

usual fee of \$5.00 for a three months' use of a library, as is charged to those who can afford to pay it. The club women in this state have also organized standing committee to hunt up centers where libraries should be sent, and have supplied other wants that investigation revealed. In 1900 this law was amended so as to require a fee of only \$2 for the usual library for three months' use. Women's clubs led also in the recent movement of giving to the Commission for general circulation, as soon as the club women were through with them, the books purchased by clubs.

In the passage of the act establishing a Library Commission and traveling libraries, Minnesota also had the support of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. This state charges no fee for the libraries, has an annual appropriation, and has received many gifts of libraries from clubs throughout the state, that were quick to follow the shining example of the Minneapolis Women's Council, that gave their beautiful thirteen libraries to help start the work.

In Idaho the Women's Columbian Club started the traveling libraries, intending to keep it as a club activity, but the popularity of the movement overwhelmed them and they took the matter to the Legislature, with the request for a State Commission for traveling libraries. In 1901 this Commission was created, as were also the Library Commissions of Delaware and Nebraska, under similar circumstances.

In the following states the influence of women's clubs has been the great factor in the establishment of traveling libraries for localities destitute of books: Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, New York, Wisconsin and Washington. The last named state has given woman her due share of the credit by putting into the state library legislation the requirement that in the formation of the Commission, of the two members to be appointed by the Governor, one must be a woman; that the State Federation of Women's Clubs shall always have on the Commission one person chosen from its membership to represent it, and that the secretary shall be a woman.

Women are quick to see and realize the possibilities of this their share in the modern library movement. To the heart of a woman the awful desolation of a silent cell, the pitiful outlook of a home in which "the only book is a geography of 1856," the hopelessness of the shut-in lives of many of their poorer sisters, make a strong appeal. Their efforts to bring gladness through this avenue, to this part of the world's great misery, have become a recognized part of the library work of today, and no mean factor among those vitalizing forces that move the world forward.

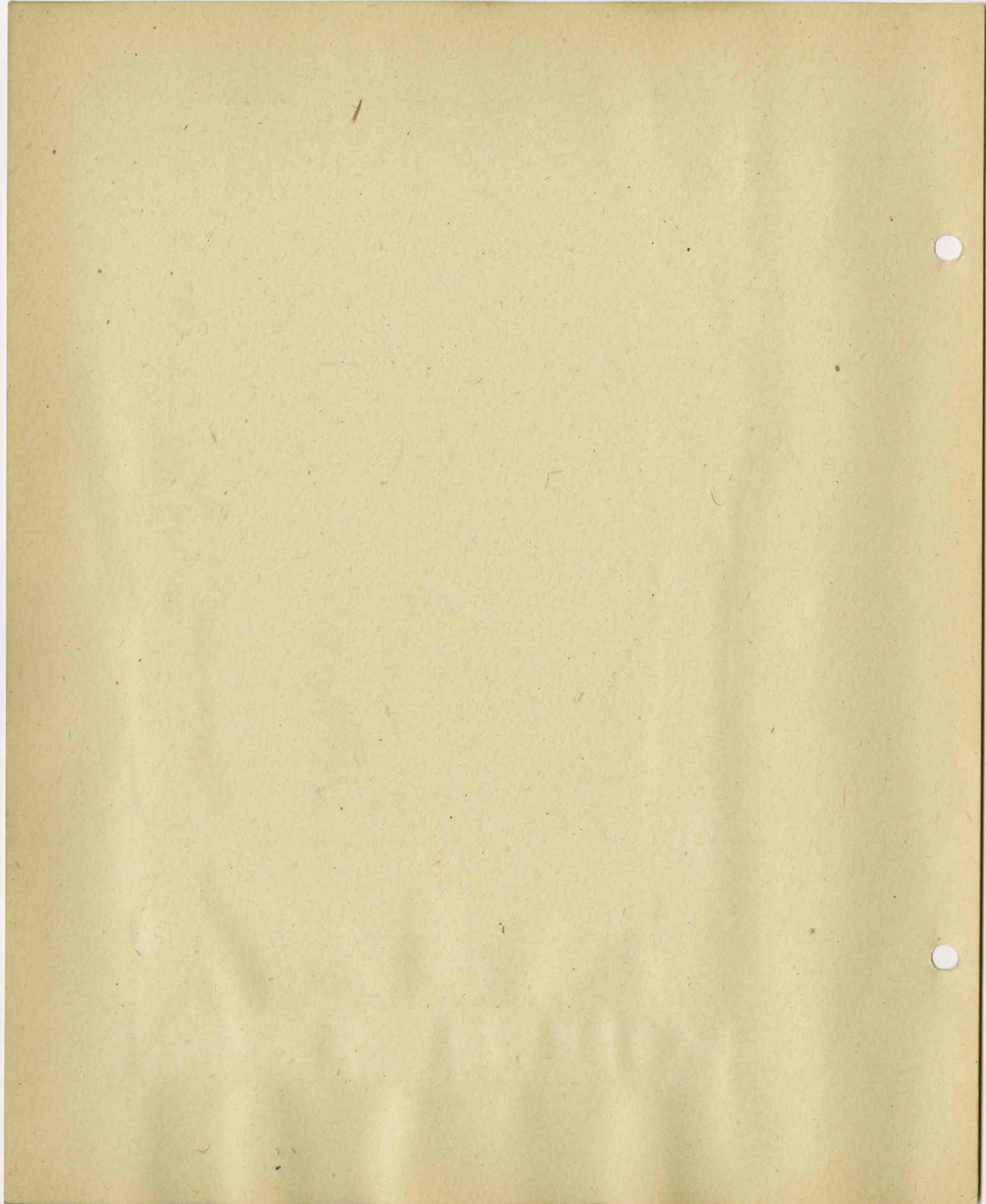
Miss Amy Murray's season as club lecturer has been most successful. Last summer she gathered new material in Scotland for her unique specialty of Highland folk songs, sung in the Gaelic to her own accompaniment upon the ancient Celtic harp. She entered into competition with the native singers at their annual meeting, the "Mod," at Dundee, in September, and won Lord Archibald Campbell's prize—the only American who has ever aspired for honors in the tongue of her Highland ancestors. Miss Murray has frequently been urged to give recitations, and will give "Enoch Arden" to Richard Strauss's music, with Mr. Charles Edmund Wark at the piano next season wherever desired for return engagements. She is to start on the first of May for an extended return tour of the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Miss Murray's address may be found on our page of "Club Lecturers."

