

The Baltimore Bibliophiles at Fifty
1954–2004



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1954–2004



WITH
Children's Books in Bygone Baltimore
An Essay and a Catalogue
by LINDA F. LAPIDES

Edited by DONALD FARREN
and AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR.

The Baltimore Bibliophiles
2009

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Frontispiece: Front cover illustration of Baltimore's Washington Monument, from a copybook published ca. 1840 by William Raine, Baltimore (Collection of Linda F. and Julian L. Lapidés, see page 75, Catalogue no. 61)

Contents

Foreword

TOM BECK

7

Preface

DONALD FARREN and AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR.

9

CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN BYGONE BALTIMORE

For Amusement and Instruction:
Children's Books in Bygone Baltimore

LINDA F. LAPIDES

13

Children's Books in Bygone Baltimore
Selected from the Collection of
Linda F. and Julian L. Lapidés

45

THE BALTIMORE BIBLIOPHILES

A Brief Note on the Second Quarter-Century
of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1980–2004

AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR.

115

The Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1954–1979

117

P. William Filby and the Baltimore Bibliophiles

AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR.

131

James H. Bready and the Baltimore Bibliophiles

AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR.

137

An Evergreen Toast
RICHARD A. MACKSEY

141

Members of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1954–2004

143

Meetings of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1954–2004

147

Publications of the Baltimore Bibliophiles

163

Constitution of the Baltimore Bibliophiles

167

Notes on Contributors

173

Subscribers

175

Foreword

It is a great honor to write a foreword for this volume commemorating the first fifty years of the Baltimore Bibliophiles. The passion for books that brought the founders together has been maintained by the group over these many years. Neither the changes in membership, the changes in book collecting, nor the changes in books themselves have diverted the group from “providing a focal point for community interest in matters pertaining to books and manuscripts and the collecting thereof, bookbindings, typography, printing, paper, calligraphy, prints and book illustration, maps, and aspects of the book arts such as bookbinding, book conservation, book design, and related fields,” as the founding By-laws state so eloquently. Books have transcended the generations, and the Baltimore Bibliophiles have given focus to that transcendence over the last half century.

The existence of the group today is a tribute to the founders, and the history of the Baltimore Bibliophiles clearly reveals the consistent quality of the group’s interest and enthusiasm for books. Over 300 speakers have addressed the group at its 325 meetings held over fifty years. Meetings have been held at such diverse locations as Johns Hopkins University’s Evergreen House and Peabody Library, the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and Goucher College. The Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty (“Med Chi”), the Maryland Historical Society, and the Peale Museum historically were sites of meetings. Field trips were taken to such diverse places as the Baltimore *Sun*, Schneidereith and Sons printers, and National Archives II, the U.S. National Archives headquarters in College Park. The Free Library of Philadelphia, the Folger Shakespeare Library, and the Grolier Club were other locations that the group visited. In the early years, occasional auctions were held to raise funds for the group’s activities. These occasions were no doubt spirited for the close knit and lively membership.

Change has especially characterized the Baltimore Bibliophiles in recent years, perhaps as a reflection of the changing nature of the marketplace and book collecting itself. The By-laws have become a Constitution and have been changed to accommodate more members and the non-profit status granted by the Internal Revenue Service.

Contributions to the group are now tax-deductible. Book collecting is conducted not only by the traditional means (that is, books found through networking among collectors and dealers and at live auctions), but also by electronic means. Online auctions are now an important source of collectible books, and collectors and dealers who never would have made contact in the past now buy, sell, and trade with each other over the World Wide Web. The geography of collecting has changed dramatically just as competition among dealers has increased, and the condition of books found online can vary tremendously, sometimes to the surprise of the recipient. E-mails and the Web rule collecting today more than ever.

Books themselves have changed in extraordinary ways in recent decades. Digital reproductions have become pervasive on the Web, and some believe they are replacing the need for originals. Walter Benjamin in his landmark essay, "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction," argued that the most perfect reproduction of a work of art lacks the "unique existence" of the original. His remarks were aimed at paintings, but he might well have been talking about books.¹ A digitally reproduced book just cannot replace an original and still possess the qualities that make it original—the materials used in its manufacture, the history to which it was subject, its changes in ownership, and the changes in physical condition it may have suffered, to name just a few. More than ever, books are among the physical remains of the human past. They transcend the generations of human knowledge and experience, and are one aspect of the idealized pattern of meanings, values, and norms shared by a society from which may be inferred the non-instinctive behavior called culture. In short, books are artifacts that help define cultures, and they are more valuable than ever for knowing and understanding past and present cultures.

Book collectors such as the Baltimore Bibliophiles play an important role in preserving and passing on our culture. This volume to a great extent charts the history of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, and is a record of their achievements.

TOM BECK, *President, Baltimore Bibliophiles, 2003-2005*

1. Walter Benjamin, "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction," *Illuminations*, trans. Harry Zohn (New York: Harcourt Brace & World, 1968), 217–228.

Preface

With this volume we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Baltimore Bibliophiles. In it we record the flourishing of bibliophily in Baltimore and the vigor of our organization. We print an original essay by Linda F. Lapidés about early children's books in Baltimore and a catalogue of a selection of the Baltimore children's books that she and her husband, Julian L. Lapidés, have collected. In a separate section, we present a historical record of our organization.

This book is the work of many hands. We acknowledge with thanks two long-standing and steadfast members who consented to being interviewed, James Bready, who joined the club in the year of its founding, and the late P. William Filby. We thank Linda and Jack Lapidés for their constant support of all aspects of this publication and for providing in their collection and collecting the focus of the first part of the book. Linda Lapidés we thank for her essay and for the catalogue of a selection of the Baltimore imprints from the marvelous Lapidés Collection.

Other persons whose contributions made possible the publication of this volume are:

all those members and officers of the Baltimore Bibliophiles who over the years have contributed to our archives;

Cynthia Requardt, our archivist and her staff at the libraries of Johns Hopkins University, who have cared for our archives;

Linda Claremon, associate director of development of the Sheridan Libraries at Johns Hopkins University, for providing a reproduction in color of the illustration of Baltimore's Washington Monument on the front cover of William Raine's copybook;

Jim Burger for photographing books in the Lapidés Collection;

Mary Durio, of the University of Delaware Library, and Matthew Young for help with electronic imaging;

the Walters Art Museum for providing a photograph of Dorothy E. Miner through the good offices of William R. Johnston;

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Arthur S. Cheslock, Esq., for advice;

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April Pelt for a perspicacious reading;

Andrea Immel, curator of the Cotsen Children's Library, Princeton University Library, and Raymond Nichols, professor emeritus of art, University of Delaware, for their advice;

Leonard S. Marcus for a critical reading of the book;

Mark Samuels Lasner for envisioning the essential nature of the book and capturing it in his design and for seeing the book through the press;

the late Nancy Gonce for financial management; and

the subscribers to the volume for financial support.

Finally, we acknowledge the faithful advice and counsel of the successive members of the executive committee who served while this book was underway and especially Nancy Magnuson, under whose presidency the book was conceived, Joe Jensen, who kept the idea of a commemorative volume moving forward, and Tom Beck, who contributed the foreword of the book.

Coordinating these joint efforts, all so willingly contributed, was for the editors a gratifying experience. Each editor cannot imagine another such who could have been a better coadjutor.

DONALD FARREN and AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR.

Children's Books in Bygone Baltimore

Samuel Wood & Sons,
AT THE
JUVENILE BOOK-STORE,
No. 261, PEARL-STREET,
New-York ;
And Samuel S. Wood & Co.
No. 212, MARKET-STREET,
Baltimore ;
HAVE FOR SALE,
A Large Collection
OF
Books and Stationary,
A General Assortment
OF
School Books,
And A Great Variety
OF
SMALL BOOKS,
With neat Cuts and pretty stories
for Little Children.

*A liberal Allowance made to those
who buy to sell again.*

For Amusement and Instruction: Children's Books in Bygone Baltimore¹

LINDA F. LAPIDES

"For Amusement and Instruction: Children's Books in Bygone Baltimore," a selection from the Lapidés Collection exhibited at the George Peabody Library in Baltimore during December 2000 and January 2001, was not the first such display to have been mounted at that library. Prior to the showing of a selection from our children's books, just over 75 years ago, in 1928, approximately 200 tiny tomes, including a Boston Catechism of 1711, an assortment of miniature Bibles, Thomas Boreman's lilliputian volume grandly titled *The Gigantick History of the Famous Giants and Other Curiosities in Guildhall*, issued in London in 1741, and many more rarities filled five exhibition cases in the Peabody Library. The books belonged to a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University whose outstanding collection of juveniles ranked second only to that of the legendary Philadelphia antiquarian book dealer, Dr. Abraham Simon Wolf Rosenbach, whose bold, record-setting bids in the auction room for a Gutenberg Bible, *The Bay Psalm Book*, and the original manuscript of *Alice in Wonderland* made front-page headlines.²

1928 must have been a banner year for old and rare juveniles as Dr. Rosenbach's choice children's books could be viewed at public libraries in Philadelphia and New York in that year as well. Five years later, in 1933, Rosenbach, the bawdy, cigar smoking, whiskey drinking (a bottle a day), childless bachelor, single-handedly legitimized the collecting of antique juveniles in this country with the publication of his landmark *Early American Children's Books*.

As for that 21-year-old Hopkins student, he earned both his master's degree and doctorate from the university and became an authority on the Hawaiian tree snail. He also became an expert in the field

1. Based on an address of the same title delivered at a meeting of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, January 17, 2001.

2. Edwin Wolf II and John F. Fleming, *Rosenbach: A Biography* (Cleveland: World Publishing, 1960), *passim*. For discussion of sources, see Bibliographical Essay below.

of children's literature, extending his skills in classifying mollusks to that of early American children's books. His name, well-known to scholars and aficionados of such small volumes, is d'Alté Aldridge Welch, and his landmark bibliography of such titles printed prior to 1821 initially appeared in parts in the *Proceedings* of the American Antiquarian Society and, in 1972, as a separate, one-volume publication.

Along with other highlights featured in his 1928 exhibit, Welch showed several books bearing the imprints of Baltimore publishers, names that may be known to bibliophilic Baltimoreans: Samuel Wood, Henry Vicary, and Fielding Lucas. So, while our exhibition of children's books at the Peabody Library was preceded by another, it seems to have been the first concentrating solely on books either published in Baltimore or associated in some way with Baltimore children.

One might think the definition of a children's book to be fairly clear-cut: a volume written, adapted, illustrated, produced, and/or published for children. Yet, variations exist, especially in the scope set by bibliographers. Rosenbach's *Early American Children's Books*, covering the period 1682–1836, actually a catalogue of his personal collection, includes school books, sermons, catechisms, and primers. The scope of Welch's bibliography, more stringent, excludes all the aforementioned and focuses on narrative books written or abridged for the leisure or pleasure reading of children under the age of fifteen issued before 1821. As for the Lapides criteria, while we tend toward illustrated books of a nursery nature, in the case of Baltimore books, we make many exceptions.

Unlike the history of their adult counterparts, the story of books published for and read by children in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Baltimore (and Maryland) has been chronicled only in bits and pieces and must be constructed from a variety of sources. It is hardly a surprise that these books constitute a neglected segment of local literary history: few survive. And of those that do, many—mutilated or maimed—sport stains, restitched spines, soiled or shaved pages. But then, children have never been known as exemplary stewards of books. And their reading matter, once outgrown, might be passed down to succeeding generations until read out of existence. In some cases, the only record proving the existence of a book comes from an advertisement in a newspaper, from an advertisement by

a publisher in another title, from a bibliography, or from a fleeting reference in a book on printing history. Nor do very young children write memoirs or keep diaries. We learn about their childhood reading through adult reminiscences, autobiographies, biographies, or correspondence, should they choose to mention it. Older children who kept diaries or wrote letters often were constrained by the knowledge that other family members had access to their contents.

Karin Calvert writes:

Because examples of young people determined and able to speak their own minds are so rare, we are that much more charmed with the forthrightness of one Maryland girl who in 1800 carefully cross-stitched onto her sampler, "Patty Polk did this and she hated every stitch she did in it. She loves to read much more."³

At the time, Patty Polk happened to be ten years old and a resident of Kent County.

The earliest evidence of what colonial children read can be gleaned from the list of young masters and misses from Maryland who subscribed to John Newbery's *Lilliputian Magazine* issued in London in 1752 (see Catalogue no. 2). For children's names to make up an entire list of subscribers is most unusual but, in this instance, Newbery emulated the ingenuity of Thomas Boreman, whose *Gigantick Histories* of 1741 sported such a list. Sometimes the number of subscribers for a book could be an indication of the success of the publication as well as the amount of profit for the printer. But, despite a long list, the *Lilliputian Magazine* foundered.

In 1753, the year after John Moale's sketch showed Baltimore to be a town of 25 predominantly wooden houses, the Reformed Coetus in Philadelphia ordered German schoolbooks to be shipped to Frederick to meet the needs of German settlers there.

Further proof of eighteenth-century concern for the reading of youth can be traced to William Rind, who with Jonas Green published the *Maryland Gazette*. It regularly featured advertisements announcing the arrival of books from abroad, including those for young people. And in 1762 Rind's proposal for the establishment of a circulating library ran in the paper. Part of it read:

3. Karin Calvert, *Children in the House: The Material Culture of Early Childhood, 1600-1900* (Boston: Northwestern University Press, 1991), 5.

Among the many Obstacles to literary Acquirements which the youth of this Country are liable to, the Want of Books proper for their Instruction, is justly esteemed one of the greatest.⁴

As for Baltimore-town, the earliest report of children's books published there can be attributed to Nicholas Hasselbach. A German immigrant, he had received training in the art of printing in Pennsylvania from a master craftsman, Christopher Saur. In 1765 he established the first press in Baltimore. George W. McCreary, in his preface to a reprint of the only surviving product of Hasselbach's press (John Redick-Le-Man's *A Detection Of The Conduct and Proceedings of Messrs. Annan and Henderson*), offers thanks to the Massachusetts printer and publisher, Isaiah Thomas, for our knowledge about him.⁵ From 1794 to 1801 Thomas operated a branch of his business in Baltimore under the name of Thomas, Andrews & Butler and, no doubt, learned of Hasselbach at that time. His account in *The History of Printing in America* informs us that Baltimore's pioneer printer "was well supplied with types, manufactured in Germantown, for printing both in the German and English languages. . . . He issued school and other small books, etc., from his press, in both languages." Thomas speculates that Hasselbach printed a spelling book. These books mentioned by Thomas would have to be labeled the earliest recorded as printed for youth in the city, even though none survive.⁶

In 1773 Joseph Rathell, a schoolmaster and tutor, set forth his plans to open a circulating library in Baltimore. His prospectus noted the advantages of such an institution: "enlarging on the happy influence which good Books have on the understanding" and

by urging the delight and profit which our youth may reap from having opportunities of reading frequently, under the eye of their parents and friends, the best authors.

4. Joseph Towne Wheeler, "Booksellers and Circulating Libraries in Colonial Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 34, no. 2 (June 1949) 117-118.

5. George W. McCreary, *The First Book Printed in Baltimore-Town: Nicholas Hasselbach, Printer: The Book Reprinted with a Sketch of Hasselbach's Life and Work* (Baltimore: Press of Kohn and Pollock, 1903), iv.

6. Isaiah Thomas, *The History of Printing in America: With a Biography of Printers and an Account of Newspapers*, ed. Marcus A. McCorison (New York: Weathervane, 1970), 533.

But when a competitor, William Aikman, a bookseller in Annapolis, learned of Rathell's intentions, he assured prospective Baltimore patrons that a convenient system of procuring and returning books from and to his circulating library had already been set up in their city. Aikman's intervention doomed Rathell's plan, which never progressed beyond the proposal stage.⁷

As with Hasselbach's schoolbooks, no copies of other early material printed in Baltimore for children before 1790—all of them religious or instructional—have survived, but their titles have. In his *American Bibliography*, Charles Evans, former assistant to the Enoch Pratt Free Library's first director, Lewis Steiner, lists an edition of the *New England Primmer* printed and sold at Enoch Story's Printing Office in Gay-Street near the Old Bridge in 1775.⁸ I might add that, despite Evans's qualifications and accomplishments, Steiner requested his resignation in 1888. The two strong-minded men did not have a smooth relationship. Lawrence Wroth, assistant librarian to Steiner's successor, his eldest son, Bernard, fared better. Wroth, a bibliographer and historian of books printed in colonial Maryland, characterized Story as "a good printer with excellent equipment" who just could not compete against William Goddard's domination of the printing market. He sold out to him in 1775, as had Hasselbach's widow. Two years before, Goddard had founded Baltimore's first newspaper, the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*. His sister, Mary Katharine Goddard, edited the paper alone for nearly a decade while serving as Baltimore's first official postmistress from 1775 to 1790 and maintained a book store as well.

According to Evans,⁹ in 1780 she printed and sold at the Post Office Thomas Dilworth's *A New Guide to the English Tongue in Five Parts*, a popular schoolbook devoted to spelling and grammar, first published in England in 1740. Early editions contained pages of

7. Wheeler, "Booksellers and Circulating Libraries," 117–118. Rathell's prospectus was published as a broadside (Charles Evans, *American Bibliography: A Chronological Dictionary of All Books, Pamphlets, and Periodical Publications printed in the United States of America from the Genesis of Printing in 1639 Down to and Including the Year 1820: with Bibliographical and Biographical Notes* [Chicago: Privately printed for the author, 1903–1934; Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 1955], no. 12964).

8. Evans, no. 14273.

9. Evans, no. 16762.

syllables in varying degrees of complexity. New educational theories being promulgated by Pestalozzi in Switzerland would recommend simplicity in instruction. Dilworth, however, sought to challenge his readers by using strange and unusual letter combinations (i.e., “Nebuzaradum” and “Estremadure”), believing this difficulty would have a positive effect on their intellectual prowess, even for the beginning student.

In 1786 William Goddard published a broadside entitled *Thoughts of General Safety Addressed to the Youth and Others descended in the Protestant Line from Pious Ancestors, especially to the Inhabitants of Maryland, by a Lover of his Country and a Friend to all*. Unfortunately, the only copy, at the Pratt Library, cannot be located, but Wroth describes it as “a long poem exhorting youth to follow the ways of God,” printed in two columns.

That these books for children and youth printed prior to 1790 in Baltimore deal with religion and instruction should not be a surprise. Religion played a central role in the lives of the inhabitants. A very large proportion of the population attended church. New congregations sprouted rapidly. In order to be properly devout, children needed to be taught to read the Catechism, Psalter, and Bible. Textbooks, being a necessity, had a greater and more assured sale than poetry or novels and posed less financial risk for the printer.

Nor should it be a surprise that the record of books printed in Baltimore for children and youth is a meager one. The town’s small population could not have supported a large number of publishers. Printing materials, such as rags needed to make paper, remained in short supply. The majority of books could be procured from England more easily and profitably—early on in exchange for tobacco. Then, too, Annapolis, founded in 1692, the seat of government, the social and literary center of Maryland, and home to the leading families, had the head start as well as a printer as early as 1726, three years prior to Baltimore’s founding.

Not until after the Revolution did the commercial and cultural scene shift to Baltimore. By 1790, the town boasted 2 theaters, 3 markets, 6 newspapers, 3,000 houses, a harbor from which vessels sailed to London, Lisbon, the Canary Islands, etc., and a population of 13,500. According to Robert Brugger, Baltimore, fourth in

population at the time, after Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, “became the fastest growing city in the country.”¹⁰

Narrative books for Baltimore’s youngest citizens made an appearance during the last decade of the eighteenth century. The 1791 edition of the earliest one identified, owned by the Maryland Historical Society, seems to be unique. By narrative, I refer to those titles d’Alté Welch considers to be recreational reading for youth under the age of fifteen and that he includes in his bibliography. If you think otherwise after hearing the title, simply reflect on the priorities of the period. The book is *A Short Account Of The Unhappy Death of A Profligate Youth, That, By Bad Company, learned to Deny, In Heart And Life, The Savior Of The World*. It was printed by David Graham in Calvert-Street for John Hagerty, Water-Street, and begins with an address to the reader, offering the rationale for its publication:

The world is frequently informed of the death of righteous persons, as a stimulus to virtue and religion. It is judged that the following relation may have a tendency to prevent the thoughtless, living in the vanity of licentiousness and vice, and moving them to a timely repentance and reformation, while it inspires the truly godly with humility and thankfulness.

Two sample paragraphs from the text offer the flavor of the book: The profligate youth speaks:

O! ye my wretched companions in sin, how may I curse the fatal day when first you taught me to deny the Savior of the world. . . . O! ye incendiaries of hell, it is you and your damnable principles, who have brought me to this awful end, and now leave me in confusion and despair.

His aged father stands by his side overwhelmed in grief and sorrow and with all the tenderness and affection of a parent, bewails his unhappy offspring. Oh, says he, how much was I afraid of this unhappy hour! How often have I reproved thee for thy licentiousness and profanity! O! had I died the day before I gave thee birth.

Books of the period did not mince words about death nor shield youngsters from it. Children knew they risked death any time. Most importantly, the stories stressed the need to serve the Lord in order to achieve salvation. Indeed, as the publisher of *The Unhappy Death*

10. Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament, 1634-1980* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press in association with the Maryland Historical Society, 1988), 132.

of *A Profligate Youth* pointed out, most books emphasized the lives of the virtuous. Consider the *Pious Life and Happy Death of Matilda Copes: Who Died in Baltimore, March 16, 1825 Aged thirteen years* (Baltimore: Published by Armstrong & Plaskitt, Wm. Wooddy, Printer, 1826). The text is taken from the "Report of the Superintendent of Asbury Sabbath School No. 6 Situated in Sharp street (near the Wesleyan Chapel)."

In contrast to the despairing youth, as Matilda

descended the stream of time, her prospect of future happiness and glory, appeared to grow brighter and brighter. She found she had not been following "cunningly devised fables," but that the religion she had professed had been "the power of God unto salvation" to her soul. Her end now evidently drew near. Her language was, "Come Jesus, O! come; I want to go." He came to her relief, and reclining her head upon his bosom, "she breathed her life out sweetly there," uttering as her spirit took its flight, "glory! glory! glory!"

Books of morality and religion held sway throughout the first half of the nineteenth century and the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia reigned as the largest publisher of books for the young.

But children in eighteenth-century Baltimore soon had other reading options. In 1794 the London publishers whose books were imported into Baltimore began to receive some competition from local presses. George Keatinge, a bookseller recently arrived in Baltimore from Dublin, wrote Mathew Carey, a colleague in Philadelphia, that he had "at press here a small edition (for children) of Robinson Crusoe" adorned with cuts. An advertisement in Edward's *Daily Advertiser* for April 2, 1794, announced its publication. John Fisher followed suit, selling his edition of *The Life And Adventures Of Robinson Crusoe Written by Himself* in the same year. Fisher, a stationer in Market-Street, had another title printed to sell: *The Famous History Of Whittington And His Cat. Shewing, How from a poor Country Boy, destitute of Parents obtained great Riches, and was promoted to the high dignity of Lord Mayor of London. Embellished With Cuts.* Fisher's version ends with a reflection:

This story of Whittington and his Cat and all the misfortunes which happened to that poor boy, may be considered as a cure for despair, as it teaches us that God Almighty has always something good in store for those who endure the ills that befall them, with patience and resignation.

Each of Fisher's small, paper-covered chapbooks is known by only one copy. Since the stationer indicates that he holds "a variety of pretty books for Children" at his Market Street address, one cannot help wondering how many other titles he or others had printed for which no record or copy exists. How tantalizing, for example, to read of *The Baltimore Primer, Part First or a First Book For Children in 2 parts, ornamented with 12 cuts* in an advertisement in the March 26, 1795, issue of the *Baltimore Telegraphe* that announced new publications printed in Baltimore for Keatinge's Book-store. Was its content specifically geared to Baltimore and its youngest or was it simply called *The Baltimore Primer* because it was printed and sold here? We will never know unless a copy, heretofore unlocated, comes to light.

We do know that in 1795 Samuel Sower (German: Saur) issued the first German children's books still extant that were printed in Baltimore, an ABC in both Lutheran and Reformed editions. He had a distinguished ancestry, being a member of the Pennsylvania family famed in printing history founded by Christopher Saur whose son taught Nicholas Hasselbach his trade.

Besides buying books, Baltimoreans could borrow them for a fee by belonging to a circulating library. At least three existed by 1790. While their catalogues had no separate category for juvenile titles, some children's books could be found under such headings as "Voyages & Travels," "Novels," and "Romances & Tales." A copy of Mrs. Sarah Trimmer's *Fabulous Histories, Designed for the Amusement and Instruction of Young People*, printed for Keatinge's book-store, possibly by Samuel Sower, in 1795, bears the bookplate of the Library Company of Baltimore formed in that year. Six decades later the Company's 11,000 volumes were transferred to the Maryland Historical Society, where the book resides today.

Children participated in the expansion of Baltimore's publishing industry and not only as readers. In addition to emulating English methods of education and importing English books, the publishing industry copied the European system of apprenticeship. This applied generally to boys in lower economic classes whose parents could not provide for them and to those who had no prospects for a livelihood other than learning a trade. In exchange for the services of a son, parents "received an indenture from his master" who often took on the responsibility for the child's education. It detailed the

conditions of the apprenticeship which Rollo Silver, a former librarian at the Peabody, labeled as “the enslavement of young boys of the poorer classes.” They left home at an early age, put in long hours, and worked under strict controls at the beck and call of their masters.¹¹ On January 1, 1794, George Keatinge advertised the opening of his business and that “an apprentice or two [was] wanted, lads of 12 or 13 years old.”¹² Between 1794 and 1799 nine indentures were recorded for printers in Baltimore. They indicate that one boy entered his apprenticeship at 12, another at 13, three at 14, one at 16, one at 17, and one at 18.¹³

At this time, the roles of the author, printer, publisher, and bookseller overlapped. They evolved and became more clearly defined as changes and advances in the printing industry took place.

A copy of *Ambrose And Eleanor, Or The Adventures of Two Children Deserted On an Uninhabited Island*, translated from the French, appeared in *A Catalogue of the Baltimore Circulating Library; Kept By William Munday*, No. 63 N. Howard Street in 1807. It had been published in Baltimore in 1798 by the firm of Warner & Hanna for Isaiah Thomas, the renowned Massachusetts printer and printing historian, whose branch from 1794 to 1801 in Baltimore sold the leather-bound book for six shillings sixpence. The title must have proven popular because another edition published by Warner & Hanna for Isaiah Thomas appeared in 1799.

We purchased our copy of the 1799 edition of *Ambrose And Eleanor* (Catalogue no. 12) eons ago from the Centre Book Store, located at the time, on the Centre Street side of the St. James Hotel. Westminster House, the residence for senior citizens, replaced the wonderfully distinctive, turreted old building that had stood a block below the Washington Monument, seemingly for an eternity. Eventually, the proprietor of the Centre Book Store, Milton Altshul, took over the building that had been Smith’s Bookstore on Howard Street. Despite the change of address, its name remained the Centre

11. Rollo G. Silver, *The American Printer, 1787-1825* (Charlottesville: Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 1967), 1.

12. A. Rachel Minick, *History of Printing in Maryland, 1791-1800: With a Bibliography of Works Printed in the State during the Period* (Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1949), 120.

13. Silver, *American Printer*, 1, 2.

Bookstore. I could easily rationalize any purchase made there. In fact, as a lover of books, I considered it a duty to rescue worn books from Mr. Altshul's hands. Otherwise, with the best of intentions, he would repair damaged books with cardboard, glue, and utilitarian brown paper tape, to their detriment. Nothing I could say would dissuade him from this mission. No doubt, even today you might see evidence of his handiwork in the bookshops of Baltimore, his most obvious "signature" being a title hand-printed in blue ballpoint pen on the brown paper tape spines of his beloved repaired books.

Our copy of *Ambrose and Eleanor*, in a worn leather binding with 215 pages of unadorned text, shows ample signs of having been enjoyed. I wish I knew by whom. Unfortunately, only a hint of the spidery handwriting of the original giver or owner remains, the portions of the pages bearing their names deliberately and carelessly torn out. On its front pastedown, however, one does find the penciled inscription of a later owner: "Thomas C. Worthington, Jr. Wood Lawn Baltimore County MD July 30, 1868."

Warner and Hanna, publishers of the 1798 and 1799 editions of *Ambrose and Eleanor*, provide a bridge over which we can cross into the nineteenth century. Active from 1798 to 1810, they are the only local firm producing juveniles that spanned the centuries. During that time they issued more children's books than any other publisher in Baltimore, including such titles as *Amusement For Good Children*, of 1806 (Catalogue no. 9) and a *Psalter . . . For Children*, of 1808 (Catalogue no. 6).

It has been asserted¹⁴ that a restless nature turned the Marylander Mason Locke Weems (1759–1825), better known as Parson Weems, from medicine to the ministry to book peddling. As an agent for the Philadelphia bookseller, Mathew Carey, as well as for his own pamphlets and books, he sold religious and moral literature and children's books in the southern states with a missionary zeal. In this way, he still served the Lord. In 1806, the completely rewritten fifth edition of his *Life Of Washington The Great. Enriched With A Number Of Very Curious Anecdotes* appeared. Paul Leicester Ford recorded that on page nine Weems relates "for the first time, the story of the little hatchet and cherry tree" and commented: "Washington

14. Lawrence C. Wroth, *Parson Weems: A Biographical and Critical Study* (Baltimore: Eichelberger, 1911), 49.

and his 'little hatchet' were joined together by an episcopal clergyman, and though many a learned historian has since sat in judgment upon the union, the jury of public opinion has steadily refused to bring in a decree of divorce."¹⁵ In 1912 Sydney G. Fisher termed Weems "a myth-maker of the highest rank and skill and the greatest practical success," noting that "he has been read a hundred times more than all the other historians and biographers of the Revolution put together."¹⁶ Indeed, Lincoln borrowed a copy of the book as a boy but hid it in a place where the rain ruined it. He worked hard to repay its owner for the damage it sustained.¹⁷ Weems pressed Carey to bind and sell the *Life of Washington* as a school book, adding: "Wou'd God I could have some to take with me down thro Maryland, etc."¹⁸ The hatchet and cherry tree legend has been reprinted separately in reading books such as Lyman Cobb's *Juvenile Reader, No 2; Containing Interesting, Moral and Instructive Reading Lessons . . . Designed For The Use Of Small Children*, printed and published in Baltimore by Joseph Jewett in 1831. An inscription written in an elegant hand in sepia ink on a front flyleaf of our copy is evidence that its owner valued it: "Do not steal this book for fear of shame for here below lies the owners Name Miss Nancy Funk Marsh-Rune."

Weems knew his customers well, and as father of a large family he knew children well. On February 15, 1816, he wrote Mathew Carey from Baltimore:

Dr. Sir— . . . There are two things on which I wish most seriously to talk with you. 1st the engravgs. Historical Engravings are excellently calculated for the Good of Children. They excite a vehement desire to read the passage illustrated by the picture. And by doing this from picture to picture, and with that lively interest which accompanies Juvenile curiosity, young People are apt to acquire both a knowledge and veneration for the Holy Scriptures that may do Immortal Service. But this cannot be said of the little maps that are strewn with so liberal a hand throughout the large Bibles. I wd therefore most earnestly advise you to drop all the maps but that of Palestine & the

15. Paul Leicester Ford, *Mason Locke Weems: His Works and Ways*, ed. Emily Ellsworth Ford Skeel (New York: s.n., 1929), 1:25, 27.

16. Ford, 1:10 n8.

17. Wroth, *Parson Weems*, 68.

18. Ford, 1:12 n3.

neighboring Countries—& the travels of the Apostles. You wd do so much more good to the Rising Generation.¹⁹

Weems was right. Illustrations in children's books added immeasurably to their appeal and clarity. Through them one can observe the results of the entire range of processes used in their reproduction: woodcuts, wood-engravings, copper or type-metal engravings, lithography, and chromolithography. Their texts, too, reflect the changes brought about by the introduction of such innovations as the steam press, stereotyping, and electrotyping.

William Charles, a Scotch caricaturist came to New York in haste in 1801 after his depictions of some Edinburgh clergymen put him in disfavor. By 1809, he had moved to Philadelphia, where he published a group of delightful small, square children's books, beautifully engraved. To be sure, these replicated English titles. At first, the illustrations were plain. But by 1814 Charles brightened them with color, charging one price for those in the plain state and a higher amount for copies in color. We own a group issued by Charles and his successors with such titles as *Paul Pry's Puppet Show and The History and Adventures of Little William*, acquired about twenty-five years ago. All carry the initials "RNM" on their covers. Penciled inside *The Elm of Kensington*, dated 1824 and with the imprint of Morgan and Yeager (who used the Charles plates), can be found the inscription: "Robert N Moale Jr. presented by his dear little Daddy." I wanted to learn more about this child, a descendent of the Moale family, prominent in the city's history, whose father had chosen such charming books for him. Alas, I discovered that on November 24, 1831, Robert North Moale, eldest son of a father with the same name, died suddenly, age seven years and three days. Family members treasured his books for over a century. Today they are still cherished.

