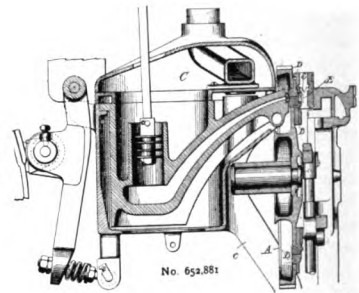
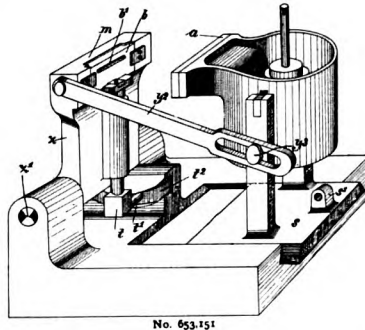
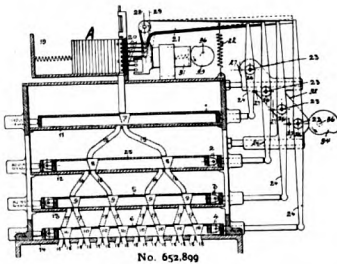


produce No. 652,881, which is a form of mold adapted to producing lead-high slugs, as for use in advertisements or other open matter.

Frank H. Pierpont, of Germany, has patented, as No. 653-151, a mold mechanism for a line-casting machine, and assigned the same to the Typograph concern, of Berlin. The invention consists in the particular formation of the slide *b*, which is adapted to break off the burr of the cast line.

E. F. Nydahl, of Stockholm, Sweden, has designed the type-distributing machine, patent No. 652,899. The dead type *A* are brought successively within the range of a set of feelers, 20, which enter the nicks, and determine the position of sets of



gates, 1, 2, 3, 4, below, so that as each type is pushed off a passage is opened to its appropriate compartment. The device is taking in appearance, but would be fatally slow, not permitting a speed of more than five or six thousand ems an hour.

Another patent, No. 654,115, has been taken out by Tolbert Lanston on a perforator for forming the perforated strips that are used on the Lanston Monotype typesetting machine. As appears by the drawing, it is simpler in form than previous perforators.

In patent No. 653,142, L. K. Johnson and A. A. Low show a combination of type-channels for use in the new Alden type machine which they are perfecting.

### HARD WORK AND SUCCESS.

Life is made so easy for many of the young people in America and Canada, that it is well for them to be reminded how hard their forbears worked, and how needful hard work still is. The late president of the Equitable Life Society, Henry B. Hyde, has mentioned some qualities that a young man must have, to succeed in insurance or anything else. Said Mr. Hyde:

"Willingness to work as hard as is necessary is one of the prime requisites to a young man's success, no matter what line of business he enters. There never was such an age as this for young men. New fields of industry are opening every day, and others are only waiting for bright young men to enter upon and cultivate them.

"In the insurance business alone we are always ready to take any young fellow who seems bright and fills half of the qualifications of which I have spoken. The trouble with many young men is that they have no perseverance. If they are refused employment in one place they say that fate is against them.

"Perhaps the day will come when all who aspire to fame and fortune will be willing to pay the price in hand — faithful, persevering work. It is only in novels that young men achieve fame and fortune in a day. In real life they must work long and hard to achieve success.— *Monetary Times*.

THE "all-around printer," for whom there will always be a generous demand, must ever be a product of the country office.

## TYPEFOUNDERS AND TYPEFOUNDING IN AMERICA.

BY WILLIAM E. LOY.

### NO. II.—THE LAST QUARTER OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

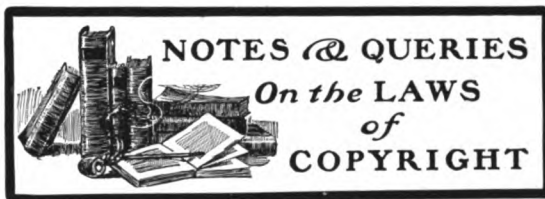
ALTHOUGH the typefoundry established in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin and his grandson, Bache, just prior to the Revolutionary War, was hardly a success, and the business was practically abandoned by its owners, it had been well equipped. It contained matrices for various romans and italics, besides an assortment of Greek and Hebrew; but for some reason not apparent at this late date, the foundry did not produce satisfactory type. It is possible