TWO

DUPLICATE PAGES

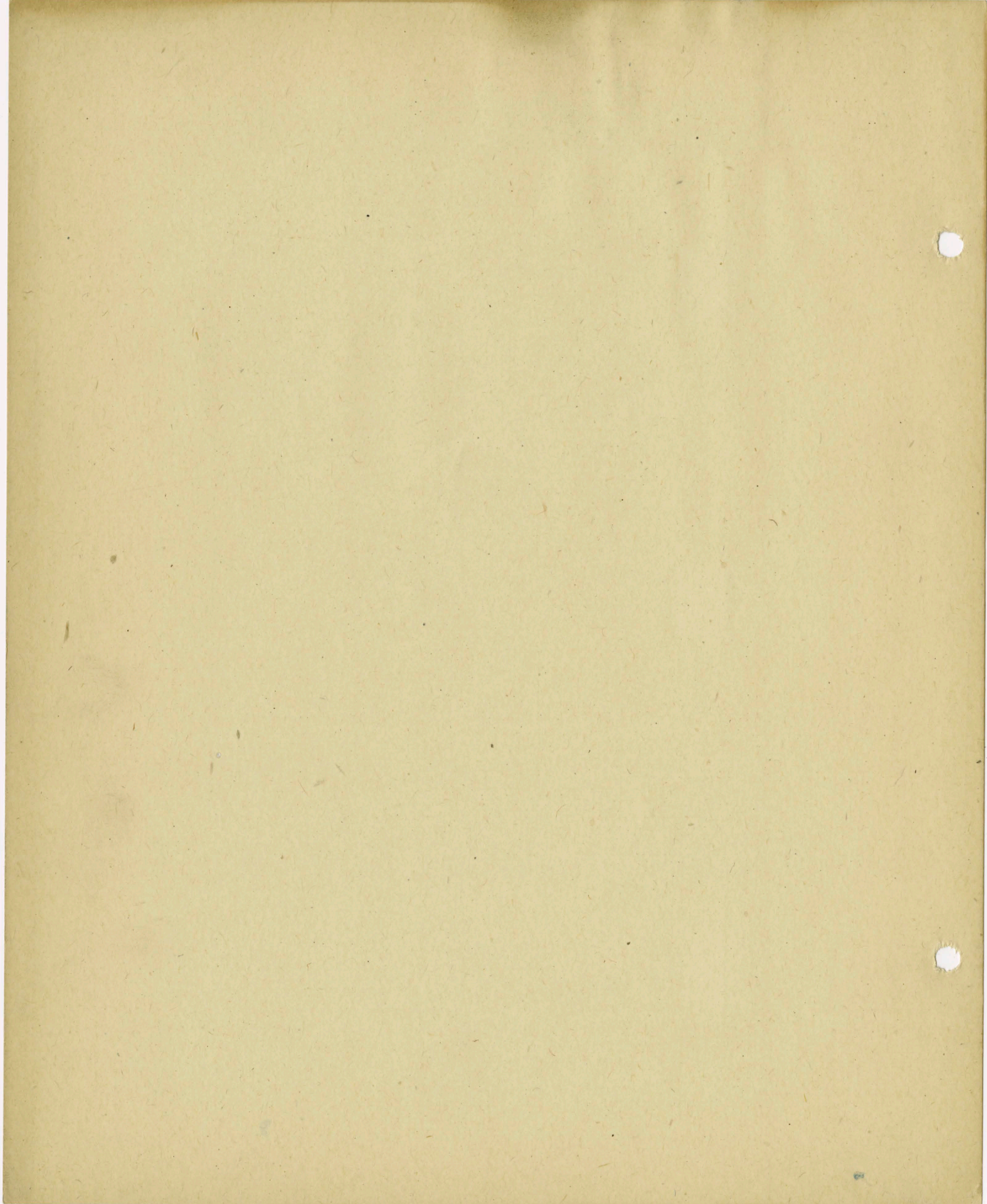
NOT

SCANNED



Concerning Book-Plates: A Handbook for Collectors. By Zella Allen Dickson, A.M. Illustrated. (First Edition.) Wisteria Cottage Press, Chicago. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ in. 217 pages. \$3.50, net.

