

COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

ROLAND BAUGHMAN is Head of the Special Collections Department of the Columbia University Libraries.

RHODES W. FAIRBRIDGE served as an Intelligence Officer in the Southwest Pacific during World War II and later was on the faculty at the University of Western Australia. He came to Columbia as Professor of Geology in 1953.

ANDREW B. MYERS was formerly a lecturer in the School of General Studies at Columbia and is now an Assistant Professor in the English Department at Fordham University.

ALEXANDER O. VIETOR is Curator of Maps in the Yale University Library. He is a member of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries.

JAMES G. VAN DERPOOL is Librarian of the Avery, Fine Arts, and Music Libraries, Columbia University.

* * *

Articles printed in COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS are selectively indexed in LIBRARY LITERATURE.

Columbia Library Columns

VOL. VIII

NOVEMBER, 1958

NUMBER 1

CONTENTS

From Sea Serpents to Science. <i>The Editor Visits the Historical Map Collection</i>		3
The Cassini Planisphere of 1696	ALEXANDER O. VIETOR	8
We Read Maps	RHODES W. FAIRBRIDGE	14
Washington Irving's Moorish Manuscript; a Columbia Rediscovery	ANDREW B. MYERS	22
Recent Notable Purchases	ROLAND BAUGHMAN AND JAMES G. VAN DERPOOL	30
Our Growing Collections	ROLAND BAUGHMAN	45
Activities of the Friends		56

Published by THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES,
Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, New York.

Three issues a year, one dollar each.



Natives killing “crocodiles” in Florida, as portrayed in the Latin version of Jacob LeMoyne’s *A brief narrative of those things which happened to the French in Florida . . . on the second voyage . . . Year 1564 . . .* Frankfurt, 1591. (In De Bry’s *Voyages*)



COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



From Sea-Serpents to Science

The Editor Visits the Historical Map Collection

ON JULY 12, 1493, there was published in Nuremberg a *mappa mundi*, or world map, illustrating the *Liber Cronicarum*. It is one of those maps in the Ptolemaic tradition, with all the fabulous medieval apparatus of sea-serpents, “wind-boys,” six-armed men, twelve-fingered men, hermaphrodites and cyclops. The known world of Europe, Africa and Asia is shown, lapped by a billowy ocean.

No sooner was this map published than it was out of date. A few months before, Columbus had returned from his first voyage, bringing to Europe news of exotic lands across the Western Sea. The Asia he thought he had reached was in fact a brave new world, thus bestowing on the Nuremberg map the doubtful honor of being the last that could ever be printed out of ancient ignorance. The six Indians who returned with him and cast themselves at the feet of the Catholic Sovereigns, Indians with neither too many nor too few arms, fingers and eyes, relegated to the books of tall stories Othello’s “men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders,” and all their fabulous kin.

There seems to have been a pause in the printing of world maps, while the cartographers absorbed the reports of the explorers. At least no known printed map, prior to that of M. G. Contarini engraved by Roselli in 1506, gives any representation of the newly

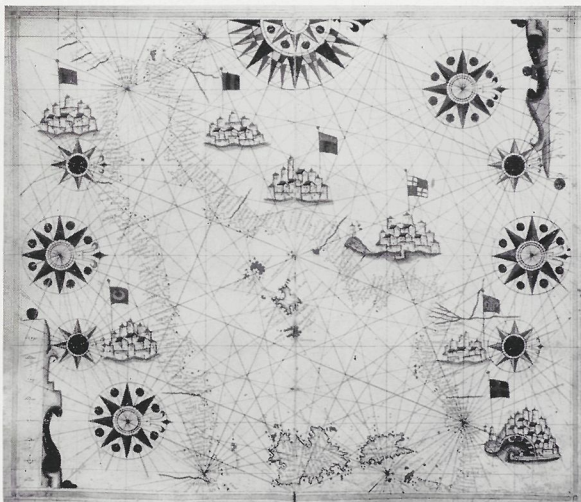
discovered lands. In Contarini's map there are no mythical creatures except the wind-boys, and they have retreated to less conspicuous positions. In fact, those puffing the winds of the south have negroid faces and woolly hair—a strange attempt at ethnomythology! But the West Indies are shown, with Labrador and Newfoundland above jutting out as a promontary of Asia, and, below the huge land mass of South America dissolving southward into problematic blankness.

With the appearance of Contarini's map, the race was on. Publishers poured out a succession of rapidly changing maps of the world and of its sub-divisions. The stop-press information which some of them contain is extraordinary, witness the Indian Ocean notation found in Ruysch's world map: "Here sailed the Portuguese in the year of grace 1507"—a map in a Ptolemy atlas which was selling in Rome that very same year.

In any collection of historical cartography, one of the major excitements is to watch the surge of discovery as it sweeps across the earth's surface and transforms maps. The medieval maps, well represented by facsimiles in Columbia's collection, give way in the early sixteenth century to the first 'scoops' of new discovery, heralds of a procession of stately atlases. These begin, at Columbia, with Ortelius's first edition of 1570, and proceed through the 1584 and 1598 editions of this pioneer cartographer to the splendid productions of Mercator (1615), Blaeu (1635-1654) and Speed (1614, 1627-1631).

The rich colors with which these early maps were often adorned, the galleons and sea-serpents which contest the seas, the anthropophagi and the occasional late eruption of dog-faced men (as in Munster's quaint wood-cuts) must all have delighted the armchair amateur of the seventeenth century, as they do us. The hard-bitten sea-captain was not so easily satisfied. Waghenauer wrote in 1612: "Amongst manie Pilots there is an opinion that they had rather use the written Cardes than such as are printed, esteeming the printed Cardes to be imperfect, and say that the

written Cardes are much better and perfecter.”* These “written Cardes” were the portolan manuscript charts, so called because they were often the creations of sea-going Portugese, who traced, with amazing accuracy, the coast-lines of Europe, Africa and



A portolan manuscript chart of the western Mediterranean drawn about 1590 by Jaume Oliva, who is believed to have been a sea captain. The view is west, with the Straits of Gibraltar in the upper left corner. The original map is in rich colors.

Asia. Columbia boasts an atlas by Jaume Oliva, member of a celebrated family of portolano makers.

Abetting the imagination of the cartographers were the authors of early travel books. There are many of these books at Columbia and some, like Theodore De Bry's *Voyages*, have lively engravings of natives encountered in the New World. (One of the illustrations is reproduced as the frontispiece to this issue of *Columns*.)

* *The Light of Navigation*.

By the close of the seventeenth century the legends of the Sea of Darkness had been dispelled by numerous voyages. The needs of down-to-earth—or feet-on-the-deck!—mariners prevailed over the fantasies of confabulating travellers. The perplexing problem of the longitude was solved in the Age of Reason, as illustrated by the scientific map of Cassini, now one of the treasures of the Columbia collection (see page 8). Another landmark was the charting by Edmund Halley of the deviations of the magnetic needle, as shown in his “Magnetic Chart” of 1701. Columbia has recently acquired a later edition (Ottens, Amsterdam, 1740) of this important scientific map.

The historical maps at Columbia are now almost entirely to be found in Special Collections’ locked stacks. A last small beach-head of them still exists in the Geology Map Room: a framed collection assembled by Dr. Erwin Raisz some years ago to illustrate the development of cartography from the second to the twentieth century. Mr. Brandon, geology librarian, explained rather apologetically that the rapid growth of the geological map collection was soon going to oust these framed maps so interesting to visitors: the geological map cases are rising higher on every side, like the New York skyline—soon there will be no visible wall-space!

In the eighteenth century, the facial expression of the globe began to set into the outlines familiar to us to-day. A few places were still out of focus—until expeditions like those of Bering, Cook, Mungo Park and Lewis and Clark further defined the world’s face. California, at first a peninsula in early seventeenth century maps, then strangely an island, attached itself to the mainland for good. Probably it’s here to stay. But—“Thar’s gold in them thar hills!” Guillaume Delisle’s Louisiana map of 1718 (one of those to be seen in the Geology Map Room) has a legend on it reporting that the Spaniards were fording the Missouri to trade with the Indians of the Northwest, whence they bring back “*du fer jaune—c’est ainsi qu’ils s’expriment.*”

The Delisle map joins those others of American interest which have been purchased in recent years through the Bancroft Fund. Miss Amy Hepburn, retired Natural Sciences Librarian, loved maps, and was responsible for some of the early purchases, including fine examples of the work of Moll, and revolutionary maps by Faden (a small but interesting group of military maps, up to World War I, are in the collection). Mr. Baughman, Head of Special Collections, has continued these purchases, and among others has secured an exceptional pair of spheres, celestial and terrestrial, engraved and published by Dudley Adams, London, 1807; groups of nineteenth century maps of the United States as a whole and of individual states during the expansion period; and an important collection of 21 operational maps of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, mainly of 1862 and 1863. Earlier maps, principally eighteenth century, of Europe and other parts of the world, have also been acquired, chiefly as individual items. An extensive job of cataloguing and sorting all of Columbia's maps is now being done by Miss Bonnell in Special Collections.

"Methinks," wrote Robert Burton, "it would well please any man to look upon a geographical map." Columbia's maps should be no exception, now that they are accessible and tidied up. They have much to offer geologists, geographers, historians. For myself, I confess to a weakness for the brave galleons and spiky-haired wind-boys of the early maps, and for the monsters "seven spans long" (according to Piri Reis, the Turkish cartographer) "between whose eyes there is a distance of one span." But never fear, "they are harmless souls"!

The Cassini Planisphere of 1696

ALEXANDER O. VIETOR

IN ANY study of the history of cartography, it soon becomes obvious that to understand the subject fully, it is vital to have a knowledge of sorts concerning the history of discovery and exploration and, almost more important than either of these, a knowledge of the history of earth measurements. For it is to the size of the earth and its shape that all scientific map making is linked.

This rather self-evident observation was completely understood by the ancients who struggled with their limited technology to try to form from terrestrial and celestial data an accurate picture of the globe they inhabited. The closest to a modern calculation of the earth's size was achieved by the Greek philosopher Eratosthenes, who came within fourteen percent of the correct circumference of the earth by measurements made in the Nile Valley and the relative angles of the sun's shadow at widely separated points along what was roughly the arc of a meridian.

Knowledge of the size of the earth was likewise bound up with the voyages of exploration in the 15th century and earlier. It was in part due to the rejection by Columbus of Eratosthenes's figures for those of Poseidonius, which were made some one hundred years later and which postulated a globe roughly one-quarter too small, that the discoverer tried to reach the Indies by sailing west. In this, Columbus was only following a belief that was also held by Claudius Ptolemy, the Alexandrine geographer of the second century A.D., whose word became law to the philosophers of the 1400's.

From the beginnings of ocean navigation until the development of the chronometer in the 18th century, the great and burning question for navigators when making a passage was the distance



Engraving of the planisphere map which Giovanni Domenico Cassini originally drew on the floor in the observatory of the Royal Academy in Paris, the project receiving the approval of Louis XIV in 1682. The map was transferred to paper in 1696.

they had sailed east or west. The north and south distances, or latitude, were far easier to calculate by the altitude of the North Star, and later by the altitude of the sun when proper tables were set down for the progressive changes in that body's declination throughout the year.

It was therefore a great challenge to the astronomers and navigators of the discovery period to find a method to solve the vexing problem of the longitude. It is to this problem that the scientific academies of the old world directed themselves and, in particular, the French Royal Academy founded under Louis XIV in the latter part of the 17th century.

It is impossible to write about the Cassini Planisphere now in the possession of the map collection of the Columbia Library without acknowledging the work done on the subject by Mr. Lloyd A. Brown and published in book form (1941, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor) under the title *Jean Dominique Cassini and his World Map of 1696*. In this small volume, Brown clearly sets forth the chronology of Cassini's life and work and the development of his Planisphere.

Cassini was among those notable scientists of his day who were invited by Jean Baptiste Colbert to leave their homelands and to come to France to work for the Royal Academy. He was born Giovanni Domenico Cassini at Perinaldo in the Comté of Nice in 1625. After studying with the Jesuits he acquired a taste for astronomy and at the early age of 25 was awarded a Chair of Astronomy at the University of Bologna.

His work in Italy brought him considerable acclaim and he was employed by Pope Alexander VII to investigate the navigation of the Po and Reno rivers. Interested as he was in celestial observations, Cassini was particularly fascinated by the newly discovered satellites of Jupiter, and through careful work was able to calculate the period of rotation of the planet.

At the age of forty-three, Cassini published a table or "ephemerides" of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, so that it was then

possible to pin-point accurately the various phases of the satellites' passage across the face of the planet. With this information, one had what was in effect a celestial clock-face which could be seen from any portion of the earth, thus allowing for nearly simultaneous observations of any particular phase of the satellites from widely separated stations around the globe.

At Colbert's instigation, Cassini was "loaned" to France in 1669 by the Senate of Bologna and by the Pope. Although his stay was reputedly to be temporary, he became a naturalized French citizen in 1673.

During Cassini's first years of association with the French Royal Academy, he devoted himself primarily to astronomical questions. In 1679, however, Louis XIV requested that the Academy construct an accurate map of France based on celestial observations, making use of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter in the calculations.

A meridian along the ground was measured with great accuracy outside of Paris and, with this city as the prime meridian, longitudes were laid down which soon made all former maps out-of-date and requiring correction.

In the same year Cassini decided to lay out on the floor of the Paris Observatory a world map which would be compiled from data gathered at various points all over the globe. This map, about twenty-four feet in diameter, was drawn in ink on the third floor of the west tower of the Academy's Observatory and had numerous meridians radiating from the center of the map at ten degree intervals. The parallels of latitude were concentric circles from the Equator north and south, likewise at intervals of ten degrees each.

On this large-scale map-base the outlines of the land areas of the earth were plotted from astronomical observations made at points throughout the world. The King visited the Observatory in 1682, examining the world map and its progress and giving his stamp of approval to the project.

Cassini was most careful to give a list of explicit instructions to those setting forth on expeditions to far corners of the globe. One set of these was printed in Volume VIII of the *Memoirs* of the Royal Academy of 1730. Simultaneous observations of the pre-selected celestial event (a particular phase of Jupiter's satellites) were made in Paris and at such places as Goa, Malacca, Nanking, Guadeloupe, and the Cape of Good Hope (this in the 1680's!). Although each observer watched the same event on Jupiter at the same moment, they all recorded different sun times—depending upon their location on the earth—at the moment of observation. A comparison of these differences in local time made it possible, by a simple calculation, to determine the longitude of the station in degrees west or east of Paris.

The planisphere did not remain on the floor of the Observatory tower much later than 1690 when it was already fading fast. It must have been transferred to paper early in that decade, for the first known imprint of the map is 1696. It is this issue that is now at Columbia, published by Jean Baptiste Nolin at Paris, with the full title: "PLANISPHERE TERRESTRE ou sont marquées Longitudes de divers Lieux de la Terre, trouvées par les Observations des Eclipses des Satellites de Iupiter Dressé et présenté A Sa Majesté Par Mr. de Cassini Directeur de l'Observatoire Royal. A Paris Chez Iean Baptiste Nolin Geographe et Graveur de S.A.R. Monsieur sur le Quay de l'Horloge du Palais A l'Enseigne de la Place des Victoires Vers le Pont Neuf. C.P.R. 1696." The map itself is twenty-one and three-quarter inches in diameter, a line engraving with tinted coastlines and with a star to indicate each place where an observation was made.

It would appear that this Nolin imprint is scarce. Brown locates two copies in this country, one at the W. L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor and the other in the Map Collection of the Yale University Library. Two copies are known to exist in Paris. Thus the Columbia copy is the fifth to come to light and the third one in America.

Brown also states that he was unable to find any record of the Nolin imprint being presented to Louis XIV, but there is a statement in the *Histoire de l'Académie Royale* that indicates that Cassini's son presented to the King what may have been a later edition of the map.

The Cassini planisphere is most assuredly one of the great cartographic landmarks connected with the furtherance of accurate map-making, and it is one of the first successful attempts to plot the shape of the earth from exact astronomical observations—and numerous observations, judging from the map. Thus the ultimate desire of the ancient classical geographers for astronomical accuracy for place locations was at last achieved, at least in part, through Cassini's efforts.

We Read Maps

RHODES W. FAIRBRIDGE

WHEN I was quite a little boy, about 3 or 4, my mother says I would lie on my stomach for hours tracing out the designs made by the colors in a great if somewhat battered *Times* Atlas, that had already been round the world with my father. The volume had been well gnawed at the edge by our old hound dog, but the essential beauty of the art of John Bartholomew, Senior, was all there.

To begin with I imagine it was just the color of the designs, but gradually it dawned on me that here was a story—no, not a single story, but a limitless feast of wonderful tales, a new selection on every page. What printing economy!

And then, at five years of age, came the real adventure: a leisurely trip round the world, by ship. As every new harbor hove into view the boy would have clutched in his hand a detailed sketch-map of the place, laboriously prepared as we chugged along at about 12 knots from the last port of call. So as we landed and tripped around, he would identify all the prominent features—to the astonishment of the grown-ups, but oblivious of their admiration—the Lion's Head at the Cape, the granite cliffs of King George's Sound, the cloud-rimmed volcano of the Grand Canary, "Gib" in the golden rays of a setting sun, the now-destroyed statue of de Lesseps out along the Port Said breakwater, the Arab bazaar in Aden, the luscious beach at Point Lavinia in Ceylon, inevitably the White Cliffs of Dover and, eventually, the cathedral-like landfall of New York.

The real world, the dream world and the map world were one and the same to the boy. Some people are not so fortunate; they never learn to read a map. Some lack the urge; many lack the imagination. To be caught young and to learn it all without even

trying is a good fortune worth more than all your universities, and diplomas. Map-reading can be soaked up, almost through the skin. Those who have not exposed themselves to such delights are to be pitied as those who drink nothing but iced water at meal-times.

But I am wandering. Please forgive me—I really want to write a few words about the fine University Map Collection at Columbia's Geology Library.

It serves all scientists, even geographers and historians—as a matter of fact 60% of the Map Collection's users are not geologists. But it is the geologist above all who tends to make the map his basic record of data. No mountain chain, or chunk of rock, or chemical analysis of rock, or fossil "missing link," none of these are meaningful unless we know where they came from: we must pin-point the spot—we must correlate their distribution, analyse their geometric patterns and follow their trends to the point of confident prediction.

During World War II we learned a very interesting thing. A competent geologist (even one completely without military training) made the best intelligence officer. Military intelligence has to do with terrain and the disposition of enemy lines on that terrain. Crystal-ball reading, that is, the "inspired guessing" as to what the enemy will do next is based essentially on the accuracy of the data we could gather about his present forces and their disposition. The trained geologist, we discovered, can examine an air photograph and prepare a map from it. With his knowledge of what constituted all the *natural* formations, he could very readily pin-point all the unnatural or man-made phenomena. The interpretation of the latter, in terms of armed men, tanks, airplanes or industrial activity called for a high degree of skill; but the fundamental thing was achieved when the primary distinction was made—between the normal and the abnormal terrain.

Maps, air photos, and maps based on air photos are therefore our story books. We read them as the historian reads biography

or the economist reads statistics. They do, of course, pose special problems in handling, for they are printed on separate sheets of all sorts of sizes, are published in series on all sorts of scales, and are dedicated to depicting different subjects: political, statigraphic, tectonic, economic, meteorologic, air navigation, or hydrographic. And there is the problem of filing: should the latter be by subject, country, or by scale?

Many institutions with large map collections have found that these and other problems inherent in such specialized printed materials can best be resolved by the appointment of a completely trained Map Curator who can devote his full time to these matters, and I believe that Columbia would benefit likewise if it could provide the funds to appoint one. This is especially true when the size of the collection has grown to 70,000 maps, as it has here. In addition to the basic filing and cataloging operations, he would above all be available to help the users of the maps select those which are needed for a particular purpose.

Furthermore, such an expert would have both the wider knowledge of map sources and more time to devote to acquiring maps (over 90% of our maps are obtained for nothing and even more would be available). In brief, the organizing and servicing of a map collection is a difficult job and to do it right requires a specialist who would bring to it the maximum in skill, devotion, and wide experience.

A word here about air photographs, which I mentioned a little earlier as being the very basis of many modern maps. At present we have practically none and in my judgment the University should start building up a collection of them. The United States is in a condition practically of anarchy as far as aerial photographs are concerned, for instead of a single agency or collection from which they may be obtained, there are dozens of different flying, photographic, and mapping agencies, both governmental and private. The situation fortunately is different in some other coun-

tries. For examples, through central agencies in Canada and Australia one can obtain photographic coverage of practically any square foot of those countries, each of which is as large as the land area of the United States.

Comparisons are not always odious. Our *general* map collection is not as large as those of some other institutions of higher education, such as the University of Illinois or the California Institute of Technology. Our *geological* map collection is not on a par with those of the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington or the Geological Societies of London, of France, or of some other European centers. But it is certainly one of the best university collections of geological maps in the world. This is something, but not quite enough. Columbia University produces no less than 12% of the geological doctorates annually in the United States. It is therefore—by numbers alone—one of the greatest geological research centers of the world. Also, we derive great advantages through our location in New York City. Not only do many foreign visitors come this way, but most of the major industrial groups involved in oil or minerals have head offices in this city. Our maps are constantly available to the scientists of those companies and, for our part, we are helped by the companies with scholarship funds, research support, and the personal contact that not only brings forth valuable scientific discussion, but also finds jobs for our graduates. In other words, we fill a community need, just as the community helps us in so many ways.

It would then surely be an advantage to curate the Map Collection in such a way as to make it most efficient, and further to fill in the gaps systematically.

Nothing beats a consistent policy in selection of materials. As it happens however, our Geology Library, both with regard to books and maps, shows the effects of conspicuous good and lean years in the past—right back to the middle of the last century. Most important serials suddenly discontinue and, without expla-

nation, pick up again. Purchases of books reflect the enthusiasm of our professors, the interests of whom have oscillated from one speciality to another over the centuries. Serious gaps are noted, but often too late to repair except by costly, most diligent, skilled, and time-consuming research in the antiquarian catalogs. Maps are the same way, only worse, since they are so much more easily damaged or destroyed that they rarely appear in the trade. By the same token, our own sets get broken into and dismembered during the lean years, when less than adequate curatorial staff has been provided. Maps printed on poor paper should, of course, be protected immediately with expensive mounts and those damaged should be repaired immediately; yet some of our treasured "classics" are so fragile that one hardly dares breathe on them.

So all is not perfect in our map haven. But the will to improve exists.

A good start has been made lately in efficient re-arrangement of the map room. This last summer, I learn, every drawer was checked to see that maps were in their proper places. Each drawer is prominently labeled. An alphabetic guide of the folders was prepared. We have received some fine donations lately. The New York Public Library has recently passed on 3,000 maps to us, including 200 of 18th century origin. The government agencies have been more than generous to us this year.

Let us briefly survey the major holdings:

1. *U.S. Army Map Service serials*: covering the world discontinuously on various scales. Many of these are reproductions and re-editions of foreign maps that are often difficult to obtain by other means. AMS formerly distributed free to selected universities till the time of the Korean War; but we understand that there will be a resumption shortly with a welcome shipment of 1,200 maps, mostly foreign topographic sheets.
2. *World Air Charts* are particularly useful, because they pro-

vide a one to million scale coverage of uniform style for most of the world. These are incomplete, some being received by gift, others requiring purchase.

3. *Hydrographic Charts*, U.S., British, etc. A few are received as out-of-date discards from other libraries. This is one of the most serious gaps in our collection. Appeals to the U.S. Navy to receive these on a repository basis have not received sympathetic attention. Foreign hydrographic charts are not produced at such a rapid rate that it would be impossible to keep up with them by purchase.
4. *U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey*. This is a very fine series of coastal charts. Our set is complete and up to date.
5. *U.S. Geological Survey*. Our sets are almost complete. Some of the older items are out of print and are lost or destroyed. Gifts from geologists have permitted many replacements and now a duplicate storage is maintained of those most important and hard-worked series. The actual coverage of the United States on a large (detailed) scale is still very incomplete.
6. *U.S. State Surveys*. Most of the individual states maintain independent geological surveys, mines departments, or similar organizations that have from time to time issued state geological maps. Many of them are no longer in print, but we have a nearly complete coverage. Some of the more backward states—Nevada, Nebraska, and the Carolinas—have no maps. Others, such as Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, have recently been covered in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey.
7. *Foreign Geological Maps*. Our coverage of large-scale maps needs strengthening and this should be possible for large numbers of fine maps are available by purchase or exchange. An attempt has been made to get all small scale foreign geological



Warman photo

Professor Rhodes W. Fairbridge, left, and Dr. Grayson Kirk, President of Columbia University, inspecting the six-foot inflated-rubber relief map of the world which Geo-Physical Maps, Inc., had loaned for exhibit in the Geology Library. The scale is $1/6,000,000$.

maps. Certain large areas, however, are still virtually unmapped, e.g., South America, Africa, and Asia.

