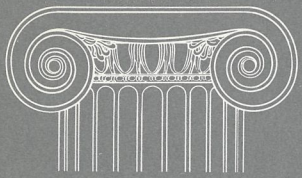
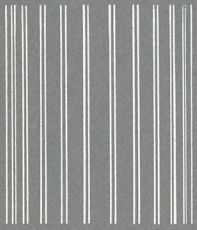


COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS



NOVEMBER 1964 · VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 1

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Columbia Library Columns

VOLUME XIV NOVEMBER, 1964 NUMBER 1

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Three issues a year, one dollar each.

In 1952 Leon E. Seltzer (left), then Editor of *The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World*, and Charles G. Proffitt, President and Director of the Press, discuss editorial matters.

COLUMBIA
LIBRARY
COLUMNS

That Patrician Publisher on Morningside Heights

GENE R. HAWES

ONE ageless and quite special personality in publishing has frequented Morningside Heights from the days when Columbia moved there in 1897 to fulfill its manifest destiny as a university. Indeed, this fellow came into being full-blown four years before, and has served as the publishing arm of the University ever since. As with many another publisher, he has an odd quirk. His is absolute anonymity. He is known only through the rubric of Columbia University Press. He acts only through his officers and friends.

Columbia's publishing gentleman has by nature been a patrician, one devoted to good works of particular kinds, as befits a Knickerbocker of the fine old New York family to which he belongs. He publishes only scholarly things—books, for the most part—that convey the urbanity as well as the insights of university research.

As a book publisher, he has grown quite distinguished over the years. His house now regularly stands as the third or fourth most productive university press in the country. It stands among the seventy-five or eighty most productive American book publishers of all kinds, some four hundred or more. He has issued works by prime authorities on everything under the sun, and one

on the sun (S. A. Mitchell's *Eclipses*, 1923). His authors include four Presidents of the United States and three Chief Justices. His best-known opus, *The Columbia Encyclopedia*, crisply surveys universal knowledge in one great volume found today in many hundreds of thousands of homes. In all, he has published more than four thousand books, of which a thousand continue in print and to which he adds about a hundred new works a year. He distributes some three hundred fifty thousand copies of his books a year. The Columbia crown colophon of his press is known and respected the world over.

All such present eminence, though, seems a far cry from the early day when his first Trustees agreed on the need for contingent funds, and solemnly assessed themselves five dollars each for his cause. This came not long after his creation as the brain-child of a towering intellectual sire.

Nicholas Murray Butler, then Professor of Philosophy, drafted a committee report in 1890 proposing that university press functions be started by Columbia. "A marked activity" in original research had come into existence at Columbia "within the last few years," he noted, but its results could not be published through ordinary channels because such "contributions to knowledge are always of a technical character and usually destitute of commercial value."

Dr. Butler's inspiration was surely influenced by the example of his uncle, Nicholas Murray. For the uncle, librarian at Johns Hopkins, also headed the first true university press in America: The Johns Hopkins Press, which issued its first book in 1887 and adopted its present name in 1890. (A Cornell University Press had been operated as a small printshop from 1869 to 1884, but did no publishing until its revival in 1930.)

Three years passed before the brain-child of the future brilliant President of Columbia University was commissioned, years in which Chicago (1892) and California (1893) introduced their presses. Columbia University Press was finally incorporated as

a nonprofit organization on June 8, 1893, the fourth university press to be founded in America.

Columbia's patrician publisher thereupon began his work with the blessing of the University Trustees, the exclusive right to Columbia's imprint, the stipulation that his managing board consist of Columbia officials—and no funds. Book printing and even, at first, complete publishing, were not included in his mission. A statement made at the outset declared, "Without engaging in the business of printing it is believed that the Press can, through satisfactory arrangements with printers, publishers, and others, insure the publication of works affording a real contribution to knowledge."

Nicholas Murray Butler shortly became Secretary of the Press, that is, its principal operating officer. Seth Low, Columbia's President, was also the Press's first President. And when Mr. Low resigned to become the first Mayor of Greater New York in 1902, Dr. Butler succeeded him both as President of the University and President of the Press. The man whom Theodore Roosevelt was later to hail, understandably, as "Nicholas Miraculous," continued to head the Press all through the years of his growing eminence as a national and world figure, indeed, until 1946, the year before his death.

Getting started proved difficult for our publishing friend, for not only he but the University were very new to the business. He soon worked out an agreement under which the Macmillan Company would manufacture and sell all books bearing the Columbia Press imprint. This connection, which freed his time to arrange for books and their financing, continued in force into 1911.

His very first work was a special volume dedicated to the venerable first dean of Columbia College. *Classical Studies in Honour of Henry Drisler* appeared close to the Press's first anniversary on Commencement Day in June of 1894, which also marked Dr. Drisler's fiftieth anniversary on the faculty. The

book's nineteen contributions from the dean's former students included one by President Low, and its cost of $1,285.82 (for the 613 copies printed) was borne by the contributors in proportion to the length of their essays.

President Low's handsome gift of $10,000 to the Press early in 1895 enabled it to proceed with a publishing program. The gift was invested, and loans against it furnished operating capital. Upon its receipt, Professor Butler advised his fellow Trustees of six faculty books nearing completion and four being planned. The Finance Committee was forthwith empowered to consider and proceed with the six (which included a grammar of an ancient Iranian language, Avestan, works on the law of contracts in Rome and the novel in Greece, and books on cell structure, statistics, and city government). The Trustees themselves were appointed to report on the merits of the books, according to the following transcription from the minutes of January 28, 1895:

In reference to Professor Jackson's book,	Professor Peck
In reference to Professor Munroe Smith's book,	Professor Cumming
In reference to Professor Peck's book,	Professor Brander Matthews
In reference to Professor Wilson's book,	Professor Osborn
In reference to Professor Mayo-Smith's book,	President Low
In reference to Professor Goodnow's book,	President Low

Columbia's publisher was well begun. He issued thirty-seven books in all before the close of his first decade, and one hundred ninety-five in his second. In those early years, much of his time was taken up in contracting for the introduction and running of the Columbia Bookstore on the new campus, and serving as publisher of a fine old magazine, the *Columbia University Quarterly*. Since then, the Bookstore management has passed to the University, and the functions of the *Quarterly* to such distin-

guished periodicals in other Columbia hands as *Columbia University Forum*, *Columbia College Today*, and *Columbia Library Columns*.

Serious faltering in his stride developed toward the end of his third decade. The casual old arrangements which he had made for the complicated business of publishing no longer met the needs for continued growth. By 1912, sales of his books had approached seven thousand copies a year; by 1922, they had still not surpassed the seven thousand mark.

At about that time, fortunately, Frederick Coykendall helped him to organize a more complete publishing house which has become the Columbia Press as it is today. Mr. Coykendall served Columbia quietly and with great distinction for a half-century. He was President of an old Port of New York towing concern, the Cornell Steamship Company, and was a Trustee and eventually Chairman of the Trustees of the University.

It was as a University Trustee that Mr. Coykendall grew interested in the work of the Press, and he was named Acting Secretary of the Press in 1923 and its Secretary and Director in 1926. In the latter year he chose Hugh J. Kelly as Assistant to the Director and full-time staff member to manage the Press's affairs. Mr. Kelly left in 1927 to join the McGraw-Hill Book Company, later becoming Executive Vice President of McGraw-Hill, Inc., the parent company. He is currently Chairman of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries, and still serves the Press, as its Treasurer. Moreover, Frank D. Fackenthal, who is on the Council of the Friends of the Libraries, serves today as Chairman of the Press. Dr. Fackenthal, former Acting President of the University, served as President of the Press from 1953 to 1958, and has been one of its most faithful friends for many years.

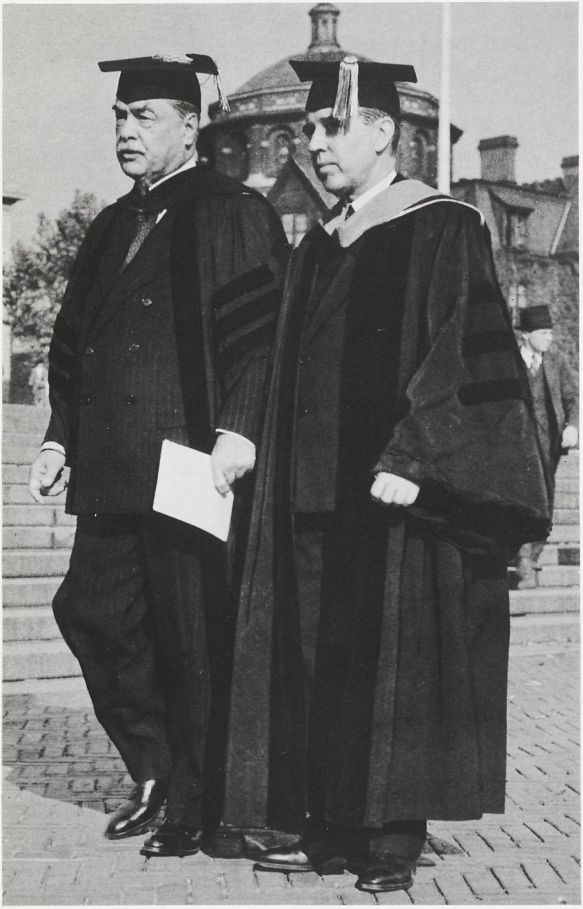
In June of 1927, Mr. Coykendall engaged Charles G. Proffitt to manage the Press. Mr. Proffitt, former Executive Secretary of Columbia's Alumni Federation and Editor of the *Columbia Alumni News* magazine, also began and headed the Manufactur-

ing Department. Manufacturing placed the printing and binding of the Press's books with outside firms, and, as the present Production Department, still does. Mr. Proffitt serves today as President and Director of the Press. In 1928 he and Mr. Coykendall chose Clarke F. Ansley as the first Editor of the Press. The scholarly Dr. Ansley came from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and had previously been Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Chairman of the Department of English at the University of Iowa. He started the Editorial Department of the Press, at about the same time that its intensely energetic first Sales Manager, Donald Porter Geddes, arrived to develop its Sales Department.