that the taste of the period was favorable to the styles then prevalent in England and Scotland, rather than to those emanating from France. However this may have been, the difficulty was partially overcome by an ingenious German, named Frederick Geiger. This man was a mathematical instrument maker, who, like thousands of others who came to Pennsylvania, was known as a "Redemptioner." Franklin had paid his passage and placed him in the foundry. He cut many punches, soon became an expert typefounder, and made many improvements in the establishment. What success was attained was chiefly due to his skill and industry. After serving the time for his redemption, Geiger was employed in the mint, but later he wasted a good deal of time on the problem of perpetual motion, which so disturbed his mind that he ended his days as a lunatic in the almshouse. The tools, matrices and molds of this foundry eventually found a resting place in the typefoundry of Archibald Binny and James Ronaldson, established in Philadelphia in 1796.

The next typefoundry established in America was begun by John Baine and his grandson in Philadelphia in 1785. They were led to make the venture by the advice of Young & McCullough, prominent printers of that time in Philadelphia. The elder Baine was associated in early life with Alexander Wilson, of Glasgow, one of the most famous typefounders of Scotland. Finding a steady demand for their type in Ireland and in North America, Mr. Baine was chosen by lot to establish a foundry in Dublin, which he did. From there he went to Edinburgh, where he began business with his grandson, under the name of John Baine and Grandson. As before stated, he came to Philadelphia in 1785. Both the Baines were good workmen and their foundry was successful from the outset. The elder was a man of much skill, and as a typefounder he ranks as one of the best, although he was entirely self-taught. His death occurred in Philadelphia in 1790, having been in America but five years. The grandson relinquished the business soon after, and he died in 1799 at Augusta, Georgia.

Until 1791 no one had undertaken typefoundry in New York, though it was a city of great commercial importance with many large printing-offices. The first successful ventures had been in Philadelphia and Germantown (a suburb of Philadelphia), while the attempts of Michelson in Boston and Buell in Connecticut had been little more than experiments. Adam

Gérard Mappa, who had carried on the business in Holland, brought with him to New York about 1791 a fully equipped typefoundry. Mappa was baptized in the Reform Church at Doornick, in Hainault, a province of Belgium, December 1, 1754. When about fourteen he entered the military service, was gazetted an ensign in 1768, a lieutenant in 1771, and left the army in October, 1780. While still in the service he purchased the principal part of the old typefoundry of Voskens & Clerk, on the valuation of 18,000 francs for the whole plant. This was one of the old typefoundries of Holland, established by Dirck Voskens prior to 1677, and had been one of the chief sources of supply to English printers for many years. Mappa had intended associating with himself in this enterprise Wybo Tijnje, a newspaper publisher at Delft, and probably this partnership was effected; but when the Prussians, under the Duke of Brunswick, entered Holland with the purpose of reforming the stadtholdership, Mappa, in company with many Dutch patriots, fled to America. His typefounding tools and matrices were brought with him, and while the matrices were principally of Dutch and German faces, they were handsome. Such roman styles as he had were but ordinary, but in addition he had seven Oriental alphabets. His name first appears in the New York directory of 1792, as conducting a typefoundry at 22 Greenwich street. The business was not large, and in 1795, when Binny and Ronaldson determined to begin another typefoundry in Philadelphia, Mappa entered their employ, continuing for several years, and it is presumed his tools and matrices went with him. He left Philadelphia and the typefounding business in 1800, and went into the service of the Holland Land Company, which at that time owned a large portion of the land in Western New York and Pennsylvania. In time he became the general agent of the company, with headquarters at Trenton, New Jersey, and there he died in 1828.



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD T. LANCEFIELD.

The following list of books is given for the convenience of readers. Address orders for books to The Inland Printer Company, Chicago.

**AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.**—By George Haven Putman. A manual of suggestions for beginners in literature, including the text of the United States Copyright Law, with general hints to authors. Seventh edition. New York: 1897. \$1.75.