Where Moale had purchased the books is not known, but neighboring cities could furnish books speedily if not available locally. Of course, many could be obtained from publishers such as Samuel Jefferis, who in 1811 promoted his business in his publication of the fourth edition of J. Burton's *Lectures on Female Education And Manners . . . written for the moral improvement of the rising generation*,

19. Ford, 3:155.

printed by B. Edes. An advertisement at the end of the book advises "Country Merchants and Others" that "By Applying to Samuel Jefferis, Sign of The Bible, No. 212 Market-street, Baltimore" they

Will Always find an Extensive Assortment of The Following Stationery Articles, viz.: Almanacs . . . Alphabets . . . Copy and Cyphering Books, Sand Boxes, Spectacles to suit any age; Slates, Slate Pencils, Blotting Paper, etc. with a complete assortment of Chap and Toy Books for children, and a general assortment of Religious, Misc. & School Books, also a great variety of Family, School and Pocket Bibles.

As for Mr. Burton, he strongly promoted reading for young ladies, but believed:

the advantages of reading can only be derived from a proper choice of books. . . . Novels are the last books that should be read. . . . You should read books of divinity, morality, history and philosophy.

After Samuel Jefferis died on February 7, 1818, at the age of 33, the executors of his estate, William and Isaac Tyson, lost no time in offering for sale his stock in trade "at his late stand in Market street near Gadsby's," adding, "it is probable the purchaser of the stock can have the situation (which is believed to be equal to any in the City) on favorable terms." By April 18, 1818, his successors at 212 Market street, Samuel S. Wood & Company, a branch of the New York firm of Samuel Wood & Sons, already had placed an advertisement in the *American & Commercial Daily Advertiser* for the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*, No. XX, which had just arrived. The founder of the firm, Samuel Wood, from Long Island, turned to book publishing and bookselling after the age of forty, when he could no longer support his family of thirteen children on a schoolmaster's salary. Thus, in 1804, he moved to Pearl Street in New York City and opened a secondhand bookshop, where he also sold stationery and, for a time, dry goods. Dissatisfied with the state of juvenile books and their availability, he set up a printing press in the rear of his shop and published his own, many of which he wrote. Whatever he issued, whether fables, stories, poetry, or readers, all emphasized morality and religion. Wood carried many of his small books in his pockets and often handed them out gratis to youngsters. Never before had Baltimore children been offered such an array of titles by one firm. While other companies issued or sold children's books, Wood made them a specialty and published them consistently. Dr. Alexander

Anderson, the father of American wood engraving, provided illustrations for almost all of them. His handsome cuts enlivened the pages of Nancy Sproat's *The Good Girl's Soliloquy; Containing Her Parents' Instructions, Relative To Her Disposition And Manners* (Catalogue no. 25), a book that fitted well with Wood's moral agenda.

The good girl says, at various places in the book:

I must not slap, nor pinch, nor bite,
Nor do a single thing in spite;
Nor whistle, shout, nor jump like boys,
To vex the family with noise.

I must not sit in others' places,
Nor sneeze, nor cough in people's faces;
Nor with my fingers pick my nose,
Nor wipe my hands upon my clothes.

And every night I must reflect,
if I've been guilty of neglect
Of any practice recommended,
And for my benefit intended.
And if I find I am to blame,
I must acknowledge it with shame,
And to my heavenly Father pray,
To make me better every day,
Till I am fit to dwell on high,
Where faithful children never die.

One would believe Wood's operation in Baltimore to have been a success because so many of his titles carry a joint New York and Baltimore imprint, but the branch closed without fanfare in 1825 or 1826.

During this period, the concerns of the Directors of the Library Company of Baltimore for the wholesome, moral reading of youth matched those of Wood for children. According to a study by Stuart Sherman, the Directors were worried about "the harmful effects of reading light novels and cheap romances by the youth of Baltimore." They conceded that it would be impossible to repress such reading and therefore recommended that "the taste for such productions be

controlled and directed to some useful purpose and by the choice of the best performances in this walk of literature.”²⁰

Perhaps this report gave impetus to the decision of the Maryland Sunday School Union to establish a Depository in 1829 to aid “Sunday Schools in the city, states, etc., in obtaining suitable books.” By 1835 the Union was distributing a *Catalogue of Books Belonging To The Juvenile Circulating Library* offering such titles as Parley’s *Juvenile Tales*, *Pious Indian Women*, and *The Child’s Book of the Soul*.²¹

Other publishers, such as Henry Vicary, carried on the local market in children’s books. Vicary’s version of *Little Red Riding-Hood* (see Catalogue no. 41), after the wolf devours her, ends in this manner:

The total disappearance of Little Red Riding-Hood, created great alarm in the village; and many turned out to search for her; at last, Sally Jones ventured into the house, found the clothes of Little Red Riding-Hood, torn and dispersed all about the floor, and the wolf fast asleep. She picked up some of the things of Little Red Riding Hood; among the rest, the red cloak. She made the best of her way out, taking care to pull the door shut after her. When Sally told what she had seen, and showed the torn garments, one by one, the alarm bell was rung and the villagers were all in a rage. Says the bell-man, “I’ll alarm him.” “And I,” says Betty Washwoman, “I’ll wring him.” “We’ll hem him” says the young ladies. “And I,” says the surgeon, “I’ll cut him up.” Says the mason, “I’ll stone him;” the tinman, “I’ll hammer him;” the carpenter, “I’ll nail him;” and the cobbler, “I’ll make an end of him.” So they all set off to the attack. . . Mrs. Gossip then set fire to a parcel of straw to smoke him out; [the wolf] soon began to cry for mercy. Yes, you deserve just as much as you gave to Little Red Riding-Hood and her grandmother. Upon this Jack Brown, the sailor, threw a bunch of crackers into the fire, which blew up, and forced him out of the chimney top; he rolled down the roof as dead as a door nail.

Then, too, the firms of Edward Coale and Cushing & Jewett published juveniles, but none matched the output or artistry of Fielding Lucas’s publications. This native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who spent his formative years in Philadelphia, established his career in Baltimore in 1807 as a partner in Conrad, Lucas & Company.

20. Stuart C. Sherman, “The Library Company of Baltimore, 1795–1854.” *Maryland Historical Society Magazine* 39, no. 1 (March 1944): 22.

21. The Maryland Historical Society holds a copy of the *Catalogue*, which states (on the page facing the title page) that “the Depository was established in 1829.”

The firm dissolved in 1810 when Lucas bought out the stock of the company and then conducted the firm on his own. Well known for his great civic contributions, Lucas also has been heralded as a major publisher of Catholic titles, distinguished mapmaker, and, along with John H. B. Latrobe, producer of the three-part *Progressive Drawing Book* (1827–1828). In addition, he issued school books and children's books, the majority of the latter with English antecedents. Most notably, he replicated those issued by John Harris, Newbery's successor, in his "Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction"—titles such as *Cock Robin*, *The Monkey's Frolic*, *The Apple Pie*, and *Dame Dearlove's Ditties*—and advertised them as "handsomely engraved and beautifully colored – price 37½ cents single or \$2.70 per dozen." Marjorie Moon, Harris's bibliographer, reports that not everyone in England had been pleased with these nursery novelties, long on amusement and very short on instruction. An anonymous critic writing in a London magazine in 1820 "uses such phrases as 'degrading trash' and 'pestiferous trash' to reprobate the nursery books now in vogue."²² Lucas's versions have been most acclaimed. No less an authority than d'Alté Welch pronounced his *Death and Burial of Cock Robin* to be "an exquisite piece of work."²³

In America, in the 1820s, voices began to be raised against the use of books of a foreign origin. William Cardell, author of the popular *Jack Halyard* and one of the most vociferous objectors, urged that they not "be made, among our children, the main standard of feeling and thought" as many are "modeled on a condition of life and on prevailing sentiments . . . materially varying from those which American children should be taught to cherish."

Lucas, however, also issued books of a distinctly American character, such as *The Juvenile National Calendar* (Catalogue no. 38) and *The Pilgrims* (Catalogue no. 39). Who was their author and illustrator? He was a young man of twenty-two who went on to distinguish

22. Marjorie Moon, *John Harris's Books for Youth, 1801-1843: Being a Check-List of Books for Children and Young People Published for Their Amusement and Instruction by John Harris and His Son, Successors to Elizabeth Newbery; including a List of Games and Teaching Toys* (Cambridge, UK: Printed for the compiler in association with Five Owls Press Limited, 1976), 153.

23. Mary Irene Copinger, "What Children Read a Century Ago: Welch Exhibit at Peabody Library Includes Baltimore Specimens," *Baltimore Sunday Sun Magazine*, March 4, 1928, 18.

himself in the arts, law, literature, engineering, and public service—John Hazlehurst Boneval Latrobe (1803–1891). Counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from its incorporation in 1827 until his death, today Latrobe is mostly remembered for the stove he invented that bears his name, rather than for his other significant contributions including children’s books.

Upon the death of his father, the famed architect, Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1764–1820), John left West Point in his final year to return to Baltimore and take up the law. He recalled:

One of the first things to be thought of was how best to eke out the very scanty means at my dear mother’s command, and I tried very hard at literature in a small way. I had made the acquaintance of Fielding Lucas and William Gwynn, the former the leading bookseller in Baltimore and the latter a lawyer of great experience and the editor of the “Federal Gazette.” Of all the friends of my life none were truer than these. . . .

Mr. Lucas wanted to help me and I wrote a good deal for him that was paid for in law books which otherwise I would have had great difficulty in procuring. For Mr. Lucas I both wrote and drew. I revised Jack the Giant Killer, wrote in rhyme and illustrated the *Juvenile National Calendar*. . . . Cinderella did not escape me in those days, and the boys and girls of Baltimore, now elderly people [he was writing about 1875], may some of them, perhaps, remember the small, octavo, sixteen paged books, on each page of which was a gaudily colored print, explained by eight lines of doggerel below it.

Yet, Latrobe goes on to dismiss his efforts by saying: “But I aimed higher than this department of literature.”²⁴

If he only knew how important and admired his creative endeavors are today. Indeed, James W. Foster, former director of the Maryland Historical Society proclaimed the *Juvenile National Calendar* to be “a prize piece of Americana.”²⁵ Here is its opening stanza:

Come all my young pupils stand round in a ring,
And listen to me while I merrily sing.
I will tell you of those who enjoy the command,
Which is held o’er us all, for the good of the land;
Of the *President, Cabinet, Congressmen* too,
I mean to describe and to bring into view:

24. John E. Semmes, *John H.B. Latrobe and His Times, 1803-1891* (Baltimore: Norman Remington, 1917), 102, 103.

25. James W. Foster, “Fielding Lucas, Jr., Early 19th Century Publisher of Fine Books and Maps,” *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* 65 (October 1955): 203.

Who by learning and virtue their honour did get
So that you, if you're good, may be *President* yet.

In describing the President, Latrobe touches on an issue a child would easily understand, one relevant not only to children but to adults today.

Of the PRESIDENT next you will hear me declare,
That altho' neither silver nor gold does he wear;
And like you may be punished if e'er he acts wrong
Yet to him does much power and importance belong.

However, his last page of the *Juvenile National Calendar* is not devoted to a member of the government, not even to an American:

Thus far have I sung of our Country and laws;
But still there's another who claims your applause, . . .
His name? you shall hear it, and never forget
The friend of America, brave LA FAYETTE.

In October of 1824, at the invitation of President Monroe, Lafayette had returned to America and to a hero's triumphant welcome in Baltimore. Lucas had been a member of the committee which planned the celebration honoring him, said to be "the greatest civic splurge of all time."²⁶

We had long sought a copy of the *Juvenile National Calendar* for our collection. Some years ago, on my birthday, I received a thick envelope in the mail. The words "Do Not Bend" were emblazoned on the front. Inside was an accordion folded birthday card from my husband's secretary. Nestled comfortably between the folds were two books and a message. "Happy, Happy birthday. I got up to the outlet stores in Reading, Pennsylvania, last fall and stumbled upon these. I hope they fit into your collection somewhere." One, *Rhymes Without Reason*, published in New York in the 1860s by Hurd & Houghton, contained comical verses and illustrations. But it was the other that caused my eyes to widen in disbelief—the elusive *Juvenile National Calendar* right in front of me, a copy bearing an inscription on the verso of its title page dated October 19, 1826, to "William McAdams. Presented by his father as a testimony of love and approbation of his progress in learning."

26. Wilber H. Hunter, *La Fayette in Baltimore: The 150th Anniversary of His Visit to Baltimore in 1824, October 10 through December 16, 1974* (Baltimore: s.n., 1974), [2].

Once my initial excitement subsided I was apoplectic at the thought that this incredibly rare juvenile had been simply slipped in a birthday card and sent through the mail uninsured and unprotected. Then I learned what really happened: my husband purchased the book from a dealer and had his secretary send the card through the mail lightly sealed; Jack rushed home at lunch while I was at work, opened the envelope, inserted the books, and resealed it with tape. What a welcome and unforgettable birthday gift!

With Lucas, children's books in Baltimore erupted in color, something novel at the time, although not to us who take colorful illustrations for granted. Other publishers, the occupants of 132 Market Street—respectively John Horton, Bayly & Burns, and William Raine—carried on with this “new” decorative feature. In 1835 or 1836, John Horton issued *The Picture Gallery of Beasts No. 2* in his “Child’s Library.” (A companion book, *The Picture Gallery of Birds* is Catalogue no. 50.) On the rear cover of a copy in the Maryland Historical Society, which had been “presented to [Jerome Washington Winters] by his Sabbath School teacher for his good behavior,” Horton sings the praises of his series which:

Will be composed of the most popular juvenile works of the present day; and no pains or expense will be spared to render them equal in every respect to the best English editions. The series will be comprised in about fifty different kinds and what is very important, the reading will be printed instead of being engraved.

More technological changes came with Horton’s successors at the Market Street address. Between 1837 and 1839, both Bayly and Burns and William Raine advertised books “embellished with engravings and colored by machine.”

Despite their contributions to the children’s publishing scene, these gentlemen and many others of their profession are often only noted by a listing in a Baltimore city directory. The records of their firms have a lower survival rate than their books. None exist. Therefore, when I located a long obituary for William Raine in the *Baltimore Morning Herald* of January 17, 1879, and an account of his funeral in the *Baltimore Sun* of January 20, I thought, at last, I would uncover information about his children’s books, especially those “coloured by W. Raine’s newly invented Machine.” But the one thousand-plus people who gathered at his service, including Mayor

Latrobe, paid him tribute not for his juveniles but because he had the distinction of being “the oldest German journalist in the United States, a prominent member of German fraternal organizations, and father of Colonel Frederick Raine (proprietor of the *German Correspondent*).” According to the obituary, “In 1830 Mr. Raine came to Baltimore, and engaged in the bookbinding and bookselling business, publishing also pictorial books.” That was all. Even when the most active publishers of children’s books are remembered, it is for other achievements. In some small way, we hope the exhibition of our books during 2000-2001 at the Peabody Library and the present publication provide William Raine and his fellow publishers some long overdue recognition.²⁷

Through these little books for Baltimore’s youngest citizens, many mere ephemeral scraps, much can be learned:

We can observe the paper on which they are printed change from rag to wood pulp and, in the case of the two Fisher firms, Fisher & Brother and Fisher & Denison, back to fabric. (For Fisher & Denison’s Indestructible Pleasure Books see Catalogue no. 85.)

We can observe how their illustrations change from crude woodcuts to copperplate engravings to chromolithographs.

We can observe how much value owners placed on their books through inscriptions.

We can observe in the Catalogue section “Learning and Its Rewards” (nos. 66–81) how students and parents took pride in such positive recognition as rewards of merit. In *Happy Days*, H.L. Mencken writes of receiving his first reward of merit on June 28, 1888, at the age of eight: “a copy of Grimms’ Fairy Tales horribly translated by a lady of the name of Mrs. H. B. Paull. I got it, as the inscription notifies, ‘for industry and good deportment.’ I have it still and would not part with it for gold and frankincense.”²⁸

We can observe in the Catalogue section “With the Compliments Of” (nos. 102–122) how merchants distributed gift books gratis in an effort to turn good will into economic gain.

27. William Raine’s copybook illustrating Baltimore’s Washington Monument on the front cover is Catalogue no. 61, and that illustration appears as the frontispiece of the present publication.

28. H.L. Mencken, *Happy Days, 1880-1892* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1940), 30.

We can observe through the books attitudes toward almost any subject: the education of children, temperance, etiquette, women, manners, minorities, morality, foreigners, what constitutes acceptable entertainments, proper activities for girls and for boys, etc.

But, most importantly, it is through the reading of three leading Baltimoreans (see Catalogue nos. 123–132) that we can observe the power of books, their impact and influence on the young, even titles seemingly insignificant. “My first recollection of beautiful letters has to do with the *Story of Simple Simon* published in full color by the old firm of McLoughlin Brothers [cf. Catalogue no. 129],” wrote H. L. Mencken who vividly recalled his mother reading:

Simple Simon went a-fishing
For to catch a whale;
All the water he had got
Was in his mother’s pail.

Mencken continued:

At seven—or more likely it was only five—this seemed to me to be a perfect comic situation. Indeed, I sometimes suspect that my lifelong view of the American yokel was generated by poor Simon, though he was, I believe, a British subject. I still know half of his saga by heart [Mencken wrote this account at age 65] and the rest comes back by merely glancing at it.²⁹

Of *Excursion to the Orkney Islands*, one of Jacob Abbott’s *Florence Stories* (cf. Catalogue no. 131), he averred (in a note that he inserted in a copy of the volume he acquired years later³⁰):

This is the first book of travel that I ever read. I borrowed it in 1888 or 1889 from the library of the Sunday-school of the Second English Lutheran Church in Lombard Street, Baltimore, and it made a powerful impression on me. Years later it still stuck in my memory, and I made various attempts to get hold of a copy.

He succeeded in 1941, adding “I did not see the Orkney Islands myself until 1917.”

Books have the power to totally change the life of a young person. They did for Frederick Douglass. In his remarkable autobiography (see Catalogue no. 125), the eloquent abolitionist asserts that from the moment he heard Master Auld upbraid his wife for teach-

29. H. L. Mencken, “Early Days,” *Borzoi Battledore*, May 1945, 1–2.

30. Now in the Mencken Room of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

ing him the alphabet by telling her, "If he learns to read the Bible it will forever unfit him to be a slave," he "understood the direct pathway from slavery to freedom." Two books aided him: *Webster's Elementary Spelling Book* (see Catalogue no. 126) and Bingham's *Columbian Orator* (see Catalogue no. 127). In the latter, he took satisfaction in the dialogue of a master and his recaptured slave during which the master is "vanquished at every turn." "Appreciating that fact," the owner generously and meekly emancipates the slave. Douglass wrote that it "affected me most powerfully." He also read over and over again "Lord Chatham's speech on the American War, and speeches by the great William Pitt.... From the speeches of Sheridan [he adds] I got a bold and powerful denunciation of oppression and a most brilliant vindication of the rights of man.... [*The Columbian Orator*] was indeed a noble acquisition." These books not only transformed Douglass's life, but through him, the lives of countless others.³¹

For three decades the Enoch Pratt Free Library conducted surveys to determine the top recreational reading choices of teenagers in the city's public, private, and parochial schools. Simultaneously, prominent local citizens were asked to recall what they read as young adults. Richard Franco Goldman, then President of the Peabody Institute, responded with a list of ten books and these words:

It was rather hard to select ten...but...all of these books enchanted me when I was in my teens and were...of very great influence on me in every way. Needless to say, I still...love them all; one hardly forgets what impresses one in those years.³²

Everything about the books in this exhibition interests my husband and me, their content, illustrations, physical appearance, publishers, even their inscriptions, but we know that what is most important about them is the role they played in shaping the lives of those who read them.

31. Frederick Douglass, *Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, Written by Himself: His Early Life as a Slave, His Escape from Bondage, and His Complete History to the Present Time* (Hartford: Park, 1881), 70, 71, 76, and 77.

32. *Unassigned Reading: Teen-Age Testimony*, 2 (Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1970), 19.

Bibliographical Essay

A book collector seldom traverses a straight and narrow path. Even with the best resolve to focus on one subject or genre, straying is often inevitable. There are simply too many enticing detours and byways, many interrelated. For us, born and bred in Baltimore, books printed in our city fall into this category. They have always held an inexplicable attraction. Over the years, whenever such volumes came within eyesight, especially early titles of a nursery nature, we would add them to our shelves. At the outset, there was no particular intent, it was simply an instinctive act. Perhaps, unwittingly, we were paying homage to a city we loved. The more we acquired, the more we observed patterns emerging—in their content and appearance. We became fascinated by their publishers and printers, some of whose imprints surfaced often, others rarely. We became curious to know more about what children read in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Baltimore. We wondered when the local literary and printing establishments first recognized them as a distinct clientele with separate needs and interests, etc.

Therefore, when Cynthia Requardt, Kurrelmeyer Curator of Special Collections, Sheridan Libraries, The Johns Hopkins University, suggested that we mount some of the material from our collection in the display cases of the majestic George Peabody Library (now a component of the Johns Hopkins University libraries), it was without hesitation that we chose as our theme, books for Baltimore children. Then, work began in earnest.

The researcher constructing a record of children's books published and read in old Baltimore may be likened to the maker of a patchwork quilt who completes the task at hand by piecing together small scraps from myriad sources. While the quilter can take satisfaction in creating a finished product, the researcher's work, in this instance, can never be totally complete due to a dearth of archives and the disappearance of books.

Still, strides have been made. Bibliographies offer a solid beginning, providing tangible evidence of works having appeared in print. The richest, in that it yields the largest number of titles, plus the names, locations, and dates of publishers is d'Alté A. Welch's *A Bibliography of American Children's Books Printed Prior to 1821* (Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society and Barre Publishers, 1972).

While having many fewer entries than Welch, A.S.W. Rosenbach's *Early American Children's Books with Bibliographical Descriptions of the Books in His Private Collection* (Portland, Maine: Southworth Press, 1933) extends coverage to 1836. One of its three indexes, divided by state, then city, provides a concise list of titles issued under the names of their respective publishers or printers.

Supplementing bibliographies of children's books are those devoted solely to Maryland imprints, primarily helpful in locating books of religious instruction and school texts published in Baltimore. In chronological order these are: Lawrence C. Wroth's *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686-1776* (Baltimore: Typothetae of Baltimore, 1922); Joseph Towne Wheeler's *The Maryland Press, 1777-1790* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1938); A. Rachel Minick's *History of Printing in Maryland, 1791-1800, with a Bibliography of Works Printed in the State during the Period* (Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1949); and Roger Bristol's *Maryland Imprints, 1801-1810* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1953). G. Thomas Tanselle, in his *Guide to the Study of United States Imprints* (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1971), records more than twenty checklists of Maryland imprints covering all but nine years from 1811 through 1876, compiled as master's theses at the Catholic University of America and held in loose-leaf binders at the Maryland Historical Society. Rollo Silver's *The Baltimore Book Trade, 1800-1825* (New York: New York Public Library, 1953) contains a directory of individuals associated with all aspects of the book—binders, sellers, printers, publishers, etc., gleaned from notices and advertisements in newspapers, with sources cited.

German printing for children began in Baltimore with the town's first printer, Nicholas Hasselbach. It expanded with the influx of immigrants arriving after the Revolutionary War and served as a vehicle for transmitting the German language, literature, and religious culture to the young. Such books have been well documented in *The First Century of German Language Printing in the United States of America: A Bibliography Based on the Studies of Oswald Seidensticker and Wilbur H. Oda*, ed. Karl John Richard Arndt and Reimer C. Eck, comp. Gerd-J. Bötte and Werner Tannhof Using a Preliminary Compilation by Annelies Müller, Publications of the Pennsylvania German Society, 21-22 (Göttingen: Nieder-

sächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, 1989); Walter Klinefelter's *The ABC Books of the Pennsylvania Germans*, Publications of the Pennsylvania German Society, 7 (Breinigsville, Penn.: Pennsylvania German Society, 1973); and Felix Reichmann's "German Printing in Maryland: A Check List, 1768–1950" in *Report of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland*, XX-VII (1950), 9–70. Dieter Cunz's *The Maryland Germans, a History* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1948) is a useful source as is volume 5 of Klaus Stopp's series on *The Printed Birth and Baptismal Certificates of the German Americans* (Mainz, Germany; East Berlin, Penn.: the author, 1998), which covers Maryland fraktur. George W. McCreary conveys the limited amount known about the career of Baltimore's first printer in *The First Book Printed in Baltimore-Town, Nicholas Hasselbach, Printer: The Book Reprinted with a Sketch of Hasselbach's Life and Work* (Baltimore, 1903).

Resources focusing solely on Baltimore proved invaluable—especially newspapers, city directories (even with gaps for some years), and catalogues delineating the holdings of circulating libraries.

A number of historical surveys that chronicle aspects of the city's past deserve mention: Robert J. Brugger's *Maryland, a Middle Temperament, 1634–1980* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press in association with the Maryland Historical Society, 1988); Sherry H. Olson's *The Building of an American City* (Baltimore and London: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981); and J. Thomas Scharf's *History of Baltimore City and County, with a New Introduction by Edward G. Howard and a Rearranged Index* (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1971). Vernon S. Vavrina in his published dissertation covers *The History of Public Education in the City of Baltimore, 1929–1956* (Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1958), as does the Rev. Edmund J. Goebel in *A Study of Catholic Secondary Education during the Colonial Period up to the First Plenary Council of Baltimore, 1852* (Washington, D. C.: Catholic University of America, 1936). James Weston Livingood explores economic aspects of *The Philadelphia-Baltimore Trade Rivalry, 1780–1860* (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1947). *Industries of Maryland: A Descriptive Review of the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the City of Baltimore* (New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore: Historical Publishing Co. Publishers, 1882) yielded descriptions of local businesses and firms.

General studies in other specialized fields, while not directly concerned with the children's books of Baltimore, supplied considerable background information. Titles that can be singled out in the category of children's literature include: Gillian Avery's *Behold the Child: American Children and Their Books, 1612-1922* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994); Rosalie V. Halsey's *Forgotten Books of the American Nursery: A History of the Development of the American Storybook* (Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed, 1911); Monica M. Kiefer's *American Children through Their Books, 1700-1835* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1948); Marjorie Moon's compilations of *John Harris's Books for Youth, 1801-1843, Being a Check-List of Books for Children and Young People Published for Their Amusement and Instruction by John Harris and His Son, Successors to Elizabeth Newbery; including a List of Games and Teaching Toys* (Cambridge: Printed for the compiler in association with Five Owls Press Limited and sold by Alan Spilman, 1976); William Sloane's *Children's Books in England and America in the Seventeenth Century: A History and a Checklist, Together with "The Young Christian's Library," the First Printed Catalog of Books for Children* (New York: King's Crown Press, Columbia University, 1955); and a facsimile of John Newbery's *A Little Pretty Pocket-Book* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1967), with a useful introductory essay and bibliography by M. F. Thwaite.

Several books provided informed perspectives about childhood as well as the changing lives and pastimes of children, namely: Mary Cable's *The Little Darlings: A History of Child Rearing in America* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1975); Karin Calvert's *Children in the House: The Material Culture of Early Childhood, 1600-1900* (Boston: Northwestern University Press, 1991); and Katharine Morrison McClinton's *Antiques of American Childhood*. (New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1970).

Among significant studies in the history of books, libraries, printing and reading, the following accounts imparted substantial information: *Reading in America: Literature and Social History*, ed. Cathy Davidson (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1989); Philip A. Kalish's *The Enoch Pratt Free Library, a Social History* (Metuchen, N. J.: Scarecrow Press, 1969); Rollo G. Silver's *The American Printer, 1787-1825* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia for the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, 1967); Madeleine

B. Stern's *Antiquarian Bookselling in the United States, a History from the Origins to the 1940s* (Westport, Conn., London, England: Greenwood Press, 1985); and John Tebbel's *Between Covers: The Rise and Transformation of Book Publishing in America* (New York: Oxford University Press 1987).

Textbooks and other titles of an educational sort played a large role in the lives of youngsters. Several studies offer an excellent overview, citing many pertinent titles: Charles Carpenter's *History of American Schoolbooks* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1967); Clifton Johnson's *Old-Time Schools and School-Books, with Many Illustrations Collected by the Author, with a New Introduction by Carl Withers* (New York: Dover Publications, 1963); and John A. Nietz's *Old Textbooks: Spelling, Grammar, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, American History, Civil Government, Physiology, Penmanship, Art, Music, as Taught in The Common Schools from Colonial Days to 1900* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1961).

Successful students have been recognized in many ways. In their handsome pictorial survey of the subject, *Rewards of Merit: Tokens of a Child's Progress and a Teacher's Esteem as an Enduring Aspect of American Religious and Secular Education* ([n.p.]: Ephemera Society of America, 1994), Patricia Fenn and Alfred P. Malpa fully explore their variations.

Tracking down the lives and careers of Baltimore printers and publishers of children's books proved to be problematic, with some exceptions. In his lengthy article on "Fielding Lucas, Jr., Early 19th Century Publisher of Fine Books and Maps," *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, LXV (Oct. 1955), 161–212, James W. Foster discusses Lucas's output of school and children's books. He also notes the publisher's collaborations with John H. B. Latrobe, quoting from John E. Semmes biography, *John H.B. Latrobe and His Times, 1803–1891* (Baltimore: Norman Remington Co., 1917). In his diary held by the Maryland Historical Society, Latrobe records details of General Lafayette's arrival and activities in Baltimore but none on the children's books he "wrote and drew" for Lucas.

While Fielding Lucas resided in Baltimore and had great involvement in many aspects of city life, Samuel Wood made his impact through a branch he opened in the city in 1818, which was operated by one of his sons. However, the resources available on Wood

barely acknowledge his short-lived but important establishment in Baltimore. These works about Wood include Harry B. Weiss's "Samuel Wood & Sons, Early New York Publisher of Children's Books," *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, XLVI (1942), 755-71, and William Congdon Wood's *One Hundred Years of Publishing, 1804-1904: A Brief Historical Account of the House of William Wood and Company* (New York: Wood, 1904). *American Literary Publishing Houses, 1638-1899*, Dictionary of Literary Biography, 49-50, (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1986), contain entries for Lucas and Wood along with those for the Baltimore firms of John Murphy and Company and Kelly, Piet & Company.

The two Philadelphia publishers of the books owned by the young Robert N. Moale also have been the subjects of articles by Harry B. Weiss. Both appeared in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*: "William Charles, Early Caricaturist, Engraver and Publisher of Children's Books," XXXV (1931), 831-40, and "Joseph Yeager, Early American Engraver, Publisher of Children's Books, and Railroad President," XXXVI (1932), 611-16. Various portions of Mason Locke Weems's correspondence with Mathew Carey of Philadelphia recorded in Paul Leicester Ford's *Mason Locke Weems, His Works and Ways*, ed. Emily Ellsworth Ford Skeel (New York, 1929), offer insights into the content and marketing of books for children and youth as does Lawrence C. Wroth's *Parson Weems, a Biographical and Critical Study* (Baltimore: Eichelberger Book Co., 1911).

As for other publishers not the focus of books or articles, the American Antiquarian Society maintains an extensive "Nineteenth-Century American Children's Book Trade Directory" from which helpful dates and addresses were obtained. Some biographical material surfaced in the Dielman-Haywood File of the Maryland Historical Society and in the vertical files of the society. In the Maryland Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library information found in its vertical files, city directories, and the biography and query card files also helped substantiate data.

Tracking down the favorite books of youthful, prominent Baltimoreans meant scanning many biographies and autobiographies. Eugene L. Didier in *The Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1879) reveals the reading of a ten-year-old Betsy Patterson. In the third of his autobiographies,

Life and Times of Frederick Douglass, Written by Himself: His Early Life as a Slave, His Escape from Bondage, and His Complete History to the Present Time (Hartford: Park Publishing Co., 1881), facsimile edition, Douglass recalls with clarity the books that redirected his life. Henry Louis Mencken recounts his early reading in his autobiographical account, *Happy Days, 1880-1892* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1940) and in the *Borzoi Battledore* of May 1945 (New York: Alfred A. Knopf). In addition, books in his own childhood library can be studied in the Mencken Room of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. *Unassigned Reading: Teen-Age Testimony*, 2 (Baltimore: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1970) contains lists of the teenage reading choices of later Baltimoreans.

Also useful in my studies of Baltimore children's books have been: Edwin Wolf II with John F. Fleming. *Rosenbach, a Biography* (Cleveland and New York: World Publishing Co., 1960); Joseph Towne Wheeler's "Booksellers and Circulating Libraries in Colonial Maryland," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXIV, 2 (June 1949), 111-137; Isaiah Thomas, *The History of Printing in America with a Biography of Printers & an Account of Newspapers*, ed. Marcus A. McCorison from the Second Edition (New York: Weathervane Books, 1970); Charles Evans, *American Bibliography* (Chicago: the author, 1903-1934; Worcester, Mass.: American Antiquarian Society, 1955); Stuart C. Sherman, "The Library Company of Baltimore, 1795-1854," *Maryland Historical Society Magazine*, XXXIX, 1 (March 1944); "What Children Read a Century Ago: Welch Exhibit at Peabody Library Includes Baltimore Specimens," by Mary Irene Copinger, *Sunday Sun Magazine*, March 4, 1928, 18; and Wilber H. Hunter's *La Fayette in Baltimore: The 150th Anniversary of His Visit to Baltimore in 1824, October 10 through December 16, 1974* (Baltimore, 1974).