8. *Relief model maps.* A modern development in cartographic reproduction is the relief model type, of which we already have about 20. These are of very great value for teaching and research.
9. *Globes.* Thus far the globes which we have are the small, inexpensive ones: three political, one celestial, one hand-painted geological-tectonic and three unpainted plastic relief globes. Regrettably the big 6-foot relief globe that was built by Geo-Physical Maps, Inc., and exhibited in the Geology

Library for some weeks about 18 months ago has not yet found a donor. Experimental teaching with this globe in our World Regional Course was so successful that we realized that here was one of the most valuable tools that has ever come our way for this particular subject; the close study of world structural patterns and problems in detail becomes possible on the globe in a thrilling and unique way. We feel that this would be an acquisition that would put the Library and Map Collection right into the front rank of modern visual-aid teaching and research. Detailed plans for a special geologic-tectonic version of this globe were drawn up, but applications for aid from foundations and research sponsors have so far proved unsuccessful.

10. *Atlases*. Some of the best available are in our collection, including the sparkling new volumes of the *Times* "Mid-Century" Atlas now coming out under the direction of John Bartholomew, Jr. These fine maps are closely matched in quality by the great Soviet Atlas MIRA, and the absolutely unique Soviet Sea Atlas. It is a sad reflection that they are totally unmatched by any U.S. publication. No U.S. atlas in history has ever compared in printing quality or accuracy with the British, German, and Soviet products.

To sum up, we have here in Columbia's Map Collection the maps to match almost any dream—from the child's fancy to the emeritus professor's advanced research, from the freshmen's term papers to the Ph.D. candidates' original surveys. As indicated above, there are ways in which the holdings and servicing might be strengthened with benefit to the University, but meanwhile we rejoice in having at hand for our instructional and research work this large and varied collection of scientific maps.

Washington Irving's Moorish Manuscript; A Columbia Rediscovery

ANDREW B. MYERS

BURIED treasure in Columbia Library? Yes, for the skin-diving scholar—and Spanish gold at that! Not pieces of eight, of course, but pages of manuscript in Special Collections, three hundred pages of unpublished Washington Irving manuscript, a history of the Moors in Spain. This descriptive sketch brings the forgotten narrative up into the light for the first time in long years.

What is there to see? Irving's "Chronicle of the Ommiades," to be exact, three hundred and three pages of dynastic history, the epic story of Mudéjar sovereigns who ruled much of the Iberian peninsula for centuries in the early Middle Ages. This seems a rich prize to recover and indeed it is, for it constitutes, I believe, the largest unit of surviving Irving manuscript which is still unpublished.

Close inspection does reveal some defects. These pages are not ingots of pure metal, the kind from which his genius refined the golden *Alhambra* (1832), the most brilliant of his books inspired by Spain. They are more like a casket of exotic Moorish jewelry, some pieces perfect and precious, some plain, some unfinished, some broken. But all belong together and show the attentions of a master craftsman. With 1959 the centenary of Irving's death, it seems time for them to be sorted, and some, or all, newly burnished and displayed.

This Ommiades manuscript was first put together in Madrid in the fall and winter of 1827–28. Irving had come to Spain the year before for the first time, invited by our Minister there, Alexander Everett, to consider the value of translating for the English-



© Editorial Plus-Ultra

Interior of the great Mosque in Córdoba, Spain, which was started about 786 A.D. and enlarged by the successive rulers of the Omayyad dynasty (760 A.D. to the early 11th Century). The most notable of Moorish monuments, it was 742 feet long, 472 feet wide, and had over 1,200 columns. In subsequent alterations a small section of the building and some of the columns were removed.

speaking world Navarrete's recent *Colección*, tomes of source materials on the voyages and discoveries of Columbus and his contemporaries. The expatriate American was already renowned as Geoffrey Crayon of the *Sketch Book* (1819–20) and was certainly, Cooper's novels notwithstanding, our favorite prose writer of the day. But he soon found Navarrete's formidable scholarly apparatus an obstacle that forbade close translation, and wisely turned to a briefer adaptation, his own *Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus* (1828). It was done in the vein of romantic historiography, which was popular at that time, and as such both informed and entertained its generation.

Also it held him in Spain long enough to complete his willing surrender to the fascination of a storied past in which he had first delighted, he says in *Alhambra*, in "earliest boyhood." Even before finishing *Columbus*, Irving was flirting with visions of numerous historical tales, which were drawn from the long roll of centuries before the heroic admiral gave to Ferdinand and Isabella a whole new world. And on the *old* world of this husband and wife team of Christian crusaders, he had already begun *The Conquest of Granada* that was to be published in 1829.

His newly discovered journal for 1827–28 reveals Irving making virtually simultaneous notations on topics bridging a thousand years of western history from "Mahomet" to "Montezuma," with Spain the core of these chronicles. There are almost daily references to this Omniades manuscript, identified also by the alternate family name "Omeyas" or simply as "Moors." Later historians in English render the name Omayya or Umayya.

All this industriousness, in the Royal Library or the Jesuit College of St. Isidro, is described by his nephew Pierre M. Irving, in the *Life and Letters of Washington Irving* (1862–64), as preparation for "a suite of works . . . illustrative of the domination of the Arabs in Spain and also a Conquest of Mexico." To do justice to this panorama of dynamic men and marching peoples was beyond Irving's powers. (Its complexities have challenged the

resources of a Gibbon before him and a Toynbee after.) With a healthy sense of his own limitations, Irving planned to interweave threads of history and legend into a rich tapestry of story, a technique he had perfected in that happy hoax Diedrich Knickerbocker's *A History of New York* in 1809. It is this spirit which pervades the Omeya manuscript.

Special Collections' catalog follows Irving's lead, then, in identifying it as "Spanish Legends," for the author himself published related items in volume III of *The Crayon Miscellany* (1835) as "Legends of the Conquest of Spain." The marginal title in the manuscript is "The Chronicle of the Ommiades." It contains about forty-thousand words, all in Irving's hand, in ink and, in places, in pencil. The pages are numbered, in somewhat erratic fashion, from 32 to 358, and are now bound in three folio volumes. The missing first thirty-one pages, depicting the life of Abderahman, founder of this line of Cordova "kings," Irving printed in *The Knickerbocker* magazine in 1840, at a time when he was inclined to break up the whole to serve as articles. He changed his mind before cannibalizing the rest and left it intact. Although twenty-three scattered pages are now missing, their loss does not materially affect the narrative and it is not impossible that they too may yet come to the surface.

As it stands, the afore-mentioned three hundred and three pages cover the consecutive reigns of two and a half centuries of what Irving elsewhere calls, "that splendid dynasty, which shed such a lustre upon Spain during the domination of the Arabs." The first hundred begin with the funeral in 788 A.D. of Abderahman (I) and the accession of his son Hixem I. They unfold what becomes a vast canvas of Mohammedan imperial sway over North Africa and most of present Portugal and Spain. The story-within-a story of "rebel Hassan" and his bandit sons splashes this section with bold color. The second hundred reach a climax of Omeyan glory in the long, tenth century rule of the noble Abderahman III—in Irving's words the first "to receive the title and honors of

Caliph." The third group of a hundred pages (and princes), brings the northern Christians into focus in the pitched battles of a holy war. The historian ends, as did the dynasty, early in the eleventh century, with the mystery of the disappearance (after palace intrigue) of the futile Hixem III.*

Frequent footnotes indicate inevitable reliance on previous writers in Spanish on this Islamic empire: Bleda, and Mariana, and especially Conde. But in others, Irving's own hallmark is clear on the materials he scrutinized. For example, although his pages are crowded with a cast huge enough to tax the ingenuity of a Cecil B. DeMille, he concentrates on commanding figures. This literary maneuver was designed, he later wrote *Pierre*, to have them brought out, "in strong relief, and to have kept them, as much as possible, in view throughout the work." He rarely pauses for extensive comment on geography, on Moorish arts and sciences, etc., allowing them to develop out of the nature of the cinematic chronicle itself. The manuscript is in essence the drama of the Omeyan emirs.

Irving's ambitious plans for a panhistory that would sweep from Mecca to Mexico City were fated to come to the dead end of neglect. Bits and pieces of it saw print, some quite substantial, but the whole was never articulated. Distractions kept getting in the way, and, as Irving frankly said of himself, "I am too easily dismounted, if any one jostles against me."

His trip to the south of Spain was an immediate distraction, and a delightful one. A diplomatic post in England followed and when he came home to the applause of America in 1832, western travels and western books caused another long delay. His Sunnyside cottage then beckoned, his "snug little Dutch nookery," which has now been restored for us to visit. With it came semi-retirement and the surrender to William Hickling Prescott of the dream of celebrating the exploits of Cortez and the conquistadores. Even his return to Spain as our welcome Minister, 1842-46, was

* These proper names can be written in several, more Arabic forms.

only a poor catalyst. The weak spark of interest it did arouse in his pen took him to the Hispanic sagas that lay in his trunk, he admitted, "like waste paper." On April 14, 1847, he wrote again to Pierre:

"... I went to work, *con amore*, at two or three fragmentary Chronicles, filling up the chasms, rewriting parts. In a word, I have now complete, though not thoroughly finished off, The Chronicle of Pelayo; The Chronicle of Count Fernan Gonzalez; The Chronicle of the Dynasty of the Omniades in Spain, giving the succession of those brilliant sovereigns, from the time that the Moslem empire in Spain was united under the first, and fell to pieces at the death of the last of them; also the Chronicle of Fernando the Saint, with the reconquest of Seville."

The Columbia manuscript shows this reworking and is apparently as Irving left it in that year. He did struggle back into the saddle in 1848, but for supervision of Putnam's successful fifteen-volume Author's Revised Edition of his works. This burst of energy lasted through *Mahomet and His Successors* (1850), which was the intended introduction to the unfinished epic. But he closed this book with a note of uncertainty about further progress in that direction, wondering aloud if, having gotten them to the "pillars of Hercules," he would ever get the armies of Allah across the narrow strait into Europe.

He did not. Irving was now sixty-six years of age and was suffering from exhausting attacks of asthma. The decade of life left to him he spent as the beloved squire of Sunnyside, and, author to the last, worked on a five-volume biography of George Washington. But he never put his house of Moorish manuscripts in order. At his death on November 28, 1859, these properties passed to his literary executor Pierre M. Irving.

His nephew, in addition to writing the official biography, made a conscientious effort to complete the canon of his famous uncle's works. In 1866 he edited the posthumous *Spanish Papers* and included unpublished manuscripts "most nearly, though not fully,

prepared for the press." He chose Pelayo, Fernan Gonzalez, and Fernando the Saint, but not the Ommiades unit. Why not? It reads not noticeably less finished than the others, but perhaps he thought it was too long to fit in such a miscellany. In any case it drops from sight to begin a hidden hegira that takes it to the Columbia Library in this century.

Its journey can be traced in the lines of a note that now accompanies the manuscript. Written in 1885 by John T. Irving, son of Washington's older brother John Treat Irving, it states that many of the surviving unpublished materials remained at Sunnyside in family hands. They fell into disorder and after a time, for safety sake, were sent in a box to the New York office of the author's publisher, Putnam. There an effort was made to arrange the pieces in logical order (some of the double page numbers on the Ommiades sheets may have resulted from this belated house-keeping).

It is a relief to see this orphaned Irvingiana not much abused, either published in a disguised version, like the bowdlerized Hawthorne papers, or burned, as Melville and his family reportedly disposed of his papers. To the next generation, then, the sum of manuscript treasure descended almost intact. His share of the Putnam holding came to John T., he writes, as a gift on September 18, 1885, from Mrs. Oscar Irving, wife of a son of Washington's eldest brother William.

"She went with me to Mr Putnam's Store, and Mr Putnam opened the box — and from it I selected the two MS — which were the [note torn] given to me —"

What he chose he describes as the "Legends of the Ommiades" and "part of vol I of Bracebridge Hall." On the back of the note a sentence dated December 20, 1889, bequeaths both, on his eventual death, to his son Cortlandt Irving. It is from this modern descendant that, in a gracious gesture, both manuscripts came to Columbia a quarter century ago.

If Irving's talent for a facts-cum-folklore kind of history does not qualify him for rank as a pure historian, he was nevertheless for America, insists Stanley Williams in his impressive *The Spanish Background of American Literature*, "the godfather of historians of Spain." After a century of obscurity, and in a century of resurgent Moslem power, I think this Ommiades godchild should be introduced to the rest of the family.

Recent Notable Purchases

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Since it happens that most of the gift and endowed funds for the purchase of rare materials are administered by either Special Collections or Avery, the acquisitions described below mainly pertain to those units. This does not mean that other divisions of the Libraries are without such materials, but only that their budgeted funds are needed to meet current requirements for instruction and research. Special Collections, not being restricted as to subject area, tries to take up some of the slack which this exigency creates.*

BEGINNING with the very first issue of *Columbia Library Columns* we have made a point of recording the many fine gifts of books and manuscripts that come to the Libraries from members of the Friends and from other donors. Only occasionally during that period has mention been made of the unusual materials that have been acquired by purchase. And yet by far the majority of the purchases of valuable collections and individual rarities are made from endowed or capital funds which have been established by past benefactors. Because such acquisitions are selected by library personnel, the fact is sometimes overlooked that, in a very real sense, these too are gifts.

Gift and endowment funds form a most important part of the support of our book-buying program. Some of these funds are used for normal, bread-and-butter materials needed directly for course instruction and research; they help to nurture the bone and muscle of Columbia's library strength, as their donors intended. But certain funds have been established expressly to provide unusual strength in specified areas. The Bancroft Foundation is the most spectacular of these at Columbia; four-fifths of the earnings of this \$1,900,000 fund are used to develop deep library resources for the study of American history and culture,

and each year many thousands of volumes are added as a result. It goes without saying that in the aggregate the greater proportion of Bancroft purchases are routine items, items that build up our research collection steadily and methodically, but which individually may be quite unimpressive. On the other hand a substantial amount is regularly channeled into the purchase of unique or very special material, much of which, because of its cost, could not be considered if it were not for the Bancroft fund. Together these two kinds of Americana, basic and special, are lifting Columbia to leadership in that field; if there were more such funds—for western European, central European, Asian, and scientific coverage, for example—the Columbia libraries might soon be unequalled!

In our use of gift and endowment funds we always have in view two main objectives: to intensify the research value of the Columbia libraries, and to carry out the wishes and intentions of the donors, whether these have been stated or not. Normally such funds have been established in support of gift collections, and the materials purchased are selected to enhance the usefulness and distinction of a particular collection in just the way we visualize the donor himself would have done—with one important reservation; namely, that very expensive items already represented in nearby collections are not ordinarily acquired for Columbia (there are, of course, exceptions). Gift and endowed funds are not budgeted in the usual way; they do not have to be expended in a particular fiscal year. It is therefore possible to allow the earnings to accumulate, so that when some truly extraordinary item or collection becomes available we are in a position to take advantage of past economies. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that such funds, in the long run, can achieve magnificent results, even when the actual capital is modest.

The following paragraphs furnish brief descriptions of some of the more noteworthy purchases that have come to Columbia over the past half-dozen years through the use of gift and endowed funds. From these notes, sketchy as they are, and descriptive of

only the merest handful selected from many items, perhaps at least an inkling can be gained of the immense importance which such funds have to the growth of our collections. Regular book funds are not always adequate to supply the materials needed to meet the daily demands of students and faculty; only rarely and after much serious consideration can we divert them to the purchase of costly rarities such as the seven volumes of unpublished journals of Jules Champfleury (September, 1949), the manuscript of Pomponazzi's *De fato*, 1520 (July, 1950), the Alfred Jeanroy Papers (February, 1955), and the little group of letters and a manuscript poem by Lorenzo Da Ponte (March, 1958). All users of the Libraries have—and will continue to have into the far future—reason to be endlessly grateful to donors whose gifts of endowments enable the steady, planned accrument of unusual rarities to Columbia's research collections.

BANCROFT ENDOWMENT PURCHASES

The Bancroft Endowment is used mainly to bring to Columbia resources documenting American culture *in depth*. We have, accordingly, used the fund only sparingly to purchase materials that are best described as "high spots" or "collectors' items," although these are by no means ruled out if their presence will add to the research content of Columbia's collections. Such enhancement is of course our principal objective and as a result a substantial number of unique collections, chiefly manuscripts, have been acquired, following a course that was set almost at the beginning of the Bancroft program with the purchase in January, 1947, of the Oswald Garrison Villard collection relating to John Brown of Harper's Ferry, and the later purchase in March, 1950, of the correspondence and papers of Lincoln Steffens. It will be apparent from the following notes that we have tried to achieve a balance between belletristic and historical materials. (See John Berthel's article on the Bancroft Endowment in the May, 1952, issue of the *Columns*.)

The Stephen Crane Papers. This collection of more than 1,200 pieces comprises mainly letters to Crane, but there are also documents and memorabilia, diaries and notes by Cora Crane, a number of published and unpublished manuscripts, clippings, photographs, and books by Crane and from his library. This collection is the subject of an article by Daniel G. Hoffman in the February, 1953, issue of the *Columns*, and it formed the basis for a public exhibition held in the autumn of 1956, of which a printed catalogue was published. A further article relating to the collection, by Lillian Gilkes and Joan H. Baum, appeared in the *Columns* for February, 1957. *Purchased in June, 1952.*

The Bonsall Family Papers. The 18th and 19th-century business and family papers, letters, documents, and the like, numbering about 350 pieces, relating to the Bonsall family of Pennsylvania. Richard Bonsall came to America with William Penn and settled in Philadelphia. His descendants, chiefly associated with transportation and the law, remained for the most part residents of Pennsylvania. A genealogy of the family forms part of the collection. *Purchased in November, 1952.*

The Elizabeth Blackwell Letters. Dr. Blackwell (1821-1910) was English-born and came to America in 1832. She studied medicine and was the first woman to obtain a doctorate in that field. This group of 152 letters includes 149 from Dr. Blackwell to Madame Bodichon (née Barbara Leigh Smith), the English feminist and educationalist. Certain details of these letters, which deal chiefly with Dr. Blackwell's career and her relations with Florence Nightingale, are discussed by Thomas P. Fleming in the November, 1956, issue of the *Columns*. *Purchased in December, 1952.*

The Hart Crane Papers. This important collection was described briefly in the May, 1953, issue of the *Columns*. It comprises the whole corpus of Hart Crane's correspondence, manuscripts, and memorabilia that remained in the hands of his executors. Crane

(1899-1932) is a controversial figure in recent American letters, but his major work, *The Bridge*, is generally recognized as carrying on the Walt Whitman tradition, and as being among the greater American poetical contributions of our century. The collection, now in the process of being organized for scholarly use, numbers many hundreds of pieces, including work sheets, drafts, revisions, and letters, both incoming and outgoing. It is the subject of an article by Jethro Robinson in the February, 1955, issue of the *Columns*. Purchased in April, 1953.

The Otis-Gay Papers. This is a most important body of material, representing the accumulation by various members of the allied families over several generations. Since its acquisition by Columbia the collection has been divided. The Otis Papers number about 350 pieces, most of them falling between the years 1732 and 1802. They comprise letters and documents by and relating to members of the Otis family of Hingham, Barnstable, and Boston, Massachusetts. The greater part concerns Joseph Otis (1726-1810), his brother Samuel Allyne Otis (1740-1814), and their father, the Honorable James Otis (1702-1778). The relatively small size of the collection is not a criterion for judging its value, for it contains letters from such notables as Washington, Thomas Paine, Thomas Pownall, and James Bowdoin.

The Gay Papers comprise many thousands of pieces, including letters, diaries, notebooks, and journals. The letters are mainly to or from Sydney Howard Gay (1814-1888), journalist, author, and active abolitionist. He edited the *Anti-Slavery Standard* and, during the Civil War period (actually from 1857 to 1865), was managing editor of the *New York Tribune*; later he became managing editor of the *Chicago Tribune* and served on the board of the *Saturday Evening Post*. The letters to Gay include many from important literary and political figures, such as Horace Greeley, William Cullen Bryant, E. C. Stedman, and Charles Sumner. Purchased in July, 1953.

The Charles Stewart Daveis Papers. Letters, documents, reports, maps, manuscripts, and proofs, totaling approximately 1,700 pieces, of which more than 400 relate to the Maine-Canada boundary controversy of 1827–1842. Daveis (1788–1865) was deeply immersed in Maine political and legal matters, and there is much in the collection relevant to the revision of the legal system of Maine after statehood was gained. *Purchased in November, 1953.*

The Beauregard-York Papers. Books, pamphlets, newspapers, clippings, documents, letters, and memorabilia associated with the career of Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard. The collection, comprising about 500 pieces, includes a number of autograph letters and letters signed by Confederate leaders. Most of these items were captured by and remained in the keeping of (Brevet) Colonel Robert P. York of the 75th N.Y.V.; a substantial number of York's own papers are also present. *Purchased in January, 1954.*

The Gouverneur Morris Papers. This is the second of three major collections documenting the formative years of our nation acquired by Columbia in the recent past. (The others are the Otis Papers, described above, and the John Jay Papers.) The Morris Papers, totaling nearly 1,400 pieces, comprise letters, documents, and manuscripts. Something of the stature of the collection can be appreciated from the fact that it contains thirteen letters from Washington, fifteen from Jefferson, five from Philip Schuyler, two from John Paul Jones. There are numerous manuscripts of Morris's speeches and writings, including two which are of singular interest to Columbia—his King's College bachelor's and master's essays, "Oration on Wit and Beauty" and "Oration on Love." This collection is the subject of an article by Richard B. Morris in the November, 1955, issue of the *Columns*. *Purchased in June, 1954.*

The MacDowell Letters. A collection of twenty-four letters writ-

ten by Edward Alexander MacDowell (1861–1908) to his publisher, Arthur P. Schmidt. The letters belong to the period 1900–1902, during MacDowell's brief and personally tragic tenure as professor of music at Columbia University, and they deal in the main with matters pertaining to his compositions and their publication, and with his copyright difficulties. *Purchased in May, 1955.*

The John Jay Papers. The nature of this once-in-a-lifetime collection and the story of our successful campaign to raise by gift the funds needed to effect its purchase is familiar to everyone who reads these pages. Four-fifths of the amount required was contributed by individual members of the Friends, by other interested persons, and by certain Foundations. The Bancroft Endowment provided the remaining fifth. A detailed description of the collection appeared in the November, 1956, issue of the *Columns*. *Purchased in July, 1957.*

Notable Individual Items. Only a few of these can be specified here, for hardly a week passes without seeing some unusual book or manuscript added by means of the Bancroft Fund. The items selected for mention represent special research usefulness, and ones which, being manuscripts or containing manuscript notations, are unique.

1. *Summation of the trial of the murderers of Joseph Smith.* Carthage, Illinois, 1844. Unpublished manuscript. *July, 1952.*

2. *Laws of New-York from the year 1691–1751, inclusive.* New York, 1752. Compiled by William Livingston and William Smith, Jr. This is Smith's own copy, and contains his extensive marginal annotations, as well as nearly 100 pages of additional notes in his hand at the end; the latter material relates largely to the agreements reached in settlement of the Connecticut-New York boundary disputes. *December, 1953.*

3. Boston Port Act. *Transactions in America relative to the Boston Port Act, &c in 1774*. Manuscript, 522 pages. April, 1954.

4. *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la révolution des États-Unis*, 1790, Manuscript, three volumes. The author has not been identified, although his initials are given—J.L.C.D.V. He seems to have been a participant in the Revolution, and he writes authoritatively of events from the Declaration of Independence to the Peace of 1783. Presumably unpublished. October, 1955.

5. [*Journal d'un engagé du régiment de l'Angoumois, 1777-1799*.] Manuscript, one volume. Anonymous account describing campaigns against the English in the West Indies, 1778-1781, as well as subsequent military experiences in Europe during the French Revolutionary wars. The author tells of his capture by the English in 1779, of his imprisonment and subsequent exchange, and of his return to the West Indies. February, 1956.

6. *John Jay Letter Books*. Hardly had the Jay Papers been acquired when we were offered four of his letter books, comprising his own record of certain official activities, including copies of both incoming and outgoing correspondence and resumé of conversations. The earliest notation (all are in the hand of a clerk) is for December, 1779, and the latest is that of December, 1789. The most significant section covers Jay's mission to Spain in 1779 and his part in the negotiations leading to the Peace Treaty of 1783.

One of these volumes was purchased with funds presented by the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation in memory of the late Baron Bruno Schröder. The remaining three volumes of the set were acquired through the Bancroft Fund. December, 1957.

7. *Alexander Hamilton Manuscripts*. No collection, as such, of Hamilton Papers has been acquired; nevertheless, we have tried

to take advantage of every opportunity to acquire exceptional Hamilton material as it becomes available. Our principal aim has been to support to the fullest extent possible Columbia's sponsorship of a definitive edition of all known Hamilton papers; this project is the subject of an article by Harold C. Syrett in the February, 1957, issue of the *Columns*.

Accordingly we have in recent years added a substantial number of Hamilton manuscripts, usually as individual items. Letters predominate, of course, but two more lengthy documents are worthy of special mention here: Hamilton's draft of his twelve-page memorandum entitled "Answers to questions proposed by the President of the U States," which was written in April, 1797, and has reference to the trouble which was then brewing with France and which came so near to open warfare; and a draft, in the hand of a clerk, of Hamilton's famous opinion on the constitutionality of the bank of the United States, February 23, 1791.