Before Dr. Ansley's arrival, the editing of Columbia Press books had been left largely to chance. "As recently as 1927 the Press did practically no editorial work on a manuscript," Mr. Coykendall commented a few years later, "and matters of spelling, punctuation, arrangement and so forth rested entirely with the author and the printers' proofreader."

Such informality ended then, however, and the Press has ever since remained thoroughly professional in all departments. Its work multiplied rapidly after the change. By 1931 its annual output of more than ninety new titles made it the country's most prolific university press. It continued from then on to serve as one of America's foremost publishers. As might be expected, professors at other colleges and universities increasingly turned to the Press with fine manuscripts. The Press accepted many of them, feeling obliged to issue the best of the scholarly work that it could attract. A natural result is that only about a third of its current titles are home-grown, as is also the case with its peers.

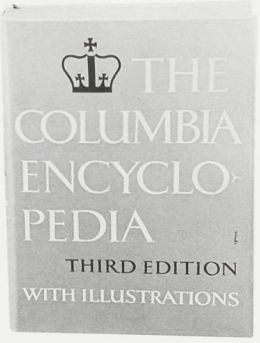
Harrowing adventures as well as heroic exploits have marked the career of Columbia's publisher, both before and after he acquired his full professional staff. He has long had a distinctive passion, caught, perhaps, from the University, for enormously ambitious projects. And often, the more heroic the exploit, the more harrowing his consequent adventures.



Nicholas Murray Butler (left), President of Columbia University, and Frederick Coykendall, Chairman of the Trustees of the University, at the conclusion of the opening exercises of the academic year in 1938. Mr. Coykendall was then Secretary and Director of the Press.

In 1915, for example, he announced a great seventeen-volume series, the "Records of Civilization," with publication of the first volume, *Hellenic Civilization*. In the series were to appear works on "those sources of the history of Europe which are of prime importance in the understanding of western civilization." Its original editor was the eminent historian James T. Shotwell. To the dismay of our publisher, however, volumes in the series beyond the first three were not contributed on time, and the project lapsed amid the protests of irked subscribers. He resumed publication of the series in 1919, though, and later broadened its definition to encompass the globe. By now, his splendid Records of Civilization series extends to the Orient and numbers more than seventy volumes.

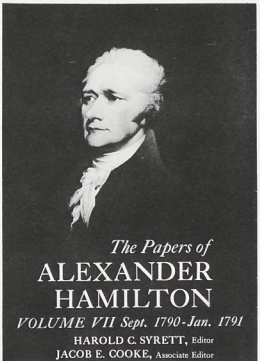
Columbia's publisher endured long suspense in producing his complete *Works of John Milton*. President Butler first proposed the project in 1909. The University appropriated $20,000 toward its cost in 1920. His publication of its first four volumes, eleven years later, was deemed by reviewer Carl Van Doren to be "a literary event of the highest importance." The full eighteen volumes of the Columbia Milton, handsomely designed by Bruce Rogers, were completed in 1938.



The third edition of the enlarged and illustrated one-volume encyclopedia was published in 1963.

A particularly harrowing experience came to our publisher in the final stages of preparing his best-known work, the volume that President Butler had suggested calling *The Columbia Encyclopedia*. Dr. Ansley had first conceived

of America's now-famous one-volume encyclopedia as a book of some two and a half million words. Heavy investment was accordingly arranged for that amount. Once under way, however, the volume grew larger and larger. To appeals that the size be held down, Dr. Ansley repeatedly replied, "I will do my best, but we must not spoil the job." Five million words eventually resulted, twice the amount first planned. Without burdening the University in any way, Columbia's publisher increased his already unprecedented backing of the untried project by many thousands of dollars —and held his breath until its enthusiastic reception in 1935. The wisdom of Clarke Ansley's steadfast vision has been confirmed by additional experience with the six-million-word Second Edition of 1950 and the seven-and-a-half-million-word Third Edition of 1963. A similar saga of integrity triumphant after passing through perilous financial straits lies behind another five-million-word work that the Press issued in 1952, after years of effort: the magnificent *Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World.*



The John Trumbull portrait of Hamilton is reproduced on the book jackets of this series.

Columbia's publisher, of course, continues attached to heroic projects today. In one ambitious work especially close to his heart, he is striving to complete the definitive edition of *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton.* When finished, the twenty-two-volume series will present an essential part of the record of the nation's beginnings. President Butler first suggested the project

in the 1930's, out of admiration for the early alumnus who had become one of the great Founding Fathers and the chief architect of the American economy. Painstaking research in progress since 1955 has completed the manuscript for ten of the volumes. Reviewers of the seven volumes issued thus far have said that the series, "seems certain to become one of the century's major works of scholarly editing," and that it contains, "an historical record at once illuminating and overpowering."

The spirit behind the Columbia Press continues un-aging today, though seasoned by more than seventy years in his work. Through those years the patrician gentleman has seen scholars become more worldly, and the world become more scholarly. Most of his titles still serve erudite readers. But an increasing number of his publications educate general readers in an age of clearly increased importance of learning. As in the beginning, his greatest delight lies in the book well wrought by a brilliant scholarly mind, and the greatest wonder he works is continually freeing this thought, through the power of print, from its limited here-and-now to benefit whom it will, anywhere, and forever.

Alexander Pope at Columbia

ROBERT HALSBAND

THE reputation of Alexander Pope, greatest English poet of the eighteenth century, has suffered its vicissitudes. Today, having been reassessed by the full resources of modern critical theory and historical scholarship, he is firmly acknowledged as a master. With the heroic couplet as his only medium he achieved an astonishing range of expression—as can be seen in such contrasted mock-epics as *The Rape of the Lock* and the *Dunciad*, and in the satiric *Epistles* and the philosophic *Essay on Man*.

Pope's manuscripts, when revised copies, are valuable for showing the intense care and craft he put into poetic composition; and when "fair" copies, they demonstrate his exquisite calligraphy. A plentiful number of both kinds of manuscripts survive. As the major ones are gradually being published in facsimile, the Columbia Libraries have been acquiring them—most recently the sumptuous edition of the *Essay on Man* edited by Maynard Mack and issued by the Roxburgh Club. But now at last the Library has acquired an original autograph. It comes from the library of the late Professor Elizabeth Reynard, and was presented to Columbia in 1962 by Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean Emeritus of Barnard College.

Pope frequently sat for his portrait, and although many examples are extant their history and authenticity are complicated. A two-volume study of *The Portraits of Alexander Pope* by William K. Wimsatt, Jr., will be published next year by the Yale University Press; it will reproduce and discuss all the known portraits. Special Collections has recently acquired one—it will appear as No. 63.16 in Professor Wimsatt's numbering—and thus at approximately the same time Columbia has come into pos-

session both of an example of Pope iconography and of a Pope autograph manuscript.

The Portrait

The portrait of Pope (reproduced here) is signed George Lumley, 13 April 1750. Lumley was a solicitor by profession and a painter by avocation; he lived in the city of York where he died in 1768 at the age of sixty. Since Pope lived until 1744 the two men's lifetimes overlapped. But Pope did not sit for this portrait (as its date makes certain); instead Lumley copied it from an important one now lost. Its archetype was an oil painted by William Hoare of Bath soon after Christmas, 1739, when Pope was visiting his friend Ralph Allen there. The original, commissioned by Robert (later Earl) Nugent, can be traced until it disappeared from sight in 1917. The Lumley copy differs from its parent portrait in being darker and more Italianate in style—as we know from comparing it with Hoare's other surviving portraits of Pope. A handsome picture in its own right—particularly as restored by Ingrid Held—the Lumley Pope gives us a close look at the poet at the height of his fame.[1]