It must be stated that of all the resources consulted, the actual books proved to be the most valuable, as well as central to the research. Publisher's promotional advertisements for children's books, conveniently found on their rear pages or rear covers and, in some cases, on the final leaves of adult titles were a boon. The imprints file of the Maryland Historical Society provided additional assistance as did printouts of catalogue records of the Baltimore children's books held at the Historical Society and the American Antiquarian Society. The books themselves plus the citations of others in advertise-

ments—like a compass—often pointed out new directions, provided clues where none previously existed, or extended the boundaries of territory already known, thus expanding our range of knowledge.

THE
New England Primer.



“Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
And teach the young idea how to shoot.”

Children's Books in Bygone Baltimore Selected from the Collection of Linda F. and Julian L. Lapidés

*Introduction*¹

LINDA F. LAPIDÉS

On the title pages of two books published in Baltimore by J.F. Weishampel one finds the following lines:

Amusement with instruction is combined,
To please the simple and charm the tender mind.²

In the first half of the seventeenth century such a concept would hardly have been acceptable. Children, regarded as miniature adults, devoted themselves to pious pursuits, not pleasure. Nor did books written to entertain them exist. It took another century before John Newbery, the London publisher, would consistently issue small volumes for children, many specifically designed for their amusement and instruction. Newbery holds the distinction of being the first to make the publication of children's books a viable, noteworthy, and profitable business enterprise. His ingenious marketing methods even won him customers in Maryland. Not until the 1790s did Baltimore publishers begin to issue narrative storybooks for youth. From then on titles printed for children by local presses proliferated.

However, a combination of factors militated against their survival: their fragile construction, their ephemeral nature, and the constant handling to which they were subjected. Furthermore, their classification as children's books somehow diminished their importance in

1. Based on the brochure, *For Amusement and Instruction: Children's Books in Bygone Baltimore from the Collection of Linda F. and Julian L. Lapidés*, issued to accompany the exhibition of a selection of the Lapidés Collection at the George Peabody Library of Johns Hopkins University, December 6, 2000–January 31, 2001.

2. *The Second School Book. For Children Who Are Trying To Read*. Baltimore: Published By John Frederick Weishampel. [1859] and *Weishampel's Pictorial Primer, And Juvenile Gift, For Good Children*. Baltimore: Published by J. F. Weishampel, jr., W. Balto. St. [n.d.] (Catalogue nos. 75 and 76).

the eyes of many. Only in recent decades have scholars come to appreciate their significance and the unique perspective they offer on American values and culture. Through their texts, which reflect the minds of those who wrote and published them, one can track any number of themes as well as shifting attitudes toward the rising generation, from their upbringing to their education. Besides the content of the books, much can be gleaned from their physical appearance—their bindings, paper, typography, illustrations, and format.

This selection from our collection features titles published primarily in Baltimore for children and youth from their beginnings to approximately 1875, many of which contain illustrations ranging from crude woodcuts to fine copperplate engravings. It highlights their history and changing nature as well as those publishers such as Samuel Wood, Fielding Lucas, John Horton, and William Raine, who produced them. Schoolbooks receive special attention as do the advertising booklets given out, especially at holiday times, by commercial establishments with the well-known names of Hochschild Kohn & Company, Hutzler Brothers, and Steiff Pianos. Also included are the childhood reading choices of several prominent individuals associated with Baltimore: Elizabeth (“Betsy”) Patterson Bonaparte, Frederick Douglass, and Henry Louis Mencken.

Children’s books led a precarious existence, and their preservation often depended on special circumstances. Some titles saved by proud owners had been received as rewards for excellence or diligence in school. Others still intact had owners who inscribed them with cautionary verses to protect their volumes from harm and theft. Whatever the reason, their survival in any kind of condition must be celebrated. More than any other body of literature, books read and enjoyed by children received the most love and the hardest wear.

Acknowledgements

My gratitude goes to Laura Wasowicz of the American Antiquarian Society; Carolyn Smith, formerly of the George Peabody Library; Francis O’Neill and the staff of the Maryland Historical Society Library; Jeff Korman and the staff of the Maryland Department and Vincent Fitzpatrick of the Mencken Room of the Enoch Pratt Free

Library for their expert assistance. I also wish to express my appreciation to Katherine and Stephen Hawker for their able technical support. Special thanks are due Donald Farren for his wise counsel, generous assistance, and thoughtful review of these pages.

*Catalogue*³

IN THE BEGINNING

The earliest books read by Maryland children came in shipments from England. In 1760 they could be obtained at Richard Moale's store in Baltimore-Town or from William Rind at the Printing Office in Annapolis. Advertisements in *The Maryland Gazette* regularly announced the arrival of vessels bringing imports. These included "a great variety of little Gilt Books for the use of children to be sold very resonably [sic]," also "Bibles," "Spelling-Books," "Histories," "Plays," "Primmers," "Horn Books," "Slates in Frames," and such specific titles as Aesop's *Fables* and Halifax's *Advice to a Daughter*.

1. *The Maryland Gazette, Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic. [Numb. 791.] Thursday, July 3, 1760.* Annapolis: Printed by Jonas Green and William Rind at the Printing Office, the Sign of the Bible, in Charles-Street; where all Persons may be supplied with this *Gazette* at 12 s. 6 d. per year. [Photocopy.]

The British bookseller, John Newbery (1713–1767), put John Locke's precepts to work in his publications, especially that which recommended "Learning be made a Play and Recreation to Children." This enterprising publisher of children's books advertised his

Entry Form. The bibliographic descriptions of the items in the catalogue are transcribed directly from the printed source, reproducing the capitalization and punctuation exactly as they appear in the book, print, or broadside. An exception has been made in cases where a whole word is capitalized in the source. In this instance only the first letter is capitalized in the transcription. Titles proper and subtitles are italicized.

3. Based on an exhibition of a selection of the Lapidus Collection at the George Peabody Library of Johns Hopkins University, December 6, 2000–January 31, 2001.

wares in colonial newspapers. His *Lilliputian Magazine*, possibly the first periodical for children, contained “A List of Subscribers from Maryland,” many with surnames recognizable today, such as Addison, Beall, Brooke, Dulany, Hanson, Lee, and Ogle, along with their places of residence, Charles, Frederick, Prince George’s counties or Annapolis. In concert with their English counterparts, the forty-nine Marylanders also became “proprietors in this magazine who agreed to adhere to a variety of beliefs, practices and principles.” They promised to: “say our prayers, . . . to keep holy the *Sabbath-day*; to love the *Lord* our *God*, . . . to love and honour our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, . . . to promote each others interest and the interest and happiness of all mankind but especially of those who are poor and distressed, . . . to keep our hands from picking and stealing, and our tongues from evil speaking, lying and slandering, . . . to keep our bodies in temperance, sobriety and chastity, and that we will not covet other men’s goods, but be contented with what it hath pleased God to give us; for we are well assured, that a contented mind is a continual feast.”

2. Frontispiece, title page and list of Maryland subscribers from John Newbery’s *Lilliputian Magazine*. London. 1765. [Photocopy.]

Despite Newbery’s Maryland support, the venture did not succeed, and this 1765 edition is a compilation of the only three issues believed to have been published. The ledgers of William Strahan, its printer, survive. In them he records printing 4,000 copies of Numbers 1 and 2 in January 1751 and 3,500 of Number 3 in August 1752. However, none of these separate numbers have ever surfaced. An earlier compilation circa 1752 also carried the list of young masters and misses from Maryland.

As the colonists’ books came from England, so did their method of education. It took its curriculum from what the influential philosopher, John Locke (1632–1704), described as the “ordinary road of the Hornbook, Primer, Psalter, Testament and Bible.” Hornbooks, a basic tool, enabled children to master their ABCs and learn The Lord’s Prayer, should the latter be included. None of the hornbooks seem to be of American origin, although this issue has not been resolved definitively. Students progressed to the Primer, which also combined

reading instruction with religion. No matter the version, all contained common elements: the alphabet, tables of syllables, and the verse beginning “In Adam’s Fall, We sinned all.” Memorizing the psalms in the *Psalter* gave youngsters the added proficiency needed to read the New Testament and the Bible. Other staples on the shelves of the early educational cupboard included the catechism and the spelling book.

3. [Broadside] *The Horn-book*. Boston, Massachusetts: The Horn Book Magazine 585 Boylston Street. 1939, 1966

Illustrations depicting the hornbook and its use through the centuries border the broadside, and a definition from Pardon’s *New English Dictionary* (1758) appears in the center: “A leaf of written or printed paper pasted on board and covered with horn, for children to learn their letters by, and to prevent their being torn and daubed.”

4. *Catechismus, Oder kurzer Unterricht Christlicher Lehre, Für die Jugend in den Reformirten Schulen, Nebst der Haus-Tafel, mit und ohne biblischen Spruch-Büchlein. Alles zur Ehre und zum Lob Gottes*. Baltimor [sic], Gedruckt für Cushing. 1812

In the 1760s Baltimore’s flourishing economy attracted German immigrants. Schools and churches arose to serve this population as well as publishing establishments, which printed or sold German newspapers and also books to support the religious training of children, such as this “Catechism, or short lesson in Christian teaching, for the young of the Reformed Schools, along with the rules of daily behavior with or without the booklet of Biblical proverbs. All to the honor and praise of God.”

5. *The New England Primer Improved; Or, An Easy And Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading; To Which Is Added The Assembly’s Catechism*. Baltimore: Published by Armstrong & Plaskitt, 134 Market St. Matchett, Printer. 1820.
6. *The Psalter; Or, Psalms Of David: With The Proverbs Of Solomon, And Christ’s Sermon On The Mount. Being An Introduction For Children To The Reading of The Holy Scriptures. Carefully Copied from the Holy Bible*. Baltimore: Printed By Warner & Hanna. For John Vance & Co. No. 178, Market Street. 1808

Books also came to Baltimore along with their owners who immigrated here. A case in point is no. 7. Priscilla Wakefield took her armchair travelers on tours of Africa, Asia, the British Empire, and North America. However, none of her narratives have been reprinted as often as this one, first issued in 1801. Although it reached its nineteenth edition in 1850, no American edition has ever been recorded.

7. WAKEFIELD, PRISCILLA (BELL) 1751–1832. *The Juvenile Travellers; Containing The Remarks Of A Family During A Tour Through The Principal States And Kingdoms Of Europe: With an Account of their Inhabitants, Natural Productions, And Curiosities*. London: Printed And Sold By Darton And Harvey, Gracechurch Street. 1802

Children of the Chaisty family left no doubt that this copy of the 1802 English edition of *The Juvenile Travellers* belonged to them. Several handwritten inscriptions not only identify the Chaistys as the owners but testify to their belief in the survival of the book. One reads:

Edward James Chaisty is
my name Ireland is my
nation Baltimore is my
Dwelling place and
Heaven is my expectation
When i am Dead and in my
grave and all my bones are
rotten by this you se[e] remem-
ber [me] or else i'll be forgotten

Although there is a Baltimore in Ireland, this book surfaced in a city book shop, and the name Edward James Chaisty can be found in the Baltimore city directory for 1827.

Further cementing Chaisty's connection to the city is the book he revised and corrected, *The London Dissector, or Guide to Anatomy, For the Use Of Students . . . From The First American Edition*, published in both Baltimore and Philadelphia in 1839. The title page identifies him as "Edward J. Chaisty, M.D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, In the University of Maryland."

By the mid 1780s, birth and baptismal certificates, previously written, drawn and decorated entirely by hand, began to be printed as

Edward James Chaisty is
my name Ireland is my
nation, Baltimore is my
dwelling place and
heaven is my expectation
When I am dead and in my
grave and all my bones are
rotten by this you or mine
imber or else ill be forgotten

WAKEFIELD. The Juvenile Travellers (Catalogue no. 7)



The riding of Two Horses at a Time.

BOB SKETCH happened to be one night at the entertainment at Astley's at Westminster bridge, and thought it strange to see a man riding two horses at a time, when he always found it difficult to keep firm in his saddle upon one.

well. These family records, a form of American folk art, not only celebrated the arrival of a child but the importance of religion in family life.

8. *Geburts- und Taufschein*. Baltimore, gedruckt und zu haben bey Joh. T. Hanzsche, No. 69 Nord=Libertystrasse, und bey J. G. Hanzsche, Union=Arcade, Marsch=Marktplatz

The vast majority of Taufscheine were printed in Pennsylvania, but this example announcing the birth and baptism of Elizabeth Winner, born in that state on August 13, 1811, was published in Baltimore by John T. Hanzsche and J. G. Hanzsche. Although the certificate is in German, copies printed in English could also be obtained.

Not until the last decade of the eighteenth century did printers and publishers in Baltimore begin to issue storybooks for children and youth such as *Ambrose And Eleanor*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *The History Of Jack And His Eleven Brothers*, and *Amusement For Good Children*. Except for the *Biographical Memoirs Of The Illustrious General George Washington*, a popular and patriotic subject for youth, the books took their texts from English editions.

9. c., G. S. *Amusement For Good Children*, By G.S.C. Or, *An Exhibition of Comic Pictures*, By Bob Sketch. *Be Merry and Wise*. Printed at the Bible And Heart Office, By And For Warner and Hanna, And Sold By Them and J. Vance & Co. Baltimore 1806

No doubt Warner and Hanna copied their 1806 and 1808 editions of this title (the sole American editions) from an undated one issued by H. Ireton of London. The full name of the author has never been identified.

10. [CORY, JOHN] fl. 1825. *Biographical Memoirs Of The illustrious General George Washington, First President Of The United States Of America, And Commander in Chief of their Armies, during the Revolutionary War*, Dedicated to the Youth of America. Baltimore: Printed And Sold by William Warner. 1812

Copies of Corry's book kept the presses rolling in New Haven, New York, Wilmington, Trenton, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh where, in addition to Baltimore, publishers issued their

editions of these *Biographical Memoirs*. A German-language edition could be purchased from J. Hartman in Libanon [sic] Pennsylvania.

11. [DEFOE, DANIEL] 1661?-1731. *The Life And Most Surprising Adventures Of Robinson Crusoe, Of York, Mariner. Containing A full and particular Account, how he lived twenty eight Years in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America: How his Ship was lost in a storm, and all his Companions drowned; and how he was cast upon the Shore by the wreck; with a true Relation how he was at last miraculously preserved by Pirates.* Faithfully Epitomized From The Three Volumes. Baltimore.—Printed By William Warner. Corner of South Gay & Market-streets. 1815.

The earliest Baltimore edition appeared in 1794 and could be bought from George Keating, Bookseller, Bookbinder and Stationer on Second Street. It was issued twenty years after the first American edition, published in New York by Hugh Gaine.

12. [DUCRAY-DUMINIL, FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME] 1761-1819. *Ambrose And Eleanor, Or The Adventures Of Two Children Deserted On an Uninhabited Island.* (Translated From The French) [1 line quotation.] *To Which Is Added Auguste and Madelaine, A Real History,* By Miss Helen Maria Williams.—Baltimore:—Printed For Thomas, Andrews, And Butler, No. 184, Market Street. By Warner and Hanna, Harrison Street. 1799.

Two Baltimore editions, this one of 1799 and an earlier one of 1798 were the only American editions ever published of this work. This English translation first appeared in 1796, printed by R. & L. Peacock of London.

13. *The History Of Jack And His Eleven Brothers; Displaying The Various Adventures They Encountered In Their Travels, &c.* Baltimore: Published by A. Miltenberger, J. Vance & Co., and F. Lucas. A. Miltenberger, Print. 1811

This Baltimore edition is the only one printed in America, likely copied from a second London edition of 1801, which bore the imprint of S. Langley.

SAMUEL WOOD OPENS A BRANCH IN BALTIMORE

In 1818 the prolific New York publisher of children's books Samuel Wood (1760–1844) brought his business to Baltimore. He placed his son, Samuel S. Wood, in charge of the agency. Despite its short duration of approximately seven or eight years, the company issued more juvenile books than any other local firm. All the Wood titles, schoolbooks and highly moral little chapbooks, carried the double imprint of New York and Baltimore.

After closing its business in Baltimore about 1825, the firm continued in New York, and in the 1860s, under the helm of Wood's sole surviving son, William, it focused on medical volumes imported from England. Renamed William Wood & Company, it remained in family hands until 1932. In that year the company returned to Baltimore, having been purchased by the "dual organization" of the Williams & Wilkins Company and the Waverly Press, Inc. The firm survives under Dutch ownership as Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, "an international publisher of medical and scientific books."

All the pieces in this section carry the same imprint: "New York: Published by Samuel Wood & Sons, No. 261, Pearl-Street: And Samuel S. Wood & Co. No. 212, Market-street, Baltimore".

14. *Arithmetical Tables, For The Use of Schools*. [n.d.]

Along with arithmetical tables, the reader can learn about such matters as "Federal Money of the United States of America," "British Money," "Obsolete British Coins," "Cloth Measure," "Dry Measure," "Time," and "The Sizes of Books."

15. *Childhood*. 1818 [covers wanting]

16. *False Stories Corrected*. 1822

Samuel Wood made certain his small readers knew that such creatures as mermaids, fairies, centaurs, Jack Frost, etc., all belonged to the realm of fancy rather than fact. This book contains an advertisement of publications for sale by Wood at both his New York and Baltimore locations

17. *The History of Birds*. [n.d.]

18. *The History of Fish*. [n.d.]

This copy bears the name of Tryphena Fisher stamped on its front wrapper. Her name is also inscribed in ink, none too neatly,

at the head of the title page. Another children's book with her distinctive name, similarly stamped and inscribed, *The Vagabond*, published in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1823, is held by the American Antiquarian Society.

19. *Infancy*. 1818 [covers wanting]
20. *The Life Of That Wonderful And Extraordinarily Heavy Man, Daniel Lambert, From His Birth To The Moment Of His Dissolution With An Account of Men noted for their Corpulency, and other interesting matter*. 1818

This title was timely because a life-size wax figure of Daniel Lambert (1770–1809) could be viewed at the Baltimore Museum, Lexington and Howard Streets, in April 1817. Lambert, who was born in Leicester, England, where he served as keeper of the county House of Correction, possessed, according to words on his tombstone, “an exalted and convivial Mind and in personal Greatness had no COMPETITOR.” When he died: “He measured three Feet one Inch round the LEG nine Feet four Inches round the BODY and weighed FIFTY TWO STONE ELEVEN POUNDS!” Wood held up the agreeable, intelligent Lambert as a “model worthy of general imitation” with respect to his “humanity, temperance and liberality of sentiment.”

21. [Notecard]
- The image of Lambert on the notecard comes from *A Fancy Battledore* 1806 in the Opie Collection of Children's Literature. Bodleian Library, University of Oxford.
22. *Old Age*. 1818 [covers wanting]
- The author, no doubt Samuel Wood himself, encourages his small readers to reflect seriously on the woodcut engravings in this chapbook. Through his explanations he attempts to influence his readers' conduct as well as warn them that death awaits us all. He remarks of the fourth illustration that it “gives a view of a very old man, supported by a staff in one hand, and a dutiful child bearing up the other. How much more beautiful is such a sight, than to see naughty children making a mock of the aged or infirm; or even spending their time and strength in idle sport and play!” He continues his comments, describing the fifth illustration as “the appearance of the sick in bed, with attendants.



The Life of That Wonderful and Extraordinarily Heavy Man, Daniel Lambert
(Catalogue no. 20)



I must not sit in others' places,
Nor sneeze, nor cough in people's faces.

Sickness and death are often the lot of the youth as well as the aged: no age is exempt.”

23. *Scripture History*. [n.d.] [covers wanting]
24. *The Seven Wonders Of The World; And Other Magnificent Buildings, etc.* 1819.

Besides listing the seven wonders of the ancient world (only one of which, the Egyptian pyramids, stands today), the book illustrates and describes “Magnificent Buildings” such as St. Paul’s Cathedral in London and St. Peter’s in Rome.
25. [SPROAT, NANCY] *The Good Girl’s Soliloquy; Containing Her Parents’ Instructions, Relative To Her Disposition And Manners*. [ca. 1823]

Children reading this chapbook would find no mixed messages within. The author and publisher spelled out standards for behavior and reinforced them with handsome illustrations by America’s first wood engraver, Alexander Anderson (1775–1870). Anderson’s graphics distinguish many of the Wood chapbooks.
26. *The Young Child’s A, B, C; Or First Book*. [n.d.]

Not only is this ABC a child’s first book, but Samuel Wood’s first publication, originally issued in New York in 1806.

Some of Wood’s publications sported colorful, patterned paper covers with a stenciled design. The covers gave these chapbooks a lively, gay appearance and made them appealing to children. Occasionally a book flaunted covers of Dutch gilt paper.

27. *Beauties Of The New England Primer*. [n.d.]

The publisher states: “*The New England Primer* of latter times, having become almost useless, unless on account of the Catechism, which is likewise printed in a seprate pamphlet, it appears likely to become nearly if not quite obsolete.” Wood’s chapbook contains those portions he considers worthy of preservation for contemporary children. It offers young persons “an opportunity to gather some good hints from a work that for generations has been a first book for their forefathers.”

Emulating a style used abroad, the publisher covered this book with imported paper called Dutch Gilt.

28. *Hymns For Little Children*. [n.d.]

29. *The Medley*. [n.d.]

A sentence on the verso of the title page reveals the intent of the author and publisher: "The word Medley, signifies a mixture: such as our little book: it contains variety, selected with care; and it is hoped it will please, and at the same time not injure the infant mind."

30. *A New-Year's Gift*. [n.d.]

Inside the rear cover is the inscription "Presented to Master Enoch P. Chase by his teacher Calvin Goodspeed. Litchfield Feb. 8, 1828".

AN ASSORTMENT OF JUVENILES FROM FIELDING LUCAS AND OTHERS

The book trade that had flourished in Annapolis moved to Baltimore after the Revolution. And for a time the city, with its port and commerce, seemed poised to offer competition to the chief book centers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. But Baltimore's potential was never realized. According to Madeleine Stern, "the struggle over the Bank of the United States led to feverish speculation in the city between 1810 and 1820. The War of 1812 cast its shadow over Chesapeake Bay, and the sacking and burning threatened Baltimore as well as Washington. In the trade battle over control of the Susquehanna, Baltimore lost to Philadelphia, never sustaining the position as bookselling center that had once seemed within its reach." (*Antiquarian Bookselling in the United States*, 174.) Still, books for children proliferated as the population grew, enabling more publishers to reap greater profits.

31. *The Book Of Pictures*. Baltimore: Published By Joseph N. Lewis No. 258 Market street [n.d.]

Lewis published at this address from 1840 to 1843. Pictures, alphabets, syllables, and words fill the pages of this book. Featured on its rear cover is "The Lord's Prayer."

32. *The Child's Book Of Nature; Being Figures And Descriptions Illustrative Of The Natural History Of Beasts, Birds, Insects, Fishes, &c.* No. XI Lancaster: Published By Carter, Andrews, And Co. Sold by Carter & Hendee, Boston, and Charles Carter, Baltimore. [1830]

Only the title page shows the Baltimore connection. Charles Carter, a brother of the Massachusetts Carters, moved to Baltimore about 1829. He opened a bookstore and set up a type foundry but did not remain long in the city.

Cooperation existed among publishers, and it was not uncommon for more than one firm to be named in the imprint on a title page. The Philadelphia company of Ash & Mason worked together with Fielding Lucas.

33. [ELLIOTT, MARY (BELSON)] 1794?-1870. *Rustic Excursions For Tarry-at-home Travellers. A Series Of Interesting Tales, Having A Strictly Moral Tendency, And Designed For The Instruction Of Children.* By Mrs. Sherwood. Embellished With Wood And Copperplate Engravings. Baltimore: Published By John S. Horton, 132, Market Street. 1836.

Cover imprint: Baltimore: Published By George Steever, No. 20 Pennsylvania Avenue. 1842.

This 1842 reissue of a book published previously by John S. Horton in 1836 (see no. 47) bears the imprint of George Steever on its cover. Horton erroneously gives Mrs. Mary Martha (Butt) Sherwood credit for these sketches and poems about "rural manners and occupations." An earlier Baltimore edition issued by C. V. Nickerson at No. 22 Market-st. includes four numbered parts with separate pagination and four hand-colored copperplate engravings. Two of the parts (and, no doubt, all four) were also issued separately. Horton's edition copies Nickerson's text and four of his engravings but adds four more engravings in color, black-and-white woodcuts, and continuous pagination. Only the printed and illustrated yellow paper front cover pasted to a stiff board is present. In city directories Steever is identified in 1842 as a bookseller at 20 Pennsylvania Avenue near St. Mary's Street and in 1845 as a bookseller and stationer at 23 Pennsylvania Avenue. Evidently Steever purchased some

of Horton's stock of books and sold them with his own covers attached.

34. *Parley's Magazine*. August 1836. New-York And Boston: Published On The Same Day By Charles S. Francis, 252 Broadway, And Joseph H. Francis, 128 Washington Street.

Although not published locally, issues of *Parley's Magazine* could be purchased from its agent in Baltimore, Richards & Son, as well as by subscription. *Parley's Magazine* was initiated in 1833 by Samuel Griswold Goodrich (1793–1860), author of the popular tales written under the pseudonym, Peter Parley (see no. 69). However, Goodrich only served briefly as editor of the magazine, stepping down in the year he founded it due to health problems.

35. SPEEDWELL, ROBERT. *The Costumes & Customs Of The World, Being a Sketch Of the Manners And Habits Of The Different Nations Of The Globe*. Designed For the Instruction and Amusement of Children. Embellished with 15 Plates beautifully printed in Colors. Baltimore: Published By J. Moore, 114 Baltimore St. Wm. Wooddy, Printer [ca. 1847]

William Wooddy printed books for publishers in Baltimore other than John Moore, such as Edward J. Coale and John J. Harrod (see no. 70), from 1819 to 1845. By 1849 Wooddy's son joined him, and the firm became William Wooddy & Son. John Moore, while listed in Baltimore city directories for 1840 and 1842 at 74 Baltimore Street near Holliday, by 1847 had moved to 114 Baltimore Street.

In addition to his numerous civic contributions as a founder of the Maryland Institute, president of the City Council, director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, etc., and to the significant volumes issued under his imprint—atlasses, the *Progressive Drawing Book*, Catholic titles, etc., Fielding Lucas (1781–1854) produced notable children's books adorned with hand-colored copperplate engravings, unmatched for their execution and artistry.

36. *The Comic Adventures Of Old Dame Trot, And Her Cat: Correctly Printed From the original in the Hubbardonian Library*. Baltimore: Published By F. Lucas Jr. No. 138 Market Street. 1822.

THE
PILGRIMS,
 OR
FIRST SETTLERS
 of
NEW ENGLAND.



— "IN GOD IS OUR TRUST" —

BALTIMORE:
Published by F. Lucas J. N^o 138 Market S^t
 Philadelphia — Ash & Mason
N^o 139 Chesnut S^t

"Sarah M. Sellers 1825" is beautifully inscribed on the verso of the front cover in sepia-colored ink.

37. *Pretty Stories, In Words Of One Syllable For Little Boys And Girls*. With Twelve Coloured Engravings. Baltimore: Published By Fielding Lucas, Jun'r. No. 138 Market street and Philadelphia, Ash & Mason, Juvenile Emporium, No. 139 Chesnut street. [n.d.]

National sentiment was such that by the 1820s, the demand for children's books by American authors increased. To earn money while studying the law, the multi-talented John H. B. Latrobe (1803–1891) authored and illustrated books for Fielding Lucas. Lucas's collaboration with Latrobe resulted in a trio of unparalleled titles that dealt exclusively with American history, *The Juvenile National Calendar*, no. 38, and *The Pilgrims*, no. 39, and also *The American Revolution Or National Journal* by Robert Rhymer Esq^r., which Lucas published in collaboration with Ash & Mason.

38. *The Juvenile National Calendar or a Familiar description of the U. S. Government*. Baltimore: Published by F. Lucas Jr. No. 138 Market Street. Philadelphia: Ash & Mason. [n.d.]

This copy of the *Juvenile National Calendar* was presented to William McAdams by his father on October 19, 1826 "as a testimony of love and approbation of his progress in learning."

39. *The Pilgrims, Or First Settlers Of New England*. Baltimore: Published by F. Lucas Jr. No. 138 Market Street Philadelphia–Ash & Mason No. 139 Chesnut St, 1825.

"Columbus Merritt" received this book "from his Aunt Lucy Richardson" according to the inscription on the verso of the front cover.

Children's books led a precarious existence and still do. Many succumbed at the hands of their young owners. Others, rescued and resuscitated, bear visible scars of their ordeals. Examples of books wanting covers, books with pages trimmed and remounted, books with spines crudely restitched, and books with soiled, stained pages testify to the tough love they endured.

40. *The Grace Of God Manifested In The Experience Of Eliza Nares, One Of The Children Of A Sunday School, in Manchester, Who died November 9th, 1817, Aged 15 Years.* Baltimore: Published By Armstrong & Plaskett, At The Depository Of The Sunday School Union For The State Of Maryland, Baltimore Tract Society, etc. 1823. [covers wanting]

Like their books, children, too, led a precarious existence and accounts of their early deaths abound. Whatever suffering they may have withstood, these pious youngsters invariably died confident that they had achieved salvation and a permanent place in heaven.

41. *Little Red Riding-Hood.* Baltimore: Sold By H. Vicary, No. 50 Pratt St. [n.d.]

Cover title.

The flimsy gray printed and illustrated wrappers covering this book did little to protect it. Of the text block of this sad story, only the last four of eight pages survive. Henry Vicary, a binder and bookseller, worked at No. 50 Pratt Street from 1830 to 1833.

42. [*The Paths of Learning Strewed with Flowers, or English Grammar Illustrated.* Baltimore: Published by F. Lucas Jr. No. 138 Market Street n.d.]

The description of this book is conjectural because the covers and the title page are wanting—a condition frequently encountered by collectors of children's books. Lucas is recorded as having published this title, so this book may be his publication. If the book was not published by Lucas or Solomon King of New York, its most likely publisher would be John Harris of London, many of whose books Lucas reproduced as did King.

Within an attractive wreath cleverly composed of roses, leaves, and the names of the parts of speech can be found this explanation: "The purpose of this little book is to obviate the reluctance children evince to the irksome and insipid task of learning the names and meaning of the component parts of grammar: Our intention is to entwine roses with instruction, and however humble our endeavor may appear, let it be recollected that the efforts of a Mouse set the Lion free from his toils."



SIXPENCE A POTTLE FINE STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberries, Sixpence a Pottle, so nice,
That surely you will not begrudge, Sir, the price.
Of treat more delicious could epicure dream,
Than these fine large Strawberries with sugar and cream.

NEWS! GREAT NEWS IN THE LONDON GAZETTE.

News, news, here's great news in the London Gazette,
But what 'tis about, that I chose to forget,
For were I to speak all the news that befel,
I'm sure not a London Gazette could I sell.

43. *Pug's Tour Through Europe As Related By Himself*. Baltimore: Published by F. Lucas Jr. No. 138 Market Street. Philadelphia—Ash & Mason No. 139 Chesnut Street. [ca. 1827]

This copy must have been totally disbound. Otherwise, why would each page have been carefully cut out and pasted on one side only of what looks to be brown wrapping paper? Despite some damage (on page 16 a third of the illustration and a small portion of the text are wanting, as is the rear cover), the book has held up well. If not for this amateur “restoration,” it might never have survived at all.

44. *Sam Syntax's Description Of The Cries Of London, as they are daily exhibited in the streets; With Appropriate Engravings*. Baltimore: Published by Fielding Lucas Jr. Ash & Mason—Philadelphia [n.d.] [covers wanting]

A cacophony of cries filled the streets of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century London as itinerant peddlers sought to sell their wares. Their chants of “Buy a Mat or a Hair Broom,” “Chairs to Mend, Any Old Chairs to Mend,” or “One a Penny, Two a Penny, Hot Cross Buns” paint a lively portrait of foods, goods, and services available at the time. Lucas’s handsomely engraved copy of a title originally published in London in 1820 as part of John Harris’s “Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction” (Second Series) made no attempt to adapt any of the cries for American readers as this verse under “News! Great News in the London Gazette” shows:

News, news, here's great news in the London Gazette,
But what 'tis about, that I chose to forget.
For were I to speak all the news that befel,
I'm sure not a London Gazette could I sell.

The books of London cries inspired books of New York and Philadelphia cries and, later, Boston cries, but, alas, none of Baltimore. Yet to this day street vendors called “arabbers” cry their produce from horse-drawn carts in Baltimore neighborhoods.

CHILD'S LIBRARY.

THE
CHILDREN
IN
THE WOOD.



BALTIMORE:
PUBLISHED BY J. S. HORTON,
132 Market street.

The Children in the Wood (Catalogue no. 45)

COLOURED TOYS BY THE DOZENS
AVAILABLE AT 132 MARKET STREET

Early in the nineteenth century, publishers in the United States used the word “toy” as a synonym for a small children’s book. A riddle book printed in Philadelphia in 1806, *The Puzzling Cap*, carried a cover title of “Toy-Book.” The New York publisher, Mahlon Day, advertised his stock of three cent Toys and 12½ cent Toys, including a variety from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. Later, however, rather than exemplifying small paper-covered chapbooks with cuts, the term, “Toy Book,” came to designate books with little text and a number of illustrations in color such as those issued by the occupants of 132 Market Street.