DAVID EUGENE SMITH FUND PURCHASES

The distinguished library on the history of mathematics which was formed by the late Professor David Eugene Smith of Teachers College was presented by him to Columbia University in 1931. A modest endowment was established in 1944, the income to be used for enlarging the Smith Library. For some years the earnings were allowed to accumulate, but more recently we have made some important purchases by means of the Smith Fund.

In this instance, as in those of other funds which support specific gift collections, we are careful to purchase only materials which reflect the principal interest of the donor—items which we can assume he would have added to his library himself if the opportunity had arisen. The Smith Collection, though primarily concerned with the history of mathematics, theoretical and applied, is surprisingly ramose, for Professor Smith's interests led him into many other fields. There are, for example, several hundred manuscript copies of the Koran, a select group of cuneiform

tablets, many mathematical and non-mathematical Chinese books, and the like. In using the Smith Fund, however, we have restricted purchases to works that have a definitely mathematical reference.

In the past half-dozen years we have added 182 items to the Smith Collection. Among these are six manuscript volumes dating from the thirteenth through the sixteenth century, and two later manuscripts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries respectively. Four of these manuscripts are of unusual interest: (1) a thirteenth-century collection of astronomical treatises in Latin, including some which apparently remain unpublished; (2) an early fourteenth-century manuscript of various arithmetical, geometrical and optical tracts, profusely illustrated with diagrams in red and black; (3) a fourteenth-century collection of eleven mathematical-astronomical works by Peckham, Holywood, Grosse-teste, Johannes Campanus, and others, also with diagrams in color; and (4)—possibly the most interesting of all—*Dialectica et De fide orthodoxa* (in Greek) by John of Damascus, dated 1372 and containing six full-page astronomical diagrams that seem to be entirely unknown in other manuscript and printed editions of the text.

Among the printed books acquired for the Smith Collection is a fifteenth-century edition of Oresme's *De latitudinibus formarum* (Padua, 1486), of which no other copy is recorded as being in this immediate area. A goodly number of important sixteenth and seventeenth century editions were added; perhaps the most notable of these is the 1520 (second) edition of Tagliente's *Libro d'abaco*, one of two known copies and the only one in America. In this select company also belong the 1538 edition of Neudörfer's *Anweisung einer gemeinen Hanndschrift*; Tycho Brahe's *De mundi aetherei* in the 1603 edition which is in reality made up of sheets of the extremely rare first printing of 1588; and Huygens' *Horologium oscillatorium* (1673) and *Traité de la lumière* (1690). Of much later date but of even greater moment is the rare off-print edition of Einstein's *Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Rela-*

tivitätstheorie (1916); nor should we omit recording the purchase of the first arithmetic book ever to be published in Russia, Magnitskii's *Arifmetika, sirlech nauka chislitel'naia*, 1703.

We are ever on the watch for relevant early English works, several having been acquired in the period under discussion. Among the more noteworthy pieces in this category are: Robert Recorde's *The grounde of artes* in the enlarged 1561 edition; Roger Bacon's *The mirror of alchimy* (1597); and the very scarce English translation of Claude Dariot's *Breefe introduction to the astrologicall iudgement of the starres* (1598).

THE GONZALEZ LODGE FUND

The late Dr. Gonzalez Lodge, Professor of Latin and Greek at Teachers College, formed for his private scholarly use an extensive library of early editions of Greek and Roman classical writings, as well as a large number of works relating to classical studies. In 1944, shortly after his death, the portion of his collection that is devoted to early texts was presented in his memory to Columbia University by his widow, the late Ida Stanwood Lodge. Mrs. Lodge also made provision for a generous endowment, to be used to maintain and develop the collection. This was established in 1948, and since that time we have added 769 items to the original collection of about 1,800 volumes.

Dr. Lodge had nearly a hundred fifteenth-century books in his library, and we have been able to add sixty-six others since the fund became available. Some of these are truly outstanding items, such as the first edition of Homer in Greek, 1488/9; the Naples, 1474, edition of Terence's comedies, in the only copy recorded as being in America; and Livy's *Decades* in Spanish, of which the only other recorded American copy is in the Huntington Library in California. In general, we have purchased incunabula for the Lodge Collection only when they would otherwise not be available to scholars in the New York area, or when the prices quoted have been low (more than a third of the sixty-six cost less than

\$100 each). But in a few cases, such as that of the Homer mentioned above, we have felt that the distinction of the collection warranted the inclusion of important cornerstones without regard to the holdings of other libraries.

As in the case of the Smith Fund, we have been able to acquire a goodly number of medieval and renaissance manuscripts for the Lodge Collection—to be exact, ten items dating from the twelfth through the fifteenth century. Such text manuscripts are not common, and, if it were not for the endowed funds, there would be little prospect of our adding them to Columbia's resources. An area which we are particularly anxious to stress is that of vernacular translations of classical writings; we have been able to obtain, for example, an Italian translation of Aesop's fables and another of Cicero's *Paradoxa*, both manuscripts dating from the fifteenth century. Among fifteenth-century printed books are four such translations. Two of these are Italian (Pliny, 1481, and Josephus, 1493), while two are Spanish (the Livy mentioned above, 1497, and Caesar, 1498). Sixteenth and seventeenth-century translations are very numerous, with English renderings leading all others. More than a score of the latter, published before 1641, have been acquired, including such important items as the first editions of Golding's translations of Caesar's *Commentaries*, 1565, and North's fine translation of Plutarch's *Lives*, 1579. We are still looking for a good copy of North's immediate source, Amyot's French version of Plutarch, 1559/1565.

EVERY LIBRARY PURCHASES

(By the Librarian, James Grote Van Derpool)

In large measure all of Every Library reflects the generosity, in one way or another, of a long sequence of warm-hearted friends. The Every Endowment Fund, special gifts accounts, and even the building itself constitute such continuing benefactions. It is

gratifying to reflect on the wide range of important acquisitions thus made possible since the first appearance of this magazine.

Since 1952 we have nearly doubled our holdings in architectural incunabula, among which is a highly interesting group of 15th-century printed texts dealing with military architecture written by such authors as Frontinus, Vegetius, Aelianus, and Modestus.

A large number of 16th-century architectural publications likewise have come, among which are Girolamo Muziano's *Engravings of the Decorations of Trajan's Column*, circa 1590, which, to the best of our knowledge, is the only copy in the United States; the Gulielmi Philandri 1544 edition of Vitruvius' *Dieci Libri* . . . ; Francesco de Marchi's *Della Architettura Militare* of 1599; the 1560 edition of the *Extraordinario Libro de Architettura* by Sebastiano Serlio as well as the 1559 collected edition of Serlio's *Tutte l'Opere*; the 1572 *Oeuvre de la Diversité des Termes Dont On Use en Architecture* . . . by Hugues Sambin; and the rare 1568 edition of *Opuscoli Morali* . . . by the eminent architect and humanist, Leone Battista Alberti.

Doubtless our most notable 16th-century acquisition is the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres' superb exemplar of Antonio Lafreri's *Speculum Romanae Magnificentiae* . . . (1520-1565) which has long been regarded as the most extensive known example of this famous collection of 16th-century Roman engravings. Counting the variant plates and different states of plates, our copy extends to 607 inclusions and was for many years one of the treasures of the Biblioteca Lindesiana. A thought-provoking sidelight on this remarkable work is that it was officially promoted by Raphael in order to stimulate further the development of engraving skills and production in the Papal States.

Our holdings of 17th-century architectural literature were considerably extended by a series of noteworthy additions including an original, unpublished, richly illustrated manuscript by the Venetian scholar, Pietro Zen, entitled *Regole di Prospettiva*,

Architettura Gnomonica Simestria et Anatomia; an all-but unknown mid-17th-century edition of Vignola's *Li Cinque Ordini di Architettura* . . . ; and a fine copy of the 1605 *Sebalden Bohems Warhafftige Beschreibung Aller Furneme Kunsten* . . . by Hans Sebald Beham. We were able to secure the first edition of André Félibien's *Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des Plus Excellens Peintres Anciens et Modernes* . . . issued in 1666 and reportedly the only copy of this edition in the New York area. André Félibien's 1690 edition of *Des Principes de l'Architecture*; Giacomo Lauro's *Ecclesiae et Palatia Urbis Romae* . . . of 1635, and a scarce Barbet edition of 167-?, *A Book of Archetecture Containing Seeling Peeces, Chinney Peeces and Seuerall Sorts Vsefull for Carpenters* . . . , are representative of the wide variety of our 17th-century acquisitions.

As might be expected, our accessions of 18th-century books were extensive. We are constantly confronted by the specialized scholarly research demands of our users, with the need to extend our acquisitions of variant editions, a case in point being the published writings of Sir William Chambers, the first four editions of which present a wide variance in content.

Through the use of the Bancroft Fund, the addition of considerable important architectural material has been achieved. Of the thirteen architectural works published in America prior to the year 1800, we have been able to add six of these immensely scarce titles since 1952, bringing our holdings in this area to a total of ten. At first glance this may appear less impressive than it deserves since most of these books exist in fewer known copies than there are exemplars of the Gutenberg Bible in America.

Likewise our collection of Alexander Jackson Davis original material has approximately doubled in this period. All together some 400 original drawings, letters between Davis and his distinguished clients, and manuscript specifications for his projects which were among the most significant of the mid-19th century, have been added to our Davis archive.

Throughout the years in question, possible the rarest 18th-century work to be added to the collection is the 384-page unpublished Piranesi manuscript dealing with the construction of the Roman church Santa Maria Aventina, his chief work as an architect. This accession places in New York City the main corpus of manuscript materials relating to this important project, inasmuch as the known Piranesi drawings of this church are lodged in the Pierpont Morgan Library on permanent loan from the estate of Mrs. Pierpont Morgan.

Finally, the acquisition of an oil portrait of the eminent English architect Sir William Chambers, ascribed to Thomas James Northcote (1746-1831), should be reported.

Our Growing Collections

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Benison gift. Dr. Saul Benison (Ph.D., 1953) has presented in memory of his father, Nathan Benison, a rare early American imprint. It is a sermon by Jonathan Edwards (1703-58), *A Divine and Supernatural Light*, published in Boston in 1734. This is one of Edwards' more important sermons and was printed at the expense of his parish, that of East Windsor, Connecticut.

Benjamin gift. Mr. Henry Rogers Benjamin has recently made a formal disposition of the large collection which he presented to the Columbia Libraries some years ago at the time of the death of his father, the late William Evarts Benjamin. One hundred of the rarest books and manuscripts in this collection are to be maintained as a unit and are to be known as "The Henry Rogers Benjamin Collection in Memory of William Evarts Benjamin and Anne Rogers Benjamin." A catalogue of the collection is in preparation and will be issued in printed form in the near future. Mr. Merle M. Hoover is compiling a memoir of W. E. Benjamin for inclusion in the publication.

Berol gift. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Berol have presented a remarkable series of thirty-four framed paintings, engravings, etchings, and prints. Among these is a small painting attributed to Adriaen van Ostade (1610-1685) of an old mendicant seated before a house wall, a favorite theme of the artist. Also of prime interest is a woodcut by Albrecht Dürer, the subject being the well-known one of St. Jerome with pen and book at his writing desk, a lion at his feet, dated 1511, and another in the style of Dürer, depicting the rest on the flight into Egypt, also dated 1511.

Bonom gift. Mr. Paul J. Bonom has selected a large number of long-playing records from his personal collection for presentation to the Music Library. All represent compositions of a serious nature and many will replace outworn 78's now available to our students.

Brebner gift. At a ceremony in the social room in Butler Library on May 1, 1958, Mr. Elliot J. Brebner (A.B., 1953, B.S., 1954) presented the professional papers of his father, the late Professor John Bartlet Brebner (Ph.D., 1927). Speakers on this occasion were Professor Allan Nevins, Professor Robert K. Webb, Mr. Elliot J. Brebner, and Dr. Richard H. Logsdon.

This collection, comprising papers, correspondence, manuscripts, lecture notes, and memorabilia, will afford a mine of information for scholars who seek to share Professor Brebner's great interest in and monumental knowledge of international affairs.

Brugger gift. Through the good offices of Mr. Francis T. Henderson (A.B., 1917) we have received as the gift of Mr. Charles W. Brugger a copy of the beautiful facsimile publication *Fontes Ambrosiani . . . XXIX*, (Milan, 1955). This remarkable work consists of one hundred plates in full color reproducing representative art works in the "Codex Resta" in the Ambrosiana Library, from Leonardo da Vinci to Carlo Maratta.

Burrows gift. Mr. F. W. Burrows (LL.B., 1904) presented three useful classical works: Anacreon's *Odes* (Paris, 1810); *Catullus Tibullus Propertius . . .* (Bipontis, 1794); and Lucanus, *De Bello Civili . . .* (Amsterdam, Elzevir, 1658).

Cane gift. Mr. Melville H. Cane (A.B., 1900, LL.B., 1903), who spoke on the occasion of the presentation of the John Erskine Papers on January 16, 1957, has enriched that collection by the

gift of eight letters written to him by Erskine from 1906 to 1939, and the signed, typed manuscripts of Erskine's reviews of two of Cane's books, *January Garden* (1926) and *Behind Dark Spaces* (1930).

Doubleday & Company gift. A most extraordinary and valuable collection has come from the publishing firm of Doubleday & Company through the good offices of Mr. Joseph Marks. It comprises the corpus of materials formerly held in the files of that firm, by and relating to Donald Robert Perry Marquis (1878-1937), familiar to his American audience as Don Marquis. The collection contains manuscripts, typescripts, some proofs, and published versions of many of the important writings of the famous humorist, poet, and dramatist. Among the works included are his *Master of the Revels* (1934), *Chapters for the Orthodox* (1934), *Sons of the Puritans* (1939), *The Dark Hours* (1924), and various of the "Old Soak," "O'Meara," and "Archy" stories. Also included are 65 letters between Marquis and Christopher Morley, R. B. Marriott, Ethel C. Taylor, Robert Emmet MacAlarney, and Mrs. William Brown Meloney.

Fowler gift. Miss Susan Fowler has presented a number of extremely useful books from her private library. Included in her gift is an original sketch by Hendrik W. Van Loon, a pen-and-ink and wash drawing of a blockhouse used as an illustration in his *The Story of Mankind* (1921, p. 328), and inscribed by him to Miss Fowler.

Friedman gifts. Keeping up-to-date in acknowledging the many generous gifts of Mr. Harry G. Friedman (Ph.D., 1908) is something we never quite succeed in doing, no matter how we try—a circumstance that meets our heartiest approval. Since the last issue of *Library Columns* was published, Mr. Friedman has presented nineteen items. Space does not permit a full list of these,

but several are worthy of special mention: an early autograph letter from John Stuart Mill to William Tait, 7 July 1834; the Village Press edition, 1904, of Browning's *Rabbi Ben Ezra*, printed by Frederic and Bertha Goudy and decorated by W. A. Dwiggins; the lengthy manuscript diary of a Quaker, John Churchman, who in 1753-4 visited Holland and England and kept a careful account of his experiences; and volume III of Nicolaus de Lyra's scholarly notes on the Bible text, printed in Venice for O. Scotus, 1488. In the last instance, Mr. Friedman's generosity has been unusually apt and fruitful. Columbia formerly owned only two of the three volumes of the 1488 edition of de Lyra's commentary; Mr. Friedman has performed the improbable feat of completing our set!

It should be noted at this point that the full significance of one of Mr. Friedman's earlier gifts has just been appreciated. Several months ago he presented a number of early works, among which was one volume from an edition of the Bible printed in Venice in 1495, also with de Lyra's scholia. The volume is in a very interesting sixteenth-century binding, and when Miss Alice Bonnell examined it recently in her search for materials for the exhibition of fine and historical bookbindings which she and Miss June Lord-Wood have prepared and installed, she remembered having seen a very similar piece in an exhibition held at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore about a year ago. Turning to the catalogue of that exhibition, item 226, Miss Bonnell found that Mr. Friedman had presented the missing second volume of a four-volume set that has long been hopelessly scattered. Volume I is owned by the Walters Art Gallery, volume II by Columbia; the whereabouts of volumes III and IV, though they are known to exist, are not recorded.

This is a most important binding. It was made about 1555, probably in Rome, for Pope Paul IV (Gian Pietro Carafa), whose armorial bearing appears in several places on the covers. Certain of the tools used in the decoration seem to be those found on books bound for the contemporary bibliophiles Pier Luigi Farnese



Basch photo

The handsome binding of a 1495 Latin Bible which was bound for Pope Paul IV about 1555. Presented to the Columbia Libraries by Mr. Harry G. Friedman.

and Appolonio Filareto, whose bindings are much sought by collectors. Mr. Friedman's gift occupies a star place in the current Butler Library exhibition; although frequently mentioned in bookbinding literature, the binding has never to our knowledge been reproduced before except in dealers' catalogs (see preceding page).

Ginsburg gift. Mrs. Jekuthiel Ginsburg has presented a substantial collection of manuscripts and memorabilia of David Eugene Smith, whose magnificent library on the history of mathematics is one of Columbia's greatest treasures. Mrs. Ginsburg's late husband, Dr. Jekuthiel Ginsburg (A.M., 1918 T.C.), was a close friend of Professor Smith, and these manuscripts had been in his personal files.

Griscom gift. Mr. Acton Griscom (A.B., 1913, A.M., 1916), who many years ago placed at Columbia his outstanding library of books and manuscripts relating to Jeanne d'Arc, has presented a document of singular interest. It is a one-page manuscript of S. L. Clemens, with a sketch showing the plan of battle around Paris, which was part of the material amassed by Clemens for his *Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc*.

Hacker gift. Professor Louis M. Hacker (A.B., 1922, A.M., 1923) has presented the revised and annotated typescripts of three of his distinguished books: *Triumph of American Capitalism* (1940); *Alexander Hamilton in the American Tradition* (1957); and *American Capitalism* (1957).

Halcyon Foundation gift. Through the good offices of Dr. Dallas Pratt (M.D., 1941), the Halcyon Foundation has presented a beautifully engraved chart of the world, showing isogonic lines as determined by Edmund Halley. The chart, which was published at Amsterdam by R. & I. Ottens in 1740, is about 21 inches

by 57 in size. Late in the seventeenth century Halley developed the theory that variations of the compass in different parts of the world, if accurately charted, could be used by mariners in determining longitude. The "isogonic lines" in the present map are the result of his personal observations and those of his informants with regard to data for the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Halsband gift. A newly-acquired portrait is hanging in the Special Collections Reading Room, the gift of Mr. Robert Halsband. It is a portrait in oil of Alexander Pope done by George Lumley, dated 1750. It shows Pope in three-quarter profile, looking to the right.

Mr. Halsband also presented a fine copy of Abraham Cowley's *Works* (1700), the useful two-volume edition of Edward Gibbon's *Private Letters* (1896), and Geoffrey Tillotson's *On the Poetry of Pope* in the revised edition (1950).

Hazen gift. Professor Allen T. Hazen has made a very generous gift of bound volumes of the first edition of Edward Moore's important literary periodical, *The World*, complete from the first number (4 January 1753) to No. 209 (30 December 1756). This is a beautiful copy which will be most useful because of its connection with Chesterfield, Walpole, and other important English authors of the period.

Hill gift. Mr. Frank Ernest Hill has presented a collection of fifty-three letters, mostly those written by his great-great-aunt, Mary Sumner Chapman, to her daughter, Mary Adelaide Chapman, in the 1860's.

Lada-Mocarski gift. A collection of high importance and interest has just been received from Mr. and Mrs. Valerien Lada-Mocarski. It comprises a group of forty-five items representative of illegal publications of several west European countries occupied by the

Germans during World War II. Some of these illegal publications did not have any "subversive" character—Gray's *Elegy*, for example, was among the items issued in Amsterdam. The mere fact that no permission to print had been obtained from the "Quisling" authorities placed the publishers in jeopardy. On the other hand many of the imprints reveal an astonishing ability on the part of the illegal press to obtain complete texts of important documents with the highest security, and to print them and put them into circulation. In this collection, as an example, is the publication by the Busy Bee press in Holland of the Atlantic Charter!

The illegal "Busy Bee" press produced pieces that show a high degree of typographical excellence; there are twenty items from this press issued during the war years. Other Dutch underground presses are represented by five items, two of which are dated 1944 and the balance being undated. Five items issued by the Danish underground press (1943-1945) and eight from the Norwegian (1944-45) are also present. In addition to these is the Paris, 1944, edition of Vercors' *Le Silence de la Mer*, representing the first post-liberation edition of that work. John Steinbeck's *The Moon is Down* is shown in seven editions—Dutch, French (2), Italian, Danish, Norwegian, and Portuguese.

Lewis gift. Mrs. Allen Lewis of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, has presented a most unusual lot of material. The late Mr. Lewis was one of the most prominent of American wood-engravers and typographic designers. Among his more notable achievements was an edition of *Undine* which the Limited Editions Club issued in its very first annual series, 1930. Mrs. Lewis's gift comprises the woodblocks which her husband cut for this edition, including those for twenty-five full-page illustrations and border designs and a larger block for the decorative covers. A large number of special letters, vignettes, and the like that were used for the book are also in the gift. With these Mrs. Lewis presented a number of prints and booklets by or relating to her husband. So significant is

this group of material that we have made it into an "Allen Lewis Collection," to which we hope to add substantially in due course.

Mackintosh gift. Mr. James H. Mackintosh (B.S., 1912 C.) has presented a fine group of twelve letters, chiefly those written to his father, James Buckton Mackintosh (E.M., 1877, C.E., 1877), by Professor Thomas Egleston of Columbia's School of Mines. The letters cover the period from 1886 to 1891. Included in the gift is a fine 4-page letter from M. Berthelot to Thomas Egleston, 5 July 1880. This letter, in French, relates to chemical experiments which Berthelot, who was the founder of synthetic chemistry and thermochemistry, discusses in detail.

Mendel gift. Mrs. Max Mendel has given the manuscript notebooks kept by Milton Stanley Roth (A.B., 1894) for his courses at Columbia College in the history of the English language and in English literature under Professor John Duncan Quackenbos (A.B., 1868, M.D./A.M., 1871). The notebooks are for the period 1891-92.

Schwab gift. Mr. Julian W. Schwab (Class of 1920) has presented a most unusual collection of signatures of Broadway personalities. In all there are 133 signatures, among which are those of actors, singers, authors, and public figures of all sorts. Here, for example, are the autographs of Sally Rand, Eddy Duchin, Jack Dempsey, Sophie Tucker, Fats Waller, Walter Winchell, Arthur Guiterman, Thornton Wilder, Elsie Janis, Walter Huston, Cab Calloway, Rudy Vallée, Alfred Lunt, and many others.

Smith gift. Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith has added two useful letters written by her father, George Haven Putnam, 4 April 1863, 8 p., and 22 June 1865, 5 p. It will be recalled that Mrs. Smith and her sister, Miss Bertha Haven Putnam (Ph.D., 1909) presented a large

collection of their father's papers, which was recorded in the May, 1956, issue of the *Columns*.

Vietor gift. In 1941 the University of Michigan Press issued a handsome little book by Lloyd A. Brown, Curator of Maps at the Clements Library, entitled *Jean Domenique Cassini and his World Map of 1696*. At that time only four copies of this map were known to exist—the Clements copy, one in the Thorne collection at Yale, and two in Paris archives. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander O. Vietor the fifth exemplar to come to light is now in the Columbia University collection of historical maps. Mr. Vietor describes this map and tells the interesting story of its origin in his article which appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Columns*.

Yeung gift. Mrs. K. C. Yeung has given the East Asiatic Library over 1,500 volumes of Chinese-language materials which had been collected by her late husband, the Reverend K. C. Yeung, Presbyterian minister in New York's Chinatown for nearly thirty years. Books on religion constitute about 20% of the collection, and reflect their owner's interest in the development of Christianity in China and of the social consciousness of Chinese Christian leaders. Literature, history, and philosophy are also strongly represented and there are, as well, several long runs of scholarly and semi-scholarly journals.

Yoshida gift. The first of the books in the Shigeru Yoshida gift (reported in the May, 1958, issue of the *Columns*) have arrived in the East Asiatic Library, renewing the deep feeling of gratitude toward the donor who offered to send to the University a thousand volumes of Japanese-language materials of the Library's choosing. The shipment contained 132 titles in 578 volumes, including a number of important sets: *Gendai Nihon bungaku zenshû*, in 96 volumes, a general collection of contemporary liter-

ary works; the collected works of Natsume Sôseki and Mori Ôgai, in 34 and 51 volumes respectively; the 15-volume *Meiji bunka zenshû*, valuable for the study of culture and civilization in the Meiji era (1868–1912); and *Nihon kin 'yû-shi shiryô*, sources on the history of Japanese currency, in 19 volumes. The social sciences are further covered by a number of valuable reference works, and there are several important studies on the Japanese language.