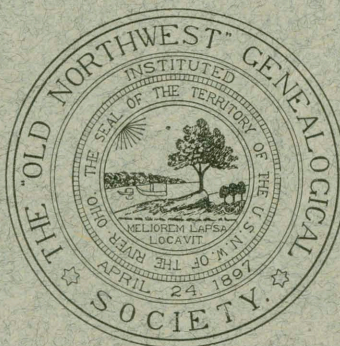
Many well-printed plates illustrate this carefully written account of the origin, growth, and art of collecting *ex libris*. All collectors will value this book, and will find in it a reliable guide and handbook. *Outlook* May 19'04



THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

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CONTENTS—JANUARY, 1904.

*Illustrations.	Facing page	Facing page
1. Gen. Geo. B. Wright.....	2	9. Book-Plate of Maine Society.....
2. Spencer Wright.....	4	10. Book-Plates of The Bastille, The
3. Timothy M. Cooley.....	6	S. P. G.....
4. Geo. B. Wright.....	8	11. Book-Plates of W. F. Hopson, M. E.
5. The Wright Homesteads.....	10	Rath-Merrill.....
6. Edward Hooker.....	12	12. Tablet—Senate Chamber.....
7. Pioneer Cabin.....	15	13. Ohio Alcove Book-Plate.....
8. Arms of La Serre, Ridgway, Payne,	36	14. Laurinda Morrison Case.....
Pengelly, Seymour, Mackenzie,		
Pomeroy, Rogers, Wright.....		
I. GEORGE BOHAN WRIGHT.....	1	
II. EDWARD HOOKER, COM. U. S. N.....	12	
III. WHERE JONATHAN CREEK GOT ITS NAME.....	15	
IV. FIRST SETTLEMENT OF PLAIN T ₂ , FRANKLIN CO., O.....	16	
V. INSCRIPTIONS FROM PLAIN T ₂ , FRANKLIN CO., O.....	22	
VI. INSCRIPTIONS FROM WORTHINGTON, FRANKLIN CO., O.....	23	
VII. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WORTHINGTON, O.....	28	
VIII. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WORTHINGTON, O.....	33	
IX. A CONNECTICUT FRAGMENT.....	33	
X. HERALDRY.....	36	
XI. BOOK-PLATE OF THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.....	37	
XII. THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.....	38	
XIII. SOME HISTORICAL BOOK-PLATES.....	42	
XIV. THE OHIO ALCOVE AND BOOK-PLATE.....	44	
XV. OHIO'S QUOTA OF LOOMIS SOLDIERS.....	46	
XVI. A FRAGMENT OF NEW JERSEY GENEALOGY.....	48	
XVII. GENEALOGIES: CASE.....	49	
ISREAL PUTNAM CASE.....	50	
ISAAC CASE.....	52	
TOPPING.....	56	
MORRISON.....	58	
ADDENDA TO OCTOBER NUMBER.....	61	
XVIII. LETTER OF CAROLINE HALL.....	67	
XIX. BOOK NOTICES.....	67	
XX. ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.....	68	
XXI. NOTES AND QUERIES.....	70	
XXII. PROCEEDINGS.....	71	

NOTICE.—It is the aim of the Publication Committee to admit into THE QUARTERLY only such new Genealogical, Biographical and Historical matter as may be relied on for accuracy and authenticity, but neither the Society nor its Committee is responsible for opinions or errors of contributors, whether published under the name or without signature.

COLUMBUS:
PRESS OF SPAHR & GLENN.

1904.]

Right to Bear Arms.

41

A complete refutation of its fallacies will be found in the *Ancestor*,¹² volume I, pages 77 to 88, written by Sir George Sitwell, who is amply qualified by his knowledge of the subject and who fortifies his statements by endless citations. The conclusion of his chapter contains these words: "The early writers upon heraldry were without exception of the opinion that any man may lawfully bear arms chosen by himself. That opinion is supported by the unbroken custom of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The royal proclamation of 1417 admits unreservedly that long usage gives good title to arms assumed without authority. Any subject may lawfully assume arms of his own mere motion—such was the rule of heraldry at the time the College of Arms was founded and such is the law of England at the present hour. Both the Crown and the college have over and over again allowed the title of gentleman to persons who did not even pretend to be armigerous, and have described as noble or gentle the families from which they sprang. Gentility does not depend upon the possession of a coat-of-arms."