Many shops lined Baltimore’s Market Street. One address, 132 Market Street, saw a succession of publishers who supplied an array of books designed specifically for children. The first, John Horton, occupied the premises in 1835 and 1836. Bayly & Burns followed in 1837. By 1838 or 1839, William Raine had established his business there. With Bayly and Burns and Raine came a technological change. Both advertised books “embellished with engravings and colored by machine.”

These publishers saw to it that Baltimore’s smallest residents did not lack for picture books. Many of the titles on their lists contained traditional ballads, rhymes, and stories taken from English and European literature, appealingly illustrated in color. A number of their publications shared the same content and cuts, most of which can be traced to English antecedents.

John S. Horton

45. *The Children In The Wood*. Child’s Library. Baltimore: Published by J.S. Horton, 132 Market Street. [n.d.]

Cover title. Caption title: *The Babes In The Wood*

This story of a wealthy, dying couple who consign the care of their two babes to an uncle who betrays their trust and plots to murder his charges for their inheritance hardly seems to be the stuff of a successful children’s book. Yet it has been widely read since being registered as a ballad in 1595. Horton’s edition, printed on one side only of eight leaves, features three stanzas

of verse beneath a colored wood engraving. Two variant covers with different illustrations have been recorded, this one, headed "Child's Library," and another, headed "No. 1 Child's Library."

46. [ELLIOTT, MARY (BELSON)] 1794?-1870. *My Father*. Child's Library. Embellished With Coloured Engravings. Baltimore: Published By J. S. Horton, Colonnade Row, Market st. [n. d.]

Cover title.

This poem, printed and illustrated on one side only of eight leaves, owes a debt to Ann Taylor's *My Mother* (see no. 48), the style and content of which it copies. Like its predecessor, *My Father* found a place on the lists of the three publishers who worked out of 132 Market Street. Marjorie Moon lists a Bayly & Burns edition in her bibliography of Elliott but labels it an "uncertain ascription to M.E." Therefore, this edition, from which Bayly & Burns most assuredly copied theirs, would fall in the same category.

47. [ELLIOTT, MARY (BELSON)] 1794?-1870. *Rustic Excursions For Tarry-at-home Travellers*. A Series Of Interesting Tales, Having A Strictly Moral Tendency, And Designed For The Instruction Of Children. By Mrs. Sherwood. Embellished With Wood And Copperplate Engravings. Baltimore: Published By John S. Horton, 132, Market Street. 1836.

Although its title page ascribes the text to Mrs. Sherwood, this is in error. The only difference between this volume and the other catalogued as no. 33, with the covers of a later publisher, George Steever, is the binding. This Horton issue, bound in ribbed, deep purple cloth embossed with vines of grapes and leaves, has its short-title, *Rustic Excursions*, printed on a decorated, rectangular label pasted to the front cover.

48. [GILBERT, ANN (TAYLOR)] 1782-1866. *My Mother*. Child's Library. Embellished With Coloured Engravings. Baltimore: Published By J. S. Horton, 132 Market street. [n. d.]

Cover title.

Ann Taylor's "My Mother" can claim a place among the best known and most imitated English poems. The fact that all three of the occupants of 132 Market Street issued it underscores this point. Published initially in the popular *Original Poems for*

Infant Minds in 1804 when Taylor was twenty-two, it made its first separately printed appearance in 1807. The poem has inspired many offshoots. It begins:

Who fed me from her gentle breast,
And hushed me in her arms to rest,
And on my cheek sweet kisses prest?
My Mother.

Criticism of the word “vengeance” in the last of its twelve stanzas led Taylor, now Gilbert (as of 1813, when she married the Rev. Joseph Gilbert), to rewrite the verse in her mid-eighties. She conceded that “Vengeance is not a word I should now employ.” Since Horton’s edition and those of the others who published at 132 Market Street appeared before the revision, they contained the controversial lines:

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in His eyes,
If I should ever dare despise
My Mother.

49. *History Of Goody Two Shoes*. Baltimore: Published By J.S. Horton. 132 Market Street. [n.d.]

Cover title.

First published in London in 1765 by the pioneer publisher of children’s books, John Newbery, the *History of Goody Two Shoes* became an instant success. Reprinted in America in 1775, its popularity led to numerous rewritten and abridged versions such as this one told in verse, published by Horton as one of twelve “Coloured Toys.”

50. *The Picture Gallery Of Birds*. Child’s Library. Embellished With Coloured Engravings. Baltimore: Published By J.S. Horton. 132 Market Street [n.d.]

Cover title.

The eight pages of the book, printed on one side of the leaf only, describe the cock, turkey, goose, peacock, parrot, redbreast, goldfinch, and eagle. On its rear cover the book is listed as *History of Birds*, one of seventeen in Horton’s “Child’s Library” with “Many others in Press.” Bayly and Burns reissued this book as

Gallery of Birds in a different format but with the same illustrations and a shortened text.

51. REDE, LUCY LEMAN. *Flowers That Never Fade*. Embellished With Fifteen Neatly Coloured Engravings. Baltimore: Published By J.S. Horton. Sold By W.R. Lucas & R.N. Wight. [n.d.]

The title does not apply to the faded and worn pale yellow covers of this book of fourteen poems. The front cover provides Horton's address, 132 Market Street, and identifies this small volume of verse as "No. 9" in the "Child's Library." An abbreviated version, *Pretty Poetry, For The Amusement And Instruction of Good Girls And Boys*, also issued by Horton, is no. 52. A.K (Anthony King) Newman, who worked in London from 1809 to 1840, published an undated edition of this title. It too boasted "fifteen neatly coloured engravings" and, no doubt, is the source for this Horton edition. The Baltimore city directory for 1835-1836 lists William R. Lucas & R.N. Wight as booksellers and stationers at 110 Baltimore Street.

52. [REDE, LUCY LEMAN] *Pretty Poetry, For The Amusement And Instruction Of Good Girls And Boys*. [2 lines of verse] Baltimore: Printed And Published By J.S. Horton, 132 Market Street. 1836.

Seven poems on such subjects as "The Idle Boy," "Politeness," and "Come When You Are Called" fill the eight pages of this book in blue wrappers. A smaller version of Rede's *Flowers That Never Fade*, it contains uncolored cuts and half the number of poems included in the larger Horton edition, no. 51. An advertisement on its rear cover announces that "John S. Horton, Engraver, Printer & Publisher . . . Has entered extensively into the publication of JUVENILE BOOKS. His facilities for Manufacturing Works of this class, enables him to furnish them to the Trade at lower prices than any other Establishment in the United States." William Raine repeats this same announcement on the rear covers of some of his toy books (see nos. 64 and 65), omitting the word engraver, when he moves to 132 Market Street.

53. RENNIE, JAMES. *Alphabet Of Zoology, For The Use Of Beginners*. By James Rennie, Professor of Zoology, King's College,

London. First American Edition. With An Introduction And Notes. Baltimore: John S. Horton. 132 Market Street. 1835

Should this volume be “well received,” Horton proposed to publish others in Rennie’s series of books designed to bring scientific subjects “within the grasp of the humblest capacity.” According to the author, it furnishes “beginners with plain, easy, short details . . . more substantial and trustworthy, in fact and inference, than has usually been given in introductory works. . . .”

54. TRAVELLER, PETER. *Manners And Customs, Of Different Nations In The Known World* Baltimore: Printed And Published By J.S. Horton, 132 Market Street. 1836.

Cover title.

The author’s name is appropriate to the title—but obviously a pseudonym.

Bayly & Burns

55. *The Babes In The Woods*. Embellished With Engravings and Coloured By Machine. Baltimore: Published By Bayly and Burns. 132 Market Street. [n.d.]

Cover title.

Although smaller in size, this copy of *The Babes In The Woods*, crudely mended across its front cover with brown thread, reproduces John Horton’s edition of *The Children In the Wood* (no. 45) exactly. So does a later William Raine edition replicate this one issued by Bayly & Burns. In America, from the late eighteenth century on, the titles *The Babes in the Wood* and *The Children in the Wood* were used interchangeably.

56. *Child’s Play Book*. Embellished with Coloured Engravings. Baltimore: Published By Bayly And Burns, 132 Market street. Alexander & Clark, Printers. [n.d.]

Cover title.

“Trot, Trot, there goes Miss Jane on the fine new horse which Pa-pa gave her. Take care you do not whip your horse too much, Jane, if so, he will throw you.” This passage is a sample of the brief text that accompanies the eight illustrations in this toy book for very young children.

57. *Cinderllla* [sic], *Or The Little Glass Slipper*. Baltimore: Published By Bayly & Burns. 1837

Cover title.

While Perrault's 1697 version of *Cinderella* may be the most familiar, the first printed version has been traced to a tract published in Strasbourg circa 1510. Probably no other fairy tale has appeared in so many editions and variations. Bayly & Burns advertise this title, along with *Whittington And His Cat*, no. 60, on their rear cover as one of twelve "Coloured Toys . . . published and put up in dozens, containing one of each"—copying wording previously used by Horton.

58. [ELLIOTT, MARY (BELSON)] 1794?–1870. *My Brother*. Embellished With Coloured Engravings. Baltimore: Published By Bayly And Burns, 132 Baltimore Street. Alexander & Clark, Printers [n.d.]

Cover title.

Marjorie Moon includes two Baltimore editions of *My Brother* in her bibliography of Mary (Belson) Elliott, both published by Horton, one dated 1836, the other an undated title in his "Child's Library." This Bayly & Burns edition has the same text and illustrations as the Horton editions, none of which offer the name of the author. Moon notes that "Elliott wrote more than one set of verses with the same title [of *My Brother*], thus making it all the more difficult to prove or disprove her authorship." Only if a copy bears her name can it be ascribed to her with certainty. These verses, along with those of *My Father* (see no. 46), are in obvious imitation of Ann Taylor's *My Mother* (see no. 48).

59. *Gallery Of Beasts*. Embellished with Engravings and Coloured by Machine. Baltimore: Published By Bayly & Burns, 132 Market street. [n.d.]

Cover title.

The lion, elephant, tiger, bear, zebra ("at once one of the most elegant and the most untamable of animals"), fallow deer, land tortoise, and straited monkey roam through the pages of Bayly & Burns's menagerie on paper. An identical edition published by William Raine at his later address of No. 74 Baltimore Street carries an inscription dated September 26, 1840.

60. *Whittington And His Cat*. Bayly & Burns' Edition. Baltimore: Published By Bayly & Burns. 1837
Cover title.

The prototype for the hero of this nursery tale is the real-life Richard Whittington who served three terms as Lord Mayor of London in 1397, 1406, and 1419. His story made its initial appearance either in a play licensed in 1605 or even earlier as a ballad. John Fisher printed and sold the first Baltimore edition of *Whittington And His Cat* in 1794 as a small chapbook bound in red scalloped marbled paper covers. This abbreviated edition by Bayly & Burns, told in verse, testifies to the agelessness of this rags-to-riches legend.

William Raine

61. [Copybook illustrating Baltimore's Washington Monument on the front cover] *This Book is the Property Of* [Baltimore] Published By Wm. Raine. [ca. 1840]

William Raine showed civic pride when he featured Baltimore's Washington Monument, the first begun in America to honor George Washington, on the cover of this item, one of Raine's children's copybooks. [*Editors' Note:* Likewise we have used the same image as the frontispiece of the present publication.] The monument, completed in 1829, predated Raine's copybook by about a decade. "N. W. Smith" has been handwritten in the blank space provided on the front cover for the owner's name.

62. [Copybook showing on the front cover a battle scene of massed ranks of American soldiers warring with Indians] *This Book is the Property Of* [Baltimore] Published By Wm. Raine. [n.d.]

This item is an example of a hair album. Mary Ann Moore, who inscribed her name in the blank space left on the front cover under the words "This Book is the Property Of," filled the pages of her copybook with hair pieces, unique souvenirs of friends and relatives, rather than schoolwork.

Hair books like this one can be considered a form of the autograph album. In addition to inscribing an autograph and perhaps some sentiment, those who contributed their locks might braid them intricately and fasten them to the page with silk ribbons or

interwoven cut-out hands and hearts made of brightly colored paper, such as those found in Mary Ann's album.

63. [Copybook with the cover design featuring a goddess of knowledge and two angels] *This Book is the Property Of* [Baltimore] Published By Wm. Raine. [n.d.]

Two hair pieces attached to paper with intricately cut-out interwoven hearts have been laid in this William Raine copybook. The hair could possibly have belonged to a sister and brother, Louisa Northrup and William H. Northrup, according to the labeling of the hair pieces. While William's hair is simply a circular lock, Louisa's is beautifully braided and accompanied by these words: "Remembrance takes the consecrated spot And ever claims forget me not."

64. *The History Of Little Dame Crump And Her Little White Pig*. William Raine's Edition. Embellished with Engravings, and Coloured by W. Raine's newly invented Machine. Baltimore. Printed & Published By W. Raine. 132 Market Street [n.d.]

Cover title.

More can be gleaned about Raine's "newly invented machine" from an advertisement on the rear cover of another of Raine's toy books, *The House Jack Built*, [n.d.], "Embellished with Engravings and Coloured by Machine." In that book Raine "Respectfully informs the public that he has constructed a machine whereby he can with astonishing facility colour CHARTS, MAPS, ENGRAVINGS ON COPPER and Wood, etc., in a style much superior and lower than can be done by hand."

65. *The New London Cries Or A Visit To Town*. William Raine's Edition. Embellished with Engravings, and Colored by W. Raine's newly invented machine. Baltimore: Printed & Published By Wm. Raine 132 Market Street. [n.d.]

Cover title.

Just as the Lucas edition of *Sam Syntax's Cries*, no. 40, replicated that of the London publisher John Harris, so does William Raine's book rely on a publication of an English predecessor, J.L. Marks. Many of Raine's titles took their text and illustrations from the London publisher. In this version of the cries, itinerant merchants offer ballads, brooms, bonnet boxes, dolls,

and oysters to the public. Sometimes the criers injected personal pleas into their sales pitch in order to attract buyers. The “young pedlar” chants:

Threads, Laces, Bodkins, here I cry,
Of a wandering Orphan buy.

While the image-maker informs his prospective customers that:

My casts are form'd to get my bread,
And humble shelter for my head.

And the seller of “Water Cresses” cries:

O! you whom peace and plenty blesses,
Buy my fine spring water cresses.

Raine may have entitled his toy book *The New London Cries Or A Visit to Town* after a publication by Marks, but Raine's text and illustrations match that of an 1837 Bayly & Burns edition simply called *London Cries*—with one change, the cry “Buy a Broom” has been substituted for an introductory verse. One suspects that the influence of J.L. Marks extended beyond Raine.

LEARNING AND ITS REWARDS

Before the establishment of the Baltimore City Public Schools in 1828, private tutors, clergymen, governesses or indentured servants filled the role of teachers. In 1752 residents of Baltimore-Town advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* for “a person of a good sober character, who understands teaching English, writing, and arithmetic and will undertake a school.” By the turn of the century, private schools proliferated for those who could afford the tuition. Soon after, church and charity organizations set up facilities to educate the poor.

Although African-Americans paid taxes for their upkeep, State law decreed that they could not attend public schools. The earliest efforts to teach black youth in Baltimore were by a white Sulpician priest, Jacques Joubert, and a Haitian refugee he recruited, Elizabeth Lange. In 1829 Lange, along with three others, founded the first order of black nuns in the United States. Their mission was education and their School for Colored Girls of the Oblate Sisters of

Providence continues to this day as St. Francis Academy, “the oldest continuously operating African-American educational institution in the nation.”

During succeeding decades, the educational system experienced rapid growth and expansion. The period between 1866 and 1900 saw creation of the colored schools, English-German schools, and manual training schools.

School Supplies

66. Book Carrier

Blue straps bordered in maroon attached to a metal frame with wooden handles could be adjusted to fit around one or more books for the young scholar to carry with ease.

67. Slate in a Wooden Frame

Slates have a long history. The English bookseller, John Marshall, advertised slates for sale in a 1737 colonial newspaper. Originally without frames, later slates, such as this one, had wooden frames.

School Books

68. CREERY, WILLIAM R[UFUS] 1824–1875. *Catechism Of The History Of The United States; With Questions On The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Maryland. Also, A List Of Presidents, Vice Presidents And Cabinet Officers, From The Formation of the Government to the year 1869, inclusive.* By Wm. R. Creery, Superintendent Public Schools, Baltimore City. Baltimore: Kelly, Piet & Company, 174 Baltimore Street. 1870.

In the preface to his *Catechism*, Creery, superintendent of the Baltimore City Public Schools from 1868 until his death in 1875, stated “this little History has been prepared with care, and is adapted in its style to youthful learners; who might be seriously embarrassed by a larger volume.”

Kelly, Piet & Company, founded in 1859 as Kelly, Hedian & Piet, took its new name in 1869 when P. J. Hedian left and Michael Kelly joined his brother Theophilus J. Kelly and John B.

Piet in the firm. Catholic novels, catechisms, and textbooks were among the company's specialties.

69. GOODRICH, S[AMUEL] G[RISWOLD] 1793–1860. *The Young American: Or Book Of Government And Law; Showing Their History, Nature And Necessity*. For The Use of Schools. Fourth Edition. By S. G. Goodrich: Author of *Peter Parley's Tales*. Baltimore: Parsons & Preston, 1844.

Of great concern to Goodrich ("Peter Parley"; see no. 34) was a prevailing belief that "*morality and politics are in a state of divorce* among a large portion of our political leaders." He asks, "Ought not something to be done . . . to teach the truth, that honesty is the best policy in government, as well as everything else—a concern in which we are all partners? Shall a few of the partners be permitted to swindle all the rest out of their share of the profits and nothing be done, but to fold the hands in imbecile submission?" This book, which endeavors to instruct "every boy and girl in our country . . . in the nature and history of government which our fathers founded and which gives protection to the people and looks to the people for support" is an attempt to help answer these questions. First published in New York by William Robinson in 1842, this copy bears a darkened coated orange label on its front pastedown indicating that it was "sold by T. Newton Kurtz, School Bookseller, Stationer" at No. 151 Pratt Street.

70. HARROD, JOHN J. *An Introduction To The Academical Reader: Compressing a Great Variety of Pleasing And Instructive Pieces, From Various Authors, In Prose And Verse, Intended To Induce And Promote The Love of Learning, Virtue and Piety, In the Minds Of Juvenile Classes Of Readers*. By John J. Harrod, Compiler of the Academical Reader. [3 line quotation] Watts on the Mind. Baltimore: Published By John J. Harrod, No. 172 Market street. William Wooddy. Printer 1830.

This compilation, which includes "Incidents in Domestic Life, Natural History, Moral Essays" and "Poetry," is dedicated "To The Junior Classes of Readers, Male and Female, . . . in the hope that from its proper perusal and use, their progress in reading will be accelerated—their minds richly and deeply imbued with

MERRY MULTIPLICATION.
KELLER'S EDITION



J. B. KELLER, NO. 226 BALTIMORE ST. BALTIMORE MD.

Merry Multiplication (Catalogue no. 72)

sentiments of Virtue and Piety, and the endearing ties of Filial and Fraternal Affection, Strengthened and perpetuated.”

71. M’JILTON, J[OHN] N. 1806–1875. [*The Maryland Primary Arithmetic, Designed For The Use Of Public and Private Schools*. Tenth Edition. Baltimore: J. W. Bond & Co., No. 86 Baltimore Street.] [after 1856]

Cover title. Title page wanting.

Baltimore’s first Superintendent of Public Instruction, from 1866 to 1868, penned at least two school textbooks, this one on arithmetic, and another on primary grammar. A second edition of the book was published in 1856.

72. *Merry Multiplication*. Keller’s Edition. Baltimore Md.: J.B. Keller, No. 226 Baltimore St. [ca. 1845–1848]

Cover title.

J.B. Keller promotes *Merry Multiplication*, one of his “Super Royal Octavo Colored Toy Books” as being “original . . . harmlessly entertaining, moral and instructive.” The concept of teaching the multiplication tables by rhyme can be traced back to 1816 when John Newbery’s successor, John Harris, issued *Marmaduke Multiply’s Merry Method Of Making Minor Mathematicians; Or, The Multiplication Table Illustrated By Sixty-Nine Appropriate Engravings*.

73. *The New-York Reader, No. 1: Adapted To The Capacities Of The Younger Class Of Learners; Being, Selections Of Easy Lessons, Calculated to inculcate Morality And Piety*. New-York: Published By Samuel Wood & Sons, No. 261, Pearl-Street; And Samuel S. Wood & Co. No. 212, Market-street. Baltimore: 1819.

While promoting the “art of reading,” Wood assured instructors that his text contained nothing “that would have a tendency to corrupt the innocence of the youthful mind.” They would find no mention of war, “one of the greatest evils which affect the human race,” or selections which would “lead to a taste for exhibitions of the stage.”

It should be noted that this title is an example of a graded reader, a concept introduced by Wood, unique at the time. In the preface Wood explains that “a frequent succession of books, regularly adapted to the child’s progress, not only gratifies him



It is a good thing to learn to read; and if you want to learn to read well, you must at first, read slow. A good Boy will keep his Book clean, and not let the leaves get torn, or curled at the corner.

home	tune	line	neck	rain
sash	hire	grow	hoop	love
mile	nest	tune	rope	bake
line	bold	ripe	cake	good
snow	vice	kite	sack	rain

with what is new, and strengthens his confidence in his own efforts, but it enables the teacher more readily to distribute his pupils into classes exactly suited to their individual attainments.”

74. *Nickerson's Juvenile Primer, And Child's Own Progressive Guide To Learning.* Carefully, Arranged, On A New, Simple And Interesting Principle. Baltimore: Published By John Horton, 132 Market Street. 1836

This well-illustrated primer starts with words such as “owl,” “sow,” and “sin,” phrases including “A great King” and “A fine Chair,” and sentences, of which “All of us my son, are to die” emphasized to children the fragility of life. As the book progresses, words become hyphenated so that beginning readers could sound them out more easily.

Horton puffs one of his publications on the very last page of the *Primer*. In small type he informs readers that the cut at the top of the page “is from the story of the *Children in the Wood* (see no. 45). That and many other pretty Story Books, for good Boys and Girls, can be bought cheap, at J. S. Horton's Book Store, No. 132 Market-street.” Bayly & Burns reissued *Nickerson's Primer* in 1837, and in 1846 T. Newton Kurtz at the Pratt-street Book Depot, No. 151, published it with the same text but some cuts and captions changed and “Nickerson” deleted. It would seem likely that the C. V. Nickerson who worked in the decade before Horton originally issued this *Primer* bearing his name.

75. *The Second School Book. For Children Who Are Trying To Read.* [2 lines of verse] Baltimore: Published By John Frederick Weishampel. [1859]

This highly unusual reader, one of four in “Weishampel's Series of Spelling and Reading Books,” combines instruction with the author's moral beliefs, allegiance to Baltimore, and a strong stance against alcohol. Interspersed with lists of words, brief stories, maxims, and entreaties to “pledge perpetual hate to all that can intoxicate” are facts about the city, its history, population, Battle Monument, even Messrs. Winans “curious steamship.” The use of various sizes and styles of type creates an interesting graphic design and gives many pages of the book an arresting appearance.

FEARFUL SCENE.

Man on Fire!

ONE morning, some years ago, a drunkard went into a blacksmith's shop to warm himself. While he was trying to blow the smothered fire to a flame, his breath, which smelt strong with alcohol, caught fire, and in half an hour his entire body was consumed. The poor wretch suffered awful agony, and died, a melancholy warning, to all, to beware of the fate of the drunkard!



Prayer for a Little Child.

NOW I lay me down to sleep ;
I pray the Lord my soul to keep ;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.



Great
SEAL
of
the
State
of
MARY
LAND.

76. *Weishampel's Pictorial Primer, And Juvenile Gift, For Good Children.* [two lines of verse] Baltimore: Published by J.F. Weishampel, jr., W. Balto. St. [n.d.]

Cover title.

Weishampel's *Primer* exhibits some of the same characteristics as his *Second School Book*: appealing page design, a variety of typefaces, strenuous opposition to alcohol, and, of local interest, an illustration of the "Great Seal of the State of Maryland." The last verse of his Temperance A-B-C song reads:

Z is for Zealous
Which I hope you'll all be.
Till from Whiskey's dominion
Our country is free:

A rhymed advertisement entitled "A True Story. For the Little Folks" publicizes his wares to the younger set. John Frederick Weishampel, Jr. (1832–1904) was an active member of the Seventh Baptist Church and editor of the *History of Maryland Baptists*. He sold stationery along with the books he published.

REWARDS OF MERIT

Rewards of Merit took many forms. Some might be slips of paper written and embellished by hand or printed and decorated with woodcuts, copperplate engravings, lithographs, or chromolithographs. Others might be engraved on silver or gold medals. Whatever their size, design, material or method of production, all served the same purpose—to recognize and acknowledge the achievements of students by teachers, either for "diligence and attention to studies," perfect attendance, good conduct, excellence in a subject, etc. They testified that their receivers were exemplary scholars. That the pupils and their parents took pride in these rewards is obvious from the number which have been preserved.

77. BERGMANN, DR. L., und U. SCHWARTWÄLLER. *Das Buch der Arbeit. 11. Wanderungen durch die Werkstätten des Gewerbflusses.* In Bildern aus den Beschäftigungen der Menschen. Mit 100 in den Text gedruckten Abbildungen und einem Titelbilde. [Neue Jugend- und Hausbibliothek, Elster Band] Leipzig: Verlag von Otto Spamer. 1855.

Printed in Leipzig, this German title ("The book of work. Journeys through the workshops of the trades. With 100 pictures printed in the text of the occupations of people and a frontispiece") bears a certificate on its front pastedown from Zion' [sic] School in Baltimore indicating that on March 28, 1867, it was awarded to Friedrich Wilhelm Lantz as a "premium of the First Degree."

78. DORSEY, MRS. ANNA H. *The Student Of Glenheim Forest, Or, The Trials Of a Convert*. Second Revised Edition. Baltimore: Published By John Murphy & Co. 182 Baltimore Street. 1867.

Miss Alice Wolvington received this "simple Catholic narrative" as a reward for her studies in English and Instrumental Music while a student at the Baltimore Academy of Our Lady of Mercy in 1867. An important publisher of Catholic literature, John Murphy issued his first books in 1839 and his last in 1943 when the New York firm of P.J. Kenedy & Sons purchased most of the company's list.

79. G., C. *La Ferme Brulée. Suivie De Le Fouet De Poste-Le Doigt Coupé-Paul Et Francis-Le Café, Le Poivre, Le Chocolat Et Le Sucre-La Cerf-Volant-La Pluie-La Tartine*. Par C G. Nouvelle Edition. Tours: A° Mame Et Cie, Imprimeurs-Libraires. 1854.

This small volume of French stories ("The Burning Farm; followed by The Whip; The Cut; Paul and Francis; The Coffee, The Pepper, The Chocolate, and The Sugar; The Kite; The Rain; The Tartine"), elegantly bound in blue paper decorated with gilt, looks like the prize premium that it is. It was awarded to Miss Roberta McLaughlin for studies in Arithmetic on July 12, 1855, when she attended The Academy of the Visitation, Mount de Sales, near Catonsville, Maryland.

80. *Going to School* [n.p., n.d.]

Although not labeled as such, this hand colored woodcut of a child going to school could have been presented to a pupil as a reward in recognition of academic achievement.

81. *Lawrence, Or The Little Sailor*. Baltimore: Published by John Murphy & Co. 178 Market Street. Pittsburg: G. Quigley, London: C. Dolman. Sold By Booksellers Generally. 1854.

While a student at the Frederick Academy of the Visitation, Miss V. Ireland received *Lawrence, the Little Sailor* "For Improvement In Philosophy, Letter Writing & Arithmetic" on July 7, 1859. Murphy not only printed the book but the pink reward slip attached within. The book's author urges readers "to imitate Lawrence in his docility and obedience to parents and superiors; to discharge, like him, all the obligations which religion imposes on them."

TWO FISHER FIRMS FLOURISH

Titles issued by two firms, Fisher & Brother and Fisher & Denison, dominated the children's book market locally after 1850. Fisher & Brother could claim a Baltimore presence from 1850 to 1864, being briefly located at 5 North Street in 1850, at 62 W. Baltimore Street from 1850 until 1854, and at 64 W. Baltimore Street, 1855-1864. In 1865 their name changed to Fisher & Denison, the principals being Alfred J. Fisher and Thomas Denison. While Fisher worked in the New York Office, where its predecessor company, the firm of Turner & Fisher, was established in October 1834, Denison resided in Baltimore. An 1869 advertisement identifies them as "Valentine, Juvenile and Toy Book Publishers" and touts their Colored Juvenile and Toy Books as "highly finished with the most brilliant colors, and in point of variety, quality and price, cannot be excelled by any other editions published." Fisher & Denison's name appears in Baltimore City directories through 1872.

Although not specified as such, many of the illustrations in these books led a separate existence as picture reward prints, some inscribed with a child's name. Since the publisher's imprint appears at the bottom of most of the plates, it has never been determined definitively if the individual prints were issued separately, apart from the books, or if the full-page hand-colored prints were simply removed from the books that they illustrated.

82. *ABC Book*. Young America's Library Fisher's Edition. Fisher & Brother, Publishers, 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia; 74 Chatham Street, New York. 62 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; 71 Court Street, Boston. [n.d.]

Cover title.

Interspersed with pages of letters of the alphabet in bold, black type are brightly colored wood engravings, each reinforcing a letter of the alphabet and each accompanied by a verse. A timely sample follows:

V is a Volunteer, brave, true and bold,
Who is in the cause of his country enrolled.

Marketing books in series such as “Young America’s Library” made good economic sense for publishers. Chances are that a child who enjoyed one book might clamor for another like it or that a satisfied adult just might be a prospective purchaser of all the companion titles.

83. *Alphabet Of American Subjects*. Philadelphia & Baltimore: Fisher & Brother. [n.d.]

Cover title.

One of six books called “Home Picture Books,” “Profusely Illustrated, and Painted in all the Colors of the Rainbow.” The publisher promoted this “paragon series” as “the largest Toy Books published in the world.”

84. *Animals*. Little Bo Peep Series. New York Fisher & Denison Baltimore [n.d.]

Cover title.

This companion title to *Cock Robin*, no. 88, also in the “Little Bo Peep” series, shares its size and format but contains five poems and illustrations about animals appealing to children—a monkey, donkey, frog, cat, and dog.

85. *Boys & Girls’ Illuminated Primer. Indestructible Pleasure Book, With Oil-Color Pictures*. New York & Baltimore: Fisher & Denison [n.d.]

Cover title.

In order to extend the life of a children’s book, publishers sought out material that would withstand the hard use most suffered. This book is printed on fabric. As early as 1843 a Boston publisher issued a book of eight paper leaves, each one backed with cloth. By the 1850s, books printed on fabric, dubbed “everlasting” or “indestructible” made their debut.

86. Children's Menu—Hutzler Brothers Co. department store

The images of Punch and Judy which adorn the exterior of the menu have been reproduced "from Fisher & Brother's Baby Books No. 1 published in Baltimore circa 1858. Courtesy of the Enoch Pratt Free Library." The menu, "served only to children 12 years or under," offers "Judy's Ice Cream Cone Hat (.35 cents)" as one of the desserts and includes this poem:

When at these covers gay you look
You'll see two people from a book
That many years ago, was new
For little children just like you.
(Hutzler's store was new then, too.)
Punch and Judy, Judy and Punch—
Laugh at them and eat your lunch.

87. *The Child's Life Of Our Savior*. With Eight illustrations. [The Child's Evergreen Miniature Library] Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore: Fisher & Brother. [1860]

One of twelve small books making up "The Child's Evergreen Miniature Library." According to the publishers, "Each one of the bijou volumes is separate in itself, and the whole constitutes one of the most tasteful series of books ever published. They are admirably calculated for presents; especially for Sunday Schools."

88. *Cock Robin*. Little Bo Peep Series. New York Fisher & Denison Baltimore [n.d.]

Cover title.

This small, modest edition contains five full-page illustrations in black and white, one of which is repeated on the front cover in color. See no. 84 for another title in the series.

89. *The Fairy Story Of The Giant With Three Golden Hairs*. Philadelphia: Fisher & Brother. Baltimore: Fisher & Denison [n.d.]

Cover title.

Children valued their books. Not only did they inscribe their names inside as proof of ownership but often added warnings to ensure their safety. Pencilled on the inside rear cover of *The Fairy Story of the Giant With Three Golden Hairs* is the follow-

FISHER & BROTHER'S UNIVERSAL COLORED TOYS—24 KINDS.

History of William Tell.



FISHER & BROTHER:

Philadelphia: 15 North Sixth Street; New York: 74 Chatham Street;
Baltimore: 5 North Street; Boston: 71 Court Street.

The History of William Tell (Catalogue no. 90)

ing doggerel, different versions of which appeared in books early in the 19th century.

Steal not this book my honest
frend or the Gallest will be your
end the Gallest is high and the
ropes is strong an every moment
you think you are gon an when
you die the lord will say
Whe[re] is that book you stold
away from Bud Gardner
83 W. Biddel Street. Baltimore Md.

Despite poor grammar and many misspellings, Bud Gardner conveyed his message most effectively.

90. *The History of William Tell*. The Universal Colored Toys. New York and Philadelphia: Turner & Fisher. [n.d.]