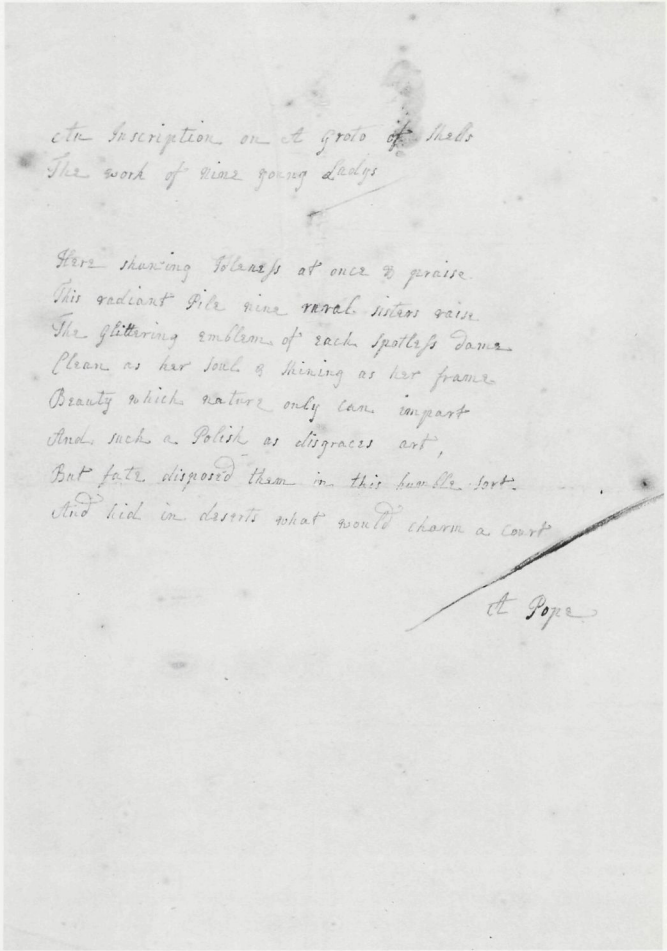
The Manuscript

Among Pope's *Minor Poems* in the recent Twickenham Edition is an eight-line poem entitled "Inscription on a Grotto of Shells at Crux-Easton. The Work of Nine young Ladies" (p. 353), included only as an attributed piece. The editors' caution arises from the fact that the poem, first printed after Pope's death, lacks definite proof of his authorship. But the newly acquired autograph at Columbia, which is a fair copy entirely in his hand and signed, rescues the poem from the limbo of probability; it can now be firmly placed in the canon of his authentic works. The provenance of the manuscript supports this certainty, for it

[1] I am indebted to Professor Wimsatt for some of the above information.

ALEXANDER POPE

George Lumley's 1750 copy of a portrait. The copy is now at Columbia.


The Inscription on a Grotto of Shells
The work of nine young Ladys

Here sharing Tolands at once & praise
This radiant Pile nine rural sisters raise
The glittering emblems of each Sparkless Dame
Clean as her Soul & shining as her frame
Beauty which nature only can impart
And such a Polish as disgraces art,
But fate disposed them in this humble sort
And hid in deserts what would charm a court

A Pope

The original Alexander Pope autograph poem which was presented to the Columbia Libraries by Virginia C. Gildersleeve.

was inserted in a manuscript volume of plays, masques, and poems written by members of the Lisle family at Crux Easton. The masque "Telemachus," for example, written by Thomas Lisle (1709-67), brother of the nine young ladies, was—as noted in the volume—"design'd to amuse the Company, while the Servants were illuminating the Grotto." Evidently Pope presented a copy of his epigram, with his signature, to the family, who then placed it among their own poetical effusions.

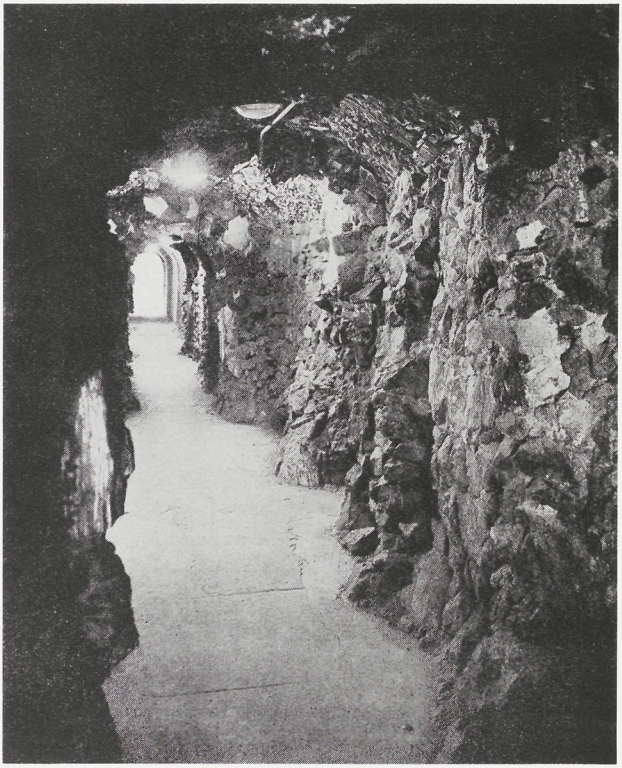
Here is the poem literally transcribed. (Its variants from the printed version are inconsequential; the most significant is "Clean as her soul" in line 4 which was printed "Clear as her soul.")

An Inscription on A Groto of Shells
The work of nine young Ladys

Here shuning Idleness at once & praise
This radiant Pile nine rural sisters raise
The glittering emblem of each spotless dame
Clean as her soul & shining as her frame
Beauty which nature only can impart
And such a Polish as disgraces art,
But fate disposed them in this humble sort
And hid in deserts what would charm a court
A Pope

The nine young ladies who decorated the grotto were the daughters of Edward Lisle, owner of the manor of Crux Easton near Highclere in Hampshire. When the blue-stocking Elizabeth Montagu visited its wood and grotto in 1747 she thought that the nine sisters "in disposition as well as number, bear some resemblance to the Muses." The grotto stood as late as the mid-nineteenth century; by then the manor had passed from the Lisle family and was owned by the 4th Earl of Carnarvon. Pope's famous grotto at Twickenham (see illustration) could have inspired the ladies to construct their own. Tradition rather than documentary evidence supports the friendship between them

and Pope. Lord Carnarvon is the source for the story that "the nine ladies used to amuse themselves by standing in niches in the grotto, as the Nine Muses; Pope being placed in the midst, as Apollo." It makes a charming picture. If true, how could Pope resist celebrating the young ladies and their grotto with a graceful epigram?



Pope's grotto was actually an underground passageway, connecting his two gardens, and decorated with bits of mineral and mirror.

The New Thomas J. Watson Library of Business and Economics: A Picture Section

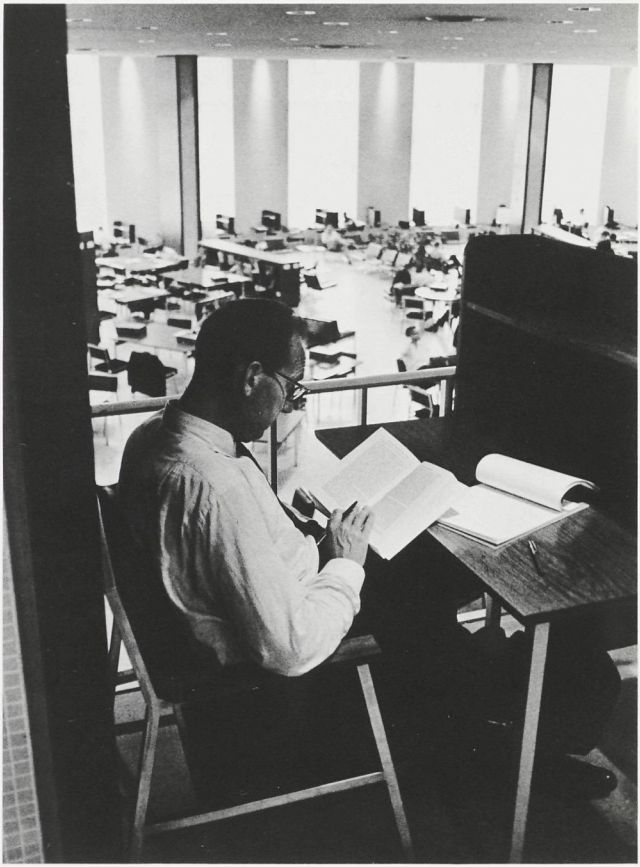
BEN C. DRIVER

In April, 1964, the Business Library moved from Butler Library to its new quarters in Uris Hall, which is located on the North Campus behind Low Memorial Library. The reading room and service areas of the library are on the first floor of Uris, with two levels of stacks above and a storage area below. A distinctive feature is the semi-circular reading room, in which ceiling-to-floor windows give a feeling of spaciousness. Walnut paneling adds to the richness of the decor; the furniture arrangement includes attractive informal groupings.

The Thomas J. Watson Library of Business and Economics is named in honor of Thomas J. Watson, a past chairman of the Board of IBM and a life-time and valued trustee of the University. Mr. Watson's widow made a magnificent gift to the building, which houses one of the finest and largest collections of business materials in the nation.