Two years ago, in a London daily paper, this declaration was quoted from Lord Hatherley.¹³ "Armorial devices used for a certain period, however acquired in the first instance, are the bona-fide property of the bearer, and nine-tenths of the armigeri of this country can show no better title." An editorial in the *Ancestor*¹⁴ says: "The principle that a certain period of usage gives to arms for which *no original grant by the Crown or its officers can be shown* a valid right to recognition, is still acted on in Ireland,"¹⁵ and in *Peerage and Family History*¹⁶ it is said, "As a matter of fact the oldest and purest right to arms was that conferred by user." Wolseley Emerton, D. C. L., writing on this subject is very emphatic:¹⁷ "That rights are established by user is in the Civil Law, a rule so notorious that the only difficulty is to choose one's authorities—and it must be noted that (contrary to the general principle of English statutes of limitation) the Civil Law does not only 'bar the remedy of an opponent,' but actually 'confers a right' on the originally wrongful possessor." Self constituted heralds in America are telling us ceaselessly, "there is no such thing as prescriptive right to arms."

Regarding arms in America, it must be very clear that in colonial days and at the present, everyone has been strictly within his lawful right who has displayed "these harmless evidences of vanity." Antiquarians will feel interest only in those bearings that have the stamp of time, and the armorial

12. London, 1902.

13. Chancellor of the Court of Chancery.

14. Vol. II, page 41.

15. The italics are the editor's own.

16. By J. Horace Round, London, 1901.

17. *The Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 58.

evidences to be found in the old colonies from New England to the Carolinas may well engage the attention of our historical societies. These are precious relics, and in examining them let no one dare question their authenticity. "There is nobody which is competent to pronounce with authority upon such questions of right in armorial bearings."

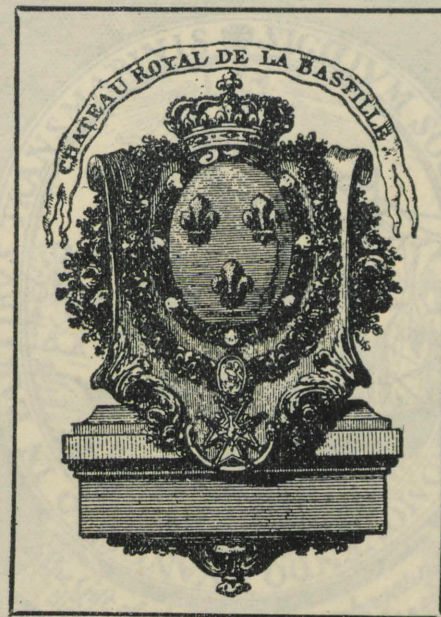
SOME HISTORICAL BOOK-PLATES.

By ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON, A. M.

To the student of history, one of the most fascinating things about the study of book-plates is the way the items of information one gathers concerning them, dove-tail into well-known historical facts. Indeed it is now an acknowledged source of research from which many important side lights are thrown on the history of both nations and individuals.

Among those that may well be enumerated as belonging to this class are the interesting series of book-plates used by the Reverend Thomas Bray, of London, a celebrated clergyman who flourished from 1656-1730. In reality Doctor Bray was the Andrew Carnegie of the seventeenth century: a man who believed with his whole heart in the power of a good book and who devoted his life and his income to the founding of libraries in desolate places where books were chiefly conspicuous by their absence. There is much that is romantic in the simple story of his earnest life. Appointed soon after his graduation from Oxford University, to have charge of the sending out of clergymen to the American colonies, he early learned how meager is the library of the average country parson. He discovered, in carrying out the plans of the General Assembly, that most of the young men who were willing to be sent to the colonies as preachers and pastors' assistants were too poor to buy for themselves the books that were needed to the proper conduct of the work they were sent to perform. To meet this difficulty Doctor Bray founded a series of now famous libraries, to be placed in the localities where the men were to establish their fields of work. To properly equip this organization he used all the money that he could possibly save from his salary to furnish the libraries with books. When his personal friends from time to time, sought to restore to him these expenditures, he only added the gifts to the general fund and equipped more and still more libraries.

At the time of the death of Doctor Bray, he had founded and fully equipped eighty parochial libraries in England and thirty-nine in America, including the one started at Annapolis, Md., then numbering over a thousand volumes. Before his death he provided for the continuation of his work by organizing a band



Book-plate of the Bastille

The shield is a Royal Oval, bearing three fleur-de-lis, and is surrounded by colors of the order of St. Michael and St. Esprit surmounted by a Royal crown, above which is seen on a ribbon, Chateau Royal de La Bastille



Book-plate of The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts

Book-plate of The Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel in Foreign Parts

of young men called "Doctor Bray's Associates for the Founding of Clerical Libraries and Supporting Negro Schools," which organization still exists under the name of "Bray's Institute for the Founding of Libraries."