Cover title: *History of William Tell*. Fisher & Brother's Universal Colored Toys—24 Kinds. Fisher & Brother: Philadelphia: 15 North Sixth Street; New York: 74 Chatham Street; Baltimore: 5 North Street; Boston 71 Court Street.

"The Young Archer" is pictured on the rear cover of the book wearing a plumed hat and standing poised to shoot an arrow. This image, an appropriate one for the story of William Tell, also appears as a separate reward print (see no. 100), offering an example of how such illustrations had more than one use. While the front cover carries the imprint of Fisher & Brother, the publishers listed under the reward print include Turner & Fisher (also on the title page), Keller of Baltimore, and J. Fisher of Boston.

91. *Infant Primer*. Philadelphia: Fisher & Brother, Publishers, Baltimore: Fisher & Denison [n.d.]

Cover title.

Bright swatches of background color serve to highlight the letters of the alphabet, numbers, and vowels in this primer, which also introduces syllables, short words, and sentences. On its rear cover, Fisher & Brother advertises the firm's "Juvenile and Toy Books, Bound, Boards and Paper Covers, Colored and Plain, from the Penny Book, to the most elegant Juvenile."

92. *The Infant's Annual*. With Forty Engravings. Fisher & Brother: No. 15 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia; No. 74 Chatham St., New York; No. 62 Baltimore St., Baltimore; No. 71 Court St., Boston. [ca. 1853]

93. *Little Boy's Playfellow*. Fisher & Brother's Universal Colored Toys.—24 Kinds. Fisher And Brother, No. 8 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia; No. 71 Court Street, Boston; No. 64 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; No. 74 Chatham Street, New York. [n.d.]

All the titles in Fisher & Brother's series "Universal Colored Toys" have the same wood engraving (most likely colored by stencil) on their title page and front cover—that of an elderly gentleman who resembles George Washington reading to three children.

94. *The Little Friends Offering*. Fisher & Brother's Universal Colored Toys.—24 Kinds. Fisher And Brother, No. 8 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia; No. 71 Court Street, Boston; No. 64 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; No. 74 Chatham Street, New York. [n.d.]

The uncolored illustration on the rear cover of this book (those within are in color) showing a young woman holding a cat in one arm, a basket in the other, with a dog at her feet, titled "The Loiterer" can also be seen as a separate picture reward print, no. 99.

95. *Love Token*. Brilliant Colored Toys. – 12 Kinds. Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston: Fisher And Brother. [n.d.]

Cover title.

The title offers no hint of the contents of the book: eight pages of cries with colored illustrations of the itinerant hawkers who chant them.

96. MARCET, JANE (HALDIMAND) 1769–1858. *Willy's Rambles, For Young Children*. Fisher & Brother No. 15 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia; No. 74 Chatham Street, New York; 62 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 71 Court St., Boston. [n.d.]

Six-year-old Willy watches workmen construct a brick house and learns about the process from start to finish. Originally issued in England, the first American edition was published by Samuel Colman of New York in 1839 with woodcuts by

FISHER & BROTHER,

No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia;

64 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

A B C BLOCKS.

28 Pieces in a Set; in a neat Box. Mounted on Wooden Blocks.

FIRESIDE AND PARLOR GAME;

With directions; a very amusing and instructive Spelling Game,
in boxes.

SIBYLLINE LEAVES.

IN BOOK FORM, WITH DIRECTIONS.

NEW AND IMPROVED

GAME OF OLD MAID AND OLD BACHELOR; WITH DIRECTIONS.

Illustrated by 26 pair or 52 fine engravings on 52 cards; done
up in handsome boxes.

New Book of Riddles (Catalogue no. 98)

Alexander Anderson, which Fisher & Brother have reproduced in their copy.

97. *Natural History*. Young America's Library. Fisher's Edition. Fisher & Brother, Publisher, 15 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia; 74 Chatham Street, New York; 62 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; 71 Court Street, Boston. [n.d.]

Cover title.

Should a child tire of reading about the elephant, monkey, squirrel, or thirty-eight other creatures described and pictured in color, the publisher has provided six pages of stories and verse. This volume and the ABC book, no. 82, are two of the twelve titles in Fisher & Brother's "Young America's Library" series. Later, twelve additional titles enlarged the series to twenty-four.

98. *New Book Of Riddles*. With Engravings. The Whole Arranged With Great Care, And Intended For The Amusement And Instruction Of The Young. Fisher & Brother, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No. 64 Baltimore Street, Baltimore. [n.d.]

A reader puzzled by a riddle does not have to search far for the answer, which appears at the end of each entry, such as:

Pray, tell me ladies, if you can,
Who is that highly favored man,
Who, though he married many a wife,
May be a bachelor all his life?

Ans.—A CLERGYMAN

Besides books, Fisher & Brother published games (see no. 134). Both their "ABC Blocks" and their "New and Improved Game of Old Maid and Old Bachelor . . . Illustrated by . . . 52 fine engravings on 52 cards" are promoted on the rear cover of the *New Book of Riddles*.

99. [Picture Reward Print] *The Loiterer*. Sold by Turner & Fisher, New York and Philadelphia; Keller, Baltimore; J. Fisher, Boston.

Several publishers used this same woodcut of "The Loiterer": Fisher & Brother on the rear cover of a book (see no. 94) and Keller as a picture reward print. The "Keller" could be John B. Keller, who worked as a publisher, bookseller, engraver, and sta-

tioner in Baltimore from 1845 to 1848 (see no. 72); William L. Keller, who worked as a bookseller in the city in 1849 and 1850; or both Kellers during the brief time, in 1851, when they shared the same address on Baltimore Street. Earlier, at 16 East Baltimore Street, H. A. Turner issued the identical woodcut as a picture reward print, but with the caption of “Ann with her Dog and Cat.”

100. [Picture Reward Print] *The Young Archer*. Turner & Fisher, New York and Philadelphia; Keller, Baltimore; J. Fisher, Boston.

This picture reward print also led a double life—serving as a separate print as well as an illustration on the rear cover of a book (see no. 90). The same bookseller who sold the picture reward print “The Loiterer” (no. 99)—either John B. Keller or William L. Keller or both together, sold this image of “The Young Archer” as well. In 1845 John B. Keller worked out of 3 S. Gay Street and later that year out of 226 Baltimore Street, one door from Charles Street, where he remained until 1848. While William L. Keller is listed in the city directory for 1849–50, John’s name has been dropped. But in 1851 both John B. Keller and William L. Keller entered into a short-lived bookselling venture operating out of a space at 57 Baltimore Street. John B. Keller moved to Philadelphia the following year. After 1851 neither Keller appears in the city directories.

101. *The Pretty Primer*. Brilliant Colored Toys—12 kinds. Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston: Fisher And Brother. [n.d.]
Cover title.

This attractive little book of letters, syllables, and short words, illustrated in vivid colors, appropriately features the alphabet on its rear cover.

102. STEELE, SILAS SEXTON. *Poetry Of The Bible And Parables Of Jesus*. In Rhyme. With Eight Illustrations. [*The Child’s Evergreen Miniature Library*] Philadelphia: Fisher & Brother, No. 10 South Sixth St. Baltimore: No. 64 Baltimore Street. [1861]

Another title in the series “The Child’s Evergreen Miniature Library,” which Fisher & Brother extolled as “containing

the highest lessons of morality and piety,” adding that “there is within them nothing of a sectarian character.”

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF . . .

Many stores in the city offered children complimentary booklets, especially at Christmas time. Their content varied, but all served to advertise and build good will for the company. Often these pamphlets were produced by nationally known publishers who left space on the covers for the names of the firms ordering them to be printed or stamped. A gift given gratis to a child would not only serve to please the youngster but the parents as well and could only inure to the benefit of the business who used this form of promotion.

Brager-Eisenberg Company

103. BRYSON, BERNARDA, 1903–2004. *Santa’s Magic Penny*. Brager-Eisenberg Baltimore’s Dominant Thrift and Gift Store Eutaw-Saratoga and Clay Sts., Baltimore, Md. New York: Goldsmith Publishing Company [1930]
Cover title.

Bela, a poor but kind boy, gives away his only money, a penny, to an old man who is hungry and cold and reaps great rewards for his generosity. The children who received this handsome giveaway also reaped rewards as they had the opportunity to read a well-told story attractively illustrated in color and black and white. B.B. Parks signed the charming interior pictures, and Bernarda Bryson, wife of the artist Ben Shahn, and the author, who later went on to produce award-winning children’s books, designed the striking cover, complete with the magic penny embossed in gold in its center.

Brown Chemical Company

104. *A, B, C. Of Home Knowledge* Amusement For The Little Ones Instruction For All Free Gift From Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md. 1881
Cover title.

In a notice “To Readers Young & Old” the Company makes “no bones” about their object in printing this pamphlet for free

distribution—to introduce their “excellent series of family medicines” to the public. Children learn about the Company’s Iron Bitters by reading the picture alphabet:

“B is a good Boy who lives in our town,
He takes IRON BITTERS with never a frown,
It makes him grow strong, for work or for play,
And his cheeks are as red as a rose every day.”

J. Brown, Baxley & Son

105. *Song & Story For The Homestead In Every Land And Clime*. Vol. 2. New York: Lyon Manufacturing Co. 53 Park Place. [n.d.]

Cover title. Imprint from the inside of the front cover.

The wares described within “For Sale By J. Brown, Baxley & Son, S. E. Cor. Madison Ave., & McMechen St. Baltimore, Md. Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals” include fine soaps, brushes, and perfumery.

Eureka-Maryland Insurance Corporation

106. *Game Book*. Compliments of Eureka-Maryland Assurance Corporation. Baltimore, Md. New York. Apt Lithography Company. [n.d.]

Cover title.

While representatives of the Assurance Corporation (which emerged “from the business upheaval of the last three years financially stronger than ever”) attempted to sell policies offering “Protection for the entire family, Baby From Birth, Father, and Mother, in amounts from \$50.00 to \$50,000.00,” this booklet of five games might have been used to keep children occupied during the company’s sales pitch.

Emil Fisher

See no. 119.

Joel Gutman & Company

107. *Boller’s Pantomime-Book*. [Germany, ca. 1920]
This fragile wordless picture book offered by Joel Gutman &

Hochschild, Kohn & Co *Holiday Greeting*



HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO.

Holiday Greeting:

Dedicated to the Little Children of Baltimore
(Catalogue no. 109)

Company includes illustrations of animals and people cut horizontally into three strips. With the change of a strip, a child could create odd and unusual characters.

Hochschild, Kohn & Company

108. HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO. *Christmas Greeting. Dedicated To The Little Children of Baltimore.*

Cover title: Hochschild, Kohn & Co. Sunday-School Greeting. Christmas 1906

The inviting, colorful cover of this *Greeting* showing four children attired in turn-of-the-century fashions playing “Pin the Tail on the Donkey” must have attracted young people to the poems and stories within. And, upon closing the booklet, what should greet the eyes of readers but a large, showy image of “Baltimore’s Best Store: Hochschild, Kohn & Co.” It dominates the rear cover, reminding future customers of the source of their entertainment while at the same time reinforcing recognition of the company’s name.

109. HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO. *Holiday Greeting Dedicated To The Little Children of Baltimore.*

Cover title: Hochschild, Kohn & Co. Holiday Greeting 1909

Who could resist picking up this *Holiday Greeting* with its eye-catching illustration of five young passengers and driver in a Model-T automobile embellished with the store’s initials “HK&Co.”? The touring theme carries over to its contents where armchair travelers can learn about the Arch of Triumph in Paris, the Grand Canal in Venice, etc. On the page headed “Brandenburg Gate, Berlin” juvenile tourists are advised that “Baltimore is full of libraries, and in any one of them our boys and girls can travel from pole to pole, and from The Lakes to the Equator. Books are great educators. Read all you can about Berlin, Germany’s great city.”

110. HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO. *Holiday Greeting Dedicated To The Boys And Girls of Baltimore.*

Cover title: Hochschild, Kohn & Co. Holiday Greeting 1911

Like the other two Hochschild, Kohn & Co. holiday booklets of 1906 and 1909, these arresting covers in full color immedi-

ately capture one's attention. A bright, lively scene of children playing with presents around a Christmas tree laden with gifts adorns the front cover while the image of Santa himself at the wheel of a Hochschild Kohn & Co. delivery truck filled to the brim with toys decorates the lower one. The covers protect sixteen leaves of poetry and stories.

111. HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO. *Hochschild Kohn & Co.—Where Christmas Shopping Is Fun!* [n.p., December 1941]

Cover title.

Along with poems, puzzles, and a letter from Santa Claus, centerfold illustrations picture gifts available in the Toy Department on the 6th floor of the store, such as a scooter for \$3.25, erector set for \$5.00, football for \$1.00, and furnished doll house for \$2.00.

112. *Little One's Fairy Tales For The Little Friends Of Hochschild, Kohn & Co.* No. 652A [Illustrations on and inside covers by] E Kaji. [New York] The Platt & Munk Co., Inc. [n.d.]

Cover title.

The New York children's publishing house of Platt & Munk, founded in 1921, whose logo, at one time carried the slogan "happiness on every page," obviously prepared this booklet containing two fairy tales for numerous commercial establishments of which Hochschild Kohn & Co. was one.

Hutzler Brothers Company

113. BELL, LOUISE PRICE. *Santa Claus' Secret.* [Illustrated By] Joan Esley, Baltimore, MD. Hutzler Brothers Co. The Reynolds & Reynolds Co. 1934.

Cover title.

Santa Claus's secret is revealed in verse in this coloring book of twenty pages, seven of which have been crudely colored by its former owner. Only the pamphlet's rear cover carries the name of Hutzler Brothers Co., along with a rhyme promoting the store:

Now you know Santa's secret,
And that is very nice,
But it surely is no secret

That for QUALITY AND PRICE
The place to come for Christmas toys
Of every style and kind
Is Hutzler's Toy Department,
Where every toy you'll find.

114. Box from The Hutzler Candy Shop covered in glossy, pink paper.

115. *Dutch Stories For Little Ones*. Hutzler Brothers Co. 210-218 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. [n.d.]
Cover title.
An advertisement on the rear cover begins:

"Hey, you little fellow,
Where's you get your clothes?"
"Mother went to Hutzlers'.
Where d'you suppose?"

116. *Memories of Baby's Days*. A Happy Record. [n. p., 1935]
Written in ink on the front endpaper are the words "With the Compliments of Hutzler Brothers Co. November 1935".

117. *Naughty Little Woman's Clubs*. Hutzler Brothers Co. Baltimore [n.d.]
Cover title.

The defiant little girl holding a club in both hands on the front cover is our introduction to her eight female companions whose disobedience no doubt delighted readers. As the poem on its rear cover indicates, Hutzler Brothers aims to please and the company hopes "this little book" will too:

This store all enter as a guest:
Our service aims to be the best.
Your satisfaction counts the most;
Our duties are to act as host.
And as this little book we send,
Just please consider us a friend.
For any sale is not a gain,
Unless your friendship we retain.
If any purchase brings regrets,
The money back the patron gets.
The children and their parents, too,
Know Hutzler's Store is "Tried and True."

118. *Tips and Taps*. Hutzler Brothers Co. Volume XI No. 5. Baltimore, Maryland. October, 1931.

Raggedy Ann and Andy of storybook fame decorate the cover of this monthly publication for employees of Hutzler Brothers.

E. Pohl & Company

119. *My Little Dutch Book*. Baltimore: E. Pohl & Co. 108 W. Lexington St., Emil Fisher 216 W. Fayette St., 419 N. Charles St. 229 N. Howard St. [n.d.]

Cover title.

The businesses that handed out this booklet intended it to influence their mothers to buy "Corsets from E. Pohl & Co." and to have their "clothes cleaned or dyed by Emil Fisher."

Charles M. Stieff Company

120. [Painting Booklet] Charles M. Stieff Warerooms 9 N. Liberty Street. Factories and Lumber Yards. Block of E. Lafayette Avenue, Aiken and Lanvale Streets. Baltimore, Md. 1902

Imprint from the insides of the covers.

The pictorial covers bear no printed text. Within the book, the pictures to be painted include a windmill, fence, zebra, rabbits, and also the outline of one of the company's prize-winning pianos, duplicated on both the first and last pages.

121. [Painting Booklet] Compliments of Chas. M. Stieff. Piano Manufacturer 106 S. Potomac St. Hagerstown, Md. [1909]

Tissue guards have been placed between each leaf of this booklet so that the budding artists who acquired it could paint the objects pictured therein with the assurance that their handiwork would not smear. Addresses for the firm's store, warerooms, factories, and lumber yards in Baltimore as well as their out-of-state locations can be found inside the front and rear covers.

Sun Life Insurance Company of America

122. *Children's Story Book*. Baltimore, Maryland: Sun Life insurance Co. of America [n.d.]

Cover title.

Rather plain yellow wrappers belie the vivid colors inside this booklet, which despite its title contains eight pages of nursery rhymes, each incorporating a puzzle. The Sun Life Insurance Company presents itself, on the rear cover, as being: "For forty years the protector of American homes, offering at all times 'the most protection when protection is most needed.'"

THE READING OF THREE LEADING BALTIMOREANS

Regrettably, not all the authors of autobiographies or biographies documented their youthful reading or that of their subjects, if indeed any such reading took place to be recalled, traced, or recorded. But for three sometime and longtime residents of Baltimore, Betsy Patterson Bonaparte (1785–1879), Frederick Douglass (1817?–1895), and Henry Louis Mencken (1880–1956), such accounts do exist.

Elizabeth "Betsy" Patterson Bonaparte

123. Postcard of a painting of Elizabeth ("Betsy") Patterson by Firmin Massot, Geneva, 1821, from the collections of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore.

One of the favorite books of Elizabeth Patterson, the headstrong beauty whom Jerome Bonaparte (1784–1860) took for his bride, could hardly be classified as a children's book. Yet, at the age of ten Betsy, well acquainted with English poetry, had memorized and could recite passages from Edward Young's *Night Thoughts*.

124. YOUNG, EDWARD, 1683–1765. *The Complaint, Or, Night Thoughts*. By William [sic] Young, D.D. Philadelphia: Published By W.A. Leary & Co. No. 138 North Second Street. 1851

This "sentimental and . . . romantic verse" first appeared in America in 1777. The book enjoyed tremendous popularity but Betsy Patterson would have read an edition much earlier than one issued in 1851. A young person owned this particular volume. It is inscribed on its front endpaper to the boy William Rupp by the Board of Directors of the Common Schools of the Borough of Gettysburg as a reward for general excellence in school.

Frederick Douglass

125. "Mrs. Auld Teaching [Frederick Douglass] to Read," an illustration from the *Life And Times Of Frederick Douglass, Written By Himself, His Early Life As A Slave, His Escape From Bondage, And His Complete History To The Present Time . . . With An Introduction By Mr. George L. Ruffin, Of Boston*. Hartford, Conn: Park Publishing Co. 1881. Facsimile Edition. [Secaucus, N.J.] A Citadel Press Book Published by Carol Publishing Group [1983, 1995], p. [71]. [Photocopy.]

Furious with his wife for teaching Frederick Douglass the rudiments of reading, Hugh Auld proclaimed "Learning will spoil the best nigger in the world. If he learns to read the Bible it will forever unfit him to be a slave." These words only made Douglass more determined "to learn to read at any cost." And, with the aid of Webster's *Spelling Book* and Bingham's *Columbian Orator*, both cited in the first of his autobiographies (1845), he succeeded with distinction, ultimately becoming a notable abolitionist and an outstanding orator.

126. WEBSTER, NOAH, 1754-1843. *The Elementary Spelling Book; Being An Improvement On The American Spelling Book*. Baltimore: Cushing & Sons, No. 206 Baltimore street. Jno. Cushing & Co. No. 6 N. Howard street. [1829]

Douglass relied on Noah Webster's spelling book, the most popular American spelling book ever issued, and often carried a copy in his pocket to consult when he had a spare moment.

127. BINGHAM, CALEB, 1757-1817. *The Columbian Orator: Containing A Variety Of Original And Selected Pieces; Together With Rules, Calculated To Improve Youth And Others In The Ornamental And Useful Art Of Eloquence*. By Caleb Bingham, A.M. Author of the American Perceptor, Young Lady's Accidence, etc. [2 line quotation] Rollin. Sixth Troy Edition. Troy: Printed And Sold By Parker And Bliss, At The Troy Bookstore, Sign Of The Bible. 1815

Bought from Mr. Knight on Thames Street for fifty cents, this reader by Caleb Bingham (1757-1817) Douglass termed a "noble acquisition." He pored over its pages absorbing words which better enabled him to express his own thoughts with clarity and



Simple Simon went a-fishing
For to catch a whale;
All the water he had got
Was in his mother's pail.

Once Simon made a great snow-ball,
And brought it in to roast;
He laid it down before the fire,
And soon the ball was lost.

took special satisfaction in the dialogue between a master and his eloquent slave.

Henry Louis Mencken

128. Photograph of H. L. Mencken. October 1888, at the age of eight years. Photograph by J. H. Schaefer 887 West Baltimore Street. Baltimore. Reproduced from a copy in the Mencken Room of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Courtesy of the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Vivid memories of his childhood reading remained with H. L. Mencken for a lifetime. The “Sage of Baltimore” and master of the American language preserved his school books, many worn, torn, tattered, and taped. But he reserved his highest praise for the colorful titles published by the New York firm of McLoughlin Brothers, such as the *Story Of Simple Simon* (no. 129) and *A Peep At Buffalo Bill’s Wild West* (no. 130) and for one of Jacob Abbott’s “Florence Stories” (no. 131).

129. *Story Of Simple Simon*. Susie Sunshine’s Series. New York: McLoughlin Bros. [n.d.]

H. L. Mencken wrote, “My first recollection of beautiful letters has to do with *The Story Of Simple Simon*, published, in full color, by the old firm of McLoughlin Brothers in the early eighties.” McLoughlin Brothers issued the *Story Of Simple Simon* in several variant editions, sizes, and styles, including an “Indestructible” edition printed on fabric.

McLoughlin titles could be purchased in Baltimore from the firm of Rogge & Koch at 348 West Baltimore Street. The store, stocked with notions, fancy goods, and toys, carried books, too, as a McLoughlin *Catalogue of Toy Books, Games, etc. for 1876-77* bears the Rogge & Koch name and address on its cover.

130. *A Peep At Buffalo Bill’s Wild West*. New York: McLoughlin Bros. 1887.

Another McLoughlin title that Mencken remembered with pleasure, *A Peep At Buffalo Bill’s Wild West*, had been “acquired instantly.” Perhaps his eager purchase of the book had been propelled by its vivid, action-packed chromolithographs of cowboys and Indians or the popularity of the Buffalo Bill (William

Frederick Cody, 1846–1917) Wild West Show, which had recently been founded, in 1883, and upon the success of which McLoughlin capitalized. More than six decades later Mencken pronounced the illustrations in the book to be as fresh as when originally published in 1887, “save two.”

131. ABBOTT, JACOB, 1803–1879. *Excursion To The Orkney Islands*. The Florence Stories. New York: Sheldon & Company. 115 Nassau Street. 1861.

One of six volumes by Jacob Abbott (1803–1879) better known as the author of the Rollo books, Mencken described *Excursion To The Orkney Islands* as “the first book of travel that I ever read” and wrote that the story “made a powerful impression on me.”

132. PIERSON, MRS. HELEN W. *Life And Battles Of Napoleon Bonaparte*. In *Words Of One Syllable*. By Mrs. Helen W. Pierson, Author Of One Syllable History Of “United States,” “England,” “France,” “Germany.” And “Lives Of The Presidents.” With Eighty-Two Etchings, By Edwin Forbes. New York: McLoughlin Brothers, Publishers [1887]

Several books in words of one syllable or in easy syllables stood on a shelf in H. L. Mencken’s childhood library.

RELATED AMUSEMENTS: A DOLL AND TWO GAMES

133. [*Pattern for Betsy Patterson Cloth Doll Number 329*] [n. d.]

Cloth dolls long predated cloth books. Colonial children played with homemade dolls sewn from cotton rags and stuffed with sawdust. In 1870 a Rhode Island manufacturer made the earliest commercial fabric dolls. Marlyn Armstrong designed this pattern for a Betsy Patterson cloth doll, Number 329.

134. *Snake Game*. Fisher & Brother Publishers, Philadelphia. Fisher & Denison, Baltimore. [n. d.]

In an advertisement, Fisher & Denison promoted themselves not only as the publishers of “Board And Paper Juvenile And Toy Books” but also of “Sheet And Box Games. . . .” The *Snake Game* must have been one of the so-called sheet games. A strip of paper unfurling from a flagpole, weaving back and forth across the colorful sheet, bears the numbers 1 to 122. Illustrations border the

strip, among them cuts depicting Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Lady Washington, a sea serpent, a disabled soldier, a happy couple, and an Old Maid. Captions under the cuts include such directions as “advance to 64,” “back to 86,” or “give the player 2 throws.” The rules for playing appear in the upper right hand section of the mounted sheet with Points noted on the left.

“Rules. This Game Is Played With Two Dice, or a Tee-To-Tum; and any Number of Persons can play at it. From No. 1, in rotation, each throw brings the Player forward according to the Number thrown; and if it brings the Player on a Star Number, look at the direction and corresponding figure—if the Player throws over 122, there is to be counted back as many as there are thrown more, with one extra throw, when on 119.”

135. *The Game Forty (49) Nine*. Style B. Published By Edwin Palmer McCollom. Baltimore, MD. U.S.A. 1926

According to the directions, by using the gameboard and forty-nine numbered cards, owners of “The Popular American Game” of Forty (49) Nine could not only play Forty (49) Nine but also solitaire and a variety of puzzle games.

Indexes (keyed to item numbers)

AUTHORS AND ASSOCIATED PERSONS

Personal and corporate authors and persons associated with catalogue items as the subject or as a youthful reader.

Abbott, Jacob, 131
Bell, Louisa Price, 113
Bell, Priscilla *see* Wakefield, Priscilla (Bell)
Belson, Mary *see* Elliott, Mary (Belson)
Bergmann, L., 77
Bingham, Caleb, 127
Brager-Eisenberg Co., 103
Brown Chemical Co., 104

Brown, J., Baxley & Son, 105
Bryson, Bernarda, 103
Butt, Mary Martha *see* Sherwood, Mary Martha (Butt)
C., G. S., 9
Corry, John, 10
Creery, William Rufus, 68
Defoe, Daniel, 11
Dorsey, Anna H., 78
Douglass, Frederick, 125, 126, 127
Ducray-Duminil, François Guillaume, 12
Elliott, Mary (Belson), 33, 46, 47, 58
Eureka-Maryland Assurance Corp., 106
Fisher, Emil, 119
G., C., 79

Gilbert, Ann (Taylor), 48
 Goodrich, Samuel Griswold, 34, 69
 Gutman, Joel, & Co., 107
 Haldimand, Jane *see* Marcet, Jane
 (Haldimand)
 Harrod, John J., 70
 Hochschild, Kohn & Co., 108, 109,
 110, 111, 112
 Hutzler Brothers Co., 86, 113, 114,
 115, 116, 117, 118
 Lambert, Daniel, 20, 21
 Marcet, Jane (Haldimand), 96
 Mencken, Henry Louis, 128, 129,
 130, 131, 132
 M'Jilton, John N., 71
 Patterson, Elizabeth ("Betsy"), 123,
 124, 133
 Pierson, Helen W., 132
 Pohl, E., & Co., 119
 Rede, Lucy Leman, 51, 52
 Rennie, James, 53
 Schwartwäller, U., 77
 Sherwood, Mary Martha (Butt), 33,
 47
 Speedwell, Robert, 35
 Sproat, Nancy, 25
 Steele, Silas Sexton, 102
 Stieff Co., Charles M., 120, 121
 Sun Life Insurance Co. of America,
 122
 Taylor, Ann *see* Gilbert, Ann (Taylor)
 Traveller, Peter [pseud.], 54
 Wakefield, Priscilla (Bell), 7
 Webster, Noah, 126
 Young, Edward, 124

TITLES

*Titles proper, distinctive sub-titles, and
 cover titles.*

ABC Book, 82
A. B. C. Of Home Knowledge, 104
Alphabet Of American Subjects, 83
Alphabet Of Zoology, 53
Ambrose And Eleanor, 12

Amusement For Good Children, 9
Animals, 84
Arithmetical Tables, 14
The Babes In The Wood, 45
The Babes In The Woods, 55
Beauties Of The New England Primer,
 27
*Biographical Memories Of The Illus-
 trious General George Washing-
 ton*, 10
Boller's Pantomime-Book, 107
Book Carrier, 66
The Book Of Pictures, 31
Boys & Girls' Illuminated Primer, 85
Box from The Hutzler Candy Shop,
 114
Das Buch der Arbeit, 11, 77
*Catechism Of The History Of The
 United States*, 68
Catechismus, 4
Childhood, 15
The Children In The Wood, 45
Children's Menu, 86
Children's Story Book, 122
The Child's Book Of Nature, No. XI,
 32
The Child's Life Of Our Savior, 87
Child's Play Book, 56
Christmas Greeting, 108
Cinderllla [sic], 57
Cock Robin, 88
The Columbian Orator, 127
*The Comic Adventures Of Old Dame
 Trot*, 36
The Complaint, Or, Night Thoughts,
 124
Copybook, 61, 62, 63
*The Costumes & Customs Of The
 World*, 35
*Doll Pattern for Betsy Patterson
 Cloth Doll*, 133
Dutch Stories For Little Ones, 115
The Elementary Spelling Book, 126
Excursion To The Orkney Islands, 131

*The Fairy Story Of The Giant With
 Three Golden Hairs*, 89
False Stories Corrected, 16
La Ferme Brulée, 79
Flowers That Never Fade, 51
Gallery Of Beasts, 59
Game Book, 106
The Game Forty (49) Nine, 135
Geburts = und Taufschein, 8
Going to School, Reward Print, 80
The Good Girl's Soliloquy, 25
*The Grace Of God Manifested In The
 Experience Of Eliza Nares*, 40
The History of Birds, 17
The History of Fish, 18
History Of Goody Two Shoes, 49
*The History Of Jack And His Eleven
 Brothers*, 13
*The History Of Little Dame Crump
 And Her Little White Pig*, 64
The History of William Tell, 90
*Hochschild Kohn & Co.—Where
 Christmas Shopping is Fun!*, 111
Holiday Greeting, 1909, 109
Holiday Greeting, 1911, 110
The Horn-book, Broadside, 3
Hymns For Little Children, 28
Infancy, 19
Infant Primer, 91
The Infant's Annual, 92
*An Introduction To The Academical
 Reader*, 70
The Juvenile National Calendar, 38
The Juvenile Travellers, 7
Lawrence, Or The Little Sailor, 81
*Life And Battles Of Napoleon
 Bonaparte*, 132
*The Life And Most Surprising Adven-
 tures Of Robinson Crusoe*, 11
*Life And Times Of Frederick Doug-
 lass*, 125
*The Life Of That Wonderful And Ex-
 traordinarily Heavy Man, Daniel
 Lambert*, 20
Lilliputian Magazine, 2
Little Boy's Playfellow, 93
The Little Friends Offering, 94
Little One's Fairy Tales, 112
Little Red Riding-Hood, 41
The Loiterer, Reward Print, 99
Love Token, 95
*Manners And Customs, Of Different
 Nations*, 54
The Maryland Gazette, 1
The Maryland Primary Arithmetic, 71
The Medley, 29
Memories of Baby's Days, 116
Menu, Children's, 86
Merry Multiplication, 72
*Mrs. Auld Teaching [Frederick
 Douglass] to Read*, 125
My Brother, 58
My Father, 46
My Little Dutch Book, 119
My Mother, 48
Natural History, 97
Naughty Little Woman's Clubs, 117
New Book Of Riddles, 98
The New England Primer Improved, 5
The New London Cries, 65
A New-Year's Gift, 30
The New-York Reader, No. 1, 73
Nickerson's Juvenile Primer, 74
Night Thoughts, 124
*Notecard bearing the image of Dan-
 iel Lambert*, 21
Old Age, 22
Painting Booklet, 120, 121
Parley's Magazine, 34
*The Paths of Learning Strewed with
 Flowers*, 42
*Pattern for Betsy Patterson Cloth
 Doll*, 133
A Peep At Buffalo Bill's Wild West,
 130
Photograph of H. L. Mencken, 128
Pictorial Primer, 76
The Picture Gallery Of Birds, 50
Picture Reward Print, 80, 99, 100
The Pilgrims, 39

Poetry Of The Bible And Parables Of Jesus, 102
 Postcard of a painting of Elizabeth ("Betsy") Patterson, 123
Pretty Poetry, 52
The Pretty Primer, 101
Pretty Stories, 37
The Psalter, 6
Pug's Tour Through Europe As Related By Himself, 43
 Reward Prints, 80, 99, 100
 Rewards of Merit, 38, 77, 78, 79, 81, 124
Rustic Excursions For Tarry-at-home Travellers, 33, 47
Sam Syntax's Description Of The Cries Of London, 44
Santa Claus' Secret, 113
Santa's Magic Penny, 103
Scripture History, 23
The Second School Book, 75
The Seven Wonders Of The World, 24
 Slate, 67
Snake Game, 134
Song & Story For The Homestead In Every Land And Clime. Vol. 2, 105
Story Of Simple Simon, 129
The Student Of Glenheim Forest, 78
Sunday-School Greeting, 108
Tips and Taps, 118
Weishampel's Pictorial Primer, 76
Where Christmas Shopping Is Fun!, 111
Whittington And His Cat, 60
Willy's Rambles, 96
The Young American, 69
The Young Archer, Reward Print, 100
The Young Child's A, B, C., 26

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, AND BOOKSELLERS

Names briefly rendered in an imprint have been inflated in cases where a fuller form can be determined, and the names of a firm appearing variantly

in imprints have been combined into the one fullest form of the name of the firm.