PICTURE CREDIT

The photograph of the interior of the Mosque in Córdoba, Spain, on page 23 is reproduced from Manuel Gómez-Moreno's *El Arte Árabe Español Hasta Los Almohades Arte Mozárabe*. Madrid, Editorial Plus-Ultra, 1951. (Ars Hispaniae; Historia Universal del Arte Hispánico, vol. III.)

Activities of the Friends

Fall Meeting on November 12. As we go to press, the date is approaching for the initial gathering of the Friends for the new academic year—on the evening of November 12. The program, centered around the subject “Bookbindings,” is scheduled to have as speakers Miss Dorothy Miner, Librarian and Keeper of Manuscripts at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, and Roland Baughman, Head of Special Collections in the Columbia Libraries. The exhibit “Bookbindings, Historical and Modern,” which was arranged especially for this occasion, will be continued until January 3.

Annual Meeting on January 19. Plans are already well advanced for the annual business meeting of our association which will be held in Butler Library on the evening of Monday, January 19. At that event Russia will be the focal point, with two of our members, who are Columbia faculty members, as speakers. The principal address will be given by Professor Geroid T. Robinson, who was Chief of the USSR Division, Research and Analysis Branch, U.S. Office of Strategic Services during World War II, and who was the first Director of Columbia’s Russian Institute (1946–51). He went to Russia this summer to study the differences between official indoctrination there and external propaganda, preparatory to writing a book on this subject. He will present a summary of his findings. Professor Philip E. Mosely, Director of Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations and Chairman of the Administrative Committee for Columbia’s Archive on Russia and East European History and Culture, will speak briefly about some of the remarkably rich holdings of manuscripts and other research materials which the Archive has acquired. The Libraries will open in January a large exhibit of Russian publications of the period of the Russian Revolution.

THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES

PRIVILEGES

INVITATIONS to exhibitions, lectures and other special events.

USE OF BOOKS in the reading rooms of the libraries.

OPPORTUNITY TO CONSULT LIBRARIANS, including those in charge of the specialized collections, about material of interest to a member. (Each Division Head has our members' names on file.)

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE most Columbia University Press books at 20 per cent discount (through the Secretary-Treasurer of the Friends).

FREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS.

* * *

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

ANNUAL. Any person contributing not less than \$10.00 per year (dues may be waived for officers of the University).

CONTRIBUTING. Any person contributing not less than \$25.00 a year.

SUSTAINING. Any person contributing not less than \$50.00 a year.

BENEFACTOR. Any person contributing not less than \$100.00 and up a year.

Checks should be made payable to Columbia University. All donations are deductible for income tax purposes.

OFFICERS

C. WALLER BARRETT, *Chairman*

MRS. DONALD HYDE, *Vice-Chairman*

CHARLES W. MIXER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Room 317, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

THE COUNCIL

MRS. ALBERT M. BAER

C. WALLER BARRETT

HENRY ROGERS BENJAMIN

ALFRED C. BEROL

DOUGLAS M. BLACK

AUGUST HECKSCHER

MRS. ARTHUR C. HOLDEN

MRS. DONALD HYDE

VALERIEN LADA-MOCARSKI

LEWIS LEARY

MRS. FRANCIS H. LENYON

FRANCIS T. P. PLIMPTON

DALLAS PRATT

MRS. FRANZ T. STONE

RICHARD H. LOGSDON, *Director of Libraries*, EX OFFICIO

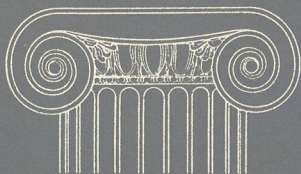
PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

DALLAS PRATT, *Editor*

NORMAN COUSINS

CHARLES W. MIXER

AUGUST HECKSCHER



COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

DAVID E. APTER is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago. He was a student of Lewis Corey's and later his assistant.

ROLAND BAUGHMAN is Head of the Special Collections Department of the Columbia University Libraries.

ALEXANDER DALLIN is Associate Professor of International Relations at Columbia University and is on the faculty of the Russian Institute.

LEO GRULIOW is Editor of *The Current Digest of the Soviet Press*. The latter is published by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, which is appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and by the Social Science Research Council.

EDWARD R. LERNER is a Visiting Assistant Professor in the Music Department at Columbia University.

* * *

Articles printed in COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS are selectively indexed in LIBRARY LITERATURE.

Columbia Library Columns

VOLUME VIII

FEBRUARY, 1959

NUMBER 2

CONTENTS

Windows to the East		3
Lewis Corey: A Portrait of an American Radical	DAVID E. APTER	4
Lenin and Lewis Corey (Louis Fraina)	LEO GRULIOW	12
New Tools for the Study of Soviet Russia	ALEXANDER DALLIN	15
Richard Wagner's Apostle to America: Anton Seidl (1850-1898)	EDWARD R. LERNER	24
Our Growing Collections	ROLAND BAUGHMAN	33
Activities of the Friends		44

Published by THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES,
Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, New York.

Three issues a year, one dollar each.



COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



Windows to the East

WHATEVER we as individuals or We the American People may think of the Soviet Union, there is no denying the popularity of Russian studies on the Columbia campus. The undergraduate who elects to study Russian may not be able to answer rationally if we ask why that language is likely to be more useful to him than, say, Spanish, but still he doggedly signs up for the course, along with many of his fellow-students. Our question has, on occasion, been answered with the words: "Because one day *they* may be here." Well, they *are* here; several Soviet exchange students attended the Friends' Annual Meeting on January 19, and, we are told, made their presence felt. Still, it was doubtless good for them to be exposed to American *expertise* as demonstrated by such authorities on Russia as Professors Robinson and Mosely.

Our young Soviet friends might get further insights from reading Professor Dallin's *Columns* article about Russian materials now available to American scholars. We wonder if they would sense the moral in the story of Lewis Corey, whose papers have recently been given to Columbia, and who is also written up in this issue? Corey was a founder of the American Communist Party who, disillusioned by Soviet authoritarianism and violence, turned Socialist.

With these articles, the *Columns* is now "in the swing." Our Russian issue follows others which have appeared sporadically with a French, Italian and Far Eastern flavor. We welcome opportunities to throw open windows on the world, in this publication as well as in the University at large, even if strange birds do fly in.

Lewis Corey

A Portrait of an American Radical

DAVID E. APTER

I KNEW Lewis Corey near the end of his turbulent career. He was teaching political economy at Antioch College when I arrived as part of the "veterans' generation" which engulfed the college. Eager, ambitious, and anxious to make up for time lost and ideas postponed, we were, I should say, a determined lot about the business of education. Corey had a remarkable effect on many of us. Those interested in the social sciences came into direct contact with his dynamism. He had been a part of the most powerful moral and ideological convulsion America had experienced since the Civil War, the Marxian radical movement. In that sense he was our intellectual predecessor. As such he remained a figure of historic importance. No taint of mustiness surrounded him—he was brimming with ideas. He remained the humanist and the rationalist in a postwar world which abounded in good sense but small inspiration. In the years in which I knew Lewis Corey, from 1946 until his death a decade later, the man I knew was an artist and moralist. He was an artist who was deeply and consciously concerned with human drama.

He began as a protege of Daniel De Leon. He was largely self-educated. De Leon had advised him against higher education. Corey's education came from books and from activism. He was a philosophical radical in his teens and a professional revolutionary in his twenties. Long before the clumsy emphasis upon "interdisciplinary" views of human action had come into vogue, Corey was concerned with almost every aspect of social experience as a just concern. Before he had turned twenty, he had written on cubism and futurism as artistic and philosophical movements.



LEWIS COREY, 1892-1953

Informal portrait taken while he was conducting an Antioch College seminar about 1946 in the garden of the Coreys' home in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Also, he had thrown his energies into the left wing movement. He and John Reed were among the founders of the Communist Party. It was not Reed, the Harvard trained journalist, who provided its intellectual substance, but Corey.

As moralist, Corey gave full time and devoted engagement to political movements. He was a professional revolutionary in a rare, if classic, pattern. Participation did not mean the end of thought, but the beginning of it. Devotion to causes was therefore no transition to blindness. Few professional revolutionaries have for long entertained intellectual doubts or done other than stuff them into a corner of their minds to let them dry, with the result that ex-revolutionaries are on the whole a dingy lot, whose present is a sentimental nostalgia for lost belief. Corey was the vibrant antithesis of that. His activism was attack, but not simply attack on a system which he grew increasingly to respect, but upon the humbug of the movement itself, its blindness, and its growing emptiness. He saw men rise to the top of the left wing movement whose moral demands for change were simply a front for their own egotism. More than that, he saw the need for egotism if ruthless change is to be successful. And against this the moralist in him revolted.

There was a characteristic quality in Corey's life which, in spite of the wide range of experiences and activities in which he participated, remained constant. That is, in the midst of his own excitement, his own enthusiasm, and his own drive for the betterment of his fellows, he retained a basic humility which nourished honesty and courage. This humility kept him from becoming disappointed, either in himself or in others. Near the close of his life he was full of the future. He had completed a study of monopoly in the meat industry. He was beginning his autobiography which, characteristically, he felt should be a piece of intellectual history; a social rather than an individual document. His discussion of the rise of the technical managerial middle class was one of the few genuine contributions to contemporary social science

to come out of the late-Marxian tradition. Long before Burnham let loose his sour predictions about the managerial revolution, Corey had not only written on it, but rightly reconciled it with democracy.

But let us explore Corey's philosophy, because it is in the American rather than European tradition of radicalism. From the start, revolution was at best an expression of creative activity of mass action. Draper, in his excellent volume, *The Roots of American Communism*, says that Corey wrote political prose poems in trying to explain mass action. He quotes Corey's early volume, *Revolutionary Socialism*, the first American work on left wing socialism, as follows: "Mass action is dynamic, pliable, creative; the proletariat through mass action adapts itself to the means and tactics necessary in a prevailing situation. The forms of activity of the proletariat are not limited and stultified by mass action; they are broadened, deepened and coordinated. Mass action is equally a process of revolution and the Revolution itself in operation."

But behind the phraseology of the professional revolutionary, was hidden a powerful and coherent theme that was to bring Corey into direct conflict with revolutionaries themselves—the theme of direct participation. In his early days his assault upon parliamentarianism was born out of a belief that it denied participation rather than enhanced it. Under the capitalism of the World War I period, parliamentary government was viewed by the revolutionaries as a tissue of deception and fabrication by which the appearance, but not the reality, of popular sovereignty was maintained. Thus for example in 1918, when his first book was published, capitalism was regarded as evil incarnate in the lexicon of revolutionaries—something which needed for its own dissolution simply the active organization of the working classes.

It was here that Corey came to differ with the movement. While he believed that capitalism was about to be destroyed, his notion of mass movements was the direct antithesis of the "vanguardism" believed in by Lenin and others. Such "vanguardism" gives full

moral puritanism to the party, so that the party can undertake any kind of activity on grounds of strategy and waging war against capitalism. Puritanism within the party thus fights evil without, and any tactics become legitimate to the party members. But Corey believed in mass participation. His notion of mass action was emphasis upon self-realization through voluntary action—hence its liberating quality. He rejected the Platonism implicit in Leninism, first in his own work, and then explicitly as he rejected the authoritarianism of communism. He refused to treat the “masses” as a dumb, faceless, nameless, collectivity which had to be educated to follow the leader. Through mass participation he felt that the public would come to identify its own ends, and that these would come to prevail.

Hence Corey was a rationalist and a democrat. The position taken by other communist leaders gradually came to approach that of fascism, with violence conceived to be a liberating force. Corey came more and more to deny that position, for his notion of mass action led directly to enhancing democracy by enhancing opportunity. How to achieve these without violence became the theme of his life. His solution was democratic socialism. His work as a political economist was devoted to making that solution meaningful.

If one compares his career with those of most of his early contemporaries, it serves as a remarkable contrast. Most of them have become negligible men, often petty, serving their past with the obscurity of their present, while only a few have shown courage, integrity, and intellectual growth. Corey’s career shines in comparison. Reviled and slandered by a Party that he had outgrown and that had not grown with him, Corey left the Communists behind in their cramped and crabbed world of intrigue and unreality.

And where did he go? Not, as many did, to the other extreme. Uncompromising as an anti-communist once the consistency of his moral position gave him strength, he recognized that Ameri-

can capitalism was not a static and unchanging thing. He saw that Marx was wrong in many of his predictions. He remained a Marxian socialist during the depression partly because he felt that capitalism must bear the brunt of responsibility for depression. The human cost and waste, and the suffering incurred by the depression could not simply be absolved by talking glibly about supply and demand. Something was basically wrong with a system which could produce such poverty in the midst of such wealth. He remained a critic, albeit a lonely one. He was called the John Strachey of America. But always running through his critique was a dogmatic anti-dogmatism.

His brand of Marxism was peculiarly American in its populism, and syndicalism. There was no fawning at the bar of the proletariat. He did not patronize workers by assuming too much or too little. He used to speak with amusement of intellectuals who would not wear proper clothes and refused to take a bath in order to identify more closely with "the workers." And he would point out that workers are the most conservative people in the world, who are fanatic about cleanliness, and prim about dress. For Corey there were no "unwashed masses," nor did he expect more from people than they expected from themselves. And he knew what he was talking about. The streets of New York had been his earliest home, and he was no stranger to poverty.

The Corey which emerged from this apprenticeship at the beginning of World War II was thus a Corey who was more in tune with the times than either the revolutionaries or the liberals. He had become sensitive to the enormous changes the New Deal had brought in American life. He saw, as well, how empty were the modern prophets who argued that fascism was the "highest stage of capitalism." For him threats to freedom and change subverted life itself. And if both fascism and communism ended freedom in order to produce change, then both had to be bitterly attacked. A lonely position indeed was Corey's, for in the first blush of our wartime alliance the virtues of the Soviet system were

emphasized as never before in intellectual and liberal circles. Where before he had been attacked by the extreme left, he now began to feel the attacks of liberals. Indeed he came to know that group which can be called "totalitarian liberals"—those whose tolerance was reserved for themselves.

By this time, however, Corey had left them behind as well as the communists. He had built up a massive faith in American democracy—a faith which was rewarded by the way in which it enshrined in its institutions his most fundamental and universal ideals, human dignity and freedom. But its greatest quality was, for Corey, its capacity for peaceful change. He saw the growth of T.V.A., and public corporations. He saw control of securities, the banking system, and the interests of the public against the few by a wide range of legislative acts. He saw social security, the extension of Negro rights, and a host of other changes. But he did not see them as simply ad hoc, accidental kinds of things. Rather there was pattern here, the pattern of human beings recognizing what they wanted, and by that token putting their demands through representative institutions. Struggle there was, and struggle remained a joyful aspect of it. He saw trade unionism emerge from its struggle for recognition and found it an instrument of education as well as social betterment. He organized labor schools, he sent students to work in the trade union movement, he arranged labor-management conferences. But he never lost sight of his original position. To increase participation in the political and social spheres remained his ideology. Necessary for this was greater worker participation in management, yet without crippling management in the exercise of its prerogatives. Social control over industry meant joint private and government enterprise. Control over government meant effective parliamentary institutions. Effective parliamentary institutions meant an active and highly participant citizenry, alert to the issues of the moment, and alive to the needs of tomorrow.

Hence his final role was so fitting, the role of teacher. A typog-

rapher, a journalist, an intellectual, a writer, a professional revolutionary, a moralist and a reformer, he wound up bringing all these roles to their fruition in his teaching. He tried to convey to his students not only the diversity of the world and its interests, but also the excitement of progress if controlled by decency and intelligence. He tried to annihilate that Platonism of the social reformer which led to carelessness with people, and he tried to teach that human life was the priceless gift which gave to the world its diversity, and its failings, but also its promise. For Corey, life itself was promise and he had the superb optimism of the American radical. One can not help wondering, now that his papers have been given to the Columbia University Libraries, whether those who pore over his documents and writings can ever know how much in his debt they are.

Lenin and Lewis Corey (Louis Fraina)

LEO GRULIOW

SINCE the denunciation of the "cult of Stalin" in 1956, Soviet propaganda has been hard at work restoring Lenin to the pedestal from which Stalin had been crowding him. The Stalin Peace Prizes have been renamed the International Lenin Peace Prizes, the Stalin awards in science, literature and the arts have reverted to their original name of Lenin Awards, the practice of quoting from Stalin in public declarations and speeches has been replaced by the older one of quoting from Lenin, and the Lenin Days, marking the date of Lenin's death, have become a national holiday.

Part of the Lenin build-up has consisted of dusting off little known papers and statements of Lenin and publishing them prominently. They are released to Soviet newspapers and magazines from time to time by the Communist Party Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism (formerly the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute).

A considerable number of these Lenin documents from the party archives appeared in Soviet periodicals in November, 1957, on the fortieth anniversary of the Communist revolution. *Inostrannaya Literatura* (Literature Abroad), a monthly devoted to translations and criticism of foreign belles lettres, was chosen as the medium to publish Lenin documents showing his relations with "representatives of English and American literature—H. G. Wells, John Reed and his wife Louise Bryant (Reed), who came to Russia with him, Louis Fraina and Bessie Beatty."

This is an odd assortment of persons to be designated as "representatives of English and American literature." Wells is the only one to qualify as a representative of literature. Reed, of course, was the author of *Ten Days That Shook the World*, the masterly



LENIN, 1870-1924

Portrait reproduced from a painting by Jules Perahim, a Rumanian artist, which was printed in the November, 1957, issue of *Inostrannaya Literatura* (Literature Abroad).

account of the Bolshevik revolution. Bessie Beatty was an American newspaperwoman, later a radio commentator, and Louis Charles Fraina was the brilliant radical who broke with the Communists early in 1922 and became known as an economist, writer, and teacher under the name Lewis Corey.* His personal archives now repose in the Columbia Libraries.

Lenin's relationship with Wells is described in a separate section of *Inostrannaya Literatura*, to which are appended a series of passages from Wells' book, *Russia in the Shadows*, with Lenin's underlinings and marginal notations. The notations consist only of exclamation points, question marks, "NB" and "NB!!" A letter from Wells to the writer Maxim Gorky is also presented in Russian translation; in this letter Wells speaks of raising funds in Britain to buy books for Russian scientists.

The group of Lenin's memoranda and letters reproduced in the magazine tells more about the man. They show his characteristic over-emphatic style, with single, double and triple underlining, a profusion of exclamation marks, and some words written in bolder or larger hand to stress them. He takes *five* (underlined) minutes out of a Cabinet meeting to talk with Reed. On a letter asking him to grant Louise Bryant an interview, he scrawls a note to Foreign Commissar Chicherin: "Comrade Chicherin! Is it worth while? Should I? I *don't know* what to speak about, or how.—Lenin." When M. V. Kobetsky, secretary of the Comintern Executive Committee, sends him the physician's report announcing John Reed's death of typhus, he replies: "Comrade Kobetsky! Both your *report* (I mean the doctor's report which you sent) and this item [evidently the news that a British delegate to the Comintern was recovering from typhus.—L.G.] should be translated into English and transmitted abroad. 2.—Who is in charge of remodeling the Lux Hotel for the Comintern? The business department?—Lenin." Presumably Lenin had received word of

* Mrs. Corey says that her husband first used this pseudonym for an article published in the *New Republic* on May 5, 1926. He utilized it for all purposes thereafter.

Reed's death before he received the doctor's report from Kobetsky, for it is hard to conceive that this memorandum represents his only reaction to the loss of Reed. Perhaps it was merely the response of a breathtakingly busy man.

The memoranda and correspondence about Fraina deal with Lenin's efforts to see that Fraina was provided with the services of translators. ("Non-members of the party may be assigned," writes Lenin, in a memorandum addressed "to all the People's Commissars.") The pursuit of translators for Fraina must have run into a frustrating series of bureaucratic obstacles, for there is a succession of indignant memoranda from Lenin to his secretaries ("Assemble ALL suitable translators and ASSIGN them every day and HOUR to Fraina to work WITH HIM"), until there is one explosive note full of triple underscorings: "I did not undertake to provide STENOGRAPHERS for Fraina . . . He needs TRANSLATORS . . . Please do not believe Axelrod any more, but CHECK (in my name) on the assignment of translators HOUR BY HOUR."

There is blind naivete—or casuistry?—in some of the explanatory notes introducing the Lenin documents. Fraina is presented as simply an American writer interested in learning about Bolshevism, and Lenin's search of translators for him as purely an effort to help Fraina study the subject. Actually, Fraina was really in Moscow as an American delegate to the Second Congress of the Comintern, representing one wing of the Communist movement, and his purpose was to select Soviet writings for translation into English preparatory to their distribution in America on behalf of the Communist cause. Intent upon portraying Lenin as the friend of foreign writers, *Inostrannaya Literatura* blandly ignores the real role of Fraina, as it ignores much else that is essential to understanding the background. Nevertheless, the belated publication (in some cases republication) of these documents tells us a bit more about Lenin, as well as about the reasoning of those who published them.

New Tools for the Study of Soviet Russia

ALEXANDER DALLIN

THE second World War—so tireless quantifiers inform us—produced more documentary material than all previous human history combined. The complexity of modern life, even at a time of crisis institutionalized in an orgy of record-keeping, has thus created an embarrassment of riches for the historian, who faces the task of reading his way through thousands of feet of paper, and for the archivist and librarian, who confront the mounds of records with an ambivalent sense of welcome affluence and bewildered inadequacy. For a variety of reasons—ranging from government policy to lack of manpower—many of these contemporary Pandora's filing cabinets remain largely unexplored.

An unexpected by-product of this avalanche of paper has been the opportunity to gain new tools—and new insights—for the study of the U.S.S.R. The records, and probably our knowledge, would have been richer, had it not been our policy in 1945 to return to the Soviet authorities virtually all Russian-language materials which the Allied armies ran across in the early days of the occupation of Germany. One may still encounter officers who recall watching, frustrated and impotent, crates of documents being turned over to the Red Army at Tempelhof airfield—papers which presumably the Nazis had captured in their short-lived advance into Russia. When one American asked a sergeant why they were surrendering these papers, he was told with a casual shrug: "It's all in Russian, anyway."

Yet even if the big fish got away—or were given away—the remaining little ones have proved to be important. This is so to

a large extent because our information on the Soviet Union is customarily limited to what is officially published or passed by censorship. Here were documents which at last permitted a look behind the scenes.

Some fell into Allied hands by sheerest accident. A number of files had been scattered in Germany, hidden in abandoned castles or salt mines. In some instances, even the conscientious German army clerks did not seem to know that the annexes to the routine reports they were filing day after day were captured Soviet documents. And for years after the war the Russian materials lay fallow. Some were brought to the United States, but there is no way of telling how many documents are still about, in private hands, perhaps unidentified.¹

* * *

One group of unique sources thus made available to us consists of pre-war Soviet government documents. It was by accident that someone discovered a batch of Soviet regulations on press censorship, including confidential instructions from Moscow to local editors on what and what not to publish, and orders on the removal of certain books from public libraries.²

Another document of exciting value to economists and political scientists has been the confidential volume, issued in Moscow in 1940, detailing the economic plan for 1941 in considerably greater detail—branch by branch and province by province—than is ever made public. Being destined for internal use, this volume (reproduced in this country) represents an essential tool for verifying whether published Soviet statistics correspond, if not to reality, at least to the figures with which the Soviet authorities themselves operate.

Other papers found here and there in the captured records shed

¹ See the hitherto unpublished document on p. 23 below.

² Merle Fainsod, "Censorship in the USSR—A Documented Record," *Problems of Communism* (Washington, D.C.), vol. V, no. 2 (March–April 1956), pp. 12–19.

light on hitherto unexplored—and unexplorable—corners of Soviet administration: for instance, local government in the Ukrainian country-side, or backstage operations of the government prosecutor's office, or wartime instructions of the Main Political Administration of the army on the propaganda treatment of anti-Soviet movements.³ However, by far the most unique, systematic, and substantial collection to fall into United States hands is the so-called Smolensk Archive. One brilliant and searching study has already appeared on the basis of these records, which comprise the papers—some 200,000 pages—of the provincial Communist party headquarters in Smolensk, a city of Western Russia. After analyzing the various documents—ranging from top-level directives on purges and arrests to letters from peasants complaining of their lot, from local crime to the personal drama of doubting idealists—Professor Merle Fainsod concludes:

[The Archive] registers the gradual consolidation of Communist power. . . . It reveals the capacity of the regime to manipulate and discipline the new social forces which its grandiose experiment in social engineering released. But it also lays bare the vast human costs and bitter resentments which Communist rule entailed. The Archive may serve to remind us, if reminder is needed, that the totalitarian façade conceals a host of inner contradictions, that the yoke which Communism imposed left its legacy of smoldering grievances, and that the suppressed aspirations of yesterday may yet become the seedbed of tomorrow's fierce debates.⁴

Other scholars are now combing the Smolensk Archive for further insights, and Columbia University is fortunate in having a microfilm of the files available in the Libraries' Russian collection.