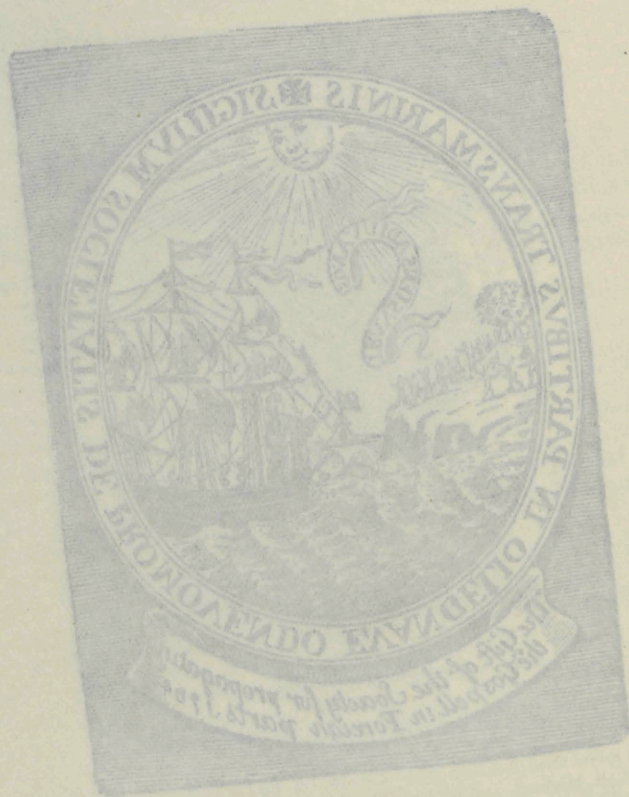
From this beginning came the well-known organizations of "Society for the Promoting of Christian Knowledge," and the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." Students of Colonial history frequently find references to these library establishments, as for example the fact that in 1698, King's Chapel, Boston, received a library of 200 volumes for public use from this source. But the complete history of the libraries of Doctor Bray was never known until the collectors of Ex-Libris began to cherish and study the little book-plates that he had engraved for these libraries and pasted in the books, each library having its own set of plates to preserve its ownership and prevent loss by slippery fingers.

As the first library legislation for the establishment of free public libraries did not come in America until 1848, when Massachusetts passed the enactment under which the Boston Public Library was born into the Kingdom, we can realize what a pioneer in library legislation this grand old man was. Indeed it is in the study of the very early laws effecting libraries in this country that we catch the most interesting glimpses of this unselfish man. Long before there was any legislation providing for free public libraries there were enactments made to regulate and preserve private collections of books that were to be used in a public way for the general good.

It is a matter of record that the very first such law was enacted at the request of one Doctor Thomas Bray, of London. On November 16, 1700, the Legislature of South Carolina passed an act on his behalf to protect the books that he, as Founder of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was sending to the colonies. Again in 1715 North Carolina also passed a law for the care and preservation of a library set over by one Doctor Thomas Bray, of London, to Bath-town.

These laws prescribe the length of time these books could be kept by the borrowers, regulated like the systems of classification of books in those days, by the size of the books: a folio for four months; a quarto for two months; an octavo for one month or under. These laws also provided for the imposition of fines for loss or injury, and in case the offender did not pay the dues he could be imprisoned.

The books for all the society libraries were furnished with book-plates. In England the books were better preserved than in America if one may judge from the fact the book-plates of those libraries are not so rare as are the plates used for the books of the libraries sent to the American colonies. But we



Book-plate of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts

have had many wars, many fires and much lawless destruction of books.

Another book-plate that has been the means of establishing the existence of a library little known and that in itself is interesting because of its association with historical matters, is the book-plate of the Bastille. The terrors of this French prison reached its heights in the days of Richelieu, 1624-42, when Leclerc du Tremblay was Commandant. Louis XI added the horrors of the "iron cages" and had the waters of the moat made the level of the vault cells beneath the towers. During the French Revolution the mobs destroyed this prison, but the histories that tell us of this destruction say nothing of the beautiful library that was also destroyed at the same time. The existence at that place of a fine collection of books has been established by the finding of books in which were pasted a beautiful little book-plate bearing the ownership of the Bastille library. Working backwards from this clue it has been possible by taking a fact here and fact there, to piece out something like a life history of this library. One must always remember when working on this plate, that the Chateau Royal de la Bastille was not always primarily intended for a prison, but was built as a strong fort to protect the city of Paris from its enemies. Gradually it became a place for the confinement of persons who had committed political crimes. Being one of the royal castles of France, its governor must have been always a person of high rank and a favorite with royalty. Such a personage would have had a handsome salary, would have maintained a military retinue and been surrounded with the means of culture and intellectual activity. While the residence of the governor was a part of the Bastille it was a detached part and in no way suggestive of a prison. On the contrary it is known to have been a beautiful residence furnished with luxurious appointments, among which was a well selected library. When the last governor, the Marquis de Launay, being short of meals, surrendered to the mob, this place shared the fate of the prison itself and was reduced to a ruin. That there were some among the mobs who had caught the fashion of the times, the passion for book-collecting, is evidenced by the fact that to-day among the treasures of some of the great libraries of both England and France are a few carefully guarded books bearing on their inside covers the exquisite book-plates of the Bastille Library.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Society met in regular quarterly meeting at its rooms, 187 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio, at 7:30 p. m., on June 4, 1903. Present: Messrs. Anderson, Cole, Phelps, Mackenzie, Phillips, Whayman, and Misses Tilton and Scott.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, corrected and approved.

The Executive Committee presented the following report: Dr. L. C. Herrick died on the morning of April 30th. The President and several members of the Society attended the funeral on May 2d. On May 4th, at a meeting of the Executive Committee attended by the President and Messrs. Mackenzie and Phelps, Mr. Frank T. Cole was appointed Secretary until the next regular meeting. They also adopted the following memorial. [The memorial may be found on page 61, Vol. VI, of THE QUARTERLY.]