**THE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT.**—Compiled by George Haven Putman. Comprising the text of the United States Copyright Law, and a summary of the copyright laws of the chief countries, etc. Second edition. New York: 1896. \$1.75.

**NOTES ON COPYRIGHT, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL.**—By Richard T. Lancefield. Useful to the author, publisher, printer and all interested in the production and sale of books. 50 cents.

**THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.**—By Thomas E. Scrutton, M.A., LL.B., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. Including the American Copyright Act, the Berne Convention, etc., with cases to date. Third edition. London: 1896. \$5.

The most important fact in connection with copyright the past month was the passing of an amendment to the Canadian Copyright Act by the Canadian Parliament. A short review of the Canadian copyright question may be of interest. The British North America Act, 1867, gave the Canadian Parliament the right to legislate on copyright. The Colonial Office in London, however, has steadily insisted that Canadian copyright legislation must not conflict with the Imperial Copyright Act, and has refused assent to all such legislation that, in its opinion, does so conflict. More than one eminent authority in England has pronounced this view of the Colonial Office to be wrong—that in fact Canada should be allowed to enact such copyright legislation as she pleases without regard to the Imperial Copyright Act. For the present the Colonial Office

has triumphed. For twelve years past those interested in the question have impressed upon the government at Ottawa, at much expenditure of time, thought and money, the disadvantages under which Canadian publishing interests labored. These twelve years have been full of interest for Canadians by reason of the successive changes of Premiers and Governments, through death or political upheavals. Each Premier, however, when interviewed, expressed his entire approval of the sentiment that Canada should be self-governing on the question of copyright. The late Sir John S. D. Thompson, more than any of his predecessors, saw the vital point at issue—Canada's right to legislate—and he strenuously insisted on this right. His correspondence with the Colonial Office shows a thorough grasp of the question; his tragic and lamented death at Windsor Castle prevented the question being brought to an immediate issue. Had he lived, he would have insisted so strongly that the Colonial Office would have been forced to yield on this, as it has been on other points. There is no doubt as to Canada's right in the matter.

The new amendment to the Canadian Act has for its central idea the point that when a Canadian publisher has acquired the right to publish a Canadian edition of a book he shall have the exclusive Canadian market, except as to copies for public libraries, etc. It has happened in the past that a Canadian publisher has paid a good round sum for the right to reprint a book in Canada. After having incurred the expense of printing the book in Canada, and spending good money advertising the same, he has found his market materially injured by the importation of copies of a special colonial edition of the same book, printed in England. It was frequently asserted that Canada could not prohibit the importation of this colonial edition. The amendment just passed by the Canadian Parliament is to enable the Government to exclude this special colonial edition, as well as other foreign editions, when a Canadian edition has been authorized, thus removing what was, to say the least, a great injustice to the Canadian publisher.

If the Colonial Office and the British publishers were only as clear-sighted as the British authors, much of the past friction would have been avoided. The British authors, at least, are now convinced that Canada desires to respect their rights. Mr. Hall Caine came to Canada in 1895 in the interests of the British authors and the Colonial Office. He very soon found that Canadians desired to be fair and just to authors. He was as bitterly opposed to the colonial editions as the Canadians were, and the proof of his sincerity is seen in the fact that not one of his books is issued in these editions.

It is somewhat magnanimously announced by the English correspondents of American papers that there is no opposition to the new Canadian amendment in London, and that it is likely to receive imperial sanction. As a matter of fact, it is an open secret that it was known that it would receive imperial sanction before it was introduced. Canadians, however, will not be too enthusiastic over this fact. They will ask, rather, Why should there be any opposition to such a just amendment? Canadians will, moreover, be inclined to remember the fact that for many years a book first published in Canada enjoyed copyright only in Canada; whereas a book first published in the United Kingdom enjoyed copyright throughout the British dominions. This was, of course, most unjust; yet it took years of agitation before the Colonial Office would grant reciprocity in this respect.

