CAMPUS FEATURES -

Old Slave House Razored on Campus

Last Relic of Slavery Removed to Make Room For Another Garage

By J. V. NICOLAN

The amiable old house has pushed another familiar landmark aside and the red brick walls of another relic of slavery are being razed. The little red house in the rear of the Davis-McCreight residence on the campus is now almost completely demolished to make way for parking space for the descendents of those students who used to make the offices of the display in that little house noticeable by stealing "massy" chickens in dark watches of the night.

Long before the Confederate war the little house was built.

This house also had been used for a small office, as we were not yet called it, a sort of "Everyman's Library," cheap popular, where editions of the classics, selling at such low prices that a volume.

The rarest, and hence most valued of the Aldine editions are those issued between 1499 and 1512. Of these we own at least two examples.

Unbeknownst he is that when the founder of this great house lay in state in death, his books, which he bequeathed in part, were given away to him—a mere theatrical and expensive tribute to his love than the customary heaps of flowers. (See Aldine Editions.)

The Elvirese, for several succeeding generations, covering a period of a century and a half, in the 16th and 17th centuries, were the foremost printer of the Netherlands, which had succeeded Venice as the center of fine typography, cut work.

Lewis, the founder of the house, described himself at Leyden in 1580 and his first book came out in 1583. His few sons, and then his grandsons, call'd the sons at Leyden, Utrecht and Amsterdam.

The most famous of the family were: 

Henry, son of Lewis, and Abraham, a grandson, who in 1625 published popular, fine printed editions, 12 mo. In 1632, and even as small as 32 mo., the Latin, French and Italian classics. In this respect they repeated what Aldus had done a century earlier at Venice, and therefore they are fully able to deserve their reputation as pioneers in the production of cheap, convenient-sized literature.

Updike ("Printing Types," 1922) says these tiny volumes are what "romantic novels—whom are soldas good biographies, the so-called "Freishoeh Elibrians," though they were then and are now cheap books.

Another authority more generously sees that these little editions are reprinted for their "unassisted copies of design, clearness and legibility of type and beauty of paper." I find that we have two specimens, both folios, of the work of the Elviresque.

The title of one is, "Thetran Grecor-

philie Vetterin." Leyden, 1618. This is a curious example of an early edition, the maps adorned with drawings of animals on land and ships and pro-
to, and maps.

The maker, Isaac Elsevier, a son of Louis, the founder, conducted a printing house at Leyden 1606 to 1625. The Frangois-Balthasar Stiiroent says that some of his editions attained such fame. No. 10

Aldus had the first design nine varieties Green and colored of Latin letters. He also invented the italic type, first being printed by 1501. The Voetian "Varia" gave him exclusive rights to employ it and three successive Popes performed his instructions. The Italians themselves called it "Aldine" type.