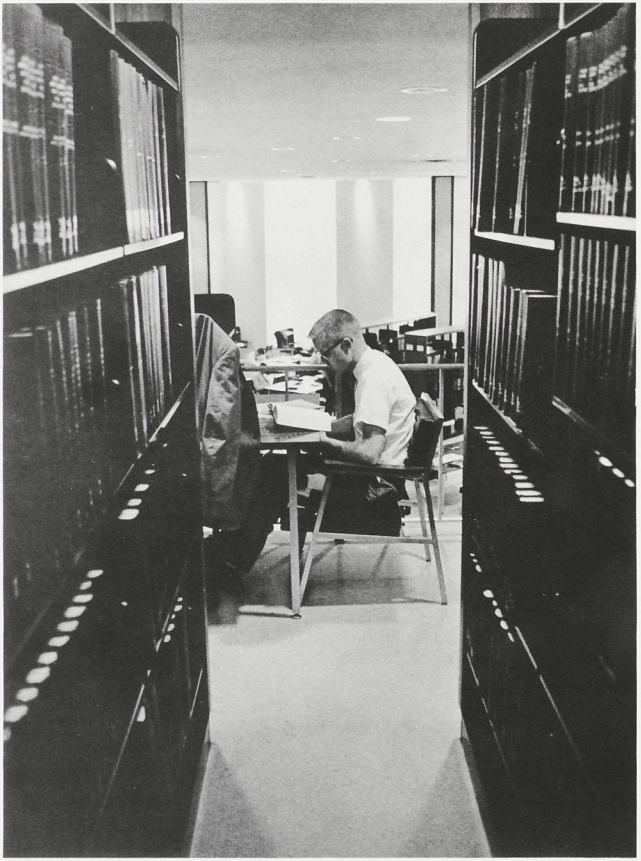
Uris Hall, the new home of the Graduate School of Business. It houses, on the main floor at the rear, the Thomas J. Watson Library of Business and Economics.

The semi-circular shape of the main reading room and the high windows create a dramatic effect.



A mezzanine floor extends along the south side of the main reading room, with individual study desks along its edge.

Concentration is aided in the semi-seclusion of the study desks which are located around the perimeter of the reading room.



In accordance with current trends, study areas are brought into close proximity to bookstacks which contain the more frequently used books.

Our Growing Collections

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Gifts

Bancroft gift. Professor Margaret Bancroft (A.M., 1913) has added to her earlier gifts of letters and documents pertaining to the shipping interests of her grandfather, Captain John Otis Given. Her most recent gift includes a packet of fifteen items, mainly letters that passed between various members of the Given family, 1854-81.

Professor Bancroft also presented typescripts of poems in rhymed Latin by the late Nelson Glenn McCrea, Anthon Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and one of Columbia's most distinguished Latinists. Of prime interest to Columbiana are typed copies of his well-known hymn, "In Lumine Tuo Videbimus Lumen," which he composed in 1916; the copies bear his manuscript alterations. Also present are his "Stabat Mater" and "Dies Irae." All were given by the author to Professor Bancroft, who had been one of his students.

Beyer gift. Mr. Preston Beyer of Bronxville has presented a long-hand letter by the English author and divine, the Reverend George Croly (1780-1860), written November 10, 1849, to Reverend W. Valentine. The letter is a rather testy refusal to preach a "charity sermon" for Valentine because it would compel his absence from his own church, and contains an admonition to "Let your Bishop preach for you."

Bonnell gift. Miss Alice H. Bonnell (B.S., 1940) has presented a copy of the 1898 "Maude Adams" edition of James Barrie's *The Little Minister*, autographed with a Christmas message by Miss Adams.

Cane gift. Mr. Melville H. Cane (A.B., 1900; LL.B., 1903) has presented four items relating to George Edward Woodberry, former professor of literature at Columbia (1891-1903) and first chairman of the Department of Comparative Literature.

Clark gift. Mrs. John Maurice Clark of Westport, Connecticut, has added a most valuable series of letters to her earlier gifts. The present group comprises 23 pieces, including letters to her late husband (A.M., 1906; Ph.D., 1911) and to his father, the late Professor John Bates Clark (LL.D., 1929). Among the letters are choice ones from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight W. Morrow, Ida M. Tarbell, and Booker T. Washington, but the finest of the lot is a warm long-hand letter from Woodrow Wilson to John Bates Clark, dated August 26, 1887, near the beginning of the future President's teaching career. The letter was occasioned by his having read Professor Clark's *Philosophy of Wealth*, published the previous year, which greatly impressed him. He writes: "I feel that it has fertilized my own thought . . . A sane, well-balanced sympathizer with organized labour is very dear to my esteem; and one who finds all the necessary stimulations of hope, not in chimeras or in hastened reformation, but in the slow processes of conservative endeavor is sure of my whole respect."

Fox gift. We were deeply saddened by the news of the death of Mrs. Dixon Ryan Fox (A.M., 1914) on July 15. Only a few weeks earlier Mrs. Fox had made a special visit to the Library and announced her outright gift to Columbia of the notes and supporting documents which her father, the late Professor Herbert L. Osgood (Ph.D., 1889), had gathered for his *The American Colonies in the Eighteenth Century* (Columbia University Press, 1924). Mrs. Fox had helped her father compile the notes, which had been placed in Columbiana for safekeeping many years ago.

Professor Osgood had not completed his work at the time of his death in 1918. His son-in-law, Professor Dixon Ryan Fox

Gainesville, Georgia,
26 Aug., 1887

My dear Sir,

I trust that you will forgive me the liberty of a self-introduction for the purpose of thanking you for profit and pleasure derived from the perusal of your volume on the 'Philosophy of Wealth.' A constant pressure of College work prevented my reading the book in term time; but vacation has given me the leisure, and, having read the book, I feel under special obligations to its author. I feel that it has fortified my own thought not only, in the field of economics but also in the field of practical politics in which my special studies lie, and that, besides refreshing me with its original views and methods, it has cheered me not a little by its spirit, – its moderation and its Christianity. A sane, well-balanced sympathizer with organized labour is very dear to my esteem; and one who finds all the necessary stimulations of hope, not in chimeras or in hastened reformation, but in the slow processes of conservative endeavor is sure of my whole respect.

I shall, I am sure, return to your book again and again with undiminished pleasure and sympathy, and I hope I may be allowed to subscribe myself

Your sincere friend,
Woodrow Wilson

Prof. J. B. Clark

Letter from Woodrow Wilson to John Bates Clark, 26 August 1887. (Clark gift.)

(A.B., 1911; A.M., 1912; Ph.D., 1917), carried it to its final stages and saw the four-volume study through the press.

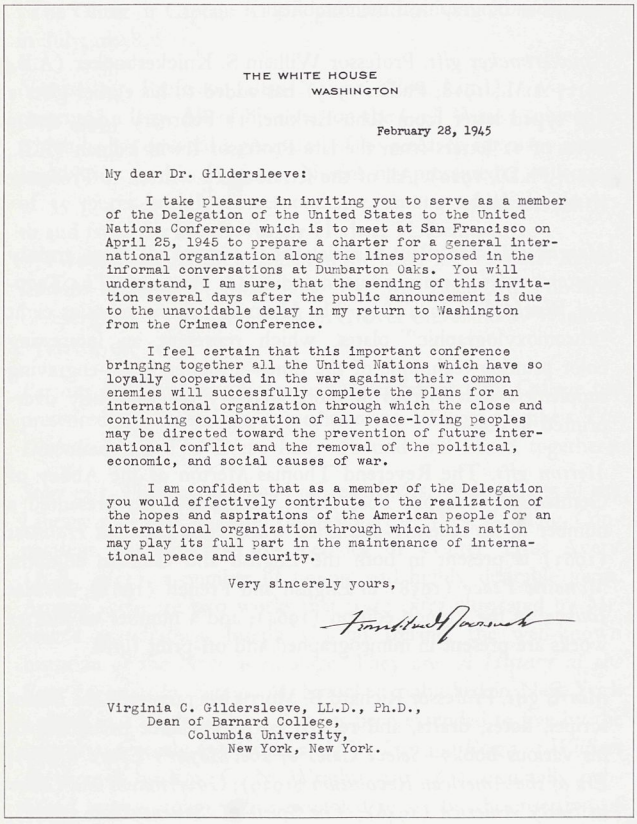
The collection which Mrs. Fox has presented consists of the original typescript (of which some parts are unfortunately lacking) of the work as published, and 57 of the 77 numbered volumes of notes taken at the Public Records Office and elsewhere, and including transcripts from the Privy Council Papers, War Office Papers, Board of Trade Journals, etc., all comprising the basic research for Professor Osgood's account.

Friedman gifts. Mr. Harry G. Friedman (Ph.D., 1908) continues his long series of generous gifts. To be noted on this occasion are: a manuscript deed to certain lands in Queens County, dated 4 July 1749 and recorded by one G. W. Banyer (John Jay's daughter, Maria, married into the Banyer family); the 1599 (Frankfurt) edition of Josephus' *Opera*; and a collection of 13 mounted prints and portraits.

Gildersleeve gift. Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve (A.B., 1899; A.M., 1900; Ph.D., 1908; Litt.D., 1929) has made a magnificent addition to her earlier gifts to the Columbia Libraries. Not only has she presented her personal library of more than 2,200 volumes, including many rare and interesting items, but also she has entrusted her extensive files of papers to our care.

Included in the latter category are her correspondence, notes, articles, reports, and speeches relative to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945; the Dumbarton Oaks Conference; the International Federation of University Women and the American Association of University Women; the American Council on Education; and the Near East College Association. Also included, of course, are Dean Gildersleeve's papers relating to Barnard College, of which she served as Dean for more than thirty-five years (1911-47).