There has been much misconception with regard to the Canadian position. It was openly asserted that because Canadians desired justice in this matter they were "pirates," without any respects for the rights of the copyright owner. Others again seemed to think that Canadians desired Government sanction to the privilege of publishing books without the consent of the authors and of paying him ten per cent royalty on the retail price without safeguards for collection or security of accounts. Nothing is farther from the truth. As a matter of fact, in no country in the world is an author's right more fully protected



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OLD NEW YORK PRINTERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY MAJOR GEORGE F. WILLIAMS.\*

THE New York Printers' Union, better known among typos as "Big Six," was organized on January 1, 1850. Up to that time printers had no established or fixed scale for hours or composition. Prices ranged from 25 to 30 cents per thousand ems on newspapers and twelve hours constituted a day's work. Horace Greeley and James Gordon Bennett, who founded the *Tribune* and *Herald*, soon recognized the fact that rapid compositors were necessary to produce a daily newspaper on time for delivery by mail and carrier, and they cheerfully paid the highest rates to secure the best men. The *Morning Star* paid 25 cents, the *Courier and Enquirer* 28 cents, weekly and department hands receiving only \$14 for six days' work of seventy-two hours.

In December, 1849—the year in which gold was first discovered in California—a galley-proof circular was issued from the *Tribune* composing-room inviting all New York newspaper and job printers to attend a meeting at which the advisability of organizing a union such as had become successful in Boston was to be considered. The first meeting was held in the *Tribune* office on a Saturday, but the subsequent sessions were held in Alderman James Stoneall's hotel, on Fulton street, next door to the old *Herald* office. Final action for organization was taken on the first Sunday in January, 1850. At the initial meeting, Franklin J. Ottarson, who afterward rose to the ranks of night editor and managing editor on the *Tribune* and the *Times*, called the men to order, when Samuel Sloan was chosen chairman and William H. Trimble secretary. Both men were admirably fitted for their positions and they conducted the preliminary business very successfully. Edgar H. Rogers was made chairman of the committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, and his preamble remains today just as it was written by him, though the remainder of the document has been amended from time to time as necessity demanded.

\*Major Williams rose from the case to the position of managing editor on both the *Times* and *Herald*. He was a noted war correspondent after the expiration of his term of military service, among other notable scenes that he witnessed in foreign lands being the execution of Maximilian, "El Pretando," at Querétaro, Mexico, in 1867.

At the final organization of the union sixty men were present and enrolled, among the leaders being William Newman, who died a few years ago at the age of ninety. Other prominent men in the movement were Edward A. Holmes, Charles Layton, William E. Kelly, George Sherman, W. A. Dodge, Arthur Rogers, Matthew Kearney, John McManus, William McCoy, William B. Smeaton, Henry Egbert, Stephen Hosmer, Charles F. Town, Frederick Albaugh (for many years foreman of the *Herald* composing-room), Gilbert Vale, Richard D. Kimber, Jesse Howell, John Gatter, William Coddington, Lysander Bascom Young, George A. Colburn, Robert Cunningham (who afterward joined Orange Judd in starting the *American Agriculturist*), Monroe F. Gale (nearly forty years foreman on the *Times*), Charles W. Colburn, Josiah Barstow, John L. Brown, William Stubbs, Samuel Smith, William Sowers, Frederick Hepburn, Samuel Glen (subsequently a leading editorial writer and correspondent on the *Herald*), and Henry P. McManus, who, hale and hearty in this year of 1900, at the age of seventy-one, finds himself the sole survivor of the sixty organizers.

When the men came to select officers for the union they elected Horace Greeley as president; Franklin J. Ottarson, vice-president; William H. Trimble, financial secretary; Edgar H. Rogers, recording secretary; Jeremiah Gray, treasurer, and Monroe F. Gale, fund trustee. Mr. Greeley entered most heartily on the duties of his office, being himself an old typo, and the membership of the union grew rapidly. When Henry J. Raymond and George Jones started the *Times*, on September 18, 1851, there was an increased demand for good compositors, so the rate went up to 32 cents per thousand ems, and finally to 35 cents.

Those were halcyon days for typesetters, for their labor was in demand and money had a greater purchasing power than now. One of the hardships was the practice of only paying for composition after publication or on cancellation. The difficulty came to a crisis in 1852, when Daniel Webster died, on June 28, and Henry Clay on October 24, of that year. When each of these statesmen were stricken with mortal ill-