The committee report that a copy handsomely engrossed was prepared and signed by the surviving members of the Board and sent to the family.

Mr. Frank T. Cole was then elected Secretary and Librarian in place of Dr. L. C. Herrick, deceased.

The following were then elected to membership: Abram Brown, A. M., Frank Talmadge, Thomas Davis Midgley, all of Columbus, Ohio, resident members, and Philip Schuyler DeLuze, of New York City, and the Rev. Charles Lee, of Carbondale, Pa., corresponding members.

The following resolutions were then introduced one by one, discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That the Publication Committee be directed to set aside thirty sets of back numbers of THE QUARTERLY and to offer the remainder now on hand to the libraries of the "Old Northwest" for \$5.00 per set, as a premium for one year's subscription to THE QUARTERLY, the purchaser paying transportation, and that members of the Society be allowed to complete their files at \$1.00 per volume and cost of delivery.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to send copies of the July QUARTERLY to all persons who, having been members of the Society, have resigned or been dropped therefrom, and to write each one, inviting them to again become active members. That opportunity be given them to resume their membership upon payment of dues for the current year, and that back volumes be supplied them at \$1.00 per volume.

Resolved, That from this date until the close of 1904, a commission of ten per cent. be allowed to any member on his or her demand, for any or all new members by them brought into the Society. This commission shall become due upon the payment of the fee by the member elected, and shall be charged to expense account.

Resolved, That the Publication Committee be requested to print in the July QUARTERLY a list of the active members of the Society.

Resolved, That the Constitution and By-Laws of this Society printed in 1901 and as since amended, together with a copy of the original printed in 1898, be submitted to Prof. S. C. Derby as a committee of one, and that the said committee be requested to report to the next meeting what, if any, amendments should be made thereto; and that any suggestions as to amendments to either the Constitution or By-Laws be referred to or filed with that committee.

Resolved, That, whereas it appears that Col. Frederick M. Pierce, of Chicago, Ill., a resident member, and Col. Albert Chandler, of Randolph, Vt., a corresponding member, have in the past donated to this Society books of the required value according to Article VIII of the Constitution, and been duly recommended by the Library Committee and accredited by the Executive Committee as life members, but no record made thereof in the minutes of this Society, therefore the record of such transaction be hereby made in the minutes of this meeting.

[Jan.

Resolved, That Mr. A. W. Mackenzie be appointed a committee to report at the October meeting a design for a certificate of membership.

Mr. Mackenzie suggested the appointment of a committee to arrange a series of meetings the coming winter of a semi-social character, with addresses by prominent persons, and on motion the chair appointed Messrs. Mackenzie, Phillips and Whayman and Misses Maltby and Russell as such committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Society met at its rooms, 187 East Broad street, Columbus, Ohio, at 7:30 P. M., October 8, 1903. Present: Messrs. Anderson, Ruggles, Phillips, Phelps, Gard, Mackenzie, Ridgway, W. A. Taylor, Dr. Loving, Miss Maltby and the Secretary. President Anderson called the meeting to order and the minutes were read and approved.

The Treasurer reported over \$300 paid on old debts.

The Committee on Entertainment made a report of progress, stating that Prof. Geo. W. Knight and Hon. D. J. Ryan had promised to give addresses before the Society.

The following were elected to membership: The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Dolly Baker Patterson, of Cambridge, Ohio; Prof. Zella Allen Dixon, of Chicago, Ill., active members; and the Rev. Dr. Mathew Cantine Julien, of New Bedford, Mass., and Charles Young, of St. Davids, Pa., as associate members.

Dr. Starling Loving was invited to address the Society at some date convenient for him, repeating the address delivered at the Sons of the American Revolution banquet, and accepted the invitation.

On motion the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the use of the Society's library room be granted to Miss Alice Boardman, during the pleasure of the Society, for her class in Library Economy, she agreeing to care for the library, cataloguing, accessioning and arranging the books.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Cole, Mr. Phillips and others who have assisted in the preparation of THE QUARTERLY, advance copies of which were distributed to those present.

After informal discussion the Society adjourned.

(Signed) FRANK T. COLE, Secretary.

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Have copied over 18,000 inscriptions, all prior to 1850, comprising over 200 cemeteries in Plymouth Co., Mass. A large portion of which cannot be found on town records.

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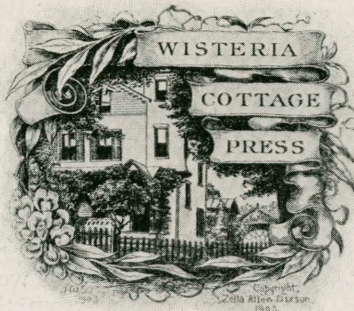
Have for sale written Genealogies of Middleboro family names.

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MIDDLEBORO, MASS.

**ONE PAGE
NOT SCANNED**





Printers' mark from the title-page of
"Concerning Book-Plates"

CONCERNING BOOK-PLATES: AN APPRECIATION

MAE J. EVANS

If there be any one who has not yet followed the book-plate fad, let him beware of "Concerning Book-Plates," for the spirit of enthusiasm of its author and the intimately personal touch of the book is certain to prove infectious. But no one can escape being a collector, for men are by nature collectors; and the difference in things collected makes the difference in men. Charles Lamb's classification of people as "borrowers or lenders" suits us not so well as the author's classification of all people as collectors.