In addition are manuscripts, notes, and correspondence con-



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 28, 1945

My dear Dr. Gildersleeve:

I take pleasure in inviting you to serve as a member of the Delegation of the United States to the United Nations Conference which is to meet at San Francisco on April 25, 1945 to prepare a charter for a general international organization along the lines proposed in the informal conversations at Dumbarton Oaks. You will understand, I am sure, that the sending of this invitation several days after the public announcement is due to the unavoidable delay in my return to Washington from the Crimea Conference.

I feel certain that this important conference bringing together all the United Nations which have so loyally cooperated in the war against their common enemies will successfully complete the plans for an international organization through which the close and continuing collaboration of all peace-loving peoples may be directed toward the prevention of future international conflict and the removal of the political, economic, and social causes of war.

I am confident that as a member of the Delegation you would effectively contribute to the realization of the hopes and aspirations of the American people for an international organization through which this nation may play its full part in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, LL.D., Ph.D.,
Dean of Barnard College,
Columbia University,
New York, New York.

President Roosevelt's invitation to Dean Gildersleeve to serve as a member of the U. S. Delegation to the Charter Conference of the United Nations. (Gildersleeve gift.)

cerning her published writings, as well as numerous photographs and other biographical memorabilia.

Knickerbocker gift. Professor William S. Knickerbocker (A.B., 1917; A.M., 1918; Ph.D., 1925) has added to his earlier gifts a fine typed letter from John Erskine, 17 February 1949, and a series of 12 letters from the late Professor Irwin Edman (A.B., 1916; Ph.D., 1920). All of the letters were written to Professor Knickerbocker.

Magriel gift. Mr. Paul Magriel has presented 13 items, mainly contemporary literature but including G. Hartwig's *The Tropical World*, London, 1863. The Hartwig volume contains eight "chromoxylographic" plates, which represent an interesting color-printing technique of the time—a master wood-engraving supplemented with two or more auxiliary blocks lightly overprinted in color.

Merton gift. The Reverend Thomas Merton of the Abbey of Gethsemani, Trappist Post Office, Kentucky, has presented a number of his recently-published works. His *Life and Holiness* (1963) is present in both the English and German editions; *Monastic Peace* (1958) in English and French (1961); *Secular Journal* in the French edition (1964); and a number of shorter works are present in mimeographed and off-print form.

Morris gift. Professor Richard B. Morris has presented the manuscripts, notes, drafts, and related correspondence pertaining to his various books—*Select Cases of the Mayor's Court* (1935); *Era of the American Revolution* (1939); *Government and Labor in Early America* (1946); *The Spirit of 'Seventy-Six'* (1948); *Fair Trial* (1952); *Basic Ideas of Alexander Hamilton* (1957); and *Great Presidential Decisions* (1960). Also included in the gift are Professor Morris' correspondence during his service on the American Historical Association's Committee on Legal

History, 1930-1950, and the drafts and notes for his article, "The Ghost of Captain Kidd," published in *New York History* in July, 1938.

Nevins gift. Professor Allan Nevins (Hon. Litt.D., 1960) has presented a large file of his notes on the Civil War, a subject to which he has devoted a great deal of his research for many years. In addition to this, Professor Nevins has presented a collection of 35 pieces, mainly correspondence, among which are letters to and from the late Governor Herbert H. Lehman.

Two documents are included in the latter lot: *Personal Recollections of John D. Rockefeller* by "Mr. Sheppard," undated typescript; and a memorandum on Grover Cleveland by Winslow Warren, ca. 1930.

Parsons gift. Professor Coleman O. Parsons of City College has presented the Dublin (1777) editions of William Combe's *The Diaboliad* and *The Diabo-Lady* (bound and issued together).

Starr gift. Through the good offices of Mrs. Walter Batts of the Library staff, Mr. William Ireland Starr of West Redding, Connecticut, has presented, in memory of Walter Titus Avery (A.B., 1832), a number of unique and highly desirable items. Among them are two works that were extra-illustrated by Mr. Starr's grandfather, Joseph Norton Ireland, the well-known historian of the New York stage. They are: *A History of the Four Georges* by Samuel M. Smucker, published in New York (1860) in a single volume that has been extended to five by the insertion of nearly 600 prints; and *The Life and Reign of William the Fourth* by Rev. G. N. Wright (ca. 1860), originally published in two volumes but extended to six by the insertion of more than 600 prints. In both instances complete indexes have been supplied in manuscript by Ireland.

Mr. Starr's gift also includes two lots of engravings and mezzotints, mainly portraits of English royalty and nobility, which

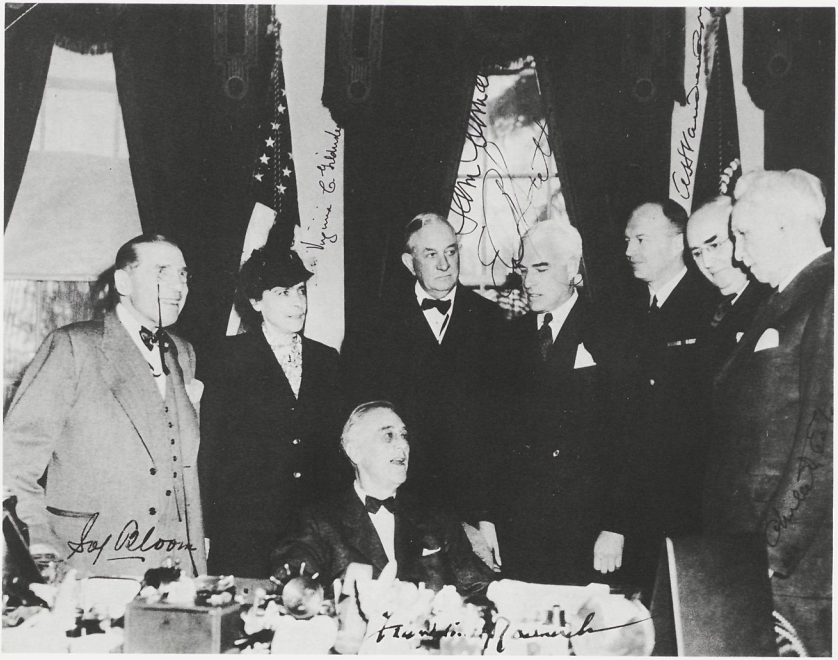
had been collected by his grandfather in furtherance of his extra-illustrating interests.

Straus gift. Mrs. Roger Williams Straus, Sr., through the good offices of Mr. Frank Wetzel of the Lincoln Educational Foundation, has presented a number of welcome items. The gift was made in honor of Mrs. Straus' late husband, and many of the items come from the collection formed by his father, the late Oscar S. Straus (A.B., 1871; LL.B., 1873; A.M., 1874; LL.D., 1904 Hon.).

Most of the pieces in the gift are writings by Oscar S. Straus or memorabilia relating to him, but in addition to these is a set from George Washington's library—Uvedale Price's *Essay on the Picturesque* (1796-98), in two volumes, the first of which is inscribed "from the author."

Willis gift. Mr. Parker B. Willis of Boston, Massachusetts, has presented a most noteworthy collection of books and papers formed by his father, the late Henry Parker Willis (LL.D., 1929 Hon.). The collection is mainly concerned with financial matters, especially the formation and early development of the Federal Reserve System. The books number upwards of 400 volumes. The papers comprise correspondence, memoranda, reports, and the like, dealing not only with the Federal Reserve but also with the Philippine National Bank, the Irish Banking Commission, the Banking Inquiry of 1925 and the Banking Act of 1933, the New Zealand Monetary Commission, the Indian Currency Commission, etc.

Readers of these notes will perhaps be struck by the depth of coverage which Columbia is beginning to have in original source materials relating to recent financial history, particularly as regards the Federal Reserve System. The Willis Papers will take their place on our shelves alongside the Vanderlip Papers and the George L. Harrison Federal Reserve Papers.



A signed photograph of President Roosevelt with U.S. Delegation to the U.N. in March, 1945. Left to right, standing: Representative Bloom, Dean Gildersleeve, Senator Connally, Chairman Stettinius, Governor Stassen, Senator Vandenberg, and Representative Eaton. (Gildersleeve gift.)

Notable Purchases

A Fine "Fifteener." In acquiring items for the Gonzalez Lodge collection of early editions of Greek and Roman classical works, emphasis is often placed on important vernacular translations. A very distinguished acquisition of this sort is to be noted here. It is a version in French by Vasquez de Lucerne of *Historiae Alexandri Magni* by Quintus Curtius Rufus, printed in Paris by Antoine Vérard about 1500. Only two other copies of this edition are known to exist, one in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the William Morris copy in the Huntington Library in California. Ours is a fine, large-margined exemplar, excellently preserved except for minor damage to the early leaves (not affecting the text), and complete but for folio 137 which is supplied in photostat.

The Third Oldest Printed Work on Accounting. Columbia's long interest in the historical background of accountancy is well known, and goes back at least forty years to the establishment of the "Montgomery Library of Accountancy." The original gift was made by Colonel Robert H. Montgomery in 1924, and the donor continued his interest and support until the collection numbered some 2,500 volumes, including several hundred manuscripts and a wealth of printed rarities. And when the Smith Mathematics Library was presented in 1931, it also was found to contain a splendid representation of early works on commercial arithmetic and accounting methods; thus Columbia's holdings in this specialized field are of remarkable depth and strength.