Annapolis

Green, Jonas, and William Rind, 1

Baltimore

Alexander & Clark, 56, 58

Armstrong & Plaskitt, 5, 40

Baltimore Tract Society, 40

Bayly and Burns, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60

Bond, J. W., & Co., 71

Carter, Charles, 32

Cushing & Sons, 126

Cushing, Jno., & Co., 126

Cushing, Joseph, 4

Depository of the Sunday School Union, 40

Fisher and Brother, 82, 83, 87, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102

Fisher & Denison, 84, 85, 88, 89, 91, 134

Hanzsche, J. G., 8

Hanzsche, Joh. T., 8

Harrod, John J., 70

Horton, John S., 33, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 74

Keller, John B., 72, 99, 100

Keller, William L., 99, 100

Kelly, Piet & Company, 68

Lewis, Joseph N., 31

Lucas, Fielding, Jr., 13, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44

Lucas, W. R., & R. N. Wight, 51

Matchett, R. J., 5

McCollom, Edwin Palmer, 135

Miltenberger, A., 13

Moore, J., 35

Murphy, John, & Co., 78, 81

Parsons & Preston, 69

Raine, William, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65

Reynolds & Reynolds Co., 113

Baltimore (continued)

Schaefer, J. H., 128
Steever, George, 33
Thomas, Andrews and Butler, 12
Vance, John, & Co., 6, 9, 13
Vicary, H., 41
Warner and Hanna, 6, 9, 12
Warner, William, 10, 11
Weishampel, John Frederick, 75,
76
Wood, Samuel S., & Co.
14-20, 22-30, 73
Woody, William, 35, 70

Boston

Carter & Hendee, 32
Fisher and Brother, 82, 87, 90, 92,
93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 101
Fisher, J., 99, 100
Francis, Joseph H., 34
Horn Book Magazine, 3

Hartford

Park Publishing Co., 125

Lancaster, Massachusetts

Carter, Andrews, and Co., 32

Leipzig, Germany

Spamer, Otto, 77

London

Darton and Harvey, 7
Dolman, C., 81
Newbery, John, 2

New York

Apt Lithography Company, 106
Fisher and Brother, 82, 87, 90, 92,
93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 101
Fisher & Denison, 84, 85, 88
Francis, Charles S., 34
Goldsmith Publishing Company,
103
Lyon Manufacturing Co., 105
McLoughlin Brothers, 129, 130,
132
Platt & Munk Co., 112
Sheldon & Company, 131
Turner & Fisher, 90, 99, 100

New York (continued)

Wood, Samuel S., & Co., 14-20, 22,
30, 73

Philadelphia

Ash & Mason, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44
Fisher and Brother, 82, 83, 87, 89,
90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98,
101, 102, 134
Leary, W.A., & Co., 124
Turner & Fisher, 90, 99, 100

Pittsburgh

Quigley, G., 81

Secaucus, N.J.

Carol Publishing Group, 125

Tours, France

Mame, A°, et Cie, 79

Troy, N.Y.

Parker and Bliss, 127

The Baltimore Bibliophiles

A Brief Note on the Second Quarter-Century of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1980–2004

AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR.

In the twenty-five years from 1980 to 2004, the Baltimore Bibliophiles went through many changes but continued to prosper under the hardworking and dedicated leadership of its officers, especially that of the following presidents whom I was fortunate enough to get to know after or during their terms of office: P. William Filby, Linda Lapidès, Drusilla Jones, Geoffrey W. Fielding, Arthur Cheslock, Willis Van Devanter, Nancy Magnuson, Joseph Jensen, and Tom Beck. Meetings were held about six times a year with the annual meeting always in November of each year. A distinguished roster of speakers, whose names together with the titles of their lectures are listed elsewhere in this volume, were drawn from the ranks of the members and well beyond. The speakers customarily would address the members after cocktails and dinner.

A watershed occurred at the end of 1990 when it became no longer possible to hold our meetings in the Garrett Library at Evergreen House. Elizabeth Baer, longtime librarian of the John Work Garrett Library and founding member of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, had died in 1988, thus ending a personal connection between the Bibliophiles and Evergreen House. In addition, the policy of Johns Hopkins University regarding the use of Evergreen House and its library had changed. Some long-standing members regretted the loss of Evergreen House for our gatherings so much that they withdrew their membership. Indeed, there was something of a crisis occasioned by the loss of the “fallen away” members during the next year, but recruitment efforts led by the membership chair and the president ensured the stability and continuity of the organization. Through the good offices of President Nancy Magnuson, director of the Julia Roberts Library at Goucher College, we were often able to meet at Goucher. Treasurer Joseph Jensen hosted us at the Maryland Chiurgical Faculty regularly, and of course we assembled at other venues in Baltimore. In the past several years a majority of the meetings have been held at the Hopkins Club on the Homewood

campus of Johns Hopkins University. The annual general meeting, however, continued to be held in the theater of Evergreen House until 2002, when the obligatory insurance and other charges became more than our budget could bear.

During the warm Baltimore mid-summer a highlight during the 1990s was always the meeting at the Fieldings' Roland Park home. Clare and I usually went with David and Maxine Schaefer, the Schaefers having sponsored my membership in the Bibs, and I, mindful of David's comment that one always wears a tie to Bibs meetings, wore a tie on those very warm afternoons.

In 1999 President Nancy Magnuson appointed a subcommittee consisting of Linda Lapidés, Binnie Syril Braunstein, Joseph Jensen, August Imholtz, Donald Farren, and herself *ex officio* to revise the By-laws of the society. The goal was to regularize certain practices which had arisen within the operation of the group, to revise the officers' term limitations, and, in keeping with changes in American society, to offer full membership to the spouses or partners of members. After some debate and many drafts, the revised Bylaws were presented to the membership at the 2001 annual meeting and approved. In 2004 our application to the IRS for non-taxable status required that we redesignate our By-laws as a Constitution and incorporate in the Constitution some regulatory language consistent with IRS stipulations for tax-exempt organizations. The new Constitution was presented to the membership at a regular meeting in September 2004 and approved.

And although in recent years there have not been many Bibs field trips—once a regular irregular feature of the society's activities—many of our members have participated in the annual tour of FABS (the Fellowship of American Bibliophilic Societies). The Baltimore Bibliophiles was one of the relatively early groups to join FABS under the wise recommendation of former Bibs president Arthur Cheslock, who served recently as FABS president.

As we, the members of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, enter our second half-century, we are proud of our history, grateful to the loyalty of our members, thankful to the officers who have selflessly given of their time for the benefit of the Bibs, and eager to continue the Baltimore tradition that is the Baltimore Bibliophiles.

It has been a pleasure for me and my wife, Clare, to have been a small part of the Bibs over the most recent decade of its existence.

The Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1954–1979

Following are the introductions to the three commemorative booklets that were issued by the Baltimore Bibliophiles on anniversaries of the founding of the club, the fifth (1959), the twentieth (1974), and the twenty-fifth (1979), the booklets published respectively in 1960, 1974, and 1981. In reprinting these texts, the style of the original publications is followed to the extent practicable. Not reprinted here are texts mentioned in the introductions as appearing later in the particular commemorative booklets.

Fifth anniversary, 1954–1959

On a hot starlit night last June a group of us, sitting on the garden terrace at Evergreen House, fell into talk about the things that intensely interested all of us—books, old and new, and the making and enjoyment of them. The conversation rambled here and there and altogether was such fun and so stimulating that it was late when we broke up.

One thing that came out of it was unanimous: we were all agreed that what Baltimore needed was a booklovers' club—a club to gather together the rare souls who find pleasure not only in the reading but especially in the handling of books, people who enjoy as amateurs or professionals the arts that go into the designing and illustrating, printing and covering of a fine book, whether made today or five hundred years ago.

In these galloping sentences were captured the enthusiasms and hopes that led directly to the formation of *The Baltimore Bibliophiles*. But earlier, two authentic *aficionadas* of bibliomania, Elizabeth Baer and Dorothy Miner, in their constant exchange of wit and book lore, first expressed the need for such a group and arranged the historic June 23rd, 1954, meeting of the eight “originators” at Evergreen House.

Hopeful plans began to take form, and in October an invitation—from which the opening paragraphs above were abstracted—was extended to a number of people who were suspected of harboring an interest in books and who, it was hoped, would be interested in forming the proposed club.



Dorothy E. Miner of the Walters Art Gallery, curator and scholar of medieval and renaissance manuscripts, book illumination, renaissance printed books, and the history of bookbinding, co-originator with Elizabeth Baer of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, one of the eight founding members, first president, and for many years a guiding force of the organization.

This, the first meeting of *The Baltimore Bibliophiles*, was called for 8:15 p.m. on Friday, November 12th, 1954, at Evergreen House. Miss Miner acted as chairman of the meeting, and Miss Baer served as secretary. Twenty-one prospective members attended the initial meeting.

With characteristic enthusiasm Miss Miner described the background of the proposed *Baltimore Bibliophiles*, its opportunities and its aspirations, and invited opinions and suggestions. From the ensuing lively discussion it was then clear that the “originators” hopes were built upon firm ground. An Organization Committee was elected to draw up “simple rules or bylaws; to prepare a slate of officers; and select chairmen of the Membership and Program Committees”—all for approval of *The Baltimore Bibliophiles* at their next meeting.

Not satisfied with an evening of rare efficiency and accomplishment, there was then a pause for breath and refreshment, with plenty of ice—establishing a welcome precedent for succeeding meetings—and the spirited discussion was resumed. The busy secretary and hostess managed to take two pages of notes and program plans and suggestions which are still a valuable source of reference in the *Bibliophiles*’ archives.

Within a week, on November 17th, 1954, the Organization Committee met at Evergreen House to undertake its assignment: a simple set of bylaws containing but eight Articles was compiled; a slate of proposed officers was selected, and Executive, Program, and Membership Committees were proposed. *The Baltimore Bibliophiles* were then ready for their first organized—a highly relative term—meeting.

The trial flight of The Baltimore Bibliophiles—or if your prefer, more formally, the first program meeting—took place at Evergreen House on Sunday, December 5th, 1954, and was launched promptly at 4 p.m. There were twenty-six members, and one guest, present in an atmosphere of expectancy.

Miss Miner was requested to act as chairman and Miss Baer as secretary for the meeting. The former gave a summary of the Organization Committee’s recommendations and circulated copies of the proposed bylaws.¹ These were studied and discussed in detail

1. Note in original: “The initial draft was drawn up by Kent D. Curries. Ed.”



Elizabeth Baer, Librarian of the Garrett Library at Evergreen House, co-originator with Dorothy Miner of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, one of the eight founding members, first secretary, and for many years a guiding force of the organization. Pictured with an Italian fifteenth-century antiphonary in the Garrett Library, in original wooden boards.

by the assembly, following which Mr. Albert Hutzler made the motion that the bylaws, with specified minor changes in wording, be accepted. The motion was seconded and carried.

In the course of the discussion it was suggested that there were benefits to be derived by being sponsored by a non-profit organization, such as the Evergreen House Foundation.

This is an appropriate place for The Baltimore Bibliophiles to express deep appreciation to the Evergreen House Foundation and its trustees for the home and atmosphere—to which the Bibliophiles have so happily become accustomed!—so generously provided. In a legal sense The Baltimore Bibliophiles is not sponsored by the Evergreen House Foundation, but through the interest and courtesy of the trustees Evergreen House has become our base of operations. In a manner of speaking we have adopted one another without “taking out papers.” The service fees paid for the privilege of meetings remind one of some of the traditional rents paid the British Crown: a three-pronged roebuck delivered on New Year’s Day of the even years, or a red rose presented to the Queen at Christmas. Our service fees are so minuscule that they can be paid out of petty cash; and fortunately so, as the *Bibliophiles’* cash is normally a very petty matter.

To return to the first program meeting: following the passage of the motion to approve the bylaws, Mr. Sanford Larkey was asked to take the chair and present the names of the officers and Executive Committee proposed by the Organization Committee:

For President, Dorothy Miner

For Treasurer, W. Maclean Patterson

For Secretary, Elizabeth Baer

For members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the officers:

Lloyd A. Brown

Kent D. Currie

There were no further nominations, and the nominees as proposed were unanimously elected.

With becoming New England modesty Miss Miner, when nominated, discounted her ability to serve as president; but the assembly was in no mood to listen to that and once it was clear there was no alternative, she assumed the post with that enthusiasm which had so endeared her to every lover of books who has come within her orbit. The assembled Bibliophiles felt the same confidence in the new

officers as the Organization Committee which had chosen them, and the developments of the year that followed confirmed the wisdom of their choice.

Thus, with a unanimous election of its officers and committees—and coincidentally making themselves members—*The Baltimore Bibliophiles* at last had a going club, and promptly turned to the pursuit of more bookish matters.

Our first program was basic, in fact, abecedarian—the development of the alphabet. To quote from the secretary's minutes, the speaker with great dexterity and ease presented a short and stimulating picture (with drawings) of the development of the alphabet from its beginnings in the picture writing of the ancients to the final development of the Roman letter as it is known today. An additional attraction was the exhibition arranged to illustrate the topic of the evening, supplemented by books brought by members for examination and discussion.

The history of *The Baltimore Bibliophiles* is the story of people and progress revolving around the book as a focal point. The progress of the first five years are included in the appendix of this slender volume.

With such a diversity of interests among the members, programs perforce have covered a wide range of subjects and each member doubtless has his own list of favorites. The following come to mind as an intimation of the potential of *The Baltimore Bibliophiles* for placing before a widening circle of friends "items" of beauty, rarity, and distinction, and for bringing together individuals with a common bond of interest in the printed page.

The first of the guest speaker programs was on the *Nuremburg Chronicle*: an analysis of its making and history by Miss Ellen Shaffer, Rare Book Librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library. This was an extraordinarily fine presentation by an authority who made the book and its times come alive. All copies of the *Nuremburg Chronicle* in Baltimore were invited to this party—and came: Evergreen's, Walters Art Gallery's (2), Peabody Library's (2), Thomas Machen's, and C. William Schneidereith's (a page).

On March 8th, 1956, a symposium titled "The Building Blocks of Books" was conducted by four specialists in type, paper, illustration and printing: Edwin Snyder, paper; C. Wm. Schneidereith, printing; Kent D. Currie, typography; Lawrence C. Rodda, illustration.

Members and their guests were divided into four groups which circulated from one table to another after thirty-minute discussion of each subject illustrated with specimens.

On April 30th, 1956, Dr. William F. Albright, the world-renowned scholar who first recognized their significance, spoke on "Recent Developments Concerning the Famous Dead Sea Scrolls." This was a memorable occasion.

On May 28, 1956, twelve members journeyed to Annapolis, as guests of Morris L. Radoff and Edward S. Corcoran. Following an excellent dinner at the Colony Inn, we visited the Maryland Hall of Records, where we were graciously received by Dr. Radoff, and his staff—who had stayed on duty to show us highlights of the collection. We saw not only such historic items as George Washington's resignation, but we were privileged to witness special demonstrations of the very modern equipment for copying old records, as well as the methods of housing rare documents and the technique of their restoration and preservation. An additional feature was an exhibition of some of the fine collection of Americana from the collection of Edward S. Corcoran.

On September 12th, 1956, we enjoyed an H.L. Mencken evening, starting with dinner at Schellhase's in the same room where Mencken was accustomed to gather with cronies. From there we strolled to the central Enoch Pratt Free Library where Mr. Richard Hart showed and discussed their rich Mencken collection. Later in the Library's assembly hall Mr. Hamilton Owens gave a delightful talk on his association with Mencken. H.L.'s brother, August Mencken, joined us for the evening.

On Saturday, May 25th, 1957, a small group of Baltimore Bibliophiles, which Dr. Huntington Williams dubbed "the solid core of the Bibliophiles," journeyed to Philadelphia for one of our most rewarding meetings.

The tour began at the Free Library of Philadelphia, where we were greeted by Miss Ellen Shaffer and Mr. Emerson Greenaway, and shown many of the unique items of their collection and of the Elkins Library.

As an aside, there was some persiflage about borrowing Assyrian clay tablets—of which the Library has a large collection—on a library card. When this reached Mr. Greenaway's attention, he told us

we were free to take them provided we brought back a translation! There were—as it happened—no takers.

After luncheon we visited the Library Company of Philadelphia, of which Benjamin Franklin was a founder, where Mr. Edwin Wolf showed us many treasures, especially of Americana.

Later in the afternoon we were the guests of Mr. William McCarthy at the Rosenbach Foundation, which houses Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach's personal collection. One amazing display case covered the life span of America: starting with Columbus' heavily sealed and beribboned commission from Queen Isabella, the display included holograph documents of Jefferson, Washington, Lee, Grant and Lincoln, ending in modern times with a copy of the Atlantic Alliance communiqué initialed by Winston Churchill and F. D. Roosevelt.

It was fortunate that the pilgrims were refreshed and well fortified by the host, as the collection, so rich in American history, tended to leave one breathless. There was a lighter touch, too, when Mr. Machen was trapped in Pepys' trick chair, the original, no less!

On November 14th, 1957, following the annual business meeting, Mr. Howard M. Nixon, of the British Museum, gave an illustrated talk on historic bindings. It was an informal extemporaneous talk, but it revealed an extraordinary insight into the art and history of binding. He remarked that our business session gave him a distinct feeling of nostalgia as it was so reminiscent of meetings of his Bibliographical Society in London. He was at pains to stress that no definite article preceded the Society's name. Mr. Nixon extended the fraternal greetings of the Society—which, he added, he would have ratified promptly on his return to London.

On December 6th, 1957, *The Baltimore Bibliophiles* had the rare privilege of entertaining the Grolier Club at dinner. With 132 guests and members present, this was the *Bibliophiles'* largest gathering, and greatest splurge to date. The Baltimore visit of the Grolier Club was on the occasion of the extensive exhibition *The History of Book-binding 525-1950 A.D.* arranged by the Walters Art Gallery and installed at the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Two highlights of 1958 were Mr. Paul S. Clarkson's "An Evening with O. Henry," with many interesting exhibits, including a page of manuscript; and a visit to Mr. Lester S. Levy's, where we were nobly entertained by a presentation of selections from his famous sheet music collection—with musical accompaniment at appropri-

ate moments. In fact, this was an evening that wound up as an old-fashioned song fest around the piano with many nostalgic songs, rendered, it seemed, with more evidence of enthusiasm than musical training. It was good fun and collecting well mixed.

In February, 1959, we made a notable pilgrimage to Washington, where our fellow Bibliophile, Mr. Frederick R. Goff, had arranged a day's program of great interest. Assembling at the Folger Shakespeare Library, we were introduced to Mr. Louis Wright, the Director, who welcomed us and made a delightful informal talk on the Elizabethan period and the Folger collection. With free access to the Library we examined many Shakespearean and association items at close range.

Adjourning to the Occidental Restaurant, where a private room had been provided, for luncheon, we then returned to the Library of Congress where Mr. Goff had arranged an exhibit of rare books with the members' special interests well represented. Mr. Goff, who is the Chief of the Rare Books Division of the Library of Congress, introduced each item in a most interesting way, which added immensely to our enjoyment in examining the books. After the introductory period, we were conducted on a tour of the rare book stacks, and many of us came to realize for the first time the extent of the Library's interest in preserving so many rare books for the benefit of the nation. A visit to Decatur House, as guests of Mr. Richard Howland, capped a full and stimulating day.

Much has been undertaken in these, our first five years, and much has been accomplished. Perhaps the next five will achieve even more—including an agreement on the proper pronunciation of our name. Is it Bibliophiles—or is it Bibliophīles...? It is for members, and the future, to say.

Laus Deo—and thirty!

KENT D. CURRIE

Twentieth anniversary, 1954-1974

At the end of the first five years of the existence of the BBs we published, with much satisfaction, a keepsake to celebrate the occasion. Now, at the end of twenty years, we issue another with even more

happiness and appreciation for the pleasure we have had in the succeeding fifteen years.

Since that original group of eight bibliophiles met "On a hot starlit night in June, 1954" to discuss the possibility of forming a booklovers' organization, the *BBs* have grown in stature. Originally limited to 50 members, and now 75, "the Club," as the Bylaws designated it alternatively, has attracted those with an abiding, and even obsessive passion for books. Collectors, librarians, those involved with fine printing, binding, book design and illustration, and some from the academic world have comprised a group unique in the history of Maryland's world of books.

In the past fifteen years we have had 118 meetings. Described in detail later in this work, they include the meetings at Evergreen House and a number of trips to other libraries both in and out of the state. In addition, a number of our members have entertained the *BBs* in their homes. Further, we have been hosts to other groups with similar interests including three bibliophilic organizations very much like our own, from Pittsburgh, Detroit and Long Island.

We have been fortunate in having for our programs noted speakers from many parts of this country and from England. But even more important is the fact that no less than 73 of the talks were given by *BBs*, some speaking a number of times. The diversity of interests of our members and their specialized fields of knowledge have been sources of much pleasure and factors of great importance in the continued successful functioning of the organization. We can only hope that as new members come in they too will contribute to "the Club" and benefit as much as we have from their membership in the *BBs*.

Twenty-fifth anniversary, 1954-1979

INTRODUCTION

The last five years, since we celebrated our twentieth anniversary in November of 1974, have passed quickly and seen numerous changes in the membership of the Baltimore Bibliophiles—some by death (nine), others by resignation (ten). But we continue to maintain an active membership of about eighty, with six honorary members.

Many names have been added, most of them a new generation of book lovers, collectors, professionals and others.

We hope that the aims of the “original eight who met on a hot starlit night in June 1954” have been fulfilled. A thoroughly active, intelligent and diversified group has grown from tentative beginnings to a solid core of lovers of books, what goes into the making of them, their care and preservation, and collections in all fields of literature, history, and the graphic arts.

During the past five years the activities have more or less followed the same pattern as the previous twenty years—meetings at Evergreen House, visits to other libraries and institutions, and the homes of members, thirty-five gatherings in all. As before, we have been hosts to several other groups. We have entertained guest speakers from America and abroad, as well as drawing on our own members for stimulating and informative talks about their specific fields of interest.

We extend a warm welcome to all recent members who, we hope, will carry on the dream of the founders, and maintain, with open minds, an active interest in contemporary methods and thoughts, as well as the love of old and new books.

ELIZABETH BAER

THE BEGINNING OF THE BALTIMORE BIBLIOPHILES

The Baltimore Bibliophiles was the concept of Elizabeth Baer and Dorothy E. Miner. They both felt that there was a need for an organization of book lovers here and so, on the evening of June 23, 1954, they and six bibliophilic friends sat on the patio at Evergreen House and discussed the idea. It was unanimously agreed that the Baltimore Bibliophiles should be established; and so, these eight people were the founding members:

Elizabeth Baer	Sanford A. Larkey
Lloyd A. Brown	Dorothy E. Miner
Kent D. Currie	C. William Schneidereith
Corbin Gwaltney	Robert Wirth

Planning was begun for the first meeting which was set for November 12, 1954. Invitations were sent to those who, it was thought, might be interested in such a club, and as a result twenty-one pro-

spective members came. At the meeting Dorothy Miner and Elizabeth Baer volunteered to act as chairman and secretary, respectively. An Organization Committee was elected, and its purpose was to draw up by-laws, prepare a slate of officers, and to select chairmen and members of committees. This group met within a week and promptly prepared all of the basic material for presentation at the next meeting which was held on December 5, 1954. Twenty-six members and a guest were present. The by-laws proposed were discussed and adopted, and then the officers and committee members were elected. They were—

President: Dorothy Miner
Secretary: Elizabeth Baer
Treasurer: W. Maclean Patterson

Executive Committee, with above officers:
Lloyd A. Brown
Kent D. Currie

Program Committee:
Adelyn D. Breeskin, Chairman
Corbin Gwaltney
Robert Wirth

Membership Committee:
Richard H. Howland, Chairman
Edward S. Corcoran
C. William Schneidereith

Since this was the first formal meeting of the Baltimore Bibliophiles and its speaker, Kent D. Currie, was a member, it was appropriate that his topic was a basic one for a beginning group, for it was *The Alphabet*. In connection with the meeting there was an exhibition of books on the history of the alphabet from the Garrett Library and other local sources.

By the end of 1954 there were thirty-one members in the Baltimore Bibliophiles, and those of this group who still belong are—

Elizabeth Baer	Douglas H. Gordon
James H. Bready	Harold A. Williams
Adelyn D. Breeskin (Honorary)	Robert Wirth
Edward S. Corcoran	

Thus was born the organization that has brought us so much pleasure over the years. All of the meetings, visits to other similar groups,

and libraries in and out of the state, hostings of other bibliophilic clubs here, the book auctions we held for the benefit of the Garrett Library, and the other activities in which we have been involved are described in detail and two of the keepsakes we have published. One of the remarkable things in our history is the fact that in the period 1954-1979 we had 184 meetings, and 125 of the speakers were members of the Baltimore Bibliophiles!

P. William Filby and the Baltimore Bibliophiles

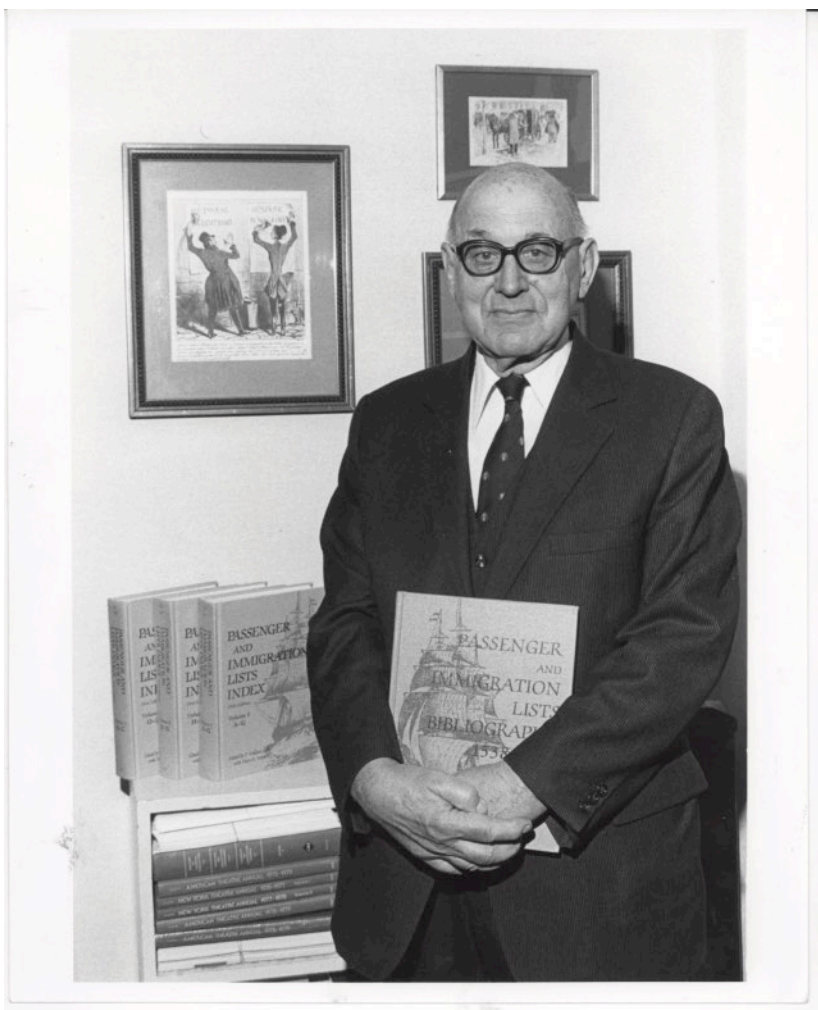
AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR.¹

P. William (Bill) Filby and his wife, Vera Ruth Filby, always “put the Baltimore Bibliophiles first”—that much was abundantly clear when August Imholtz and his wife, Clare, interviewed them in their Savage, Maryland,² house two weeks before Christmas of the year 2000. What does that phrase, and it is Bill Filby’s phrase, “put the Bibs first” mean? It means several things: it means that since 1959 the Filbys have missed only five out of 111 meetings (a surely unequalled record of 96% attendance); it means Bill served as president of the Bibs twice (he says Linda Lapides talked him into serving a second term) and is the only president to do so in the history of the club; it means Bill was ever ready to fill in at the last moment for a suddenly incapacitated after-dinner speaker; and it means Bill and Vera have thoroughly enjoyed sharing their love of books with like-minded collectors and bibliophiles for the past half-century.

Bill’s major bibliophilic interests are reflected in his collections and in his own publications: music, cricket, calligraphy, genealogy, code-breaking, literary forgeries, and small private press books. As a boy in England, Bill was fortunate enough to be selected to join the Boys’ Choir of Trinity College, Cambridge. That was the beginning of his life-long love of choral music and his association with Cambridge University. By the 1930s Bill was back at Cambridge where he worked in the university library and eventually became director of the science library. Perhaps the finest library of its type in England, the Cambridge Science Library is still housed in the same building, donated by the Rockefeller Foundation, where Bill worked. During the three years 1937–1940, Bill, in addition to his library duties, in the evenings and on weekends served as a sort of

1. Based on an interview conducted December 10, 2000.

2. Savage, Maryland, is an old mill town just off route U.S. 1 in Howard County about midway between Washington, D.C., and Baltimore. Mrs. Filby is the author of the standard history of Savage, which she calls “an old-fashioned island in the middle of suburbia.” The book, first published in 1965, was reissued in 2000.



P. William Filby, member of the Baltimore Bibliophiles from 1959, recurrent speaker at meetings of the club, twice organizer and auctioneer at auctions benefiting the club, and the only person to serve twice as president. Shown, when director of the Maryland Historical Society, with the best-known of his numerous publications, *Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900: Being a Guide to Published Lists of Arrivals in the United States and Canada*.

professional *lectorensis*, or reader—the opposite of an amanuensis, as it were—to the great Cambridge anthropological scholar, Sir James Frazer, who by that time was blind and paralyzed but still in possession of an active mind. Bill recalled his experiences with Lady Frazer and Sir James in an article in the *Gazette of the Grolier Club*, “Life under the Golden Bough.”³ Mostly he read aloud to Frazer the great scholar’s own writings. During the Second World War he became director of the British intelligence operation charged with breaking the German diplomatic codes. Under Bill’s leadership this team of mathematicians, linguists and cryptologists succeeded to the point that by the end of the war they were reading all of the diplomatic traffic going into and coming out of Berlin.⁴ After the war Bill returned to Cambridge and its books.

In 1957 Bill and Vera were married and came to live in the United States. Vera was an intelligence analyst in the National Security Agency at Fort Meade. Bill had hoped to obtain a position with NSA or a library post comparable to his former position at Cambridge, but to Americans fixated on the need for a library degree Bill did not have the proper credentials even though he knew far more than most of the people who interviewed him. Refusing to be discouraged, he landed a job, becoming assistant director at the Peabody Library in Baltimore, which was then still an independent research institution. John Dos Passos was a regular reader and had his own desk as did many lesser-known researchers.

In 1959 Bill was invited to join the Bibs, and in that year on November 12 he gave the first of his several talks to the Bibs. The subject was the last thousand years of calligraphy, and it was accompanied by an exhibition of calligraphic masterworks from around the world. Dorothy Miner of the Walters Art Gallery and Elizabeth Baer, librarian of Evergreen House, were still the guiding forces behind the success of the Bibs’ early years. Most of the meetings were held at Evergreen House on North Charles Street, the former mansion and library of the Garrett family of Baltimore, although there were expeditions to the Folger Shakespeare Library and the

3. P. William Filby, “Life under the Golden Bough,” *Gazette of the Grolier Club* n.s. no. 13 (1970): 31–38.

4. P. William Filby, “The Best Kept Secret of the 2nd World War,” *Antiquarian Bookman* 27 (June 29, 1987): 2872–78.

Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., to the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Virginia, and even as far as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

As well as providing the topic for his first discourse to the Bibs, Bill's interest in calligraphy led to some of the turning points in his life. Early during the Second World War his fine, precise hand saved him from being sent to the Egyptian desert. Bill had been writing the names of the occupants of the rooms at his regiment's headquarters, and when the colonel of the regiment noticed Bill's handiwork he decided to keep him in England to write elegant dinner place cards. This might be a case of modified Italic actually modifying a person's career. At the Cambridge Science Library Bill's hand may still be seen on the labels at the ends of the ranges of shelves in the library stacks, and closer to home, in the Savage, Maryland, Post Office, a selection of Bill's work also may be seen.