"In early childhood," she says, "we collect bits of glass, buttons, and jack-knives. Farther along on the road of life, it is stamps, coins, and autographs. In middle life, we seek old china, hand-made furniture, engravings, and first editions. In slow old age we gather anecdotes, fascinating tales of our own early prowess, or the smart sayings of our grand-children. Some spend the energies of mind and body to collect dollars and cents; others select costly trappings and fashionable friends; some make a specialty of sensations and strive for ever-new experiences. The collecting of book-plates brings a good time, without a headache next morning. It places you in personal contact with the good and great, in all lands and in all ages, so that their lives will overshadow your own and give it purpose and tone."

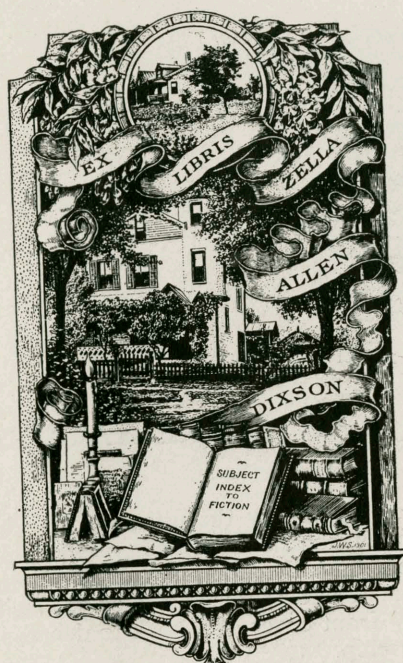
To the uninitiated, a book-plate may mean a species of art to be admired and

possessed only by the ultra-artistic; but Prof. Dixon's simple definition at once dispels this illusion: "A book-plate is the name-label that is pasted on the inside of the front cover of a book to denote its ownership."

The author satisfies the investigating mind that seeks to learn the how? and



Professor Zella Allen Dixon
Author of "Concerning Book-Plates"



Designed by J. W. Spenceley

the where? of things in her explanation of the origin of the book-plate:

"In its earliest form, it was simply the copy of the family blazon. The coat of arms of the family was placed on all articles of value, the carriage, the horse-trappings, fine jewelry, silver-plate, and effects of swordsmanship. When the book collections began to form in the living-rooms, the same mark was placed in them. Many of these book-plates were without names or even initials, because the coat of arms was the name in picture writing. The earliest book-plates known to collectors to-day fall within the years of 1450-1490, which is the period now generally accepted as the time of the formal introduction of process-made books."

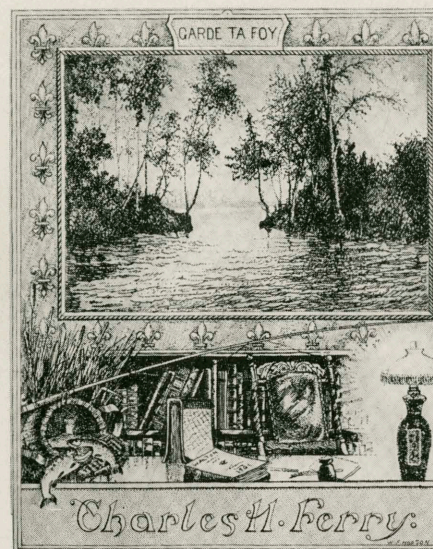
"Although the value of a book-plate may be based on the period to which it belongs, the person for whom it was designed, or the artist who designed it, every plate is subject to another kind of valuation in accordance with the manner of its reproduction. The three forms of impression recognized to-day are the proof *remarque*, the proof signed in au-

tograph by its artist, and the ordinary impression, such as is used in the books of a library as a mark of their ownership.

In the days before steel-facing was known to engravers, the first few impressions of the plate were marked at the time of its greatest depth and tone by the *remarque*, a small picture delicately etched near the bottom of the plate. After ten or fifteen, rarely twenty-five impressions were made, the *remarque* was erased from the plate, so that only the impressions so marked showed the character of the original engraving. Both because of their own intrinsic value and their rarity, they are greatly prized by the collector. Although the famous *remarque* belongs to the past, the sentiment associated with it has caused its revival in the making of special book-plates."

"Concerning Book-Plates" describes a number of these *remarque*-plates, including the three *remarque* proofs designed and etched by Mr. George W. Eve for her late majesty, Queen Victoria. In 1902 Mr. Eve remodeled these plates to be suitable for the use of King Edward, and added to each the beautiful *remarque*. After fifty impressions were made, the *remarques* were erased from each plate, and the copper refaced for use. The limited number of the *remarque* sets have become so valuable that a collector who recently offered two hundred dollars for a set was unable to find any one willing to accept his offer.