Recently we have added a most notable item. It is Diego del Castillo's *Tratado de Cuentas*, published in Burgos in 1522 by Alonso de Melgar. Until this edition turned up bibliographers were agreed that the earliest Spanish work on accounting was Antioch Rocha's *Compendio* of more than a generation later,

1565 (a copy is in the Montgomery collection). Our acquisition is, in fact, among the earliest works on the subject to be printed anywhere in Europe, being preceded only by compilations by the Italian, Luca Paciolo, 1494, and the German, Heinrich Schreiber (Henricus Grammateus) in 1518.

Our copy of Castillo's work bears his autograph signature at the end of the text.

Silas Deane Defends Himself to John Jay. A great deal has been made in these notes of our acquisitions of John Jay materials, perhaps to the surfeit of our readers. The recent purchase of a letter *to* Jay, therefore, would be passed over lightly were it not for its extraordinary content. The letter in question was written from Ghent by Silas Deane on December 1, 1783, and concerns one of the shadiest, shabbiest, and most shadowy events in our national history.

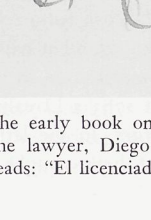
Deane, who had played an important part in the American Revolution, had fallen on evil times. His personal honesty had been questioned in connection with his negotiations to obtain military supplies from French sources through Caron de Beaumarchais. Recalled from France in 1778 to render an accounting, Deane was unable to furnish an audit that would satisfy his critics, chief among whom was one of his co-commissioners, Arthur Lee. He returned to France to expedite matters, but found himself frustrated by delay after delay. Finally in 1781, disgruntled and in failing health, according to the historian Ralph V. Harlow, "he was so indiscreet as to embody his pessimistic views in letters to friends in America, advising them to drop the war for independence, and to work for a reconciliation with England." The letters were leaked, as might have been expected, and Deane found himself in worse trouble than ever.

Time did not heal matters. In 1783 a Loyalist newspaper revived and enlarged the old charges. In the letter we have just acquired, Deane, then living in Ghent, sought the help of Jay

fin dela tabla.

¶ Aquí ſe da fin a la preſente

obra y tratado de cuentas / hecho por el licenciado Diego dl caſtillo: natural dla cibdad de Dolina. Cõ priuilegio Real que ninguno lo pueda vender ni imprimir en eſtos reynos: ſaluo la perſona / o perſonas que ſu poder ouierẽ / por eſpacio de diez años: ſegun que por la cedula y priuilegio de ſus Dageſtades pareſce. Es impreſſo en la muy noble y mas leal cibdad de Burgos por Alonſo de Delgar. Acaboſe a. xxx. dias del mes de Dayo / Año de mill y. D. y. xxij. años.



Last text page of the early book on accounting, *Tratado de cuentas*, Burgos, 1522, by the lawyer, Diego del Castillo. Castillo's autograph signature reads: "El licenciado (abbreviated) Castillo."

in counteracting the accusations of his enemies. But the cloud remained over him until his death in 1789, and even to this day. It was only partially dispelled by the act of Congress in 1842, granting restitution to his heirs in the amount of $37,000, and calling the original audit of his accounts "a gross injustice."

We were able to acquire this important document from a Philadelphia dealer through the gracious act of the American Philosophical Society in waiving their prior claim.

Thomas Strode, English Mathematician of the Restoration. Two extraordinarily rare mathematical works by the little-known English mathematician, Thomas Strode (ca. 1626-99), have been added to the David Eugene Smith Library. They are: *A New and Easie Method to the Art of Dyalling*, in a unique and unrecorded edition, London, 1698; and *An Arithmetical Treatise of the Combinations, Elections, Permutations, and Composition, of Quantities*, London, 1693, of which only one other copy is known. The two works are bound together, and their acquisition for the Smith Library adds distinction to this collection.

Correspondence of Harry Thurston Peck. At the turn of the century, Professor Peck was one of Columbia's most distinguished Latinists and most brilliant teachers. He was a key figure in American letters of his time. Our recent purchase of a collection of some 200 letters written to him during the peak of his career, 1879-1910, was therefore eagerly negotiated. The collection contains letters from Columbia Presidents Frederick A. P. Barnard and Nicholas Murray Butler, and from such prominent literary figures as William Dean Howells, the critic and novelist James G. Huneker, and Edwin Markham.

Activities of the Friends

FINANCES

In the November issue we publish the annual statement of the amount which has been contributed by the Friends during the twelve-month period ending on March 31. During the year, $10,634 in unrestricted funds and $4,165 for specified purposes were received, making a total of $14,799. Such gifts from the Friends over the past thirteen years now amount to $219,887.

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 having an estimated value of $69,325. The principal items have been described in "Our Growing Collections."

The comparative figures for funds contributed during the past years are indicated in the following table.

	Unrestricted gifts	*Special purpose gifts*	*Total gift funds*
1950–52*	$ 4,348.00	$ 41.00	$ 4,389.00
1952–53	4,423.00	4,133.00	8,556.00
1953–54	3,166.00	13,224.00	16,390.00
1954–55	2,413.00	29,930.00	32,343.00
1955–56	4,471.00	13,977.00	18,448.00
1956–57	3,755.00	28,975.00	32,730.00
1957–58	5,464.00	15,477.00	20,941.00
1958–59	5,516.00	8,811.00	14,327.00
1959–60	7,408.00	5,280.00	12,688.00
1960–61	7,642.00	1,121.00	8,763.00
1961–62	9,821.00	4,131.00	13,952.00
1962–63	15,798.00	5,763.00	21,561.00
1963–64	10,634.00	4,165.00	14,799.00
	$84,859.00	$135,028.00	$219,887.00

As of September 30, 1964, the membership of the Friends totaled 571, an increase of 32 over the previous year.

* December 1950-March 1952. Later years begin April 1 and end March 31.

PICTURE CREDITS

Credit for some of the illustrations in this issue is acknowledged as follows: (1) *Article by Gene R. Hawes*: The photograph of Messrs. Seltzer and Proffitt was taken by Manny Warman, photographer of the Columbia News Office; the one of President Butler and Mr. Coykendall was a *Herald Tribune* photo by Rice. (2) *Article by Robert Halsband*: The photograph of the Alexander Pope portrait was made by Ingrid Held after she had completed restoration of the painting; the picture of Pope's grotto is from *The Architectural Review*, 96:143, November, 1944. (3) *Article by Ben C. Driver*: The picture of Uris Hall was made by Manny Warman (see above), and those of the interior of the Thomas J. Watson Library, by The Barton-Gillet Company.

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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.

* * *

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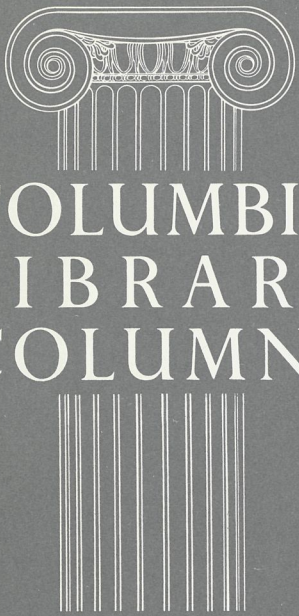

COLUMBIA LIBRARY COLUMNS

FEBRUARY 1965 • VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 2

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* * *

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Columbia Library Columns

VOLUME XIV FEBRUARY, 1965 NUMBER 2

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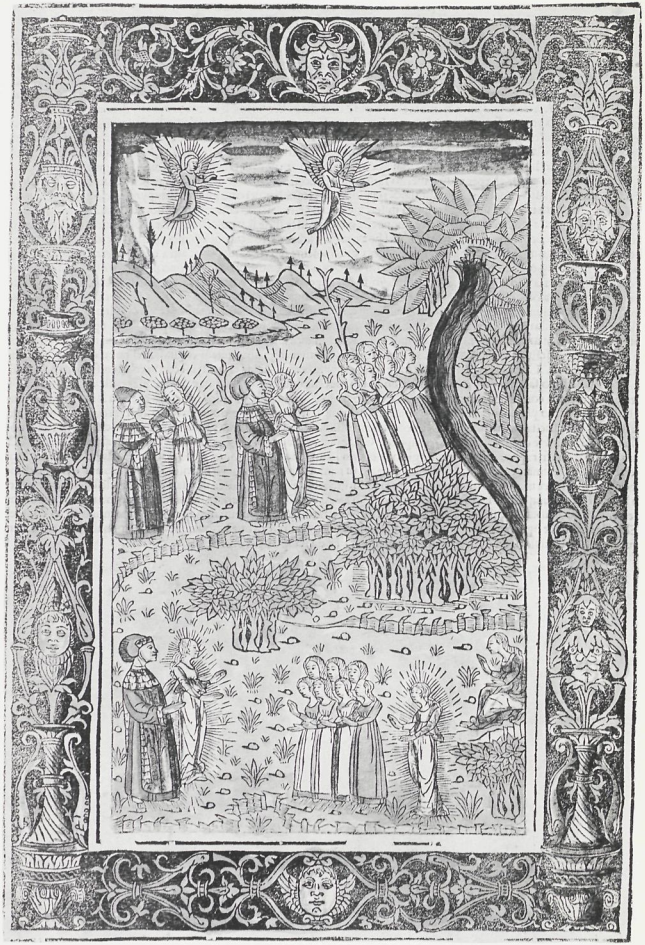

Dante being guided to Paradise by Beatrice, as portrayed in the edition of his *La Commedia* printed in Brescia by Boninus de Boninis in 1487.