³ John A. Armstrong, "Administrative Apparatus in the Rural Ukraine," *American Slavic and East European Review*, February 1956, pp. 17-37; Glenn G. Morgan, "The Soviet Procuracy and the Class Struggle," *American Slavic and East European Review*, February 1957, pp. 14-31; Alexander Dallin and Ralph S. Mavrogordato, "The Soviet Reaction to Vlasov," *World Politics*, vol. VIII, no. 3 (April 1956), pp. 307-322.

⁴ Merle Fainsod, *Smolensk under Soviet Rule* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1958), p. 454.



Ballou photo

Professor Alexander Dallin (center) is examining one of the 56 reels of microfilm which comprise the Columbia Libraries' copy of the Smolensk Archive. At the left is Mr. Lev Magerovsky, Curator of the Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture, and, at the right, Mr. Karol Maichel, the Slavic Librarian. The latter arranged the large exhibition of Russian publications and manuscripts which was put on display for the January 19 meeting of the Friends.

A second category of materials reflects Soviet behavior at a time of crisis—the second World War. Three major cities under siege or on the verge of encirclement—Leningrad, Moscow, and Odessa—have been studied, partly on the basis of Soviet and German documents. A number of other papers have been produced at Columbia's Russian Institute on various phases of popular behavior in wartime Russia.⁵ The underlying assumption has been that the war provided the Soviet citizen with a measure of choice

⁵ Leon Gouré and Herbert Dinerstein, *Moscow in Crisis* (Glencoe: Free Press, 1955); Alexander Dallin, *Odessa, 1941–1945* (Santa Monica: The RAND Corp., 1957); John A. Armstrong, *Ukrainian Nationalism, 1939–1945* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1955); Michael M. Luther, "Die Krim unter deutscher Besatzung," *Forschungen zur osteuropäischen Geschichte* (Berlin), vol. III (1956), pp. 28–98.

not normally available to him. How did Soviet officials act under stress? And how did the average man behave once the habitual constraints were relaxed or removed? It is questions of this sort that make the war years a tragic but unique interstice worthy of especial study.

With Philip E. Mosely, then Director of the Russian Institute, as Senior Consultant, a War Documentation Project was established in 1951 under the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University. One of its tasks, sponsored by the Human Resources Research Institute of the Air University, was to survey and make known records brought to this country from Germany—including some notable materials concerning the U.S.S.R.⁶ Under the auspices of the War Documentation Project, some twelve detailed studies were completed on the Soviet partisan movement behind enemy lines. Here is the fascinating story of the initial collapse of makeshift attempts by Communist die-hards to leave a network to operate after their hasty withdrawal; and the gigantic success, two or three years later, of a guerrilla movement engaging in regular military operations, propaganda and coercion. Here is the full gamut of human emotions—from doubts and hopes to deception, dejection, catastrophe and triumph. In no other way but with the aid of these documents would they have become known to us.

* * *

Not surprisingly, the Germans on their part collected information on the Soviet economy, administration, and military establishment. On the whole this work was neither so thorough nor consistently so biased as one might have surmised. Along with mountains of cheap propaganda there are voluminous files of varying but serious interest. Some are presumably still classified,

⁶ Gerhard L. Weinberg, comp., *Guide to Captured German Documents* (Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.: Air University, 1952). See also "Secrets of Soviet Held by U.S. Army," *The New York Times*, January 23, 1955; and "Hoard of Nazi Data Awaits Exploitation," *The New York Times*, March 7, 1955.

but an increasing body is being made available to the public. Through the efforts of the Committee on War Documents, now a part of the American Historical Association, an extensive micro-filming project has been in progress at Alexandria, Virginia, where the files are located; and at least the more important materials are being deposited on film at the National Archives in Washington for use by American scholars even as the originals are returned to Germany. Of the three million pages already filmed (and eight million more to be photographed), a substantial number relate to the U.S.S.R.⁷

* * *

The other major source of information and insight provided by the European catastrophe has been the refugees from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. It is only natural that serious endeavors should have been made to collect and analyze their experiences and attitudes. Hundreds of Soviet refugees were given a battery of tests and interviews in an extensive project pioneered under the imaginative sponsorship of the Russian Research Center at Harvard.⁸ A set of interview protocols from this giant endeavor is now deposited with Columbia University.

After the Revolution of 1956 brought some 175,000 refugees from Hungary to the West, the Columbia University Research Project on Hungary was established to study the experiences of a society during a decade under Communism, so as to afford us a better understanding of the political and social processes in a totali-

⁷ See the paper by G. L. Weinberg, "Nazi Party and Military Records," read at the Historical Association convention, December 30, 1958. The National Archives are publishing a series of *Guides to German Records* thus microfilmed and an *Index* to German foreign office files, including those dealing with the Soviet Union. Analogous sources have, of course, also become available in Japan. See, e.g., Delmer Brown, "Recent Japanese Political and Historical Materials," *American Political Science Review*, 1949, pp. 1010-1017; and Cecil Uyehara, comp., *Checklist of Archives in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, 1868-1945* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1954).

⁸ See Raymond A. Bauer, Alex Inkeles, and Clyde Klukhohn, *How the Soviet System Works* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1957).

tarian state. These interviews, along with the quantities of memoirs⁹—add to the volume of materials which vary in reliability and importance but include essential information which the contemporary analyst must study to understand what did—and does—take place in Soviet Russia.

In a time of crisis, there are unique needs for training specialists and developing new tools of research. The written and live sources which have been a by-product of the Old World's tragedies of the last generation can help satisfy this demand, help fill the gap between our urgent questions and our uncertain answers. Not so long ago, social scientists were arguing whether it was possible to study a "culture at a distance." The availability of records and respondents goes a long way toward providing a substitute for field work: a long way, but not all the way. And the cornucopia of evidence—from the impersonal orders of execution to the heartrending recital of a family's odyssey through jails and camps; from economic tables to the crude incendiary leaflets by men of good will—must remain a sacred trust in American archives and libraries until such time as the free scholar has free access to all relevant materials anywhere.

⁹ Three organizations located on the Columbia campus have been instrumental in collecting memoirs and other manuscripts from refugee informants: the Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture, the Research Program on the U.S.S.R., and the Research Project on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

[TRANSLATION]

Top Secret

TO: PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF
[UNION] REPUBLICS, AND CHIEFS OF REGIONAL AND
PROVINCIAL NKVD ADMINISTRATIONS.

I am asking you herewith to remove, within ten days, from the archives of Military Tribunals and of the NKVD-UNKVD (including those evacuated [from the war zone]) the files of persons condemned to the Highest Measure of Punishment [i.e., death sentence] . . . and to forward to the First Special Section [Spetsotdel] of the NKVD of the USSR for each man sentenced for such offense two copies of the sentence, certified with signature and seal, with indication on verso by whom and when the sentence was confirmed and when carried out, and two copies of information concerning the composition and most recent address of the convicted man's family, for the purpose of its location and repression.

If the file does not contain information about the most recent address of the convicted and his family, information is to be provided about the convicted man's place of employment prior to his arrest, the draft board through which he was mobilized into the Red Army, and other information which can facilitate locating his family.

Upon completion of this task, a notation is to be made in each file indicating what repressive measures were taken against the family of the sentenced man. . . .

At the same time . . . you are to forward to the First Special Section of the NKVD of the USSR sentences regarding those traitors whose families are residing on the territory temporarily occupied by the enemy and who have no adult family members; sentences are to be accompanied by information confirming the indicated circumstances.

Dep. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR
Commissar of State Security 3d Class KOBULOV.

No. 455
October 19, 1942

This document, hitherto unpublished, is a sample of one kind of material described in this article as having fallen into American hands. B. Z. Kobulov, an NKVD section chief and deputy of Beria, was announced executed with the latter in December, 1953.

Richard Wagner's Apostle to America—Anton Seidl (1850-1898)

EDWARD W. LERNER

A FEW years after his sudden and untimely death, on March 28, 1898, the friends of Anton Seidl, America's foremost interpreter of Richard Wagner's Music-Dramas, presented 1100 of his scores and orchestral parts to Columbia University.¹ These prints and manuscripts were to form the nucleus of the collection now bearing his name. In subsequent years Seidl's widow added to these archives mementos of the conductor, programs of his concerts, and documents and letters dealing with Wagner's circle.

Columbia's Seidl Collection provides a fascinating commentary on musical life and practices in New York when Wagner's "Art Work of the Future" first resounded through the newly-built Metropolitan Opera House. Not that the Metropolitan was constructed to acquaint New Yorkers with the Music-Drama emanating from Germany. Indeed, social rather than artistic needs provided the impetus to build the "Yellow Brewery on Broadway." In 1882, when a box at the opera was *de rigueur* for all socially acceptable millionaires, several industrial and commercial tycoons of new vintage discovered to their dismay that accommodations at the Academy of Music were unavailable at any price. To achieve respectability, even at the possible expense of boredom, seventy members of New York society expended somewhat

¹ In accepting the Seidl documents, the trustees of Columbia University passed the following resolution on May 1, 1899 (Seidl Coll. 09S/JB):

Resolved, that, in accepting this trust, the Trustees desire to place upon record their appreciation of the opportunity to associate with the University the name of Anton Seidl, whose services in the cause of music in this city will thus be held in lasting remembrance.

less than two million dollars for the Metropolitan Opera House which opened on October 22, 1883, with a production of *Faust*.

The first season was a financial debacle. High-priced "stars" helped saddle the manager with a deficit of six hundred thousand dollars. This was too much for the pocketbooks of even the Vanderbilts, Goulds, and Astors who controlled the policies of the management. They turned to Leopold Damrosch who, as both manager and conductor, promised opera in German without expensive stars or unreasonable deficits. His artistic success was cut short by death just as the second season was drawing to a close. The small 40,000 dollar deficit left by Damrosch convinced the trustees that opera by a German company was popular as well as economic.

The search for a conductor to succeed Damrosch finally ended with the appointment of Anton Seidl, at that time leading the opera at Bremen, Germany. For German, and specifically Wagnerian works, the Metropolitan could not have chosen a better man. His six years in Wagner's home at Bayreuth were invaluable in absorbing the master's musical idiom and esthetic ideas. Seidl has best described the influence which determined the future course of his life:²

The six unforgettable years [1872-78] spent in Wagner's home were decisive for my entire artistic life. All that I have accomplished or will accomplish, I owe to my stay in that magnificent, blessed house where all strove, with the greatest simplicity and naturalness, to achieve the highest ideals of life and art.

During these student years Wagner entrusted Seidl with staging the 1876 production of the *Ring der Niebelungen*. At Columbia University two notebooks Seidl prepared for these performances include small details involving personnel and staging directions.³ It might seem odd that the composer would designate such a responsibility to a budding conductor. Yet, as Wagner

² Seidl Coll. 09S/CB.

³ *Ibid.* 09S/AC4.

indicated in a letter of 1882, Seidl's understanding of his teacher's art was so complete that he was given unusual authority in stage affairs.

It was this wholly dedicated man who brought the "Art Work of the Future" to the western hemisphere. Despite his superb readings of *Aida*, *Faust* and *Carmen*, the Wagnerian performances aroused the greatest interest and enthusiasm in New York musical circles. During Seidl's six-year stay at the Metropolitan, he introduced all but two of his master's later operas. Of these two exceptions, the first, *Die Walküre*, had been sung at the opera house under Leopold Damrosch. The second, *Parsifal*, could not, under specific instructions from Wagner, be staged anywhere but at Bayreuth.⁴

To both audience and critics, the performance of *Lohengrin* sung at his Metropolitan debut sounded unlike anything in their previous experience. When such comments reached Seidl's ear, he smiled knowingly. Perhaps he underwent an experience similar to that of Hans Richter who, before his first production of *Lohengrin* in London, had to correct 186 errors in the parts. Seidl's leadership saw the disappearance of faulty interpretations by well-meaning but unknowing conductors. Instead, he insisted on absolute fidelity to the original, although the Columbia archives prove that he frequently made cuts in the score. These were justified by a marginal remark in his copy of *Siegfried*:

Although these cuts are not recognized by the master as definitive, they are approved and often recommended for general performances before all, except pilgrims to Bayreuth.⁵

Although "Hojo-toho"-ing Brünnhildes were enthusiastically acclaimed by New York's German-American population, the box-holders eventually tired of helmets and spears. Even during

⁴ On March 31, 1890, however, Seidl gave a *Parsifal* "entertainment" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The program for this performance indicates that the opera was given in a concert rather than a staged version. For additional details, see Seidl Coll. 09S/CD3.

⁵ Seidl Coll. 09S/AC2.

the early years of Seidl's rule, they induced the director to internationalize the repertory by curtailing presentations of Wagner's works. Finally, a new management, favoring Italian singers, was installed for the 1891-92 season. Three new conductors were employed for operatic performances while Seidl, shunted to the background, was assigned only Sunday evening concerts.

All early attempts to restore German opera were futile. Seidl remained on the sidelines while domestic and foreign vocalists such as Nordica, Melba and the de Reszkes warbled and trilled their way into America's favor. Walter Damrosch, the son of Leopold, tried to enlist his services for German opera to be performed under their joint leadership on evenings when the regular company was not performing. Damrosch's condition that Seidl was to conduct only minor Wagnerian operas was unacceptable to the fiery conductor. In an Open-Letter he declined the offer, but only after reproving Damrosch for associating himself with the great Wagnerian conductors Richter, Levi and Mottl, an association Seidl believed to be rightfully his own.⁶

In these lean years it might have seemed that all attempts to make the Wagnerian Music-Drama a permanent offering at the Metropolitan had failed. But the crusading fervor of Seidl's spirit had left its mark. The tenor Jean de Reszke studied Wagner's Music-Dramas on his own initiative and insisted that they be led by Seidl. As the clamor mounted for the conductor's return to the Metropolitan's podium, the management re-instated German opera on an equal footing with Italian and French works and placed it once again in the hands of its greatest protagonist.

Seidl's three-year exile from the Metropolitan gave New Yorkers the opportunity to discover a new facet of his musicianship. When Theodore Thomas left the helm of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Seidl began his second American career, this time as a symphonic executant. True to his training and temperament, he favored music of the "new school"—Berlioz and

⁶ *Ibid.* 09S/AB.

Liszt—and showed scant appreciation of Schubert, Schumann or Brahms. His interpretations were frequently “romanticized” in a way which occasionally aroused critical antagonism.

Like his master he disdained metronomic time-beating and took considerable liberties with tempo. His “Wagnerizing” of Beethoven’s symphonies was part of his musical credo, in which emotion dominated logic. Refined nuance, precise execution and elaborate detail were not his orchestral goals; in the concert hall he strove always for the overpowering effect. Although he put most of the symphonic literature through a “Wagnerian sieve,” a procedure which raised more than one critical eyebrow in the nineties, the public adored his vitality as an executant.

Indeed, it was not too long before Seidl’s fame spread beyond the shores of Manhattan island. To lure the musical wizard across the new Brooklyn Bridge, a Seidl Society was formed by wealthy Brooklyn suburbanites. In 1894 he not only led the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and the Metropolitan Opera, but also conducted orchestral concerts at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the Brighton Beach Music Hall under the auspices of the Seidl Society. The variety of his activities was described in a contemporary account by the journalist W. J. Henderson:⁷

Is it the Philharmonic Society that fills the auditorium with the deep yet sure sonority of a Beethoven symphony? Mr. Seidl stands at the conductor’s desk and waves the baton. Is it a Sunday night concert, with a Liszt symphonic poem as the principle number, sending its waves of throbbing harmony up among the half-lighted galleries? Again Mr. Seidl with his calm face marshals the orchestral forces. Is it a performance of *Tristan und Isolde* with the great singers of the Metropolitan Opera House in the leading roles? Again it is Mr. Seidl whose right arm reminds them of their vocal entrances . . .

To many conductors such fame and adulation would have been sufficient to still their doubts about inferior performances. But Seidl was no mere baton-twirler feeding on the uncritical

⁷ *Ibid.* 09S/CD₃.

adoration of his followers. His artistic standards made him dissatisfied with the concerts given by the New York Philharmonic. The causes for his dissatisfaction were numerous. While he requested three or four rehearsals for every concert, the management permitted him only one. From time to time instrumentalists sent substitutes to rehearsals, a practice which undermined orchestral precision. Apart from these difficulties of a musical nature, Seidl had a personal grievance. Unlike many of his colleagues who were leading major American orchestras on a permanent basis, Seidl was appointed by the trustees from year to year. Such temporary contracts denied Seidl personal security, and made all his improvements subject to change at the season's close. The music critic, Henry T. Finck, wrote in a despairing tone about one of Seidl's complaints:⁸

Such things [sending of substitutes to rehearsals] happen frequently, and unless something can be done to remedy them Mr. Seidl, who is of highly nervous temperament, will either collapse or leave us for Europe.

To forestall the possible loss of America's outstanding conductor, Seidl's friends decided to form a permanent orchestra for him. They were in the last stage of the necessary negotiations for this purpose when the conductor suddenly died. This prevented the fulfillment of his plan to present programs of the highest quality and to create an orchestra independent of indifferent instrumentalists and capricious managers.

Despite Finck's warning that Seidl might have to return to Europe, it is doubtful that the conductor would have permanently abandoned the United States. Even when dealings concerning a Seidl Orchestra seemed to have reached an impasse, he stated, "But whatever may occur, I am determined to remain in this country, for I love America."

⁸ Henry T. Finck, ed., *Anton Seidl—A Memorial by his Friends* (New York: Scribner, 1899) p. 73.

This aspect of Seidl's personality might come as a surprise to the reader knowing the frustrations and disappointments he endured here. Yet all his remarks during this period testify to a belief in the political and musical future of this country. In the very year that he was dismissed from the Metropolitan, he became a naturalized citizen. He expressed an active interest in domestic politics, admired our democratic institutions and gloried in the American countryside.

His orchestration of Louis Gottschalk's piano composition, *La Gallina*, Op. 53, reveals an intention to bring native works before the public.⁹ Constantly, he encouraged living American composers and sought to perform their works at the Philharmonic. Much to his disappointment, efforts to introduce a symphony by Harry Roe Shelley¹⁰ met with the obstinate refusal of the Philharmonic directors. An expressed preference for MacDowell's over Brahms's music should be taken, however, less as an example of "Americamania" than as a reflection of his pro-Wagner and anti-Brahms proclivities.

Seidl's encouragement of our composers and wish that they compose in an idiom different from Wagner's may reflect his own artistic problem—the unfolding of his musical personality independent of Wagner. His later remarks concerning the man from Bayreuth are not those of the uncritical student. He loyally indicated Wagner's strength but was also aware of the master's failings. The fact that American composers did not imitate Wagner was to Seidl a source of satisfaction. Though he was skeptical over the possibility of a future "American" music, he felt that

⁹ Louis Moreau Gottschalk (1829–69), born in New Orleans of Creole-English ancestry, was a pianist of international reputation before his early death at 40. His works, mostly for the piano, are now attracting the attention of music publishers and recording companies. On May 5, 1955, the orchestra of Columbia University, under Howard Shanet, gave the first performance of Gottschalk's symphony, "La Nuit des Tropiques."

¹⁰ An organist of some note in New Haven and New York, Harry Roe Shelley (1858–1947) composed—in addition to the rejected symphony—a second symphony, a violin concerto and several cantatas on both sacred and secular subjects.



Anton Seidl, a Hungarian by birth, who in 1885 was appointed a conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

Metropolitan Opera House.
 ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, LIMITED.
 Lessees and Managers.

Wednesday Evening, December 30,
 at 8 o'clock.

Wagner's Opera,
SIEGFRIED,
 (In German.)

SIEGFRIED.....	M. JEAN DE RESZKE
	(His first appearance in this character.)
DER WANDERER.....	M. ED. DE RESZKE
	(His first appearance in this character.)
MIME.....	HERR VON HUBBENET
ALBERICH.....	Mr. DAVID BISPHAM
FAFNER.....	M. CASTELMARY
STIMME DES WALDVOGELS....	
Miss SOPHIA TRAUBMAN	
ERDA.....	Mlle. OLITZKA
AND	
BRUNHILDE.....	Mme. MELBA
	(Her first appearance in this character and her first appearance in German Opera.)
Conductor.....	Mr. ANTON SEIDL

Metropolitan Opera program for December 30, 1896. In this performance of Wagner's *Siegfried* Nellie Melba made her debut in German opera.

the native composer would create best when he was true to his own individuality:

I know of no reason why Americans should not write grand operas expressive of their own life. Of course, this country is so young that its history does not afford material for grand conceptions as do the European countries, rich in legend and tradition. One might go for material back to the Indians, but it would be pretty thin; it would be lacking in those majestic elements which Wagner found in the Norse legends . . . But, however American the theme and treatment might be, the music could not be distinctively American; for it would possess qualities that might belong to almost any other nation. Moreover, it might be written by a French, or a German, or an Italian composer living in this country. . . .

This fact, however, cannot be considered in the least as a discouragement to American composers. The best they can do is to go on working according to the highest rules of art that have been discovered, and expressing their own individuality; . . .¹¹

These wise words do not, of course, reflect a deviation from his outspoken Wagnerianism. He had come to the United States with a mission and had galvanized the standards of musical America. He entered and influenced the future of the Metropolitan at the earliest stage of its history. His admiration for the highest musical standards as he understood them, and his espousal of the Wagnerian cause in the new world left an indelible mark on American musical taste.

But the Wagnerian apostle took as well as gave. American democratic ideals were very possibly reflected in his respect for new musical styles and methods of composition—an attitude not too commonly held in the school from which he came. Whatever we can say about the Wagnerians, tolerance of other musical idioms was not one of their more admirable characteristics. Perhaps this was America's gift to Seidl, in return for the version he brought from Bayreuth of the "Art Work of the Future."

¹¹ Seidl. Coll. 09S/AD2. These remarks are drawn from the proof sheets of Seidl's article, "Wagner's Influence on Present-Day Composers." The newspaper or journal for which this article was prepared is not identified in the Columbia archives.

Our Growing Collections

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Anonymous. The East Asiatic Library is deriving singular benefit from an acquisition gift fund made available by an anonymous benefactrix who is contributing to the development of Far Eastern studies at Columbia University. Nine titles (in 47 volumes) of rare Chinese and Japanese imprints dating back as far as 1547 have been purchased from the fund. Several are valuable for the study of the introduction of Western science and other learning into the Far East; others are particularly interesting as early examples of printing from wooden and metal moveable type. Also purchased from the gift fund and now en route from a Japanese bookdealer is the *Chōsen shiryō sōkan*, complete in 100 parts. Its addition completes the Library's holdings of key primary source materials for the study of Korea and Korean East Asian relations.

Aubrun gift. Mlle. Germaine Aubrun has presented a charming two-volume edition of Cervantes' *Don Quijote* (Barcelona, 1916), exemplary of fine Spanish typography and containing exquisite illustrations by Vierge.

Barrett gift. Mr. C. Waller Barrett has selected the Columbia Libraries to be the recipient of a valuable assemblage of works by and about Lafcadio Hearn. Included are 27 works in 29 editions, including the rare first issues of *La Cuisine Creole* (New York, 1885) and *Stray Leaves from Strange Literature* (Boston, 1884).

Bassett gift. Mrs. Henry Bassett of Garrison, New York, has presented three Babylonian clay tablets and two palm-leaf manu-

scripts from the private collection of her father, the late Professor Paul Monroe of Teachers College.

Berol gift. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Berol have once again added magnificently to the collection of the work of Arthur Rackham which they have presented to Columbia. Their latest gift consists of a fine group of Rackham's original drawings and sketches, including two water-colors, nineteen pen-and-ink sketches, and various notes in the artist's autograph regarding the way certain items were to be printed. Among the sketches is one for an illustration that appeared in *To the Other Side* (London, 1894), the first publication of any of Rackham's drawings in book form.

Because of the continued generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Berol, the Arthur Rackham Collection is achieving a unique status. All or nearly all of Rackham's published work is here, and the collection of original material is adding a special kind of eminence.

Mr. and Mrs. Berol have also maintained their interest in our collection of the productions of the nefarious T. J. Wise. The forged edition of Tennyson's *Lucretius* with the fictitious imprint dated 1868 and the "Charles Alfred Seymour" editing of Shelley's *Poems and Sonnets*, allegedly published in Philadelphia in 1887, are the most recent additions. Columbia now has 43 of the known 62 representations of Wise's wrong-doing; 34 of the 43 have been presented by Mr. and Mrs. Berol.

Beston gift. Mrs. Henry Beston (A.M., 1916) has presented the original manuscript of her current novel, *The White Room*, published under the pen-name "Elizabeth Coatsworth," together with the manuscript of the earlier short-story version. An inscribed copy of the published work (Pantheon, 1958) accompanies the gift.

Blanck gift. In November, 1956, we reported the gift by Mr. Jacob Blanck of a notable group of letters of Curtis Hidden Page,

one-time professor in the field of romance languages at Columbia University. Recently Mr. Blanck added substantially to his earlier gift, presenting a number of letters written to Page, a series of letters to and from Page's grandfather, Reverend E. N. Hidden, relating to the latter's pastorship in the First Congregational Church at Great Falls, N. H. (1864), as well as a number of documents and memoranda of biographical nature.

