

unconditional emancipation" (p. 35). He did oppose the American Colonization Society, and the attacks of the *Philanthropist* on this organization, probably represent Osborn's "most advanced thought" relative to slavery, in so far as his views were published. While editor of the *Philanthropist*, Osborn became acquainted with Benjamin Lundy who, for a short time, selected the "exchange" articles and items that appeared in Osborn's paper. Lundy was prevented from becoming a partner of Osborn by a sojourn in Missouri at the time of the contest over admission to the Union. Osborn sold his paper to Elisha Bates, and Lundy established the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* as a rival to the *Philanthropist* in the same town in 1821. Osborn's chief work against slavery during the rest of his life (1818-1850) was done in connection with the Society of Friends. "There it was," writes Miss Ketring, "that his words as a minister of twenty-five or thirty years experience carried weight. There it was that he lost no opportunity to preach or speak in behalf of the slave. Those exhortations are now lost forever, and they alone would show the true extent of his labors in the cause" (p. 86).

This carefully prepared study should be of interest to Indiana readers of biography and history. The author used the file of the *Philanthropist*, but found *Charles Osborn's Journal of His Travels and Labors in the Ministry* (Cincinnati, 1854) the best source for facts bearing on his career. The author did undergraduate work in Earlham College where she became interested in Osborne's part in the anti-slavery movement. Her monograph may be obtained from Dr. Harlow Lindley, Secretary of the Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

BERTHA THOMAS LYNCH.

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*Historical Societies in the United States and Canada* is the title of a "Handbook" compiled by Christopher B. Coleman. This paper-bound booklet of one hundred thirty-six pages was published under the auspices of The Conference of Historical Societies late in 1936. It sells for \$1.50 per copy and may be obtained from the Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis. As stated in the compiler's "Foreword", the "Handbook" is "intended to be, first, a current address book of historical societies and similar historical organizations in

the United States and Canada and, second, an introductory source of information about their more salient activities and resources." The "Handbook" has been distributed to all members of The Conference of Historical Societies by Dr. Coleman, the compiler, who is Secretary of the Conference. Contributions by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New York Historical Society, and the Indiana Historical Society made this free distribution possible. The data presented by this publication has been carefully prepared. All libraries and many individuals will find it extremely useful.

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*Indiana Imprints* (1804-1809), by Douglas C. McMurtrie, was brought out by the Indiana Historical Society early this year. It is described as "a supplement to Mary Alden Walker's *Beginnings of Printing in the State of Indiana*", which was published in 1934. Mr. McMurtrie has worked extensively and long in many parts of the United States, and has become an outstanding authority on the history of early printing in the Territories and States. It is fortunate for Indiana that he is interested in the subject as related to this state. Further comment on his list of *Indiana Imprints* will be found on pages 57-58 of this issue. The pamphlet is No. 5, Vol. XI, of *Indiana Historical Society Publications*, and may be obtained from the Historical Society, State Library and Historical Building, Indianapolis, at \$1.00 per copy.

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*Anglo-French Boundary Disputes, 1749-1763*, edited by Theodore Calvin Pease, has been received and will be reviewed in our next issue. It is Vol. XXVII of *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Society*, and Vol. II of the "French Series". The volume is for sale by the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, at \$2.50 per copy.