COLUMBIA
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The Love Song of Dante Alighieri

[*Editor's note: At the beginning of 1965, the year which marks the 700th anniversary of Dante's birth, the Friends are recognizing the event primarily by centering the program of the February membership meeting around the subject of the illustrious Italian poet, with Professor Maurice Valency, Columbia authority on Dante, as speaker. We are also noting the event by reproducing as the frontispiece in this issue of* Library Columns *an illustration from the 1487 edition of Dante's masterpiece.*

*Because of their relevance to the topic selected for his remarks at the Friends' meeting, "The Love Song of Dante Alighieri," and because they are appropriate to the illustration, we quote here some passages from Professor Valency's book on the love-poetry of the Renaissance.**]

The *Comedy* of Dante Alighieri is obviously rooted in the lyric tradition. Without the lady of the troubadour song, there could have been no Beatrice. Through the love of her beauty, the poet was able to achieve the supreme vision of the world which follows in all its various aspects from the comprehension of the universal Beatrice. This revelation was the guerdon which the lady bestowed upon her lover in the fullness of time. So love "restored in one day all the wrongs he had done elsewhere"—and here, at last, Love and the lady transcended the third heaven.

* In Praise of Love. N.Y., Macmillan Company, 1958.

In this manner, the successive transformations of the lady of the song reached their apogee and came to an end. There was to be no more. The most gentle lady had, in all conscience, gone as far as she could. Since the troubadours themselves had begun at the top of the scale of perfection, the succeeding degrees could be but few. But these steps were the most difficult and, to encompass them, the art of pleasing ladies had to be transformed into a branch of theology. Out of the perfect lady of the troubadours was born the angelic lady, Cavalcanti's star, an angel in the flesh. Beatrice, however, held greater promise. In the *Vita Nuova*, Dante's lady shed her fleshly aspect and became pure spirit. It was then no longer possible to love the beauty of Beatrice in the flesh; it had to be loved in its spiritual aspect exclusively, the beauty of a blessed soul in heaven, a pure ideal. The ultimate step in the idealization of the lady of the song was, accordingly, her effacement from the earth.

The love of the earthly Beatrice led Dante, as he tells us, to a life of virtue, humility, and charity, and this simply in anticipation of this guerdon, the salutation in which was all his beatitude. Love had done as much, or almost as much, for the troubadour lover. But the love of the heavenly Beatrice, the true Beatrice, led Dante to God. The process which begins with the premonition of the death of Beatrice in the *Vita Nuova* ends only when in Paradise Beatrice steps aside, and the lover whom she has led to the Empyrean sees standing in her place the glorious elder who points the way to the seat of the All-Highest. From this moment on, Beatrice recedes further and further still from her lover's eyes until she takes her appointed place in the heavenly rose of which she forms a part; and her splendor, hitherto dazzling, is seen to be but a ray of the supreme and eternal light.

MAURICE VALENCY

Spoon River and After

KENNETH A. LOHF

SPOON River, Winesburg, and Gopher Prairie are literary place names of the Middle West which—though imagined and created by their respective authors, Edgar Lee Masters, Sherwood Anderson, and Sinclair Lewis—have become a part of the geography of twentieth-century America. Because similar small towns were such a familiar part of the landscape, towns outwardly proper and respectable with their Main Streets of churches, drugstores, and post offices, they were immediately recognizable to readers in the decade surrounding the first World War. However, their re-creations in fiction and poetry were not meant to praise the well-ordered façades and humble, hard-working families but to expose the meanness and hypocrisy that sometimes lay hidden behind the white doorways and starched curtains. The muckracking journalists had exposed Megalopolis, but it was the poets and novelists who penetrated the heart of what is now called "a vanishing America."

Edgar Lee Masters' *Spoon River Anthology*, published in 1915, was the first of such works to appear on the literary scene, and its immediate impact and success were due, in part, to its timeliness. Not since *Leaves of Grass* appeared sixty years earlier had there been published such an influential book of American verse. Poetry was recovering from the stultifying forms and subject matter of the genteel tradition. Innovation, vitality, and freer methods of expression were the trademarks of this new verse, and the *Anthology* bore all of these characteristics.

It has been asserted, and not without some justification, that it was William Marion Reedy, editor of *Reedy's Mirror* in St. Louis, who changed the course of Masters' poetry and influenced

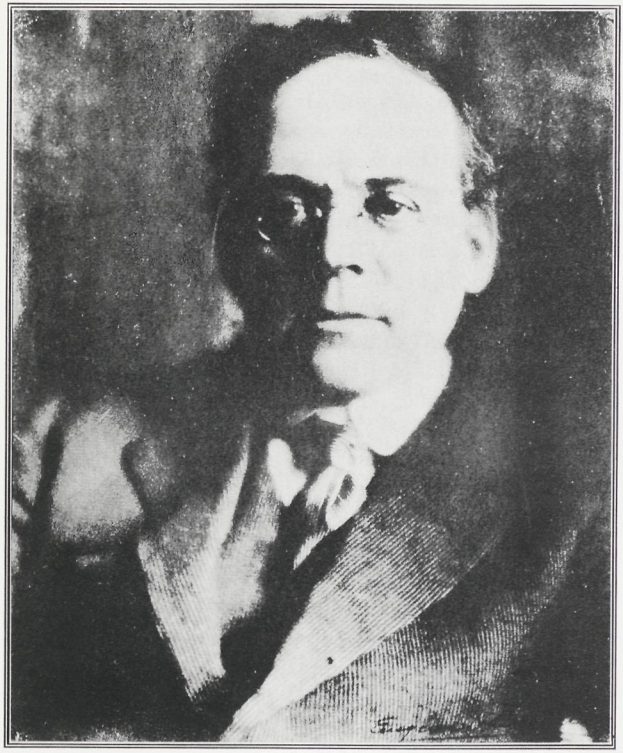
him to give a unique expression to his feelings for America and its history, rhythms, and visions. Up to this time Masters had written hundreds of poems derivative of Keats, Shelley, Milton, Swinburne, and Whitman, but when Reedy gave the middle-aged Masters a copy of *Epigrams From the Greek Anthology* in 1913, his poetic sensibilities were excited by the realism, objectivity, irony, and brevity of the Greek epigrams. In the May 29, 1914, issue of *Reedy's Mirror* appeared the first published monologue, "The Unknown"—the genesis of what was to become one of the most original works of American literature.

Masters conceived his work as a series of monologues by 244 former inhabitants of the Spoon and Sangamon river valleys in central Illinois, an area near Lewistown and Petersburg where the poet spent the first twenty years of his life. All in this drama, both real and imagined individuals, are dead—"All, all are sleeping on the hill" he writes in the prologue—and each speaks his own epitaph from the grave. They are housewives, bankers, doctors, lawyers, soldiers, farmers, by profession or calling; and weaklings, frauds, victims, martyrs, rebels, neurotics, by nature. Masters describes the scene in the epitaph of "Petit, the Poet":

> Life all around me here in the village:
> Tragedy, comedy, valor and truth,
> Courage, constancy, heroism, failure—
> All in the loom, and oh what patterns!

Every occupation or profession then known to the Middle West is included in this collective portrait of Spoon River. As a lawyer, he looked sharply into the lives of his villagers and had his characters likewise speak epigrammatically and pointedly, and not without a cynical sense of humor. "Sexsmith the Dentist," aptly suiting the metaphor to the profession, concludes his epitaph:

> Why, a moral truth is a hollow tooth
> Which must be propped with gold.



EDGAR LEE MASTERS

Photograph taken in 1915 when his *Spoon River Anthology* was published.

This is the dentist's axiomatic conclusion to his terse list of some of the ironies of local Spoon River history. Despite the seeming note of satire in the epitaphs, Masters satisfies his readers with an underlying sympathy and compassion for the human soul.

The poet was forty-six years old at the time the *Anthology* was published. In the years following, the work was translated into many languages, including Arabic, Korean, Czech, and Chinese. It was the subject for an opera by the Italian composer Mario Pergallo, entitled "La Colina" ("The Hill") and performed at La Scala in Milan. In September 1963 the *Anthology* was dramatized by Charles Aidman and produced on Broadway at the Booth Theatre where it ran for 111 performances.

Prior to 1915 Masters had published eleven volumes of verse, plays, and essays, and after 1915 an additional forty volumes, including seven novels, lives of Whitman, Mark Twain, Vachel Lindsay, and Lincoln, histories of Chicago and the Sangamon River, and an autobiography, *Across Spoon River*. However, despite this prodigious output, no other work of his caused such a stir as the *Anthology* nor did any of his other writing enhance his reputation as a poet.

After his success, Masters gave up his law practice in Chicago and moved to New York in 1920 to devote himself entirely to literature. He and his second wife, Ellen F. Coyne, moved into a suite at the Hotel Chelsea, a hostelry famed as the home of writers during the twenties and thirties. They remained there for nearly twenty years, during which time the poet wrote earnestly and prolifically. Masters died in 1950 at the age of eighty-one in a convalescent home in Melrose Park, Pennsylvania. Much of the poetry he wrote during the decades following the publication of the *Anthology*, which tends to the narrative and lyrical, celebrates the Illinois landscape with a nostalgia not uncommon to an aging sensibility. Though uneven, there is much in this later work that is rewarding.