Cane gift. Mr. Melville H. Cane (A.B., 1900; LL.B., 1903) has added to his earlier gifts an item of most unusual interest. It is a notebook in the handwriting of John Erskine, containing the opening part of the score of a comic opera, *The Governor's Vrouw*, the Varsity Show of 1900. Erskine composed the music, and the lyrics were written by Cane, who also collaborated with their classmate, Henry Sydnor Harrison, on the libretto.

Chikuma Shobo gift. The Japanese publisher Chikuma Shobo has sent to the East Asiatic Library a 98-volume set of *Gendai Nihon bungaku zenshû* which contains writings of the outstanding authors of 19th and 20th century Japan. The gift was prompted by Yasunari Kawabata, one of Japan's foremost authors, who wished to make a donation to the Library on the occasion of his visit to the United States.

Coan gift. Mr. Philip Coan (A.B., 1900) has presented a cuneiform tablet dated "the second year of Bur-Sin" (19th century B.C.).

Engel gift. The four folio editions of Shakespeare's plays that were issued during the 17th century (1623, 1632, 1664/5, and 1685) form a kind of bibliographical unit; any library with pretensions to a full representation of English literature earnestly desires to have all four editions on its shelves. Columbia has long possessed the first two "Folios," but the third and fourth have been lacking.

Mr. and Mrs. Solton Engel have taken us a long way toward remedying that situation by presenting a copy of the fourth (1685) folio. It is a splendid copy, in unusually fine condition without any of the usual repairs and restorations, and well-preserved in a late 17th or early 18th century full calf binding. It is an exemplar of the scarce variant issue with Joseph Knight and Francis Saunders listed as publishers.

Friedman gifts. Mr. Harry G. Friedman (Ph.D., 1908) has again demonstrated his interest and generosity by presenting nine useful works:

1. S. Parkes Cadman (and others). *Henry C. Folger, 18 June 1857-11 June 1930* . . . New Haven, 1931.

2. Edward Cocker. *Cocker's arithmetic* . . . London, 1738.

3. Pierre Grenier. *Du bon et du frequent usage de la communion* . . . Bordeaux, 1681. With the arms of Bordeaux on the covers, and with a leaf inserted indicating that this volume was presented as a prize to a student at a Bordeaux college on 29 August 1734.

4. *Imagines Deorum, qui ab antiquis colebantur* . . . Lyon, 1581. With numerous woodcut illustrations throughout.

5. Matthew Prior. *Poems on several occasions*. London, for Jacob Tonson, 1718. Fine large paper copy of one of England's major typographical monuments of the period, in the original binding.

6. Philip Pullen. . . . *Hymns or spiritual songs composed from the prophetic writings of Joanna Southcott* . . . London, 1814.

7. Joseph Spence. *Polymetis* . . . London, 1747. A treatise on classical mythology in ten books, illustrated with numerous engravings by L. P. Boitard. Fine large paper copy, in the original binding.

8. *Veteris Testamenti libri historici, Josua . . . Esther; ex translatione Joannis Clerici* . . . Amsterdam, 1708.

9. *Veteris Testamenti Prophetæ, ab Esaia ad Malachiam usque, ex translatione Joannis Clerici . . .* Amsterdam, 1731.

Geltzer gift. Mr. Mark E. Geltzer, of Kutztown, Pennsylvania, hearing of the collection of 71 cigar-box labels which were recently presented by the Eastern Colortype Corporation (*Columns*, May, 1958), has given us his own selection of 37 such labels, all in mint condition. He included in his gift several specimens of paper money issued by Czarist Russia.

Howe papers. The papers of Herbert Barber Howe (Union Theological Seminary 1909) have been presented to Columbiana by his children. Mr. Howe was a Presbyterian clergyman, and came to Columbia in 1922 to be Director of Earl Hall; he subsequently taught Contemporary Civilization in Columbia College and was Director of Men's Residence Halls. He retired in 1938. The collection consists of twenty file-boxes of correspondence, thirty-three scrapbooks and photograph albums, eight boxes of miscellany, one portfolio of diplomas, and forty-two books.

Hu Shih gift. Dr. Hu Shih (Ph.D., 1927) who recently left New York to become Director of the Academia Sinica in Formosa, has given the East Asiatic Library a large number of periodicals and pamphlets and about 120 titles of books, all in Chinese. Among the books are two valuable Ming Dynasty (pre-1644) editions: *Huai nan hung lieb chieh* (the works of Liu An with commentaries by Mao K'un) and *Hsi fa chi* (a collection of poems by Hsieh Ao of Sung Dynasty times).

Irrmann gift. Mrs. Robert Irrmann, daughter of the late Lucius Porter (A.M., 1916 Teachers College) has sent to the East Asiatic Library, through Professor L. Carrington Goodrich, four full-size rubbings taken from historical sites in China. One is of the Nestorian Monument of the T'ang Dynasty (618-916 A.D.); the

other three are of the famous Six Stallions of the Chao-liu (tomb of the Emperor T'ang T'ai-tsung, 627-649 A.D.). Mrs. Irrmann also included in her gift 17 issues of *Ching-pao* (Peking gazette) published in the 1870's and reporting on audiences, appointments, edicts, memorials, and other important Imperial Court events.



A rubbing taken from a design (6 feet, 5 inches long x 4 feet, 2 inches high) on the tomb of Emperor T'ang T'ai-tsung, 627-649 A.D. Portrayed is one of the renowned Six Stallions. Under the nearly 300-year reign of the T'ang dynasty, China had its golden age of literature and the arts.

Lamont gift. In February, 1955, we were able to report the gift of a magnificent collection of the original manuscripts, annotated copies of books, and memorabilia of George Santayana, presented anonymously. A year later this collection was the subject of an article in the *Columns*, written by its former owner, Daniel Cory.

Now we are able to record two exceedingly welcome items of news—first, that the “anonymous donor” is none other than Columbia’s own Corliss Lamont (Ph.D., 1932), and second, that

he has just increased the collection by presenting twelve additional Santayana manuscripts. These are:

1. The unexpurgated holograph of volume 3 of *Persons & Places*.
2. Holographs of three of the *Dialogues in Limbo*.
3. Notebook containing course of lectures given by Santayana at Harvard, 1909-1910, under the title *Philosophy 22*.
4. Unpublished manuscripts of "Eugenia" (a farce in eight scenes) and "La Baronne" (a short story).
5. Manuscript of Santayana's last (unfinished) literary work, a translation of "Ambra," a poem by Lorenzo de' Medici.
6. Holographs of some ten poems later published in *The Poet's Testament*.
7. First draft of chapter 42 of *Dominations & Powers*.
8. Manuscript of an article, "Am I a Fossil?."
9. Manuscript of an essay "On Metaphysical Projection."
10. Manuscript of an essay "*Human Symbols for Matter*."
11. Holograph notebook used in the preparation of *The Realm of Matter*.
12. Holograph of "Note on Goethe's *Chorus Mysticus* in Faust."

Lewis gift. Mrs. Allen Lewis of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, has added enormously to the collection of the work of her late husband, the noted wood-engraver, which she has established at Columbia (see *The Columns*, November, 1958). Included in the present gift are: (1) an almost complete set of the blocks carved by Mr. Lewis for the Columbia University Press edition of Walt Whitman's *Short Stories* (1927); (2) blocks cut for the Limited Editions Club edition of Scott's *Ivanhoe* (1940); (3) full alphabets of special wooden types created by Lewis in both 18-line and 12-line sizes; (4) a specimen assortment of Mr. Lewis' wood and linoleum cutting tools, mainly of his own manufacture; and (5) a valuable selection of proofs and special printings of the book-

plates which he had designed for various clients, as well as numerous other unusual printed pieces.

Longwell gift. A year ago mention was made in these pages of the gift by Mr. Daniel Longwell (1922 C) of a part of his collection comprising "The Works and Records of Sir Winston Churchill." At that time approximately half of the materials had been formally presented. Now we are able to report that the complete collection has been received. It consists of about two hundred items, including mint copies of the first editions of Sir Winston's writings, galley proofs, magazine articles, memorabilia, and books and articles about Sir Winston. Every effort will be made to enlarge the scope and coverage of the collection as opportunities arise, the aim being to make this the primary source for investigation into Churchill's participation in the political and social developments of our century.

Mackintosh gift. Mention was made in the last issue of the *Columns* of the gift by Mr. James H. Mackintosh (B.S., 1912 C) of letters to his father, James Buckton Mackintosh (E.M., 1877, C.E., 1877). Since then Mr. Mackintosh has presented a much larger group of his father's correspondence, including letters from his partner, W. E. Hidden, from Thomas Sterry Hunt, A. J. Moses, R. S. Penniman, Thomas Egleston, C. F. Chandler, and numerous others who were prominent in the fields of chemistry and analytical geology. The new group of material numbers more than 170 pieces.

Macy gift. Continuing her generous gift of "The George Macy Memorial Collection," comprising all of the works issued by The Limited Editions Club, Mrs. George Macy has presented for inclusion in that collection the twelve volumes produced during 1958. These beautiful works include: Harris' *Uncle Remus*; Price's *Captain James Cook in the Pacific*; Dumas' *Twenty Years*

After; The Koran; Apollonius Rhodius' Argonautica; Bulfinch's The Age of Fable; Hardy's Far from the Madding Crowd; Alain-Fournier's The Wanderer; Southey's The Chronicle of The Cid; Ovid's Metamorphoses; Trollope's Barchester Towers; and The First Night Gilbert and Sullivan.

Pratt gift. Dr. Dallas Pratt (M.D., 1941) has established in memory of his mother, the late Beatrice Benjamin Cartwright, a collection of "Books About New York" for the use of all Columbia students. The books are on a special shelf in the Periodical Room (Room 307) of Butler Library, identified by a sign reading: "Books About New York, Beatrice Benjamin Cartwright Memorial Collection."

Dr. Pratt has established a fund by means of which this shelf will be kept filled with current titles. His wish is that the funds be used for the purchase of books that will help Columbia students from other areas enjoy more fully the cultural and recreational activities in New York. Among the books to be displayed are general works dealing with ballet, opera, the theatre and other fine arts, as well as a few guide books and manuals useful to the New York visitor. A special bookplate will be placed in each volume.

Beatrice Cartwright was a New Yorker by birth and an international traveler and frequent resident abroad by inclination. She was a constant and generous hostess to visitors from abroad when in New York and to visitors from America when abroad. It seemed that books which would acquaint students about New York and make their stay more enjoyable here might be the kind of memorial with which she would have been pleased to have her name associated.

As they are published, new works on this subject will be added to the shelf or substituted for those which have become out of date.

Shively gift. Professor Donald H. Shively of the University of California at Berkeley has presented the East Asiatic Library with

over 300 volumes, mostly in Japanese, on Japanese language, literature, art, and history. The gift contains a number of annotated texts of classic literary works which, supplementing the Library's former holdings, will be very useful to scholars in that field. There are as well a number of Japanese books on sinology, published in China in 1942 and 1943 and now largely unobtainable, which Professor Shively acquired while in Tientsin shortly after the surrender.

Steegmuller gift. Mr. Francis Steegmuller (A.B., 1927; A.M., 1928) has presented the original typescript, the printer's copy, and the corrected galley proofs of his translation of Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*, published by Random House in 1927.

Stokes gift. Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes has presented a collection of more than 200 letters, documents, and memorabilia relating to the Bard and Sands families. Mrs. Stokes is a descendant of Dr. Samuel Bard (1742-1821) who was a student at King's College from 1756 to 1760 and later professor of the theory and practise of physic at the New York medical school (1769) which became united with Columbia College in 1792. The collection comprises 165 letters to and from members of the Bard and Sands families from 1780 to 1908, with the majority falling between 1820 and 1858. (Of special note is a letter from Light-Horse Harry Lee to John Nicholson, July 17, 1797.) The documents number 35, and include items dating from 1554 to 1841—indentures, marriage agreements, and the like, including the A.B. diplomas from Columbia College of Ferdinand Sands (1825) and Edwin Sands (1827). There is also a very fine pastel portrait, framed, of Dr. John Bard (1716-1799).

Taft gift. Dr. J. Jessie Taft has added a valuable item to the Otto Rank collection which she presented to Columbia some months ago (see *Library Columns*, May, 1957). The addition is Freud's

Die Traumdeutung, 1945, which includes the contributions of Rank and some interesting references to him.

Von Dobeneck gift. While the recent exhibition of fine and historical bindings was being installed, it was realized that no specimen of the work of the chief binder of the Columbia Libraries was available. Miss Marianne Von Dobeneck rectified that situation by presenting a superb exemplar of her artistry. The book, *Magical City, intimate sketches of New York, pictures by Vernon Howe Bailey, notes by Arthur Bartlett Maurice*, New York, 1935, is bound in full black oaks, tooled in gold and in blind in a design which is a very interesting extension of the essence of the contents. Miss Von Dobeneck has created an abstraction of the New York sky-line which is very satisfying not only because of its aptness, but also because of its reticence and reserve.

Wolman gift. Professor Leo Wolman has presented a useful collection of 820 volumes, mainly in the field of his interest, economics.

Activities of the Friends

Annual Meeting. The Annual Meeting of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries was held in Harkness Theater in Butler Library on the evening of Monday, January 19, with Mr. C. Waller Barrett, Chairman of our association, presiding.

During the short business session with which the meeting opened, Mr. Barrett said that the terms on the Council of Mr. Black, Professor Leary, Mrs. Lenygon, Dr. Pratt, and Mrs. Stone expired at that meeting. He called upon Mr. Lada-Mocarski, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, who reported that the Committee wished to nominate Mr. Lester D. Egbert, Professor Leary, Mrs. Lenygon, Dr. Pratt, and Mrs. Stone for the three-year term which ends in January, 1962. Upon motion and second from the floor, the nominees were unanimously elected.

The Program. Dr. Logsdon, the Director of Libraries, welcomed the Friends, members of the staff of the Libraries, and guests, who had gathered for the Russia-centered program and to view the exhibit of important Russian documents, books, and manuscripts which had been placed on display on the Third Floor of Butler Library. Dr. John Krout, Vice President of the University, traced the history of the Russian Institute and the joint work of the Institute and of the Department of Slavic Languages in developing the strong program of Slavic studies which is now being conducted at the University. He also summarized the parallel growth of the Libraries' Russian collection which, with support from foundations, has become one of the major ones in this country.

The principal address was given by Professor Geroid T. Robinson who spoke on "Contrasting Soviet Scenes in 1925-27, 1937, and 1958." He indicated that the ability of the Soviet leaders to relax somewhat their repression of the Russian people can be traced to the apparent success of Communist indoctrination in remaking the population in the image of the "new Soviet man."

Furthermore, this indoctrination is carried on in the institutions of higher education, where every student is required to take a specified amount of work on Communist doctrine and its applications, under three headings: first, the Communist ideology in its official essence (known as "dialectical and historical materialism"); second, political economy; and third, the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Professor Robinson enlivened his address with descriptions of many incidents and scenes which he had observed during his three trips to the Soviet Union.

"Columbia's Treasure-House of Russian History" was the topic of Professor Philip E. Mosely, who is Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture. He described the uniqueness of this collection of historical and cultural manuscripts which is used extensively by scholars and which is constantly enriched by unpublished documents, diaries, and files of letters that come as gifts from emigres and others in various parts of the world. Among the riches in the Archive are manuscript letters of the last three Tsars, the secret code used by the conspirators against Alexander II, and letters of Maxim Gorky and of Count Leo Tolstoy. There is much material related to the revolutions of 1905 and 1917, and to the Civil War of 1917-21.

Bancroft Award Dinner. For the benefit of our members who may wish to record the date on their calendars, this year's Bancroft Dinner is to be held on Wednesday, April 22. Invitations will be mailed during the latter part of March.

ERRATA

We regret that typographical errors were not corrected in the running heads on four pages of Alexander Vietor's article in the November, 1958, issue. On pages 10 and 12 the last name of the author and on pages 11 and 13 the word "planisphere" were misspelled.

PICTURE CREDITS

The original photograph of Lewis Corey was loaned for reproduction by his widow. The photograph of Anton Seidl, the Metropolitan Opera House program, and the drawing of the stallion have been photocopied from original items in the collections of the Columbia Libraries.

ADDITIONAL CREDIT

The quotation from Merle Fainsod's *Smolensk under Soviet Rule* is printed by permission of the publisher, the Harvard University Press.

THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES

PRIVILEGES

INVITATIONS to exhibitions, lectures and other special events.

USE OF BOOKS in the reading rooms of the libraries.

OPPORTUNITY TO CONSULT LIBRARIANS, including those in charge of the specialized collections, about material of interest to a member. (Each Division Head has our members' names on file.)

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE most Columbia University Press books at 20 per cent discount (through the Secretary-Treasurer of the Friends).

FREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS.

* * *

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

ANNUAL. Any person contributing not less than \$10.00 per year (dues may be waived for officers of the University).

CONTRIBUTING. Any person contributing not less than \$25.00 a year.

SUSTAINING. Any person contributing not less than \$50.00 a year.

BENEFACTOR. Any person contributing not less than \$100.00 or more a year.

Checks should be made payable to Columbia University. All donations are deductible for income tax purposes.

OFFICERS

C. WALLER BARRETT, *Chairman*

MRS. DONALD HYDE, *Vice-Chairman*

CHARLES W. MIXER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Room 317, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

THE COUNCIL

MRS. ALBERT M. BAER

C. WALLER BARRETT

HENRY ROGERS BENJAMIN

ALFRED C. BEROL

LESTER D. EGBERT

AUGUST HECKSCHER

MRS. ARTHUR C. HOLDEN

MRS. DONALD HYDE

VALERIEN LADA-MOCARSKI

LEWIS LEARY

MRS. FRANCIS H. LENYON

FRANCIS T. P. PLIMPTON

DALLAS PRATT

MRS. FRANZ T. STONE

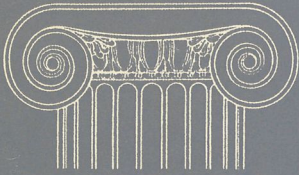
RICHARD H. LOGSDON, *Director of Libraries, EX OFFICIO*

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

DALLAS PRATT, *Editor*

AUGUST HECKSCHER

CHARLES W. MIXER



COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

ROLAND BAUGHMAN is Head of the Special Collections Department of the Columbia University Libraries.

COLEMAN H. BENEDICT is Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin at Columbia University.

JOHN DAY is Professor of Greek and Latin at Barnard College.

L. CARRINGTON GOODRICH is Dean Lung Professor of Chinese at Columbia University.

BENJAMIN HUNNINGHER is Queen Wilhelmina Professor of History, Language, and Literature of the Netherlands at Columbia University.

ISAAC MENDELSON is Associate Professor of Semitic Languages at Columbia University.

A. ARTHUR SCHILLER is Professor of Law at Columbia University.

A. SÜHEYL ÜNVER, who is Director of the Institute of Medical History at Istanbul University, is at present a Visiting Scholar at Columbia University.

* * *

Articles printed in COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS are selectively indexed in LIBRARY LITERATURE.

Columbia Library Columns

VOLUME VIII

MAY, 1959

NUMBER 3

CONTENTS

"Can These Bones Live?"		3
The Olcott Collection of Ancient Coins	COLEMAN H. BENEDICT	4
Chinese Oracle Bones	L. CARRINGTON GOODRICH	11
The Epigraphy Collection	JOHN DAY	15
Greek Papyri	JOHN DAY	17
Coptic Papyri	A. ARTHUR SCHILLER	21
Coptic Ostraca	A. ARTHUR SCHILLER	24
Cuneiform Tablets	ISAAC MENDELSON	28
Islamic Manuscripts in the Columbia Libraries	A. SÜHEYL ÜNVER	31
Underground Press Books Stir Memories	BENJAMIN HUNNINGHER	36
Our Growing Collections	ROLAND BAUGHMAN	39
Sholom Aleichem Centennial exhibit		44
Activities of the Friends		45

Published by THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES,
Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, New York.

Three issues a year, one dollar each.



Roman coin from the Olcott Collection. *Aes Grave* ("heavy bronze"), libral *as* (12 *sericiae*). The obverse, showing the Janus-head, is here reproduced. On the reverse side is a ship's prow.



COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



“Can These Bones Live?”

IN THE following pages are articles about eight of the most unusual collections in the Columbia Libraries. Although the objects included in these collections number several thousand, there is not a printed book among them! Readers must have noticed the remarkable variety of the Libraries' holdings described over the years in *Columns*, but this issue will, we think, surprise them. It tells of bones, coins, stones, tiles, lead pipes, papyri, potsherds and tablets—with some five hundred Islamic manuscripts thrown in for good measure.

The messages on all this ancient hardware look cryptic indeed to the layman; translated, they come alive like Ezekiel's dry bones, and there emerge men and women with very recognizable human emotions. If you doubt it, turn to page 26 and read what the misogynist bishop wrote, centuries ago, to the anchorite. . . .

The Olcott Collection of Ancient Coins

COLEMAN H. BENEDICT

WHEN the opponents of Jesus asked him to take a stand on the issue of the "tribute-money," they hoped that he would discredit himself either with his followers or with the Roman authorities. His shrewd answer, "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's,"¹ reminds man not only of his higher duty to God but also of his duty to be a law-abiding citizen for, according to a Hebrew proverb, "where a king's coin is current, his sovereignty is acknowledged."²

Ever since the invention of coinage in the seventh century B.C. in Asia Minor—an invention that replaced the cumbersome practice of making payments in kind or by weighing out precious metal—the issuing of money has been recognized as perhaps the chief indication of a state's sovereignty. A coin bears an official emblem or legend, testifying that the government which issues it guarantees it as being worth a certain amount. So long as a state is sovereign, its money passes as a medium of exchange; when a government is overthrown, the money issued in its name is no longer valued by the people and they revert to the older principle of barter or the use of precious metal.

The collection and study of coins, technically called numismatics, is, therefore, of importance to the student of economics

¹ *Matthew* 22:17–21; similar account in *Mark* 12:14–17, *Luke* 20:21–25. The "penny" was the *denarius* (to this day, the British penny is abbreviated "d," for *denarius*), worth about \$1.00 in purchasing-power and levied as a poll-tax on the inhabitants of Judaea by the Roman government.

² Quoted in C. H. Irwin, *International Bible Commentary*, Philadelphia and Toronto, 1928, page 374, paragraph 21.

and history. Furthermore, the portraits and other "pictures" as well as the inscriptions found on coins are frequently of value to the student of art and to the linguist. The Columbia University Library offers an excellent opportunity for the direct study³ of coins from various periods of history, particularly from ancient Greece and Rome. The coins from these latter countries are in the Olcott Collection, located in the Special Collections Department of the Library.⁴ Most of these items have been described and cataloged and, for convenience of study and comparison, are arranged in chronological and typological order in several shallow trays.

If we examine the Roman coins, we can trace in them the economic growth of Rome from the early days of the Republic when lumps of bronze (*aes rude*), some of them bearing the image of a bull,⁵ were weighed out for every business transaction. Later, when Rome began to do business with its Italic and Greek neighbors in southern Italy and subsequently engaged in overseas trade with the Greeks and Carthaginians in Sicily, a more business-like

³ It is also possible to study coins indirectly, that is, from photographs and from impressions made on plaster of Paris. The latter are often better for study than the originals because they show up more of the details. The University Library received in 1958 a remarkable set of such impressions of most of the types of coins issued by the Greek city of Syracuse, and representative coins issued by thirteen other Greek cities of Sicily during their period of greatest activity (the dates of the issues run from 530 B. C. to 212 B. C., when Sicily passed under the control of Rome). Some of the originals are rare and virtually inaccessible for direct study.

⁴ George N. Olcott, Associate Professor of Latin, Columbia University, died March 2, 1912. His posthumous fame rests chiefly upon his ambitious, but unfinished work, *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae Epigraphicae* (familiarily, "The Olcott Dictionary of the Latin Inscriptions.") The magnitude of this enterprise is illustrated by the fact that Olcott had published 520 pages before his death, yet he had gone only from A to ASTURA. According to the terms of his will (cf. *Columbia University: Charters, Acts of the Legislature, Official Documents and Records*, New York, rev. ed., 1920, pp. 561-63), his entire collection of antiquities, including 3,847 coins, was bequeathed to Columbia University.

⁵ In a community that is primarily agricultural, as Rome was for centuries, a man's capital is in his cattle (note that both words are derived from Latin *capitalis*, "pertaining to one's head or life") or in his flock of sheep (Latin *pecus*, whence *pecuna*, "money").