The author's *remarque* is a beautiful Parisian Angora cat, keeping open the leaves of a book with his dainty paw. "Major Marchand" affords the author a novel book-mark, for he sits on her lap when she reads and patiently keeps place with his paw, lifting it when a new page must be turned. He is represented in this attitude in the *remarque*. The upper circle of the author's book-plate depicts the "Merino Farm," the summer home of her girlhood, and the centerpiece, "Wisteria Cottage," her home during the non-resident quarter of her university life. The Lamp of Truth, the World of Books, and the mantling of wisteria vines, complete the beautiful design made by the book-plate artist to whom the



Designed by William F. Hopson
This plate describes the owner's most congenial pursuits, reading and fishing. ("Concerning Book-Plates.")

author has dedicated her book, Mr. J. Winfred Spenceley.

Instead of an anecdote or a bit of personal gossip, how much more interesting and valuable to the student of character is the book-plate of a celebrity. We are grateful to the author for the pages devoted to the description and reproduction of the book-plates of eminent men. Among the illustrations of ex-libris, are the beautifully engraved nautilus shell of Oliver Wendell Holmes; the figure of Father Time with scythe dropped, standing speechless before a pile of books of Vittorio Alfieri; and the plain Armorial plate of Henry Muhlenberg. Among those described are the ex-libris of Brander Matthews, George Bancroft, John Cecil Rhodes, Victor Hugo, and George Washington.

The less personal and more distinctly historical book-plates claim a number of pages of description and illustration. Among these is an example of the interesting French Revolution plates. It shows how republican ideas had made most unhealthy the wearing of the insignia of rank. The usual count's coro-

net has been replaced by the famous liberty cap, designed by Napoleon's celebrated artist David, to serve as an authorized substitute for crests and crowns.

The ex-libris of Miss Madelaine Clay McDowell, the head of the University of Chicago Settlement Work, is of special interest to the historical student, not only because Miss McDowell is the granddaughter of Henry Clay, but because the book-plate is a reproduction of the old homestead, "Ashland," where Clay spent so many happy hours and which is connected with all the more important events of his life. The sun-dial with its inscription emphasizes the fact that change is the law of life.

Two long chapters, beautifully illustrated, deal with "Some Famous Book-Plate Artists of the Past" and "Some Modern Artists Who Make Book-Plates." These pages contain much new and important information of great value to the artist, as well as to the collector of ex-libris. The chapter on Modern Artists gives a complete list to date of the book-plates made by prominent artists. These lists include material never before permitted to be printed, and have been revised by the artist with authorized publication.

The remaining pages of the book contain much useful material regarding the classification and arrangement of the plates, and the names, addresses, and work of book-plate societies. Among the styles of book-plate described is the monogrammic design. A pleasing example of this, and one seldom seen in ex-libris collections, as it was given by its owner only to his personal friends, is the book-plate of the late Augustin Daly.

The book closes with a list of the names and addresses of the individual and institutional collections of book-plates, the number of plates owned, the arrangement of these, and other data of interest to the collector.

Books that are pleasing to the mind, eye, and hand are rare, but "Concerning Book-Plates" has this distinction. Of its craftsmanship "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record"



says: "It is a beautiful book, a delight to eye and hand, from its wisteria-hung sign on the cover to its last compact, clear, fascinating page. In its typography and press-work, the book is Mrs. Dixon's craft work, and she may feel justly proud of the result."

On the title-page is the charming vignette engraved by Mr. Spenceley, which marks all the issues of this interesting private press. No electrotypes were made for the text of the book. The type washand set and the impressions for each chapter made from the direct face of the type; the material for each was distributed to use in the next chapter. The edition is, therefore, limited, and can not be increased without resetting the type. The book-cover is printed on decorated art linen; the paper is a clear white, wide margins, and the book contains many pages of beautiful examples of the best of the engraver's skill.

Prof. Zella Allen Dixon, the author of "Concerning Book-Plates," has devoted much time and study to the subject of book-making, being founder and proprietor of the Wisteria Cottage Press, from which this new book is issued. She

is a practical printer and expert compositor, having had careful instruction in all the processes of modern printing. The press is installed in a fire-proof shop, which is lighted and heated by electricity and furnished with all the conveniences that to-day aid in the handicraft of book-making.

Prof. Dixon is the librarian of the University of Chicago, and a member of the Graduate Faculty of Arts, Literature, and Science. She is a contributor to educational and literary magazines, and author of several books on technical library subjects. Not only is she a student and skillful craftsman, but also a woman of attractive and charming personality. She wears her learning lightly, and breathes into dry statistics the breath of life. She is as delightful to know as her book is to read; indeed, it is the gracious, pleasing manner of the author which has crept into the book, and made fact as entertaining and fascinating as fiction. Prof. Dixon is to be congratulated on having written and published a book that cannot fail to increase the number of individual owners of book-plates, as well as the number of collectors.

TOASTS

Toast Mistress

President Adelaide Lane Baldwin

"I'll cast a girdle round the earth"

Lida Scott Ashmore

"Westward the course of empire takes its
way"

Dora Howland Case

"Stand still my steed,
Let me review the scene,
And summon from the shadowy past
The forms that once have been"

Kate Shepard Hines

"An excellent thing in woman"

Zella Allen Dixson +

"Good night, good night!

Parting is such sweet sorrow"

Eliza Smart Shepardson

TOASTS

THE TRAVELERS' CLUB
BUXTON HOUSE SUPPER

SEPTEMBER 27 1904.

Graenville, Ohio.