In 1961 Bill was elected president of the Bibs for the first time. During those years of the sixties his British friend, the very learned bibliophile, John Carter, often visited Bill and spoke a number of times to the Bibs. Carter, together with Graham Pollard, had written that masterwork of literary forensic deduction, *An Inquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth Century Pamphlets*, which proved that many of the rare pamphlets discovered and sold by Thomas J. Wise were actually forgeries created by Wise. The great university libraries like Harvard and the Bodleian at Oxford and the great early twentieth-century collectors had all been taken in by Wise. Through his friendship with Carter, Bill became interested in literary forgeries and built a collection of his own. At the Bibs 1997 summer meeting, the last meeting held at Geoff Fielding's rambling Roland Park house, Bill brought some samples from his forgery collection for the show-and-tell portion of the meeting.

Only a few years ago the British Government finally allowed Bill to write about his role in the wartime effort to crack the Nazi diplomatic code. On this fascinating story, see *inter alia* his 1995 article in *Intelligence and National Security*, "Floradora and a Unique Break into One-Time Pad Ciphers."⁵ He did, however, once give a talk to an audience of American code-breakers and intelligence officials at

5. P. William Filby, "Floradora and a Unique Break into One-Time Pad Ciphers," *Intelligence and National Security* 10, no. 3 (July 1995): 408-422.

NSA on his German experiences, but he noted, with characteristic wry humor, that since the information was still classified, he would not be able to listen to his own lecture.

Due to Bill's efforts, the Bibs held two auctions. For each of them Bill solicited contributions of rare books from the members, compiled the auction catalogue, and conducted the auction. The first, in 1990, raised some \$3,000 and the second, five years later, brought in \$5,000. Very respectable sums in those days and not to be discounted today.

While a member of the Bibs, Bill moved to the Maryland Historical Society, of which he eventually became the director. His years at the Peabody, however, sparked his interest in genealogy, and a large segment of his personal bibliography of 106 books is concerned with genealogical research, bibliographies of passenger list compilations, a bibliography of American county histories, and so on. His published lists of immigrant ships' passenger lists may not be rare materials like the forged Elizabeth Barrett Browning "Reading" *Sonnets*, but they are invaluable to thousands and thousands of genealogical researchers.

Among Bill's fondest book memories are his long membership in the Bibs, his membership in the Grolier Club, and the wonderful surprise party at the Engineers' Club on Mount Vernon Square that Vera threw for his seventieth birthday—a party attended by many of the members of the Baltimore Bibliophiles. The mayor had issued a proclamation making that day Bill Filby Day.

When we had arranged to visit the Filbys on December 10, we were unaware that it was Bill's birthday, in fact his eighty-ninth birthday, so at the end of our conversation about Bill and Vera and the Bibs, we were most pleasantly surprised and pleased to participate in a little celebration for a great Anglo-American bibliographer and bibliophile. Bill and Vera have donated most of their book collections to libraries, although they gave their calligraphy collection to the gifted calligrapher Sheila Waters. The music collection went to the Johns Hopkins Library, where it is known, of course, as the Vera and P. William Filby Collection of Early Music. Bill's cricket collection, including a complete run of *Wisden* (the cricketing annual and statistical bible) from 1933 on went to Haverford College. They still have, however, their private press books and the memories of nearly

half a century of studying, enjoying and sharing their passion for books with several generations of the Baltimore Bibliophiles.

Sadly, Bill Filby died of a stroke on November 2, 2002.

James H. Bready and the Baltimore Bibliophiles

AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR.¹

I felt a little embarrassed in presuming to interview Jim Bready, who for almost sixty years has written for the Baltimore *Sun*. Jim's long-time relation with the Baltimore Bibliophiles began at the beginning or almost the beginning; he was not one of the six founding members but he did join the Bibs in 1954, the first year of "the club" as it was then called.

A lot happened in that year 1954—

- The Brown vs. Board of Education decision.
- Roger Bannister ran the first sub-four-minute mile.
- A polio vaccine was finally perfected.
- Major league baseball returned to Baltimore after a fifty-two-year absence.
- Senator Joseph McCarthy was censured by the Senate.
- Harold A. Williams was named editor of the feature sections of the *Sunday Sun*. One of his innovations was a biweekly book column. To write it, he picked Jim Bready, a young reporter from the *Evening Sun*.
- And the Baltimore Bibliophiles club was established.

The most pleasant of the above events for a small group of Baltimoreans was of course the founding of the Baltimore Bibliophiles. The story of the establishment of the Bibliophiles is told in the introductory essays reprinted in this volume from several earlier commemorative publications.

There have been many memorable events over the fifty years Jim Bready has spent as a Bibliophile with a capital "b" and a few electrifying moments. At one meeting on H. L. Mencken, for example, Philip Wagner, then the editorial page editor of the *Sun*, sat back in his chair in the library of Evergreen House and, sipping his wine, talked about the time in 1938 when Mencken served as editor of the editorial page of the *Evening Sun*. One day Mencken printed a whole page full of tiny dots, each dot representing a person on the federal payroll. Unfortunately, most readers, not understanding Mencken's graphic point, saw only a smudged page. And Wagner told about

1. Based on interviews conducted September 2004.

the many notes he and Mencken exchanged during the sage of Baltimore's brief wage and hour service on the *Evening Sun*. At that point, member Betty Adler, the distinguished Mencken bibliographer, said from her wheelchair, "And Philip, where are those notes now?" Wagner replied, "Oh, I threw them into the wastebasket." Everyone in the room was stunned.

The fact that the Bibliophiles group was founded by two learned and forceful women, Elizabeth Baer, the librarian of the John Work Garrett Library at Evergreen House, and Dorothy Miner, the Walters Art Gallery scholar and art historian, imparted a particular character to the organization. Jim recalled the Baltimore Bibs' outing to Alverthorpe, the home of the great bibliophile, Lessing Rosenwald, in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, in 1960. As a chartered bus bore the group from Baltimore toward that not too distant Philadelphia suburb, "Libby" Baer stood up in the front of the bus and proffered to all a sizeable bottle of drinkable alcohol. How to set the mood for a journey!

With both Hal Williams and Jim Bready of the original membership working at the *Sun* papers, publicity was the least of worries. "Books and Authors," in fact, did a full column on every year's incoming Baltimore Bibs president. It is a comedown that the growing importance of our group has been less apparent in today's mass media. (Since 1995, the Sunday local books column has been restricted to reviews of newly published trade books.) Because he combined business with pleasure in a sort of busman's holiday way, Jim almost always insisted on having dinner with his wife and three children before sailing out to a Bibs meeting. The Bibs' dinners, which came to precede the evening's lecture, however, sometimes worked postprandially against the attention of the speaker and the audience. On more than a couple of evenings, eyes tended to turn to a distinguished former club president who, having dozed off in obedience to nature's digestive suggestions, seemed about to fall from his chair. No names need be mentioned.

There was in the first several decades of the Bibs existence a predominant Johns Hopkins element and a strong academic bent to many of the lectures. Harold Williams and Jim Bready, like Wagner, represented the newspaper contingent of the group, and there were occasional visitors from Washington, D. C., such as Frederick Goff from the Library of Congress. Also in those early years in recruiting

speakers the president routinely turned to the membership with very good results. No one, of course, was an expert on everything or collected exactly the same thing as other members.

When the Bibs no longer regularly met at Evergreen House, the Garrett mansion on North Charles Street that, with its wonderful book collection, has long been a part of the Johns Hopkins library, many members felt that an important part of the group's heritage had been lost. That is not to say that the members and officers were not happy and grateful to be able to assemble at the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at Goucher College, and at the Hopkins Club on the Homewood campus of Johns Hopkins University, but it was not quite the same.

One of the talks in the past few years that most struck Jim was the fine talk, really more of a conversation with the audience than a formal lecture, by fellow book critic Michael Dirda of the *Washington Post's* "Book World." Some years ago the more senior *Post* critic, Jonathan Yardley, who at the time lived in Baltimore, also addressed the Bibliophiles.

Jim Bready is one of two surviving members from the club's founding year. He loves books, he loves his city of Baltimore, and like the founders of the Baltimore Bibliophiles he firmly believed and still believes that the presence of a bibliophilic society is one of the hallmarks of a great city. Jim Bready, together with Dorothy Miner, Elizabeth Baer, and many others have made that possible and thereby helped make Baltimore the great city it is.

An Evergreen Toast

RICHARD A. MACKSEY

Professor Richard A. Macksey offered this toast at the June 20, 1976, meeting of the Baltimore Bibliophiles in honor of Elizabeth Baer upon her retirement as librarian of the John Work Garrett Library of Johns Hopkins University. She was a co-founder of the Baltimore Bibliophiles and long a guiding spirit. Dr. Macksey's verses are a brilliant parody of Edna St. Vincent Millay's famous sonnet "Euclid Alone Has Looked on Beauty Bare."

Grolier alone dares look on Libby Baer,
Let all who prate of Caxtons hold their peace
And lay them prone upon the earth and cease
To count their points or boast of Derôme or Fanfare
Bindings, Goulds and Redoutées, folios rare
In serried shelves of crushed morocco; let geese
Gabble and hiss, our heroine knows that these
And lesser books respond to love and care.

O bibulous hour, O bookish festal spree,
When at our monthly coven we've recited
Our bibliographic toast! BBs united
Have drunk to Libby Baer. Fortunate we
Who, amid Evergreen camaraderie,
Have known her wit and ever been delighted.

RM

BB

1976

Members of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1954–2004

This list of the names of the members of the Baltimore Bibliophiles was compiled from the following sources: official membership lists issued by the various corresponding secretaries of the Bibliophiles over the past fifty years, the lists printed in the three previous commemorative booklets published by the Baltimore Bibliophiles, additional records kept by the current and past secretaries and treasurers, and the annual or biennial members' lists in the archives of the Bibliophiles housed in the Milton S. Eisenhower Library of Johns Hopkins University. The date following each member's name indicates the year in which the member joined the Bibliophiles.

The list is as complete and accurate as possible based on the existing records; the omission or misrepresentation of any names or dates by the editors is, of course, completely unintentional.

Betty Adler, 1968	Caroline H. Bernstein, 1981
David Allen, 1989	John Berthel, 1954
Don Cameron Allen, 1954	James Billet, 1980
Mrs. Charles R. Anderson, 1965	Robert W. Black, 1957
Maurice H. Annenberg, 1963	Judith Bloomgarden, 1995
Mrs. Maurice H. Annenberg, 1979	Chrystelle Trump Bond, 1993
Louis Azrael, 1967	John B. Boles, 1976
Elizabeth Baer, 1954	Mike Bowler, 2000
John B. Balkema, 1970	Ben C. Bowman, 1976
George M. Barringer, 1972	Marilyn Braiterman, 1976
Mary N. Barton, 1960	Binnie Cyril Braunstein, 1980
Morton Baum, 1994	James H. Bready, 1954
David Beaudouin, 1985	Chris Bready, 1994
Tom Beck, 1992	Adelyn D. Breeskin, 1954
Thomas Beckman, 1997	Lloyd A. Brown, 1954
Marion Bell, 1960	John S. Burgan, 1975
Scott Bennett, 1991	Elizabeth Burin, 1993
Joseph Berman, 1982	Henry G. Burke, 1976
	William M. Burns, 1966
	Jeanette Cabeen, 1982

Marcia McGhee Carter, 1976
 Edwin Castagna, 1960
 John Chalmers, 1967
 Marjorie Chenoweth, 1996
 Arthur S. Cheslock, 1983
 Paul S. Clarkson, 1955
 J. Douglas Colman, 1955
 James E. Conner, 1970
 Thomas I. Cook, 1955
 Raymond Cooper, 1986
 Edward S. Corcoran, 1954
 Kent D. Currie, 1954
 Anna Curry, 1983
 Hugo Dalsheimer, 1954
 Curtis Carroll Davis, 1972
 John Dean, 1985
 Ralph L. DeGroff, 1957
 Lloyd H. Denton, 1968
 E.N. DeRussy, 1967
 David de Lorenzo, 1999
 Harry S. Dickey, 1956
 James K. Dickson, 1957
 John Dorsey, 1984
 Rhoda M. Dorsey, 2001
 Jeanne Drewes, 1998
 Michael J. Droller, 1979
 Susan DuPont, 1975
 Jerome Melvin Edelstein, 1973
 Patricia G. England, 1991
 Ann Lovelace Evans, 1969
 H. Spencer Everett, 1970
 Donald Farren, 1989
 William T. Fehsenfeld, 1966
 Alan M. Fern, 1962
 P. William Filby, 1959
 Geoffrey W. Fielding, 1982
 Bernard P. Fishman, 1991
 David H. Fishman, 2004
 Vincent Fitzpatrick, 1985

Richard W. Flint, 1984
 James W. Foster, 1954
 Laurence H. Fowler, 1954
 Sarah E. Freeman, 1964
 Doris Frohnsdorff, 1972
 James M. Gabler, 1984
 John Gach, 1972
 Howard J. Garber, 1982
 Judy Gardner-Flint, 1986
 Frederick R. Goff, 1956
 Stephen Goldman, 1993
 Nancy H. Gonce, 1998
 Douglas H. Gordon, 1954
 Emerson Greenaway, 1957
 Arthur J. Gutman, 1963
 Corbin Gwaltney, 1954
 Ann Gwyn, 1982
 Kenneth W. Hammel, 1970
 Evelyn Hart, 1979
 Richard Hart, 1986
 A. McGehee Harvey, 1970
 Carla D. Hayden, 1994
 Stephen G. Heaven, Jr., 1997
 Joshua Heller, 1991
 Paul Hessemer, 1954
 Edgar G. Heyl, 1961
 Sandra M. Hindman, 1975
 Sandra Hoadley, 1972
 Thomas Hollowak, 1989
 Robert Horvath, 1999
 Edward G. Howard, 1964
 Richard H. Howland, 1954
 Wilbur H. Hunter, Jr., 1961
 Albert D. Hutzler, 1954
 Gretchen Hutzler, 1954
 August A. Imholtz, Jr., 1996
 Clare Imholtz, 2002
 Harold Jantz, 1957
 R.J.H. Janson-La Palme, 1987

Joseph E. Jensen, 1979
 Teresa Johanson, 1991
 Drusilla P. Jones, 1975
 Frank N. Jones, 1957
 Sarah Dowlin Jones, 1976
 Laurie M. Kaplan, 1991
 Sanford V. Karkey, 1954
 Jane Katz, 1980
 Joseph Katz, 1954
 Clarence E. Keefer, 1961
 William B. Keller, 1982
 John D. Kilbourne, 1967
 Waldemar A. Klemm, Jr., 1976
 Hazen Kniffen, 2003
 Marcia Knobloch, 2002
 Ann Koch, 1998
 Paul S. Koda, 1999
 William H. Koester, 1954
 Janet B. Koudelka, 1962
 William Languth, 1961
 Linda F. Lapidés, 1970
 Sanford V. Larkey, 1955
 William J. Leugoud, 1976
 David Levering Lewis, 1993
 Lester S. Levy, 1957
 Mrs. Lester S. Levy, 1990
 Mrs. Sidney Levyne, 1984
 George C. Lilly, 1967
 Benita Holland Low, 1976
 Albert S. Lowenson, 1964
 Ellen Luchinsky, 1991
 Nancy McCall, 1984
 Ursula McCracken, 1973
 James G. McManaway, 1967
 Larry McMurtry, 1977
 Pat McTague, 1994
 Thomas Machen, 1955
 Richard A. Macksey, 1961
 Nancy Magnuson, 1989
 Harold Manakee, 1959
 Kathleen Hunt Mang, 2002
 Russell S. Maranto, 1969
 Thomas F. Marshall, 1973
 Mrs. Thomas F. Marshall, 1991
 Susan K. Martin, 1980
 Eleanor Mason, 1981
 John William Matheson, 1972
 Jean Mattern, 1989
 John S. Mayfield, 1964
 John W. Michael, 1980
 Bett Miller, 1998
 Genevieve Miller, 1983
 M.J. Miller, 1998
 John F. Miller, 1981
 Dorothy E. Miner, 1954
 Margaret Marshall Mitchell,
 2002
 Harry C. Murdock, 1963
 Caroline Naylor, 1983
 James G. Neal, 1996
 John B. Nicholson, 1969
 Mildred L. Nicholson, 1987
 Will Noel, 1998
 Nancy Norris-Kniffen, 2003
 Sidney Nyberg, 1957
 Judith H. Oliver, 1979
 Hamilton Owens, 1955
 Nivea Painter, 1963
 Edward C. Papenfuse, 1987
 Harry F. Paroissien, 1957
 Richard W. Parsons, 1965
 W. Maclean Patterson, 1954
 Mrs. W. Maclean Patterson,
 1977
 R. Irving Paxton, 1964
 Mary Perentesis, 1954
 Philip B. Perlman, 1955
 Brooke Peirce, 1997
 Carol Peirce, 1997
 J. Hall Pleasants, 1954

J. McDonnell Price, Jr., 1961
 Thomas Price, 2003
 Morgan H. Pritchett, 1967
 Donald F. Proctor, 1956
 Morris L. Radoff, 1954
 Antonio R. Raimo, 1975
 Lilian M.C. Randall, 1975
 John Curtis Reed, 1959
 Cynthia Requardt, 1997
 Clayton E. Rhodes, 1969
 Mrs. Joseph Ridgely, 1965
 Sydney Roby, 1998
 Lawrence C. Rodda, 1955
 Gregory Roepke, 1999
 Judith W. Rousuck, 1979
 Robert J. Ruben, 1963
 Christine Ruggere, 1998
 John Francis Russell, 1969
 A. J.R. Russell-Wood, 1975
 Mark Samuels Lasner, 2000
 David H. Schaefer, 1975
 Nicholas Breier Scheetz, 1979
 Emily C. Schilpp, 1963
 Jacques T. Schlenger, 1965
 Suzanne J. Schlenger, 2000
 C. William Schneidereith, 1954
 C. William Schneidereith, Jr.,
 1972
 Allen W. Schultz, 1965
 Ellen Shaffer, 1957
 Richard C. Sheridan, 1954
 Claire R. Sherman, 1977
 Philip Sherman, 1993
 Frank R. Shivers, Jr., 1998
 Ernst Siegel, 1975
 Carolyn Smith, 1993
 Eleanor McKnight Snyder,
 1982
 W. Edwin Snyder, 1954
 William T. Snyder, 1954
 Elsa Solender, 1983
 John W. Sondheim, 1988
 David H. Stam, 1973
 Charles Francis Stein, 1967
 Elisabeth Stevens, 1981
 Lloyd G. Stevenson, 1973
 John Stoneham, 1987
 Larry Sullivan, 1980
 Winston Tabb, 2003
 Michael H. Tepper, 1976
 Alvin Thalheimer, 1965
 Doris E. Thibodeau, 1983
 B. Marvin Thomas, Jr., 1967
 John H. Tiltman, 1967
 David Tomlinson, 1982
 Henry E. Treide, 1957
 Willis Van Devanter, 1959
 Wilbur Van Sant, 1954
 George Ross Veazey, 1963
 Philip Wagner, 1955
 James B. Walton, 1961
 Robert L. Weinberg, 1980
 Mrs. Robert L. Weinberg, 1995
 Harold A. Williams, 1954
 Huntington Williams, 1955
 Henry B. Wilson, 1973
 Jean Wilson, 1977
 Wesley Wilson, 1989
 Larry Wilt, 1996
 Amy Winslow, 1954
 Calhoun Winton, 1987
 Robert Wirth, 1954
 John A. Woods, 2001
 Deborah Woolverton, 1985
 Lawrence C. Wroth, 1955
 David Zeidberg, 1974

Meetings of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1954–2004

This list is as complete as the archives of the Baltimore Bibliophiles allow, supplemented with information from the files of individual members. The omission of any speaker's name or lecture title is completely inadvertent.

1954

June 23: Originators' meeting of the Baltimore Bibliophiles.

November 12: Organizational meeting of the Baltimore Bibliophiles.

December 5: KENT D. CURRIE, "The Alphabet."

1955

January 16: DOUGLAS H. GORDON, "Illustrated Books in the Peabody Library."

March 13: FRANK H. MORTIMER, "The Government as a Fine Printer."

March 29: ELEANOR ESTES, NICHOLAS MORDVINOFF and MARGARET K. MCELDERRY, "What Makes a Good Children's Book?"

May 15: ELLEN SHAFFER, "Nuremburg Chronicle Jamboree."

November 28: DOROTHY E. MINER, "A Summer's Book Hunting for the Walters Art Gallery."

1956

January 23: EDWIN WOLF II, "The 250th Anniversary of the Birth of Benjamin Franklin."

March 8: KENT D. CURRIE, "Four Building Blocks for Books."

April 30: WILLIAM F. ALBRIGHT, "Recent Developments Concerning the Famous Dead Sea Scrolls."

May 6: Reception for "the Junketeers," a New York club of bookmen.

June 21: ELIZABETH BAER, EDWARD S. CORCORAN, and DOROTHY E. MINER, "Exploration of the John Work Garrett Library."

September 12: RICHARD HART and HAMILTON OWENS, "An H. L. Mencken Evening."

October 25: CLINTON I. WINSLOW, "Ballots and Bandwagons: American Political Campaigns."

November 27: PAUL HESSEMER, "Calligraphy."

1957

February 18: JAMES W. FOSTER, "Fielding Lucas, Baltimore Artist-Publisher."

March 26: DOROTHY E. MINER, An evening with book collectors past and present.

May 25: Visit to the Free Library of Philadelphia, the Library Company

of Philadelphia, and the Rosenbach Foundation.

June 18: KENT D. CURRIE, "Bruce Rogers, Designer of Books."

October 20: Reception for Howard M. Nixon, assistant keeper in charge of historic bookbindings, Department of Printed Books, British Museum.

November 14: HOWARD M. NIXON, "English Bookbindings from the Sixteenth Century."

December 6: Reception and dinner for the Grolier Club.

1958

January 27: PAUL S. CLARKSON, "O. Henry, The Man and His Books."

April 16: LESTER S. LEVY, "American Sheet Music and Song Books."

November 23: SARAH E. FREEMAN, "Highlights of the Garrett Coin Collection."

1959

March 14: Visit to the Folger Shakespeare Library, the Library of Congress, and Decatur House in Washington, D. C., arranged by Frederick R. Goff.

March 24: RICHARD GIMBEL, "Books in My Collection and the Light They Cast on Edgar Allan Poe."

May 24: ELLEN SHAFFER, "*Hortus Sanitatis* of 1491."

November 12: P. WILLIAM FILBY, "Calligraphy."

1960

February 24: PAUL S. CLARKSON, "The Lore and Lure of Sherlock Holmes."

March 16: GEORGE F. CARTER, "Writing in America Suggesting Asiatic and European Contacts with America in Pre-Columbian Times."

April 19: DOROTHY E. MINER, "Achieving the Impossible: The Story of the Color Lithographs for Bushell's *Oriental Ceramic Art*."

May 21: A visit to see the collections of Mr. and Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald in their home, Alverthorpe, in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

July 7: DOROTHY E. MINER, "A Private Look at the Book Treasures of the Walters Art Gallery."

October 7: The Laurence Hall Fowler Collection of Architectural Books.

November 10: EDGAR G. HEYL, "The Cardboard Court: The History of Playing Cards."

1961

January 12: EDWIN WOLF II and JOHN FLEMING, "'Doctor R,' Salesman, Showman, and Scholar."

February 15: LLOYD H. DENTON, "The Assassination of Lincoln."

March 23: JOHN B. THOMPSON and JAMES J. GERLACH, "Falcons and Falconers through Thirty Centuries."

May 5: HARRY S. DICKEY, "A Romantic Evening with Byron and Others: An Illustrated Talk On a Trip Retracing Byron's Italian Journeys."

June 18: ROBERT WIRTH, "Whither Typography Today? or, Blank Space in the Age of Space."

October 14: PHILIP HOFER, "An Informal Discussion of Books, Prints, and Illustrations in Books."

November 14: WILL CARTER, "Contemporary Design in Printing and Lettering."

1962

January 16: EDWIN CASTAGNA, "Bibliotaumaquia; or, Bulls on the Book-Shelf."

February 13: FREDERICK R. GOFF, "Book and Artist in the Fifteenth Century."

March 20: J. C. T. OATES, "The Sternean Vogue, 1760-1800, with Additional Remarks About the Cambridge Library."

May 1: JOHN CARTER, "The Forgeries of Thomas J. Wise."

May 25: A visit to the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, the Winterthur Museum, Longwood Gardens, and the Hagley Museum, Delaware.

October 17: EDGAR G. HEYL, "Hocus Pocus: Rarities and Curiosities in the Literature of Magic."

November 18: HELEN LOWENTHAL, "Architecture and the Education of the English Gentlemen in the Eighteenth Century."

1963

January 17: SARAH ELIZABETH FREEMAN, "Numismatic Portraits."

March 4: HUNTINGTON WILLIAMS, "The World's First Text Printing on Paper, 770 A.D."

April 6: CONSTANTINE A. TRYPANIS, "The Great Library of Alexandria."

May 11-12: A joint meeting with the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. *First day*: A visit to the Alderman Library with dinner in the Dogwood Room of Newcomb Hall. Fredson Bowers, "On Collecting and Editing American Literature." *Second day*: A tour of Monticello with the curator, James A. Bear, Jr., followed by a tour of the university grounds conducted by William B. O'Neal, professor in the School of Architecture. Some of the group were entertained at tea at the home of Kent D. Currie on the return trip.

October 31: HARRY MURDOCK and BLISS FORBUSH, "Moses Sheppard's Prints and Books from His Library."

December 3: P. WILLIAM FILBY, "Life Under the Golden Bough."

1964

February 25: LESTER S. LEVY, "A Showing of the Levy Collection of Sheet Music and Song Books."

April 7: C. KOEMAN, "The Atlas Makers of Amsterdam in the Seventeenth Century."

May 13: ROGER POWELL, "The Art of Bookbinding, Past, Present and Future, with Special Reference to the Very Earliest Examples."

May 17-23: The Baltimore Bibliophiles were guests of the Grolier Club in New York City and had the opportunity of seeing the Cloisters, the Frick Art Library, the New York Public Library, and the Morgan Library. A day was spent at Yale seeing the Beinecke

Library and other special collections. Another day was spent at Firestone Library in Princeton and there was also a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Hyde.

June 13: A trip to Washington, D.C. with a visit to the Folger Shakespeare Library to see an exhibition honoring the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, then to the Library of Congress where Alan M. Fern, curator of fine prints, displayed and discussed fine and rare prints and posters. This was followed by a visit to the National Gallery of Art and the Smithsonian Institution.

July 12: EDWARD G. HOWARD, "Thomas Bray, Founder of Early Libraries in America. WILBUR H. HUNTER, "The Battle Monument." C. WILLIAM SCHNEIDEREITH talked about typefaces. DOROTHY E. MINER, "Description of Gratianus' *Decretum*, Strassburg, 1471."

September 23: JOHN CARTER, "Recent Trends in American Book Collecting."

November 4: WILLIAM F. ALBRIGHT, "What is the Anchor Bible?"

December 5: Original members and others, "Reminiscences."

1965

February 12: HENRY MORRIS, "The Operation of a Private Press from Paper-Making to Publication."

March 10: A visit to the Peale Museum, at the invitation of Wilbur H. Hunter, Jr., director.

April 10: A visit to the new Milton S. Eisenhower Library, Johns Hopkins

University. Supper in the Garrett Room was followed by a brief talk by the host for the evening, John Berthel, director of the library, and then there was a conducted tour of the building.

May 15: A visit to see the collections of Mr. and Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald in their home, Alverthorpe, in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

June 5: The Baltimore Bibliophiles were hosts to the calligraphers, collectors, and lenders participating in the great exhibition, "2000 years of Calligraphy," held at the Walters Art Gallery, the Peabody Institute Library, and the Baltimore Museum of Art.

July 25: Some of the members spoke on The Book.

November 4: LLOYD H. DENTON, "Sidelights on Assassination."

December 9: An informal report by Dorothy E. Miner and others who attended the Fourth International Bibliophile Congress in London, September-October, 1965.

1966

March 1: P. WILLIAM FILBY, "The Library of the Maryland Historical Society."

April 16: HOWARD M. NIXON, "Grolier's Binders."

June 21: A visit to the new Langsdale Library of the University of Baltimore, at the invitation of Thomas G. Pullen, president of the University of Baltimore.

July 23 A visit to the Cloisters at Ephrata, Pennsylvania. The tour was conducted by Jack Kraft, curator. In

the evening, "Vorspiel," a pageant depicting the history of the Cloisters was shown.

September 29: JOHN DREYFUS, "Mardersteig, The Distinguished Typographical Designer of Verona."

October 19: DOROTHY E. MINER, A visit to the Walters Art Gallery—a display, especially arranged for the Baltimore Bibliophiles, of a selection of the illuminated manuscripts, rare books, and early bindings in the collection.

November 16: P. WILLIAM FILBY, "Gold Beating (The Making of Gold Leaf in London)." JACQUES T. SCHLENGER, "Anthony Trollope." GEORGE C. LILLY, "The Book of Catholic Worship." FREDERICK R. GOFF, "Symposium on the 'Vinland Map.'"

1967

January 12: A visit to the Peale Museum. WILBUR H. HUNTER, JR., "Salvage; or, The Museum's Newly Acquired Maps, Prints and Drawings from the City Archives."

February 9: WILLIAM T. SNYDER, "What We Baltimoreans Were Doing 200 Years Ago."

March 4: JOHN H. TILTMAN, "The *Voynich Manuscript*." HELLMUT LEHMANN-HAUPT, "A Bookman's Odyssey (Forty Years of Living with Books)."

April 22: A trip to the Library Company of Philadelphia, where Edwin Wolf II, its librarian, talked about the collection and gave a conducted tour. Then a tour of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. After lunch, to the Rosenbach Foundation where Clive

E. Driver, its director, described the collection and showed some of the rare manuscripts and books.

May 24: LESTER S. LEVY, "The Music of World War I," with the accompaniment of a pianist. Exhibition: "Over There, 1914-1918, Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of America's Entry into World War I."

July 9: WILLIAM BURNS, "The Workings of a Small Publishing House (Helicon Press)." MARVIN B. THOMAS, "Collection of Rowlandson Prints." ARTHUR J. GUTMAN, "Asinine Rejoinder."

September 14: ELIZABETH BAER, A reception for members of the Manuscript Society.

October 28: PAUL S. CLARKSON, "O. Henry in Pittsburgh."

November 28: RICHARD H. RANDALL, JR., "The Designs Used for Limoges Enamels."

1968

January 18: HAROLD R. MANAKEE, "The Maryland Historical Society: Its Collections."

February 14: ALAN M. FERN, "Visible Poetry: The Typography and Illustrations of Lucien Pissarro."

March 26: LEE ASH, "Adventures with Books and Libraries."

April 24: MARCUS A. MCCORISON, "The American Antiquarian Society and Some of Its Notable Holdings."

May 25: A trip to the Rare Book Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., with a talk by Frederick R. Goff, chief of the division, and a spe-

cial exhibition; lunch at the Cosmos Club as guests of Frederick R. Goff and James G. McManaway; the Rare Book Library of the National Cathedral with John Chalmers, its librarian, as host, and a tour of the cathedral gardens; the National Portrait Gallery where the Baltimore Bibliophiles were entertained by Washington members, and conducted tours of the building were given by Adelyn D. Breeskin and Richard H. Howland.

July 14: JAMES H. BREADY, "15 Years of Writing 'Books and Authors' in the Sunday Sun." B. IRVING PAXTON, "The Bibliography of *Ethan Frome*." MAURICE H. ANNENBERG, "The History of Advertising."

September 25: BETTY ADLER, "H.L. Mencken."

October 19: FREDERICK R. GOFF, "Bibliography and Bibliophiles."

November 26: CHARLES B. ANDERSON, "Benjamin Franklin."

1969

January 21: LOUIS AZRAEL, "Reminiscences of Literary Men."

February 26: LEROY GILES, "Afro-American Literature."

April 1: JAMES M. WELLS, "The John M. Wing Foundation of the History of Printing."

April 25-27: A trip to Pittsburgh as guests of the Pittsburgh Bibliophiles.

May 28: B.H. GARDNER, "Film Criticism as Literature."

June 18: IRVIN SILVERS, "Printing Experiences in Limited Editions."

July 20: JOHN CHALMERS, "Inauguration Bibles." ARTHUR J. GUTMAN, "Bonuses in Books." JOHN B. NICHOLSON, "The Inkings (A Group of Fantasy Writers)."

October 16: REYNOLDS STONE, "People and Things That Have Influenced Me."

October 24: O.B. HARDISON, "The Two Voices of Sidney's 'Apology For Poetry.'"

November 20: Annual meeting with election of officers. The first book auction, the sale total of which was \$1,094.75. With this money the John Work Garrett Library was able to acquire the following works: (1) Sebastiano Serlio, *Tercero y Quarto Libro de Architectura*... (Toledo: Joan de Auala, 1563). These were the only books of Serlio translated into Spanish. (2) Andrea Palladio, *Libro Primo de la Architectura*... (Valladolid: Ivan Lasso, 1625). This was the first edition of Palladio in Spanish. (3) Gratianus, *Decretum*... (Strassburg: Heinrich Eggestein, 1471). The purchase of this book was made possible by assistance from Johns Hopkins University.

1970

February 26: HAROLD JANTZ, "Surrealism in the Age of Reason from the Last Lord Baltimore to the First Detective Story."

April 23: DAVID A. RANDALL, "The Lilly Collection of Edgar Allan Poe."

May 27: A conversation meeting at which the members displayed and talked about items from their collections.