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



Here are shown examples of most of the varieties of Roman coins discussed by Professor Benedict in the accompanying article. Number 1 is a specimen of bronze *as* of the early period, showing a ship's prow on the reverse side of the coin. Numbers 2 and 3 are silver *denarii* of about 90 B.C., the first showing the obverse side with the head of Roma and the second, with serrated edge, showing a chariot on the reverse side. Number 4 is a coin struck in the time of Julius Caesar; it is a silver *denarius* of which the reverse is shown. Number 5 shows the reverse side of another silver *denarius* struck in the time of Augustus Caesar. Number 6 is a gold coin, an *aureus* of the Augustus Caesar period; the reverse side is shown. Number 7 displays the obverse of a copper *sestertius* struck by authority of the Senate (SC); the value of this coin was one fourth that of a *denarius*. Number 8 (obverse) is again a gold coin, an *aureus* struck during the reign of Tiberius. Number 9 (obverse) is a copper *Antoninianus* (a double-*denarius*); vestiges of the original silver plating still remain.

coinage was issued: the standard *as* (weighing one Roman pound of twelve ounces) and its subdivisions. This *aes grave*, "heavy bronze," bears the heads of Janus on the obverse ("heads") and the prow of a warship on the reverse ("tails"). Later still, when the bronze *as* was reduced in value and weight (one ounce), a new standard, the silver *denarius*, was established. This coin together with its subdivisions, *quinarius* (half a *denarius*) and *sestertius* (one-fourth), was destined to flourish for many centuries throughout the civilized world. Originally about the size of our dime (though in the Empire its size was increased), it bore on the obverse the head of Roma wearing a winged helmet,⁶ and on the reverse the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) or Jupiter in a chariot, and the word ROMA. In the later period of the Republic, the head of Roma was sometimes replaced by that of a magistrate or general, but always after his death—a custom which we have inherited from the Romans. It is significant that the first Roman to place his portrait on coins was Julius Caesar; after his time, the Emperors regularly did so. The scenes and inscriptions on the reverse varied widely and are often of considerable historical importance. They commemorate, and hence serve to date, battles, the foundings of colonies, the building of temples and other public structures, gifts of grain to the people, and other matters. The coins often shed light on political affairs, as when rival generals issue separate coinages, or when Brutus and Cassius issue coins showing a cap of liberty between a pair of daggers (alluding to the assassination of Julius Caesar).

When Augustus was the supreme power, he thoroughly reorganized the government and its coinage, placing them on a solid foundation that was to endure with little change for centuries. Henceforth, the Emperors issued the gold and silver coinage, placing their portraits (occasionally those of their wives) on all coins, and left to the Senate, which in Republican times had

⁶ This type was borrowed from the Athenian drachma which showed a helmeted head of Athena; the Roma head in turn was the model for the head of "Liberty" on our dimes.

had full charge of the coinage, the right to issue copper and bronze coins only. Senatorial issues always bear the letters "S.C." *Senatus Consulto*, "by authority of the Senate." The reverse of all coins, whether of imperial or senatorial issue, carries on the tradition of commemorating historical, religious or social events. The lengthy titlature of the Emperors, found on the obverse, generally renders it possible to date imperial coins accurately. To supply the large volume of coins necessary for the conduct of business and trade, mints were established in several mercantile cities, such as Milan, Ostia, and Ravenna in Italy; Alexandria, Antioch, and Constantinople in the eastern provinces; Arles, Lyons, London, and Carthage in the west. In the third century, coins carried mint-marks to show their place of origin.

Throughout the long history of the Empire, the silver coinage slowly lost value, whether because of periods of inflation or because of deliberate adulteration of the silver, with the result that the *denarius* and even the double *denarius*, issued by Caracalla and called the *Antoninianus*, became virtually copper coins with a thin mask of silver; occasions are on record when the coinage became so debased that the government refused to accept its own coins in payment of taxes. Sometimes, ordinary commodities like salt were used as mediums of exchange and occasionally soldiers were paid in salt (*sal*, whence *salarium* and our word "salary").⁷

The business and trade carried on within and beyond the Roman Empire was very large and complex. Mass-production of goods kept prices low, there was but one coinage, there were no trade-barriers, goods and people moved freely and safely on good roads and waterways. The far-flung trade of Rome is graphically illustrated by numerous finds of Roman coins as far north as Scandinavia, Scotland, Ireland, and even Iceland, as far east as India, Ceylon, and China, and as far south as Somaliland. Gold coins

⁷ It is noteworthy that the Romans, and the Greeks before them, generally used metallic currency, not paper notes or fiat money. Within a province, however, fiat money was occasionally employed for purposes of local trade, as in Egypt.

were issued almost exclusively for use in foreign trade because the value of gold is fairly stable and hence acceptable anywhere. The *aureus*, as the gold coin was called, was worth about twenty-five *denarii*.

The Olcott collection enables a person who is interested in such matters to see and touch the actual coins that once circulated in the market-place of every city in Europe and in many other parts of the world, coins which helped establish the basis of business and trade as we know them today.

Chinese Oracle Bones

L. CARRINGTON GOODRICH

ON THE beautiful doors of the annex to the Library of Congress are inscribed the names of the legendary creators of script in various parts of the world: Thoth, Ts'ang Chieh, Nabu, Brahma, Cadmus, and Tabmurath. The Chinese hero is second in the list. When he lived we can only guess. Until sixty years ago the oldest Chinese writing in existence was thought to be on certain Chinese bronze vessels dating from the beginning of the first millennium before our era. This writing was already so conventionalized, however, that one was safe in assuming that man in eastern Asia must have developed it over a long stretch of time. Then around the year 1899 curious little fragments of bone and tortoise shell, bearing inscribed characters somewhat like but more primitive than those on the bronzes, began appearing in a few antiquary shops. What was their use? How old were they? Where were they found? Only two Chinese scholars started work on their decipherment at first, as the time was greatly out of joint. (In fact, this was the year the Society of Boxers began its bid for power, and one of the first scholarly investigators, a courageous official, took his own life in 1900 because of the humiliation suffered by the imperial court at this time.)

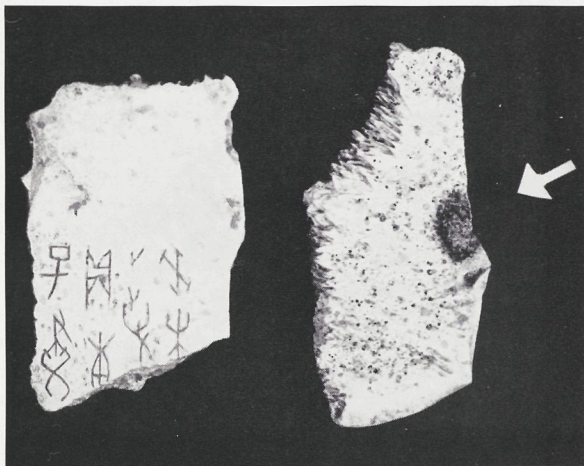
In the decade which followed, a number of other scholars took up the inquiry, among them at least three foreigners: one German, one Scot, and one American. In fact, the last, the Rev. Dr. Frank H. Chalfont, was the first to make the script known to the western world; see his *Early Chinese Writing (Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum IV, 1, Sept. 1906)*. Part of his collection of bones and tortoise shells is in Pittsburgh, part in Chicago, and part in Princeton. His writings, including the manuscript of a Syllabary of all characters found (some 3,000 including variants),

which he was compiling at the time of his death (January 1914), are the property of the East Asiatic Library of Columbia University, the gift of his widow and son.

The date of his death is worth noting. It was not until that very year that three scholars independent of each other determined the site whence these little artifacts came (Mr. Lo Chen-yü, a Chinese, Mr. James Mellon Menzies, a Canadian, and Mr. Langdon Warner, an American.) The lucky men of the soil who had found them on their farms and the dealers in curios who bought them had successfully kept the secret from the scholarly world for fifteen years. The parlous condition of the world (in 1914-18) held up field work. Not until 1928 did excavation of the site, a place near Anyang is northern Honan province, tentatively begin, stimulated by Carl Whiting Bishop (A.M. Columbia University, 1913), associate curator of the Freer Gallery of Art, and supported by its funds. Off and on for a decade the dig continued, after 1929 solely conducted and supported by the Chinese National Research Academy, and directed by Dr. Li Chi (Ph.D. Harvard University, 1923). It proved to be a spectacular discovery, the most momentous excavation of any historical site in all China. During those years before the outbreak of war in 1937, and in the decade since, there have been laid bare many of the foundations of structures belonging to a city which was the capital of a royal state in the Yellow River Valley during the years from about 1300 to 1050 B.C. Chinese history of these two and a half centuries, known only in a shadowy form, suddenly came to life. And what gave the period life was not just the tombs, and artifacts, and skeletal material found, but tens of thousands more of these inscribed bones and tortoise shells.

Why are they called oracle bones? Because, like the Greeks who consulted the Oracle at Delphi, the ancient Chinese rulers wanted to know the answers to many pertinent questions: questions having to do with the weather (then as now a proper subject for anyone and especially for a ruler whose people were all con-

cerned about seed time and harvest), questions about military expeditions, about prisoners of war, about hunting, about marriage, about worship and sacrifice, in fact about any matter of concern to the king. These questions seem to have been written



Chinese oracle bones from the collection of the late Professor Paul Monroe. The inscription on the bone at the left reads, "On the day *kuei wei* a divination is made. Chêng, an augur, divined: 'Should Tzu-hua be summoned . . .?'" (Translation by Professor Shigeki Kaizuka of Kyoto University.) Tzu-hua is the name of a member of the Royal Family; *kuei wei* actually locates the exact day in Chinese chronology. The reproduction on the right shows the burned spot where a hot stick was applied to cause cracking on the opposite surface.

(i.e., scratched on to the surface of the bone) by an official diviner in the temple of the ruler's ancestors. Then a cavity was prepared on one side of the bone or shell. A hot stick was next applied to the cavity. The heat produced a crack on the opposite side or face, and from this the diviner would determine whether the spirits' response was favorable or unfavorable—frequently

signing his name. Through these oracles have been obtained a large mass of data on the life of the ruling class of some 3,200 years ago, and the information is growing yearly as fresh finds are made and as epigraphists resolve the puzzles inherent in the ancient script.

The great majority of these inscribed pieces, estimated in 1952 at 162,000, most of them in fragmentary condition, are in China, either in Taiwan or on the mainland, but substantial collections are also in Japan, in England and Scotland, in Canada, and in this country. Columbia University is fortunate in possessing a number of study pieces due to the generosity of Professor and Mrs. Ernest K. Smith, Dr. James H. Ingram, Dr. Cyrus H. Peake, Dr. Roswell S. Britton, Dr. William W. Rockwell, and most recently Mrs. Jeanette Monroe Bassett and Mr. Ellis Monroe (daughter and son of the late Professor Paul Monroe of Teachers College).

The Epigraphy Collection

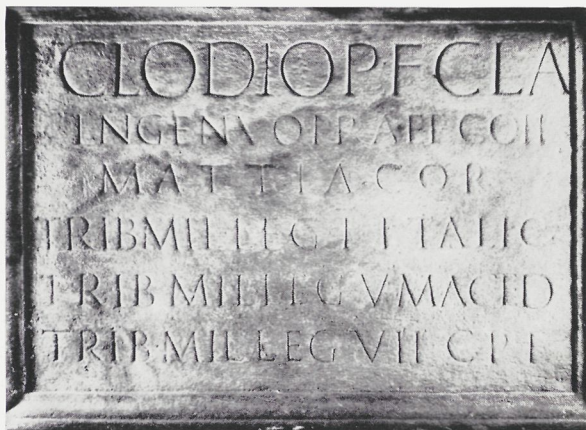
JOHN DAY

A FORCEFUL indication of the value of the science of epigraphy to the student of the ancient world appeared in the introduction to Volume XII of the *Cambridge Ancient History*, where the editors were at pains to explain that the history of the period there under review (roughly, the third century A.D.) was the monument of Gibbon, in his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, and that the main advances beyond his work, such as they are, had been brought about by the advance in studies in epigraphy and numismatics. The epigraphist, to be proficient in his science, it may be said, must be a historian, and the historian must be thoroughly competent in epigraphy. To see at a quick glance what epigraphy means to the scholar in ancient history, one needs only to look at the monumental histories of the Hellenistic world and the Roman Empire by the late Professor Rostovtzeff.

The Columbia tradition in this important field has been especially strong, owing to the efforts of the late James C. Egbert, who held the chair of Roman Archaeology and Epigraphy, and George N. Olcott, also a professor of Roman Archaeology and Epigraphy, who bequeathed to the University the valuable collection of antiquities which bears his name.

The Epigraphy Collection of the Columbia Libraries is not a research collection in the sense that the Papyrus Collection is: there are no important original documents to be published. It is, however, in another respect, very important for research. Here are *all* the books; it is one of the most complete compilations of epigraphical books in the Western Hemisphere. Only very rarely will the epigraphist—or the historian or the linguist concerned with epigraphical data—fail to find the book or the information

he needs. But it is also an excellent teaching collection, with a considerable selection of original inscriptions in the Olcott Collection (largely Roman sepulchral inscriptions, but there are also some stamped tiles and lead water pipes, and three Greek inscriptions),



Roman inscription of an honorific nature, ca. 100 A.D. It reads: "For Lucius Clodius Ingenuus, son of Publius, of the Tribe Claudia, Prefect of the Cohort of Mattiaci, Military Tribune in Legion I Italica, Military Tribune in Legion V Macedonica, Military Tribune in Legion VII Claudia Pia Fidelis." A fine specimen of formal Roman capitals, on a plaque which possibly was used or intended for the base of a statue.

plaster casts of the famous Rosetta Stone and a few other inscriptions, and about 500 "squeezes" of published inscriptions, all of which give the student not only training in the reading of ancient documents but also, when he sits with the inscription before him, the feeling of immediacy of contact with what some Roman or Greek felt, thought, and said some two thousand years ago.

Greek Papyri

JOHN DAY

THE Columbia Libraries contain one of the most extensive holdings of Greek papyri in the Western Hemisphere. Consisting of some 700 items, it is second only—but second by a wide margin—to the great collection at the University of Michigan. The notable collections in Europe, which are much larger than those in America, were acquired through purchase and through excavations before the First World War. In the United States, at that time, only the University of Chicago began to purchase papyri, but soon gave up the attempt to form a collection. Only *after* the First World War, in the decade of the Twenties, did American institutions begin to assemble them—mainly through purchase from dealers, although the University of Michigan acquired a large number of important papyri through excavation at Karanis.

Columbia's papyri are mainly of the documentary type, owing to the special interest in social and economic history of Professor Westermann (under whose leadership the holdings were assembled). But the Collection contains some literary pieces and Columbia papyri have made their contribution to the emendation of the texts of Homer and Euripides. Also of particular note are the numerous letters from the famous Zenon Archive. Through the publication of its papyri in *Columbia Papyri, Greek Series* (now consisting of five volumes, with the sixth in preparation), and in the volume entitled *Apokrimata* (in the Columbia Bicentennial Editions and Studies), along with numerous articles in learned journals, the Collection has attained a notable international reputation. But it is not merely an instrument of research: it is also a very important teaching collection. Here the student learns at first hand the details of the evolution of the book, the

Greek Papyrus (No. 272). Petition in a case of usury and illegal detention, ca. 245/244 B.C. The petition reads:

To King Ptolemy greeting from Antipatros, resident of Philadelphia. I am being wronged by Nikon. For having loaned seventy silver drachmas to my wife Simon at an interest rate of six drachmas per mina each month and having totaled (the interest) with the principal he drew up a contract of loan with her for 115 drachmas in which I myself was entered as security. After I had gone away from Philadelphia because I was being falsely accused by Artemidoros, agent of Apollonios, the dioecetes, and had opened a shop in Upper Hermopolis, Nikon wrote a letter to Philadelphia to a certain Menestratos, our servant, in which he includes the statement, made upon royal oath, that he will draw up an agreement with us for the principal by itself, namely, the seventy drachmas. When Menestratos wrote me at Hermopolis to come to Philadelphia and I sailed down there, Nikon sailed up to Hermopolis and said that he would hand my wife over to the praktor in the matter of the loan unless she followed him of her own accord. Simon, impelled by fear, sailed down with Nikon together with her boy, and Nikon led them to Herakleopolis and shut them up with certain persons, apart from each other. Then Simon escaped and came away; but the boy he holds in detention even now. And when we demand that he give him back, sometimes he acknowledges that he has seized him as a pledge for the debt and is still holding him, sometimes he denies it. I beg you therefore, O King, to send my petition to the chrematistai, and if I prove that the allegations set forth in the petition are true, I beg that Nikon may meet with fitting punishment both in the matter of the interest which he has contracted for contrary to the ordinance and because by his own authority he has placed in detention and holds (the boy), a free person; and I beg that the boy be restored to me in order that I, having fled to you for help, O King, may meet with justice.

Farewell

ways in which the texts of ancient authors have reached their present form, and the different styles of writing and how they may be employed in textual criticism (how certain letters or combinations of letters could have been misread by the scribes—thus providing a clue to the editor in his emendations). Two Ph.D. dissertations have thus far grown out of the resources of the Collection, and work on a third is well-advanced.

For the Collection to maintain its research and teaching functions, it would be desirable to add fresh material from time to time. But in the 1930's papyrologists became defeatists: the great days of accumulation of valuable papyri were past and gone; never again would we recover, through the papyri, lost works like Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens*, substantial portions of the plays of Menander, or the poems of Bacchylides or Callimachus. But suddenly the atmosphere has changed, and if the general literate public had not fixed its attention so intently upon the dramatic discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls, it would have joined the papyrologists in their enthusiasm over the recovery—through a splendidly preserved papyrus whose text has, at the moment of writing this note, just come from the press—of the *Dyscolus* of Menander, the first complete play of that Greek playwright to be recovered from oblivion.¹

¹ A translation, entitled "The Curmudgeon," by Professor Gilbert Highet of Columbia, will be published in the July issue of *Horizon*.

Coptic Papyri

A. ARTHUR SCHILLER

6 **C**OPTIC PAPYRI, nine packages' was the entry I ran upon in the card catalog in Low Library shortly after I arrived at the University many years ago. After protracted search the 'packages' were located, and pored over in the "Papyrus Gallery" high in the dome of the Rotunda. They turned out to be some fifty Coptic texts—papyri, parchment and paper—among a much larger group of Arabic manuscripts. There were no records of accession, but it seems likely that the lot was presented to Columbia by Professor Gottheil, either a purchase he made in Egypt or a small part of the Genizeh finds. The Coptic texts were framed and photostated; what has become of the Arabic texts, I do not know.

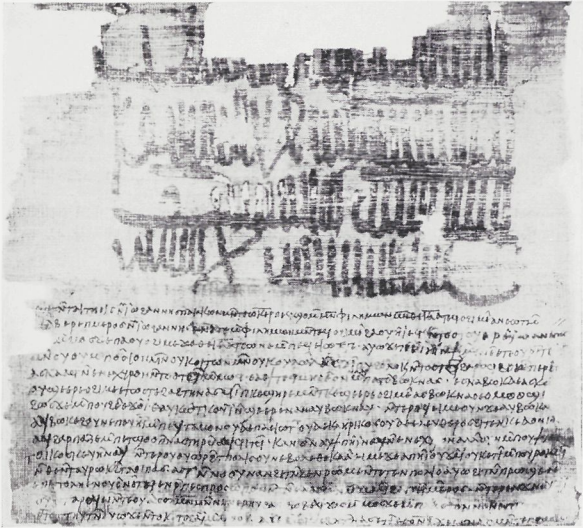
In the decades which followed, the photostats and requested photographs were submitted to Dr. Walter E. Crum in connection with the preparation of his Coptic dictionary. As a result, many of the terms in several of the texts are included in the examples given in this standard dictionary. One of the paper documents in the Fayyumic dialect afforded numerous instances of unusual lexicographical interest. Another text, this time a parchment fragment, preserved variant readings of a well-known sermon of Shenute, a famed church father. In addition to the Dictionary references, two of the parchment texts setting forth an interesting amulet have been published. For the most part, though, the texts are so fragmentary that they do not merit further publication.

In 1932, however, opportunity was afforded to purchase a unique Coptic papyrus from the late Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, a former director of the British Museum. This papyrus of 286 lines, practically complete, is perhaps the most important unpub-

lished Coptic document that is known. It contains the stenographic record of the hearings before an arbitration tribunal of a dispute concerning the ownership of portion of a house in a town of Upper Egypt, dating from approximately 660 A.D. We possess no other document of similar character, either among the Greek or Coptic papyri of the Byzantine or early Arabic period. There is, indeed, great interest in arbitration proceedings as well as in court litigation, due to the publication of several intriguing Coptic and Greek documents, primarily settlements of disputes. A full understanding of the nature of the process for settling controversies in upper Egypt during the seventh century of our era awaits the publication of this Columbia Coptic papyrus, with pertinent commentary on the related Coptic and Greek instruments.

Unfortunately, there seems little likelihood of publication in the foreseeable future. The first years after acquisition were spent in transcribing a rather difficult text, but with the unstinting aid of Dr. Crum, the text, with translation and commentary, was ready for publication by 1939. The war intervened, and since the war years, the cost of publishing such an extensive Coptic text has become prohibitive. The "Columbia Papyri, Coptic Series," which had been designed to present this and other documents—to parallel the Greek Series—cannot be undertaken at the present time. It would seem that the scholarly world will have to be content with a summary description of the text, announced a quarter of a century ago, commencing:

We have heard the petition of John, the deacon, with Tsoker, his uncle, against Philemon and Thekla, his wife. The party of John suing Philemon and his wife concerning a house which is in their possession, John alleging that it belonged to a woman, Thekla, who was the sister of his father; and that for this house aforesaid, consisting of a room and a dining-room and a bed-room and a cellar, she received a holocot from them. She pledged it and made it over in mortgage to them, paying its interest to them until she left. When she wished to depart, she left a girl-child who was hers with us, and she took the boy and the other girl and went away, going by land.



Coptic Papyrus, ca. 660 A.D. The text reproduced is translated in the accompanying article by Professor Schiller. Included at the top of the reproduction is the "protocol," the official stamp of the manufacture of the papyrus roll.

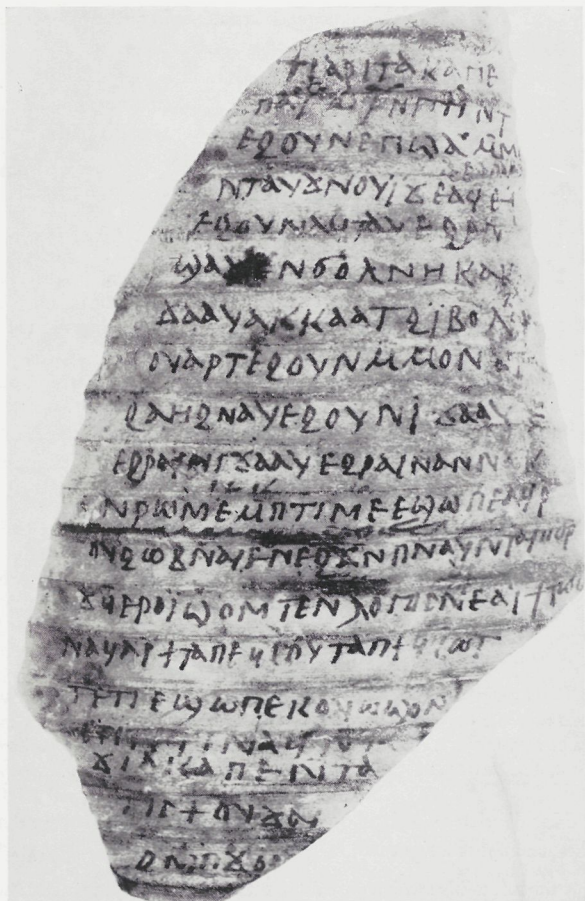
and continuing through the opening pleas of John and then of Philemon, the reply of John and the testimony of his witnesses, the answer of Philemon and the introduction of written evidence, to the closing arguments of John and Philemon. This remarkable instrument finds its sequel in a deed of settlement of this very case, fortunately also preserved. The full story waits upon a magnanimous patron.

Coptic Ostraca

A. ARTHUR SCHILLER

WITHIN the past year the Columbia Library has acquired a most remarkable collection of Coptic "ostraca," perhaps without equal in this country. Some sixteen hundred in number, these potsherds and limestone fragments are likewise of considerable linguistic and cultural significance. For this collection comprises, in the main, the bulk of written material which came to this country from the Egyptian archaeological expeditions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is a splendid sampling of the day-to-day writings of the inhabitants of upper Egypt during the seventh and eighth centuries of our era.

Many of these texts, together with hundreds of other ostraca which are now located in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, provided the information upon which Dr. Herbert E. Winlock, the director of the expeditions, and Dr. Walter E. Crum, the leading scholar of Coptic language and literature, based their monumental study of the life of the inhabitants of the monastery of Epiphanius in the hills of western Thebes. The Columbia ostraca which have already been published will offer future students practice materials in reading various styles of Coptic handwriting. For many of the texts, however, translations alone have been provided and the reading of the ostraca themselves will give further insight into linguistic and palaeographical problems. The great mass of the ostraca have yet to be read and, although there is little likelihood of startling discoveries, there is no telling what may be found. Coptic ostraca, in contrast to Greek—which are uniformly minor official documents, generally tax receipts, with monotonous repetition of the same simple formulae—, run the gamut from Biblical texts and magical incantations, through the range of literary effort, to the humblest notes and lists; all manner of private correspond-



Coptic ostrakon. For a translation of the text see the quotation beginning "Be so kind, my father . . ." in the accompanying article, page 26.

ence, as well as documents, legal instruments including copies of documents originally written on papyrus.

The collection has not been in Columbia's possession long enough to have been the subject of research here, but some of the ostraca which have already been published will give an idea of the scope. A large proportion of the texts deal with the monastic community, some even being of minor historical significance:

Deliver this to my beloved and truly religious brother Epiphanius, the anchorite, from Serenianus, the bishop. Be so good as to take the trouble on the first Sunday of Lent and come to the site of Apa Phoebammon and reprove Papas, for he hath profaned my monastic cell in that he hath brought in a multitude of women and hath given them communion. Make haste . . .

There is a unique example of a letter on the recto of a sherd (the convex surface) which is repeated with dialectical variations on the verso (the concave surface). Seemingly the latter is the writer's own draft, the recto a notary's version:

Be so kind, my father, and receive me in unto the feast. For I have learned that one came in and told thee lying words so that thou didst send and expel me. Be so good and admit me, for my end draweth nigh. (*The convex side of this sherd is shown in the illustration herewith.*)

Another relates to book illumination:

Before everything we greet thy pious, revered fathership. See, I have sent thee the book. Do thou examine the 'Prayers' and send it to me that I may adorn it for thee. I am adorning the 'Apostle' for thee. Be so kind, if so be thou have vinegar, send me a little, that I may . . .

Not all relate to clerical or monastic matters; there is a recurrent theme of short weight in coinage:

For the half solidus which thou didst send me I got fourteen carats and 308. It was found to lack half a carat. Thus forty *she* (*coinage*) hath the man not yet received.

The Columbia ostraca stem from a number of sites in and about western Thebes and range over several centuries in time. They will provide a fruitful source of research for years to come to the occasional scholar equipped to delve into their secrets. They will remain for all time a permanent record of the daily life of a humble people.

Cuneiform Tablets

ISAAC MENDELSON

ABOUT twenty-two years ago Prof. Edward Chiera of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago wrote a popular little volume describing the great finds dug up by archaeologists in Iraq, Ancient Babylonia. The book was published in 1938 under the title *They Wrote on Clay*, and since then *ten impressions* of it have appeared—an extraordinary event indeed! It demonstrates the fact that an essay dealing with a culture that had its beginnings some 5000 years ago had aroused the interest of such a large body of readers that it has almost become a bestseller. Of course, the success of Chiera's book may be partly ascribed to the fascination Ancient Babylonia has on the reading public. Babylonia was part of "The Fertile Crescent" where stood the cradle of Western Civilization, and it was an integral member of "The Bible Lands." It was there that man made the first attempt to reach the heavens by building "The Tower of Babel"; it was the birth place of Abraham, the ultimate source of the later great religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam; and last, but not least, in its territory was located "The Garden of Eden" in the Age of Innocence.

The inhabitants of Babylonia (Sumerians in the third millennium and Semites in the second millennium B.C.) are credited with the invention of practically every "first" in man's recorded history: the first script, the first law code, the first epic composition, the first mathematical and medical hand-books; they were also the first city builders, and the first organizers of public schools. These claims are not exaggerated. They are fully attested in the large number of clay tablets written in cuneiform (wedge-shaped signs) dating from the beginning of the third millennium B.C. to the first century A.D.

Although Columbia University has not participated in excavations of Ancient Near Eastern sites, the Butler Library possesses a small but valuable collection of about 500 Babylonian tablets. The bulk of these was purchased by the University back in 1896,* and in the last two decades this acquisition was supplemented by



Cuneiform clay tablet (Plimpton 322), 1900-1600 B.C. A mathematical text apparently dealing with "Pythagorean numbers." The exact nature of the text has yet to be finally decided, although it has been the subject of close scrutiny by experts. (See page 30.)

texts from the David Eugene Smith and the George A. Plimpton collections, and most recently by 75 tablets donated by Mrs. Jeanette Monroe Bassett and Mr. Ellis Monroe. The dates of the tablets range from about 2100 to 300 B.C., embracing the Sumerian, Old-Babylonian, Kassite, and Neo-Babylonian periods. The Sumerian written tablets consist of temple inventories, receipts, lists of laborers and their wages, rations of agricultural products,

* From the dealer Daniel Z. Noorian, of New York, to whom they were consigned directly from Baghdad. The greater part of them was reported to have been originally procured from the ruins of Tello.

and students' exercise copies. The Old-Babylonian tablets consist of real estate transactions, loans with and without interest, manumission of slaves, and three votive inscriptions of the pre-Hammurabi period. The Kassite and the Neo-Babylonian tablets are of the same general character. The latest text is a fragment of a real estate transaction dated in the tenth year of Alexander the Great. The most remarkable tablet in the whole collection is a unique mathematical text resembling so-called "Pythagorean numbers." The script is Old-Babylonian, that is, it was written or copied between 1900 and 1600 B.C., at least one thousand years before the great Greek philosopher and mathematician Pythagoras was born. (For a description of this text and its place in the history of mathematics see O. Neugebauer and A. Sachs, *Mathematical Cuneiform Texts*, 1945, pp. 38-41.)

Unlike many other manuscript collections in the Columbia University Libraries which are patiently waiting to be redeemed by descriptive catalogs, the small cuneiform collection has had the good fortune of having its contents made available to scholars in two publications: Dr. Robert Julius Lau's *Old Babylonian Temple Records* (in the Columbia University Libraries), which appeared in 1906, and the present writer's *Catalogue of the Babylonian Tablets in the Libraries of Columbia University*, which was published in 1943.

Islamic Manuscripts in the Columbia Libraries

A. SÜHEYL ÜNVER

WHEN I wanted to examine the Oriental works in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish in the Butler Library at Columbia University, I found, after inspecting some 100 manuscripts registered on the catalog cards which had been given to me, that the latter were inadequate and contained many errors. My good friend, Professor Halasi-Kun, and I discussed this situation with the Director of Libraries and also with the Head of Special Collections. It was finally decided that I should undertake the preparation of a new catalog.

Manuscripts in the three languages which I have classified in the Smith and Plimpton Collections comprise: Arabic, 375; Persian, 128; and Turkish, 43. If we examine the 375 Arabic manuscripts one by one, we find that they include: 25 collections of prayers written in Iran, 12 collections of prayers written in Turkey, 44 Korans written in Iran, 14 collections of prayers written in Arabia, 34 Korans written in Turkey and Arabia; 10 Coptic-Arabic Bibles, Collections of Psalms, and of prayers; 40 Koran fragments, half of them written in Arabia, and the other half in Turkey; and 21 pages from the Koran. Apart from these religious works, each of the remaining 175 manuscripts is designated in the catalog simply as "Arabic MS." Among them, all branches of learning and science are represented. Our classification of the 128 Persian writings is: 34 literary works, 15 religious manuscripts, 3 manuscripts of prayers, 1 history of Pahlavi, 38 scientific works, 24 works of philosophy or mystical folklore, 4 Persian translations of the Koran, 3 histories, 1 dictionary, and 5 miscellaneous.

The 43 Turkish manuscripts include: 4 calendars, 2 registers of

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
أَحْمَدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ
الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنِ
الرَّحِيمِ مَالِكُ
يَوْمِ الدِّينِ إِيَّاكَ
تَعَوَّذُ وَإِنَّا لَكَ

تَسْتَغِيثُ إِهْدِنَا
الضَّرَافُ السَّقِيمَ
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ
أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ
عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا
الضَّالِّينَ

Koran. Naskhi script, 18th century (?). The opening chapter, here reproduced, is beautifully illuminated in gold and color in the original. The text on the pages above reads in translation as follows:

*Praise be to Allah, the Lord of mankind,
The Merciful, the Compassionate,
Master of the Day of Judgment.
Thee do we worship, and to Thee do we
turn for help.*

*Guide us in the straight path,
The path of those to whom Thou hast
been gracious,
Not of those with whom Thou art
angered, nor of those who go astray.*

accounts and guides to letter-writing, 12 literary works, 2 social works, 4 dictionaries, 10 religious works, 1 collection of prayers, 4 scientific works, 2 historical works, and 2 miscellaneous.

Besides these 43 Turkish manuscripts, however, there are 26 Arabic Korans, 12 collections of prayers in Arabic, and 20 Koranic fragments written and signed by well-known calligraphers. These bring the total up to 101.

The calligraphy and the gold inlay of all of these, and the Iranian bindings in particular, are works of art. Furthermore, the bindings of many of the Arabian manuscripts were put on in Turkey. Both the writing and the gold inlay of the Arabic Korans and other religious works produced in Turkey were done by Turks. Although the language is Arabic, the workmanship belongs to Turkey.

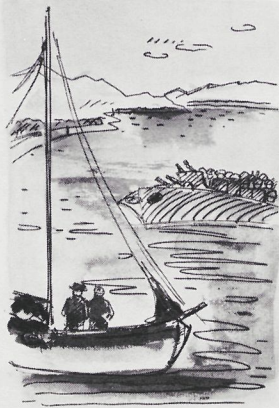
To classify the manuscripts according to the language in which they are written might give the impression that the Arabs have produced more than they did. However, the Iranians and Turks, by cultivating the very important Arabic literature and using Arabic as the language of learning side by side with their national and local languages, made artistic reproductions of the already existing Arabic works—especially those of a religious nature.

It would be scientifically correct to classify these manuscripts under a general name such as "Islamic Manuscripts," taking the three languages of the Near and Middle East together, while at the same time distinguishing among them manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish.

Since the late Professor David Eugene Smith was a natural scientist interested in the history of Science, most of the manuscripts in the Smith Collection are on astronomy, arithmetic, and geometry. Many of them are of Iranian origin and were probably obtained from there. They are important manuscripts, of which there are various copies.

According to my estimate there are in the United States, in museums scattered through countless libraries, about 100,000

hand-written and printed books in Turkish, Arabic, and Persian dealing with all branches of learning, science, and of art. If detailed inventories of all of them were to be compared, the Smith Collection would be destined to occupy an especially important place. A general catalog of all of these manuscripts would make possible the publication of works in the various areas of Oriental studies.



JOHN STEINBECK

DE VLEGENVANGER

VERTAALD DOOR

TJEBBO HE MELRIJK

ILLUSTRATIES VAN

MICHAEL GURNEY

GEDRUKT IN BEZET NEDERLAND

1944

John Steinbeck's *The Moon is Down*, in Dutch. Published illegally in Holland during the Nazi occupation, 1944. One of a collection of such works recently presented by Mr. and Mrs. Valerien Lada-Mocarski.

Underground Press Books

Stir Memories

EDITOR'S NOTE: *In January the Libraries placed on exhibit a substantial part of the collection of illegal press publications which were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Valerien Lada-Mocarski. After seeing the examples of books published in Nazi-occupied Holland, Dr. Benjamin Hunningher, Queen Wilhelmina Professor at Columbia, was moved to write to Roland Baughman the letter which, with Dr. Hunningher's permission, is printed below.*

DEAR MR. BAUGHMAN:

I want to tell you how deeply your exhibition on the resistance press in western Europe has moved me. I suddenly found myself facing another part of my life which is as far from our Columbia existence as one planet from the other. I really never would have expected to find these publications here and certainly not that translation of Steinbeck's *The Moon Is Down*, *De Vliegendevanger*, which means in Dutch: *The Flypaper*. We used this publication for our Actor's Fund. In 1942 the Germans ordered all the artists to register with the Kultur-Kammer. Those who refused were not allowed to continue working. For the actors who did not sign up (about 40 per cent) we had set up a fund from which we could pay them a small basic income. When it appeared that we had no money left, one of the actors translated the Steinbeck book, which by one way or another had been smuggled into the country and we had it printed in an edition limited to one thousand copies. We sold each copy for a minimum of 100 guilders, which was at that time for us more or less the equivalent of \$100 here. Everything went extremely well and the proceeds helped us through some difficult months. Later on, however, the printer was caught by the Germans while printing some other resistance material, and was shot.

It is needless to say how scarce these copies of *De Vliegenvanger* are and what a miracle it is to find one exhibited in the peaceful library of Columbia University. I thought you would like to know about this, and how greatly I appreciated this exhibition. . . .

Faithfully,

B. HUNNINGHER

Our Growing Collections

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Adams gift. Mr. Scott Adams (B.S., 1940) has presented a unique specimen of the book-making arts, a congratulatory volume presented to Mr. John A. McLean of the Government Printing Office by various divisions of the GPO.

Arnaud gifts. From time to time Dean Leopold Arnaud has presented to the Avery Architectural Library items out of his personal collection. They have usually come in small lots, so that there has always been the danger that their importance may be overlooked. In recent months Dean Arnaud has presented 101 books and pamphlets, 113 serials, and three packages of collected student drawings. All of these items are of high usefulness and are gratefully accepted into Avery Library.

Christy gift. Through the good offices of Mrs. Mary K. Dobbie we have received from Mrs. Arthur Christy a very valuable collection of Thoreau materials (photostats, typescripts, and notes), representing the late Professor Christy's research over many years. One of the principal items in the collection is Professor Christy's unpublished editing of Thoreau's *Book of Facts, Extracts Mostly Upon Natural History*, itself unpublished.

Class of 1923 gift. One of the most notable Elizabethan manuscripts to become available in recent decades is now the proud possession of the Columbia University Libraries, the gift of the Class of 1923. The manuscript is a translation of Aesop's "Fables" (*A Morall Fabletalke*) by Arthur Golding, written about 1590. Golding was one of many gifted Elizabethans who labored so fruitfully to render into English the wealth of continental and

classical literature. He was indefatigable as well as able; his translations of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* and Caesar's *Commentaries* (both published in 1565) are well-known, but he is also credited with having published nearly twenty-five other translations. This "Aesop" has never been published, and so has remained unknown to the Golding canon until recently. The manuscript, consisting of 131 pages in the translator's own handwriting, is the sole relic of this particular text.

The gift was made by representatives of the Class of 1923 to the University through John G. Palfrey, Dean of Columbia College, at a special ceremony on Dean's Day, February 7, 1959.

Domen-Matano gifts. At a ceremony in the President's Office on February 9, Mr. Mitsuo Tanaka, Japanese Consul General in New York, presented to Dr. Kirk a letter announcing a gift which will add approximately one thousand volumes of Japanese-language materials to the East Asiatic Library. Books resulting from the gift will be those specifically needed by the Library. The gift comes from Mr. Toyonobu Domen and Mr. Kensuke Matano, who were in residence at Columbia University in 1914-15 and 1920-22, respectively. Mr. Domen is Chairman of the Columbia University Education Exchange Fund Committee in Tokyo and President of the Columbia University Alumni Association, also in Tokyo. Mr. Matano is remembered also for his gift of two Japanese stone lanterns which now flank the entrance to Earl Hall.

Friedman gifts. Mr. Harry G. Friedman (Ph.D., 1908) has continued his splendid gifts to Columbia. Recently he has presented a group of six manuscripts and twenty-five printed books. The manuscripts include two abridgments of the Koran, written in Kufic script and dating from the 13th century or before; a beautiful Arabic Koran, written and decorated in 1734 by Mustafā Rifqī; a compendium by Nasafī of Mohammedan law according to Hanafite rite, dated 1487; a leaf from a Syriac book of prayers,

16th century; and a manuscript in French (about 1750) containing a "Petit abregé des revolutions d'Angleterre." The printed books range from Caesar's *Commentarii* (Paris, Michael Vascosan, 1543) to a miniature edition of *De Imitatione Christi* (Paris, Gaume Frates, 1853). Of special note is *Wiennrischer Opern-Kalendar* (Vienna, Mathias Ludwig, 1796) in a contemporary green satin embroidered binding, protected by a gold-tooled red morocco solander case, also of contemporary workmanship.

Gift Shop gift. Knowing of the remarkable Winston Churchill collection which has been presented to Columbia by Mr. Daniel Longwell, the Columbia University Gift Shop has presented a full-color, framed reproduction of Artur Pán's well-known portrait of Churchill, painted in 1943.

Longwell gift. Mr. Daniel Longwell (1922 C) has added a holograph letter to the collection of the works of Sir Winston Churchill which he recently presented to Columbia University. The letter was written by Sir Winston to his future mother-in-law, Lady Blanche Hozier, on August 18, 1908—less than a month before his marriage to Miss Clementine Hozier.

Plimpton gift. Mr. Francis T. P. Plimpton has added two items to the Plimpton Library: (1) a very rare work by Franciscus Vergara, *De Graecae lingua grammatica*, Compluti (Alcalá), Michael de Eguia, 1557; and (2) the fourth edition of Joseph C. Hart's *Abridgment of Geographical Exercises*, New York, 1827.

Robinson gift. Professor Mabel Louise Robinson (A.M., 1907; Ph.D., 1916 T.C.) presented her books, correspondence, and manuscripts to Columbia University at a special ceremony held in the Trustees' Room of Low Memorial Library on Thursday, April 2. Because of Miss Robinson's illness, the presentation was made by her friend and colleague, Miss Helen R. Hull, who taught

creative writing at Columbia from 1916 to 1955; the gift was accepted on behalf of the University by Dean Lawton P. G. Peckham. Professor William A. Owens, Dr. Michael J. Lepore, and Mrs. Ann Petry also spoke.

The occasion was highlighted by the fact that the remarks were tape-recorded, for later play-back to Miss Robinson.

Somerville bequest. Through the executor, Mr. Henry G. Van Veen, the Drama and Theater Collection formed by the late Professor Randolph Somerville (A.B., 1914) has been presented to Columbia University. In addition to nearly 1,600 volumes of plays and books pertaining to the drama, the collection includes Professor Somerville's lecture notes, scripts, correspondence, about 50 framed watercolors, prints, and photographs, and a large assortment of clippings and unmounted photographs.

Strong gift. Mr. John L. Strong has presented two useful items which fit well into the Plimpton Library. One is a manuscript entitled "Abel Collins' Exercises Upon Arithmetic, Commenced Dec. 1st AD 1825" and consists of 154 closely written pages filled with sums. The other volume is Roswell C. Smith's . . . *Geography on the productive system; for schools, academies, and families* . . . Hartford, 1843.

Tewksbury gift. Mrs. Donald Tewksbury and the Reverend M. Gardner Tewksbury have given the East Asiatic Library nearly 300 volumes of books and 130 periodical issues, in Chinese and in English, from the estate of the late Professor Donald Tewksbury (A.B., 1920; A.M., 1921 T.C.) of Teachers College. The material is primarily on Communist China and especially its political ideologies.

Witmark gift. Mr. Julius P. Witmark (B.S., 1925) has made a most generous gift to his Alma Mater, by presenting his collection

of sixty-two published musical scores of operettas and musical comedies, mostly of the period 1900 to 1910. Most of these scores have been autographed by the various members of the casts, by the authors, and by the producers. Among the items is Richard Wagner's *Parsifal* in an English translation by H. and F. Corder, piano score by R. Kleinmichel, as presented at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1903. The program of the first performance is tipped in, and the volume is autographed by the conductor and various members of the cast. Also in the collection is Puccini's *The Girl of the Golden West*, 1910, autographed by Puccini, Enrico Caruso, Toscanini, and 18 other members of the cast. Other notable scores bearing important signatures are: Herbert's *Babes in Toyland*, 1903, *Mlle. Modiste*, 1905, and *The Princess "Pat,"* 1915; Hoschna's *Bright Eyes*, 1909, and *Madame Sherry*, 1910; and Puccini's *Madam Butterfly*, 1906, and *Tosca*, 1905.



Photograph of the Sholom Aleichem Centennial exhibit, which was on display in Butler Library in March, 1959, showing varied aspects of his voluminous editorial, literary, and artistic work.

Activities of the Friends

Meetings

Bancroft Awards Dinner. On Wednesday, April 22, approximately 200 members of our organization and their guests met for the culminating event of the academic year—the Bancroft Awards Dinner which was held in the Men's Faculty Club. Mr. August Heckscher, past Chairman of our association, presided in place of Mr. Barrett who was unable to be present.

During the program, President Kirk announced the winners of the prizes for the two books judged by the Bancroft Prize Jury to be the best published in the field of American history during 1958: *The Americans: The Colonial Experience*, by Daniel J. Boorstin, and *Henry Adams: The Middle Years*, by Ernest Samuels. He presented a \$3,000 check to each of the authors, who responded with short addresses. Mr. Heckscher presented certificates to Mr. Jess Stein, Editor of Random House, and to Mr. Thomas J. Wilson, Director of Belknap Press of Harvard University, the publishers, respectively, of the two award-winning books. The principal speaker for the occasion was Dr. Harold C. Syrett, Professor of History at Columbia University and Executive Director of the Hamilton Papers Project, who spoke with high good humor about some of the problems and incongruities involved in such a major editorial project.

As Mr. Heckscher said at the conclusion of the program, this seemed to be one of the most richly enjoyed of the series of award dinners. Mrs. Albert M. Baer of the Friends' Council was Chairman of the Committee which made the arrangements.

Election of Officers

Since the two-year term of Mr. Barrett as Chairman expired in January, the Council at its meeting on February 2, 1959, discussed arrangements to be made for the Chairmanship during the new two-year period. One of the Council members, who had been urged to accept nomination for the Chairmanship, indicated that he would not be able to have his name presented in 1959-60 because of business and personal commitments. As an interim measure and with Mr. Barrett's concurrence, the Council voted to extend the latter's term as Chairman for another year.

At the meeting of the Council held on May 4, Professor Lewis Leary was elected Vice Chairman to succeed Mrs. Donald Hyde whose term of office also expired at the Annual Meeting of the Friends in January.

The nominations for both offices were made by an ad hoc committee of which Mr. August Heckscher was Chairman.

Finances

As has been our custom in the May issue of Columns, we are publishing below the annual statement as to the amount which has been contributed by the Friends during the twelve-month period ending on March 31. During the year \$5,516.20 in unrestricted funds and \$8,811.00 for specified purposes were received, making a total of \$14,327.20. The total cash gifts from the Friends over the past eight years now amount to \$148,122.76.

In addition to the monetary gifts, the Friends have during the year augmented the Libraries resources for research by presenting rare books, manuscripts, and other items which have an estimated value of \$13,299.25. This brings the eight-year total of such gifts to \$236,469.99. (The principal items have been described in "Our Growing Collections.")

The comparative figures for contributions by our members during the past years is indicated in the following table.

<i>Cash Gifts</i>					
	<i>Unrestricted</i>	<i>For special purposes</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Book and manuscript gifts</i>	<i>Total value of gifts</i>
1950-52*	\$4,348.00	\$41.00	\$4,389.00	\$2,515.00	\$6,904.00
1952-53	4,423.00	4,132.98	8,555.98	43,653.00	52,208.98
1953-54	3,166.00	13,223.50	16,389.50	53,643.00	70,032.50
1954-55	2,413.00	29,930.00	32,343.00	15,251.00	47,594.00
1955-56	4,470.50	13,977.00	18,477.50	22,380.80	40,858.30
1956-57	3,755.00	28,974.96	32,729.96	17,936.85	50,666.81
1957-58	5,463.50	15,477.12	20,940.62	67,791.09	88,731.71
1958-59	5,516.20	8,811.00	14,327.20	13,299.25	27,626.45
	<hr/> \$33,555.20	<hr/> \$114,567.56	<hr/> \$145,152.76	<hr/> \$236,469.99	<hr/> \$384,622.75

* December 1950-March 31, 1952. Subsequent years begin April 1 and end March 31. As of March 31, our association had 369 members.

CREDITS

The opening lines of the Koran which are reproduced in translation on page 33 are printed through the courtesy of The Heritage Press.

THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES

PRIVILEGES

INVITATIONS to exhibitions, lectures and other special events.

USE OF BOOKS in the reading rooms of the libraries.

OPPORTUNITY TO CONSULT LIBRARIANS, including those in charge of the specialized collections, about material of interest to a member. (Each Division Head has our members' names on file.)

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE most Columbia University Press books at 20 per cent discount (through the Secretary-Treasurer of the Friends).

FREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS.

* * *

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

ANNUAL. Any person contributing not less than \$10.00 per year (dues may be waived for officers of the University).

CONTRIBUTING. Any person contributing not less than \$25.00 a year.

SUSTAINING. Any person contributing not less than \$50.00 a year.

BENEFACTOR. Any person contributing not less than \$100.00 a year.

Checks should be made payable to Columbia University. All donations are deductible for income tax purposes.

OFFICERS

C. WALLER BARRETT, *Chairman*

LEWIS LEARY, *Vice-Chairman*

CHARLES W. MIXER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Room 317, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

THE COUNCIL

MRS. ALBERT M. BAER

C. WALLER BARRETT

HENRY ROGERS BENJAMIN

ALFRED C. BEROL

LESTER D. EGBERT

AUGUST HECKSCHER

MRS. ARTHUR C. HOLDEN

MRS. DONALD HYDE

VALERIEN LADA-MOCARSKI

LEWIS LEARY

MRS. FRANCIS H. LENYON

FRANCIS T. P. PLIMPTON

DALLAS PRATT

MRS. FRANZ T. STONE

RICHARD H. LOGSDON, *Director of Libraries*, EX OFFICIO

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

DALLAS PRATT, *Editor*

AUGUST HECKSCHER

CHARLES W. MIXER