July 26: JOHN F. RUSSELL, "Shakespeare." RUSSELL S. MARANTO gave a general talk on his reading and collecting interests.

September 25: JUSTIN G. SCHILLER, "The Age of Fantasy: The Emergence of Juvenile Literature."

October 17: JAMES H. BREADY, "Books, Authors, and Other Madnesses."

November 10: HERMAN W. LIEBERT, "Book Collecting and Collectors: Some Reminiscences."

1971

January 12: R. IRVING PAXTON, "Making a Slip Case."

February 18: JOHN CHALMERS, "The Survival of Bray Parochial Libraries."

March 23: LELAND SCHUBERT, "Braille and His Six Magic Dots."

April 15: ANDREW HOYEM, "The Poet as Printer."

April 27: EDGAR G. HEYL, "Baltimore's Book World."

May 18: JOHN B. NICHOLSON, "The Detective Who Had to Die: The Case of Lord Peter Wimsey."

June 17: THOMAS G. PULLEN, JR., "The Joys of Collecting Sir Christopher Wren."

July 18: LINDA F. LAPIDES, "'Mother Goose' and Nursery Rhymes." KENNETH W. HAMMEL, "The Gallimaufry Press."

September 9: PAUL S. CLARKSON, "Adventures in Statutory Senility."

October 21: ANTHONY A. HOBSON, "The Quest for Canevari, A Detective

Story Concerning Sixteenth-Century Roman Bookbindings."

November 16: WHITFIELD J. BELL, JR., "The Impact of the Great Editorial Projects on Scholarship."

1972

February 15: P. WILLIAM FILBY, "Star-Spangled Books."

March 28: JACQUES T. SCHLENGER, "Anthony Trollope: Political Parallels with Contemporary Politicians."

April 20: The second book auction, the sale total of which was \$1,514.50. With this money the John Work Garrett Library was able to acquire the following works: (1) *Psalterium Hebraeum, Graecum, Arabicum et Chaldaicum*. . . (Genoa: Petrus Paulus Porro, 1516). (2) *Lectionary of the Gospels for the Holy Days of the Whole Year*. . . (St. Petersburg: Khaltariants Khotchanaly, 1786). The text is in Armenian and the book is in a beautiful eighteenth-century silver-gilt Armenian binding.

June 15: THOMAS F. MARSHALL, "Collecting Thomas Hardy."

July 16: DORIS FROHNSDORFF, "Children's Books, Peter Rabbit, and Others." GEORGE M. BARRINGER, "C.S. Forester."

September 19: MORRIS KLEIN, "Max Beerbohm."

October 26: LEONARD B. SCHLOSSER, "The Fine Art of Papermaking."

November 15: FRITZ and TRUDI EBERHARDT, "Fine Bookbinding and Design."

1973

February 11: A visit to the Maryland Historical Society with a tour featuring the new Darnall Young People's Museum and a display in the Rare Book Room. Dinner was at Evergreen House.

April 12: ROBERT WIRTH, "Designing and Illustrating Today's Book."

June 12: PAUL Z. DUBOIS, "Historical Humbugs: Three American Hoaxes."

August 19: C. WILLIAM SCHNEIDER-EITH and C. WILLIAM SCHNEIDEREITH, JR., "The Gutenberg Museum at Mainz." JOHN GACH, "Chester Himes."

October 11: SEBASTIAN CARTER, "The Last Kelmscott."

November 28: HAROLD A. WILLIAMS, "Bodine, the Man, His Work and His Books."

1974

March 24: DEAN H. KELLER, "B. George Ulizio as a Collector."

April 21: JANET B. KOUDELKA, "Notes on the Historical Collection of the Institute [of the History of Medicine, Welch Memorial Library] and Some of the Collectors Who Helped Build It."

June 9: A visit to the printing plant of Schneidereith & Sons, with a plant tour and dinner. Each member attending received a package of printed souvenir material and a specially produced keepsake.

July 14: THOMAS F. MARSHALL, "Theatrical Portraits and Toy Theaters." DAVID STAM, "Stories About

Libraries." HENRY B. WILSON, "The Vaccine Doctor of Baltimore."

September 18: The third book auction, the sale total of which was \$2,014.00.

November 12: JOHN BERTHEL, JAMES H. BREADY, RICHARD A. MACKSEY, W. MACLEAN PATTERSON and C. WILLIAM SCHNEIDEREITH, "Reminiscences."

1975

January 24: VERA R. FILBY, "Two Norse Puzzles: The *Vinland Map* and the Kensington Rune Stone."

March 6: ANNIS DUFF, "No Limits."

May 14: RICHARD A. MACKSEY, "Authors as Collectors: Gilt by Association."

July 20: URSULA MCCrackEN, DAVID SCHAEFER, and MORGAN H. PRITCHETT spoke on their interests in books.

October 23: WILL CARTER, "The Drawing of Letters."

November 19: PETER WATERS, "The Conservation of Library Materials."

February 25: LILIAN M.C. RANDALL, "George A. Lucas, The French Connection."

1976

March 30: HENRY G. BURKE, "Books, Burkes, and Bibliophiles."

May 7: SANDRA M. HINDMAN, "Manuscripts, Printing and Renaissance Books in the Low Lands."

June 20: ELIZABETH BAER, "The John Work Garrett Library."

October 21: The fourth book auction was held, and its sale total was \$1,538.00.

November 17: WILLIAM J. LEUGOUD, "From Pliny to Darwin: Rare Books in the History of Science."

1977

February 28: LEONA ROSTENBERG and MADELEINE B. STERN, "Uncommon Collectibles."

March 22: MICHAEL H. TEPPER, "American Literary Annuals and Gift Books."

March 27: The Baltimore Bibliophiles were hosts to the Philobiblon Club of Philadelphia.

April 26: BARBARA HOLDRIDGE, "Good Book Publishing: Is It Still Possible?"

May 19: CARL BODE, "Mencken at Bay."

July 20: WALDEMAR A. KLEMM, JR., spoke on old hand presses, BEN C. BOWMAN on his background and interest in rare books, and ERNEST SIEGEL on the relation between the Enoch Pratt and Peabody libraries.

October 11: WILLIAM H. MCCLAIN, "The Kurrelmeyer Collection of the Johns Hopkins University."

November 9: Annual meeting with election of officers. JOHN B. NICHOLSON, JR., "Rudyard Kipling's War with the United States."

1978

March 9: WILL CARTER, "Practical Book Making."

April 20: PHOEBE STANTON, "Books on Architecture in the Peabody Library."

May 24: ANTONIO R. RAIMO, "Prostitution: A Description of the Literature."

June 25: WALDEMAR A. KLEMM, JR., spoke on early manuscript and printed material relating to the Pacific Northwest, JOHN GACH on the psychiatric works he collects, and MORGAN H. PRITCHETT on German works printed in England in the eighteenth century.

October 15: LEO WYATT, "Forms and Letter Forms: Leo Wyatt and His Engraving."

November 29: CLAIRE R. SHERMAN, "About Dorothy Miner."

1979

January 29: ROBERT L. NIKIRK, "Seventeenth-Century Book Auctions in England."

March 27: ELIZABETH L. EISENSTEIN, "The Printing Press as an Agent of Change."

April 24: We had dinner at the Engineering Society and then went to the Sunpapers building. Several staff members gave talks on the background of the company, and then we had a guided tour of the whole operation.

May 17: PETER BLAU, "Arthur Conan Doyle-Sherlock Holmes."

June 28: ZELDA TEPLITZ, "The Collector and the Book Collector."

July 11: J. WYNN ROUSUCK spoke on Willis Corning, an African American man who became an important figure

at Parke-Bernet Galleries, ROBERT H. BAKER on horticultural books, MICHAEL J. DROLLER on collecting juvenile books and illustrated books, and JOSEPH E. JENSEN on old medical books.

October 11: DOUGLAS H. GORDON, "Cortland Field Bishop and the Death Struggles of the American Anderson Galleries and the Birth of the Parke-Bernet Galleries."

November 8: ELIZABETH BAER, EDGAR G. HEYL, JAMES H. BREADY, P. WILLIAM FILBY, and HAROLD A. WILLIAMS, "Reminiscences."

1980

February 13: LILIAN M.C. RANDALL, "Whiffs and Wits in Medieval Manuscripts."

April 22: EDGAR G. HEYL, "Some Off-beat (and Maybe Oddball) Areas of Book Collecting."

May 28: P. WILLIAM FILBY, "Thomas J. Wise, Bibliographer, Bookman, Forger—and Thief: Aftermath."

June 24: DAVID H. SCHAEFER, "Through the Camera and What Alice Found There: Alice in Flickerland."

July 27: Evergreen House reception for new members.

October 15: JOHN MICHAEL, "Dr. Pütersheim and Colleagues."

November 18: MARY D'IMPREGIO, "The *Voynich Manuscript*: An Elegant Enigma."

1981

February 10: JOHN S. BURGAN, "Enemies Still? or, Books vs. Librarians, A Reopening of the Case."

March 10: CHARLES W. MANN, JR., "The Crystal Palace: An Illustrated Survey of the Great Exhibition of 1851 Using Colorful Graphics of the Time."

April 22: Baker Rare Book Room of the George Peabody Department, Enoch Pratt Library. Tour of the remodeled room.

May 26: PHILIP M. WAGNER, "Books about Viticulture and Wine Making."

July 19: Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall's reception for new members.

October 13: Fifth Baltimore Bibliophiles auction with P. William Filby officiating.

November 17: DAVID TOMLINSON, "Heat and Light: Fire and Wit in the Journals of John Pendleton Kennedy."

1982

January 19: RICHARD H. HART, "Lace Paper and Tears: Edgar Allan Poe and Two Victorian Valentines."

March 18: VICKI PORTER, "Who Was St. Francis and What Was He Doing with a Walters' Manuscript."

April 15: LESTER S. LEVY, "Euterpe Hears Thalia."

1982 July 11: Evergreen House reception for new members.

October 21: Sixth Baltimore Bibliophiles auction with P. William Filby officiating.

November 10: JOSEPH E. JENSEN, "The Pillone Collection: Some Fore-edge Illustrations."

December 8: GEOFFREY W. FIELDING, "Plum Pudding, Mince Pie and the Season's Eating."

1983

March 24: HAROLD A. WILLIAMS, "H.L. Mencken and the Baltimore Fire."

Apr 19: DAVID REDDEN, "History of Book Auctions in America."

June 22: JOHN DORSEY, "Reflections on Mount Vernon Place."

July 28: ARTHUR J. GUTMAN, "Development of a Map into a Thing of Beauty."

October 25: WILLIAM B. KELLER, "Not the Devil's Bible: A Cultural History of Playing Cards."

November 16: EDWIN WOLF II, "Creating an Image (Experiences as Librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia)."

1984

January 26: RAY D. COOPER, "From the Rue Morgue to These Mean Streets: Murder from Paris to Baltimore."

March 20: JOHN DEAN and JOANNA MENKOWSKI, "Books, Paper, Bindings and Their Preservation."

April: RICHARD W. FLINT, "The Circus in America: 'The World's Largest, Grandest, Best Amusement Institution.'"

July 14: Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall's reception for new members.

September 18: RONALD ANDERLE, "Acquiring a Melville Treasure Trove."

October 18: Seventh Baltimore Bibliophiles auction with P. William Filby officiating.

1985

January 1985: CALHOUN WINTON, "An Unknown Maryland Imprint and William Parks."

February 19: DAVID ROSENBLATT, "The Charm of Foreign Language Fairy Tales."

May 1: BRIAN ALDERSON, "Tom Thumb among the Folios: Bibliophily and Children's Books."

July 26: Evergreen House reception for new members.

October 5: ALICE CREIGHTON spoke on the Nimitz Library, U.S. Naval Academy. EDWARD C. PAPENFUSE, "Introduction to the Hall of Records, Legislative Services Building, in Annapolis, Maryland."

November 20: NICK KARANOVICH, "Adventures of a Mark Twain Collector."

1986

February 25: ROGER WIECK, "Visions of a Vision: Tundal's *Journey to the Other World*."

April 22: THOMAS F. MARSHALL, "Baltimore and Edgar Poe."

May 20: DONALD F. PROCTOR, "Episodes in the History of Breathing Physiology with Pertinent Quotes from the *Diary of Samuel Pepys*."

July 29: Evergreen House reception for new members: James Conners, Geoffrey W. Fielding, and Binnie Syril Braunstein.

September 23: ROBERT L. WEINBERG, "Eddie Newton: A Bibliophile's Bibliophile."

October 21: LEROY PANEK, "Militant Middle-Brow Fiction: A Look at the Detective Story."

November 18: RICHARD A. MACKSEY, "Back to the Future with Lawrence Sterne: The Book as Comic Foil."

1987

February 17: LEE ASH, "Trends in Collecting and Appraising: An Anecdotal History of an Appraising Career."

March 31: EDWARD PARTRIDGE, "What Is Wit and Why Is There So Little of It?"

May 20: EDWARD C. PAPENFUSE, "The *Maryland Charter*: Dating an Elusive Manuscript."

November 17: Members roundtable on their collections.

1988

February 18: ROGER WIECK, "The Best-seller of the Middle Ages."

May 5: ELEANOR WELLER, "American Garden Books."

September 15: ELBORG FORSTER, "The Library of Liselotte, The Sister-in-Law of Louis XV."

November 15: RUSS MORRISON, "Collecting, Researching, and Writing about Maryland Maps and Charts."

1989

March 21: HUGH KENNER, "The Origins of Beckett."

May 16: RICHARD W. FLINT, "Printing, Advertising, and Showmanship in Victorian America."

November 9: JONATHAN YARDLEY, "Being a Critic."

1990

February 15: STEPHEN GOLDMAN, "Collecting Historical American Newspapers."

April 3: SCOTT BENNETT, "A Librarian Malgré Lui."

June 7: JAMES GABLER, "Wine into Words: From Collector to Bibliographer."

October 2: LOUISA M. CONNER, "Treasures of Eton College Library: 500 Years of Collecting."

November 28: P. WILLIAM FILBY and HAROLD A. WILLIAMS, "The End of an Era [of nearly consecutive meetings at Evergreen House]." SUSAN TRIPP, "The Renovation of Evergreen House."

1991

February 12: JOHN W. MICHAEL, "Book Designers: Bruce Rogers, D.B. Updike, W.A. Dwiggins, Warren Chappell, et al."

April 23: SCOTT BENNETT, JOHN DORSEY, TOM FREUDENHEIM and FRED LAZARUS, "To Sell or Not To Sell: Issues Involved in Deaccessioning."

May 29: LAURA F. BROWN, "The Steamship Historical Society of America."

August 18: Members roundtable on their collections: BINNIE SYRIL BRAUNSTEIN, WESLEY WILSON, and R.J.H. JANSON-LA PALME.

September 28: Trip to Washington, D.C. Alan M. Fern spoke on "Group Portrait: The First American Avant Garde" at the National Portrait Gallery, and Susan Martin on "The Special Holdings of the Georgetown University Library."

November 14: DAVID LEVERING LEWIS, "From Archives to Opus."

1992

March 31: GEORGE L. GLOTZBACH, "Gág but not Forgotten: Wanda Gág, Artist, Author and Illustrator."

June 3: CHRYSTELLE TRUMP BOND, "The Dance Historian as Detective."

July: JOHN W. MICHAEL, "Tour of the Acorn Press."

August 4: New members roundtable on their collections: BERNARD. P. FISHMAN, LAURIE KAPLAN, and NANCY MAGNUSON.

October 15: KEITH MELDER, "Hail to the Candidate: Presidential Campaigns from Banners to Broadcasts."

November 19: TOM BECK, "Some Thoughts on the History of the Photographic Book."

1993

March 23: PATRICIA G. ENGLAND and JOSHUA HELLER, "On Collecting Livres d'Artiste."

April 27: DON RASH, "The Rarach Press Portfolio County Survey: Two Bindings."

June 16: ELLEN S. DUNLAP, "The Challenge of Change: An Insider's Look at Special Collection Libraries in Transition."

September 30: SUSAN MOWER, "Patty, Betty, Molly and Judy: The American College Girl in Early Twentieth Century Juvenile Fiction."

November 17: GEORGE M. BARRINGER, "Collecting Publishers' Bindings."

1994

March 10: CARLA D. HAYDEN spoke on the Enoch Pratt Library and her plans for the library and its special collections.

April 27: "Ephemera from their Collections": JEAN MATTERN on *A Child's Garden of Verses*, HAROLD A. WILLIAMS on "Eclectic Ephemera" (Baltimore and Maryland material), and GEOFFREY W. FIELDING on cigarette cards.

June 26: JOSEPH E. JENSEN, "The Wisdom of Ben Sira, From Jerusalem, to Egypt, to the Dead Sea, to Masada: The 2,300 Year History of a Censored Manuscript."

September 9: Field Trip to the Washington International Book Fair.

October 24: TIM WARREN, "Interviews and Authors: Prose and Consequences."

November 22: SELBY KIFFER, "1776: Broadside and Newspaper Printings of the Declaration of Independence."

1995

March 15: JAY FREYMAN, "Words Speak Volumes: The Vocabulary of Books."

June 4: "New and Newer Baltimore Bibliophiles Offer a 'Virtual Glimpse' of Their Collections."

November 8: TERRY BELANGER, "The Book Arts Press: What It Collects and Why It Collects It."

1996

February 29: LAURIE M. KAPLAN, "The Jane Austen Collection of Goucher College."

April 18: FRANK SHIVERS, "Collecting the Fugitive Writings of Mr. and Mrs. H.L. Mencken."

June 9: RICHARD A. MACKSEY, "Breaking into Print."

September 26: ELIZABETH FULLER, "From Provenance to Parrots: The Rosenbach Company Archives."

November 21: ALAN M. FERN, "Visual Biography: The Portrait as a Record of Life."

1997

February 26: CAROL PIERCE, "Enter the Dark Crystal: The World of Lawrence Durrell."

April 17: AUGUST A. IMHOLTZ, JR., "Collecting Lewis Carroll in a Politically Correct Age."

June 8: Members roundtable: "Treatures from Our Bookshelves."

September 17: THOMAS BECKMAN, "The Japanese Influence on Advertising from 1875 to 1890."

October 14: ELIZABETH STEVENS, "Step by Step: Through the Pages of *In Foreign Parts*."

November 20: JAMES G. NEAL, "Technology and Future of the Book."

1998

February 19: JOSEPH E. JENSEN, "Highlights and Low Lights of Medical History."

April 9: LAURIE SNYDER, "The Making of Artists' Books."

May 12: NANCY BAGGETT, "Behind the Scenes with a Noted Cookbook Author and Food Journalist."

June 7: PAUL COATES, "Black Classic Press and the Renaissance of Publishing in Baltimore."

September 24: PHILIP SHERMAN, "Art's Supremacy Over Life: The Ongoing Saga of Mr. Sherlock Holmes."

November 19: MARY MARCHAND, "Edith Wharton and the Judgment of Taste."

1999

January 27: JEANNE DREWES, "Cuban Book Artists of Ediciones Vigía."

February 18: ARNOLD SANDERS, "Caxton's Treatment of Thomas Malory."

March 18: JOHN GACH, "Books: What They Are and Why We Want Them."

June 27: ALLEN and PAT AHEARN, "Trends in Collecting Modern Firsts."

July 22: WILL NOEL, "An Intimate Tour of the Walters Art Gallery's Manuscript Collection."

October 20: LAURA LIPPMAN, "Bibliomania: A Writer's Perspective."

November 18: CARLA HAYDEN and JIM FISH, "Libraries on the Eve of the Millennium."

2000

January 20: Bibliophiles' booksellers' roundtable: MARILYN BRAITERMAN, CHRIS BREADY, PHYLLIS and JOSHUA HELLER, TERESA and DON JOHANSON, DRUSILLA and PEN JONES, and WILLIS VAN DEVANTER.

February 17: MORRIS COHEN, "American Printing History: Printing and the Law."

March 15: MICHAEL CURRY and JEFF MYERS, "An Interactive Workshop: *Much Ado About Nothing*."

April 13: MADISON SMARTT BELL, "The Mind of a Collector: A Novelist's View."

June 3: AUGUST and CLARE IMHOLTZ and DAVID and MARY SCHAEFER, "Through the Looking-Glass: A Tour of Two Lewis Carroll Collections."

September 20: MIKE BOWLER, "Literary Montana: Good Reads from the Wild, Wild West."

November 15: JOSEPH E. JENSEN, "The Dead Sea Scrolls Fifty Years Later."

2001

January 17: LINDA F. LAPIDES, "For Amusement and Instruction: Children's Books in Bygone Baltimore."

March 8: JAMES GABLER, "Wine into Words."

May 16: ELISABETH STEVENS, "Lunch with Author Elisabeth Stevens."

June 24: "Pandora's Box": new members reveal their collecting interests.

September 12: MICHAEL DIRDA, "A Conversation with Michael Dirda, Pulitzer Prize-Winning Author and *Washington Post Book World* Editor."

November 15: BRUCE MCKITTRICK, "From Cloak to Cabinet: The Emergence of Rare Books in Eighteenth-Century France."

2002

January 23: MARK TURNER, "Jane Austen's Charades."

March 21: ROBERT C. BARON, "A Bird's Eye View of the American Antiquarian Society."

April 11: TOM BECK, "The Transformation of the Photographic Book from Public Document to Personal Expression."

May 20: ROBERT H. JACKSON, "The Psychology of Collecting: The Pride, the Passion, the Ecstasy."

July 14: Summer social at Suzanne Schlenger's.

September 18: LELENG TO ISSACS, "Microbes, Miracles, Mysteries, Witches and Cults."

November 21: EDWARD C. PAPENFUSE, "The *Atlas of Historical Maps of Maryland, 1608-1908*."

2003

January 23: KELLY BROWN and ANGELO ROBINSON, "An Evening with James Baldwin on the Fiftieth

Anniversary of *Go Tell It on the Mountain*."

March 20: WILL NOEL, "The *Archimedes Palimpsest* Project."

September 17: ROBERT WILSON, "Phoenix Book Store."

October 23: RAFAEL ALVAREZ, "Mr. Baltimore Comes Clean."

November 20: WINSTON TABB, "An Evening with Winston Tabb, Dean of the Sheridan Libraries of Johns Hopkins University."

2004

March 20: JACK HOLMES, "Highlights of the Johns Hopkins University Press's Publishing History."

May 26: CYNTHIA REQUARDT and SOPHIA JORDAN, "Celebrating the Re-Opening of the Peabody Library."

June 17: BARBARA HOLDRIDGE, "An Evening with Barbara Holdridge Celebrating Stemmer House and Caedmon Records."

September 20: Opening of the exhibition "Collectors' Obsessions: A Treasury of Books," George Peabody Library. Amendment of the Baltimore Bibliophiles By-laws and redesignation of it as a Constitution.

Publications of the Baltimore Bibliophiles¹

1960

[CURRIE, KENT D. and PAUL S. CLARKSON]. *The Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1954-1959*. Baltimore: Evergreen House, 1960. Marbled English Cockerell paper boards, vellum spine, tissue dust-jacket, 8vo. [4], 5-33, [3] pp. Laid in colophon leaf. 200 copies. Issued to mark the fifth anniversary of the Bibliophiles. Contains a history signed "Kent D. Currie" (reprinted in the present volume).²

1969

[HOWARD, EDWARD G. and EDGAR G. HEYL]. [*The Baltimore Bibliophiles Auction*. Baltimore: Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1969]. Self-wrappers, small narrow 8vo. [24] pp. Laid in two typed sheets listing additional donations. Auction date: November 20, 1969.

1970

[HEYL, EDGAR G.]. *Narrative of a Journey West*. [Baltimore] 1969 [i.e., 1970]. Wrappers, 12mo. [28] pp., illustrated. Illustrations and part of the text reproduced from *Le Souvenir, or, Picturesque Pocket Diary* (Philadelphia: A.R. Poole, 1827). 300 copies. Produced in appreciation for the weekend provided the Baltimore Bibliophiles by the Pittsburgh Bibliophiles in April 1969; issued for each organization in an edition of 300 copies. Published February 2, 1970. Likely

1 In addition to the publications listed, the Bibliophiles have issued an occasional *News-letter*, beginning with no. 1 in 1978.

2 This publication was the first to bear the calligraphic "BBBB" logo of the Baltimore Bibliophiles. The logo appeared initially on stationary produced for the club in 1954. The notebook of the Secretary (Baltimore Bibliophiles Records, 1954-1991, Ms. 338, Special Collections, The Sheridan Libraries, Johns Hopkins University) records, in the minutes of the meeting of December 5, 1954: "Miss Miner [the president] extended the deep appreciation of the Club to Mr. Schneidereith for designing and printing the beautiful letter paper." Thus, although there is no specific mention of it in the minutes, most likely the logo is the work of C. William Schneidereith (1886-1976), the third-generation proprietor of the printing firm Schneidereith & Sons, the motto of which was (and still is) "Fine Printing since 1849." Schneidereith was one of the eight founding members of the Bibliophiles.

inspired by Robert C. Alberts, *Connoisseur's Heaven: The Pittsburgh Bibliophiles' Journey to Baltimore, 27-29 October 1967* (q. v. infra).

1972

[HEYL, EDGAR G. and EDWARD G. HOWARD]. [*The Baltimore Bibliophiles Auction*. Baltimore: Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1972]. Self-wrappers, 8vo. [2], 3-18, [2] pp., illustrated. Auction date: April 20, 1972.

1974

[HEYL, EDGAR G.]. [*The Baltimore Bibliophiles Third Auction*. Baltimore: Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1974]. Self-wrappers, 8vo. [1], 2-19, [1] pp., front cover illustrated. Laid in is a single leaf listing additional donations. Auction date: September 18, 1974.

MINER, DOROTHY E. *Anastasia and Her Sisters: Women Manuscript Illustrators of the Middle Ages, A Twentieth Anniversary Keepsake, The Baltimore Bibliophiles, 12 November 1974*. [Baltimore] Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1974. Wrappers, 8vo. [6], 5-24 [6] pp., illustrated. 250 copies. Printed by Schneidereith and Sons, Baltimore.

MINER, DOROTHY E. *Anastasia and Her Sisters: Women Manuscript Illustrators of the Middle Ages*. Baltimore: Walters Art Gallery, 1974. Wrappers, 8vo. [6], 5-24 [6] pp., illustrated. A variant of the preceding publication. The Bibliophiles presented this issue of 500 copies to the Walters Art Gallery "in memory of Dorothy Miner."

The Baltimore Bibliophiles 1954-1974. Baltimore: Evergreen House, 1974. Flexible boards, 8vo. [2], 3-39, [1] pp. Cover title: Baltimore Bibliophiles 1974. "Edition limited to 250 copies"—colophon. In fact 346 copies were printed. Issued to mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Bibliophiles in 1974, this work covers the period 1960-1974. Contains a short history, unsigned (reprinted in the present volume).

1976

[HEYL, EDGAR G.]. [*The Baltimore Bibliophiles Fourth Auction*. Baltimore: Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1976]. Self-wrappers, 8vo. [1], 2-15, [1] pp., covers illustrated. Auction date: October 21, 1976.

1977

HEYL, EDGAR G., ed. *The Love of Books: Highlights from the Collections of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, an Exhibition at the Maryland Historical Society, 28 February-31 March, 1977*. [Baltimore: Baltimore Bibliophiles, 1977]. Stapled wrappers (some copies in flexible boards), small 4to. 31, [1] pp. Reproduced from typescript. Photocopied typed letter to members laid in. "The existence of this small catalogue of the BBs first book exhibition is entirely due to one member, Antonio R. Raimo. He thought we should have a catalogue, so he went ahead and produced it, and paid for it. We certainly are much indebted to him. Edgar Heyl"—label pasted inside front cover.

1981

The Baltimore Bibliophiles 1974-1979. Baltimore: Evergreen House, 1981. Wrappers, small 8vo. 20 pp. Issued to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bibliophiles. Contains an introduction signed "Elizabeth Baer" and a short history, unsigned (reprinted in the present volume).

Ana

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TILTMAN, JOHN HASSEL. *The Voynich Manuscript: "The Most Mysterious Manuscript in the World."* [Baltimore: John Hassel Tiltman, 1968]. Wrappers, 8vo. [2], 45, [1] pp., illustrated. "[A] slightly expanded version of a paper which [was] delivered to the Baltimore Bibliophiles on March 4, 1967"—p. 1.

WILLIAMS, HUNTINGTON. *The World's First Printing on Paper—770 A.D.* [Baltimore? Huntington Williams, 1965]. Wrappers, 8vo. [2], 11, [3] pp. Cover title. 300 copies. Printed by Bird and Bull Press, North Hills, Pennsylvania. "Presidential presentation before the Baltimore Bibliophiles, March 4, 1963"—p. [1].

Constitution of the Baltimore Bibliophiles

Article I

NAME

The name of this organization shall be The Baltimore Bibliophiles.

Article II

OBJECT

Section 1. The purpose of the Baltimore Bibliophiles is to provide a focal point for community interest in matters pertaining to books and manuscripts and the collecting thereof, bookbindings, typography, printing, paper, calligraphy, prints and book illustration, maps, and aspects of the book arts such as bookbinding, book conservation, book design and related fields.

Section 2. The Baltimore Bibliophiles is organized exclusively for educational purposes, including, for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future Federal tax code.

Section 3. No part of the net earnings of the Baltimore Bibliophiles shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, its members, trustees, officers or other private persons, except that the organization shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in the purpose clause hereof. No substantial part of the activities of the organization shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the organization shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of this document, the organization shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by an organization exempt from Federal income tax

under section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future Federal tax code, or (b) by an organization, contributions to which are deductible under section 170(c)2 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future Federal tax code.

Section 4. Upon the dissolution of the Baltimore Bibliophiles, assets shall be distributed for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code, or corresponding section of any future Federal tax code, or shall be distributed to the Federal government, or to a state or local government, for a public purpose. Any such assets not disposed of shall be disposed of by a court of competent jurisdiction in which the principal office of the Baltimore Bibliophiles is then located, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization or organizations, as said court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purpose.

Article III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. There shall be three classes of membership in the Baltimore Bibliophiles, namely: Active members, Honorary members, and the Dorothy E. Miner member.

Section 2. Active members are those individuals who have demonstrated their interest in the purposes of the Baltimore Bibliophiles and have been elected according to this constitution.

Section 3. Proposals for active membership shall be made by three active members (i.e., one sponsoring and two seconding letters). Any proposed member recommended by the Membership Committee shall be declared elected unless within thirty days after submission of his/her name to the active membership, a minimum of ten percent of the latter shall object in writing to his/her election.

Section 4. Spouses or partners of members may be admitted to Active membership upon application and demonstration of interest in the purposes of the Baltimore Bibliophiles. Spouses or partners

of deceased members may be admitted to Active membership upon application.

Section 5. In recognition of merit, honorary members may be admitted by majority vote of approval at the annual meeting. Honorary members shall not be assessed dues or have a vote on any matters of policy or business before the Baltimore Bibliophiles.

Section 6. Dorothy E. Miner membership, established in 1973 in memory of Dorothy Miner, provides full membership for a scholar working in one or more of the general areas of Dorothy Miner's interests in medieval and renaissance manuscripts, book illumination, renaissance printed books, and the history of bookbinding for one year beginning at the annual meeting. The Executive Committee recommends nominees for election to Dorothy E. Miner membership to the members at the annual meeting. This membership is awarded only when there is a qualified candidate.

Article IV

DUES

Section 1. The amount of the dues is to be established annually by a vote of the Executive Committee, and must be paid by October 31.

Section 2. Members whose dues are in arrears are not eligible to vote or to nominate new members. After two years they may be dropped from the roster (after notification by the Treasurer) at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Article V

MEETINGS

Section 1. There shall be a minimum of four regular meetings a year.

Section 2. The November meeting shall be the annual business meeting and shall be the occasion for the election of officers for the following year.

Section 3. Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the President and/or the Executive Committee.

Section 4. In the business of the annual business meeting, other meetings, and committee meetings, the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Procedure shall govern with respect to all questions of a parliamentary nature unless otherwise herein provided.

Article VI

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a President, the Immediate Past President, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and Recording Secretary. These officers with four Members-at-Large shall constitute the Executive Committee. The Chairs of the Program Committee and the Membership Committee and the Newsletter Editor shall be ex-officio members.

Section 2. Officers shall serve for a twelve-month term. No officer, with the exception of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer, shall serve more than three consecutive terms of office. The four Members-at-Large of the Executive Committee shall serve for two-year terms, the terms to expire in alternate years (i.e., two in one year, two in the following year).

Section 3. The slate shall be presented by the Nominating Committee for approval at the annual meeting. Nominations of officers and Members-at-Large shall be submitted in writing to the Nominating Committee at least two weeks prior to the date set for the annual meeting.

Section 4. Any vacancies in the Executive Committee shall be filled by appointment of the President and/or the Executive Committee.

Article VII

COMMITTEES

The President and/or the Executive Committee shall appoint a Nominating Committee, a Program Committee, a Membership

Committee, and such other special committees as may be necessary from time to time. The President and Secretaries are members ex-officio of all committees.

Article VIII
AMENDMENTS

The Executive Committee may recommend such amendments to this constitution and supplementary rules and regulations as are deemed proper and necessary in the interest of the Baltimore Bibliophiles subject to approval at any regular meeting by majority vote of those present.

Revised, amended, and approved by the membership, September 20, 2004.

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