A recent purchase by the Columbia University Libraries of a collection of twenty-nine manuscripts of Masters' later poems will allow a closer consideration of this neglected period of the poet's life and writings. The material came from the files of the poet Kimball Flaccus, a close friend of Masters who worked for some time on a biography and critical study.

Of the thirty typescript and holograph manuscripts of poems in the collection, eight were published in Masters' last two volumes of poetry, *Illinois Poems* (Prairie City, 1941) and *Along the Illinois* (Prairie City, 1942), and the remaining twenty-two are apparently unpublished or uncollected. The most striking item in the collection is the two-page holograph manuscript in pencil of the thirty-two line poem, "Starved Rock in Winter," inscribed by Masters and dated January 21, 1941. The mood is elegiac, and the passages describing the winter landscape in Illinois are characteristic of the achievement for which Masters was striving in his later work—the relaxed and peaceful diction, the almost timeless phrasing, and the sincerity of its mood. The opening and final two stanzas reveal the poem's lyrical beauty:

> The vastness of the valley seems more vast
> When snow prevails with quiet majesty,
> Making time seem as if it ceased to be
> About this Rock that takes the winter blast.
>
> * * *
>
> The earth is like a ship with no behoof
> Of winds or tides, becalmed upon its poles;
> The earth no more revolves, no longer rolls,
> The earth is mesmerized, and the Rock is proof:
>
> For the full moon has arisen, the sorceress
> That deepens quiet, with neither gesture, speech.
> The crow is now asleep, the owlet's screech
> Wakes not the Rock, the river, the wilderness.

Masters is no longer the iconoclast or idealist he was during his Chicago days, but the quiet and thoughtful poet in his seventies that he had hoped he would be. The earliest manuscript in the collection, a five-line holograph poem in ink, "An Etching," signed by Masters and dated October 24, 1910, bears an affinity with the best of his later work as he writes of "this gray sphinx called life."

In this year of the World's Fair, another manuscript appears particularly interesting. Masters had visited the Belgian Restaurant at the World's Fair in 1940, perhaps ordered an aperitif, carried away the wine list in his hand, sat down alongside one of the fountains, and scribbled his free-verse reflections on the passing scene on the back of it, as follows:

> Sitting out at night by a fountain
> I looked at falling water, and circling birds
> Until I was half-paralyzed for words
> With which to lift the load large as a mountain
> From off my heart; . . .

Throughout his life Masters reminded one of a typical mid-Western farmer with his ruddy cheeks, gold-rimmed spectacles, broad shoulders, frank and independent expression, and vigorous demeanor, but he was always known by his friends as being mild-mannered and essentially friendly. Although his fame will certainly rest on *Spoon River Anthology*, nearly all of his work was born out of his faith in the American vision of liberty. The collection also contains a short holograph manuscript, dated August 10, 1942, concerning a play by Kimball Flaccus which had undoubtedly been sent to Masters for a reading. His comments on the work might well apply to his own lifetime of writing: "For he has America in his heart as a theme, and that will feed his inspiration for life; for America is the great fact of these centuries. Now listen to the fiddlers, and to the mountains as they thunder over this great land."

Voltaire Jottings

DIANA GUIRAGOSSIAN

THERE are many who, viewing the French Enlightenment in retrospect, would concur that Voltaire was the age itself. Certainly his name—along with that of Rousseau—is the most familiar to those looking back on eighteenth-century France today. For instance, it is doubtful whether any work of that century is as well known nowadays as the little masterpiece, *Candide*, which is required reading for freshmen in so many American institutions of higher learning, and which has been translated into well over a hundred languages under the auspices of the United Nations.

Voltaire's was a restless, ever-alert, quick and penetrating mind; its interests were multiple and varied. On the one hand, the *philosophe* was chiefly concerned with destroying prejudices, traditions, and standards that were outmoded, and, on the other, with introducing new ideas that would, perhaps, improve the human condition. The physical and intellectual activity of this seemingly frail man was prodigious, and it was lifelong. Commenting on Voltaire's frequent complaints of ill-health, Columbia's late Professor Horatio Smith often repeated: "He was born, so to say, with one foot in the grave and maintained that asymmetrical position for eighty-four years." Voltaire, the most versatile man of letters of his day, cultivated all accepted literary genres and added others of his own, especially the modern philosophical tale. His production was enormous. The Moland edition of his works comprises no less than fifty-two impressive volumes. And now, the *Institut et Musée Voltaire* (Geneva) has completed the publication of his letters in 102 volumes.

Since he had one of the clearest and most lucid minds of all time, he possessed in no small degree the gift of presenting ideas with ease and simplicity. Still, these rare qualities have led many to question his profundity and the seriousness of his documentation. We now know, however, that he collected information with the utmost care and patience. Nothing escaped his attention. Throughout his life, he kept notebooks in which he recorded such facts and ideas as struck him and might be utilized in the future. Thus we possess a wealth of notes on literature, history, philosophy, religion, customs, and institutions, together with liberal samplings of obscene anecdotes and verses more bawdy than not. These notes constituted important storehouses from which he would draw the materials for a philosophical tale, a dictionary article, or a chapter in some history on which he had been working for months.

Several such notebooks as well as scattered pages of manuscript jottings have been published from time to time. The most complete and scholarly edition was offered by Theodore Besterman some ten years ago (*Voltaire's Notebooks*, ed. by Theodore Besterman, *Institut et Musée Voltaire*, Geneva, 1952. 2 volumes). There are many notebooks and fragments, however, which have yet to come to light.

Precisely one such fragment can be found, along with other Voltaire manuscripts, in the Special Collections Department of the Columbia University Libraries. The piece was presented to the library in 1931 by the late David Eugene Smith, professor of mathematics at Teachers College, together with an important collection of mathematical works, medieval and renaissance documents and manuscripts, as well as letters and portraits of prominent mathematicians.

This manuscript consists of one sheet of paper, measuring 21cm. by 32cm. All the jottings are in Voltaire's hand, except for five lines on the back which are in that of Wagnière, his secretary. The majority of the notes have reference to religion. There

Voltaire begins his dictating while dressing.
Engraving from the painting
by Jean-Baptiste Boyer de Fonscolombe.

are also a few general remarks in the form of maxims or bearing on literature. So far as the dating is concerned, a quotation which he makes from the *Journal Chrétien* of 1758 permits us to assume that these entries were made in the late fifties or the early sixties. It was at this time in his career that Voltaire launched his fiercest campaign against religious fanaticism, superstition, and intolerance, and, as we have already remarked, most of the entries reflect this spirit.

The interest of the fragment at hand lies, perhaps, considerably less in its contents, than in the fact that it offers an excellent example of Voltaire's work procedures. The ideas here expressed appear, in various forms, again and again—in the *Philosophical Dictionary*, in numerous pamphlets, in his plays, in his philosophical tales and, of course, in his personal letters—because Voltaire, the master propagandist, believed in reiteration. Two examples should suffice. We read in the manuscript: "Hume has said that fortune is on a steep rock, eagles reach it by flying, and snakes by crawling." In a letter written in 1765 to his friend and protégé La Harpe, who had just scored a success with a recent play, he stated: "Someone has said that glory resides at the top of a mountain, eagles fly there, while reptiles reach it by crawling." The reference to "limbo" reappears twice in final form in the *Philosophical Dictionary* (in articles "Baptism" and "Original Sin") and in a later version of his burlesque poem, *La Pucelle*. The manuscript in Special Collections reminds us also of Voltaire's total irreverence towards, or perhaps, ignorance in matters of spelling and punctuation. This is one way his handwriting may be distinguished from that of his secretary, Wagnière, who was so much more exacting in such details.

These jottings doubtless illustrate the most expeditious means Voltaire had at his disposal for setting down his thoughts, his recollections, his broad reading, his flashes of insight, as they occurred to him. Sometimes his trusted secretary, or another, was conveniently at hand; sometimes he felt compelled to seize the

quill pen himself. But we do not have to conjure up in our minds Voltaire taking this initial step, jotting down scattered notes for some future development. There is the famous picture (here reproduced) of the "Patriarch of Ferney," his nightcap askew, his sleeping garment awry, his bed in disorder, trying to pull on his breeches, all the while dictating his latest observation or witticism to the secretary with pen poised in anticipation.

The late Ferdinand Baldensperger, co-founder with Paul Hazard of the distinguished *Revue de Littérature Comparée*, and in his last years, Professor at the Collège de France, often used to regale students with one of his most important but least fruitful discoveries. A great ducal house, not far from London, it appears, had had in its possession since the eighteenth century—chiefly in the form of letters—a considerable number of Voltaire manuscripts. Professor Baldensperger's repeated efforts to obtain copies of these letters were in vain. This particular branch of British nobility, not in the least interested in scholarship of any sort, and enjoying with relish sole possession of such an envied commodity as generally unknown products of Voltaire's pen, did not have the slightest intention of handing them over to M. Baldensperger or to anyone else. Professor Baldensperger took to his grave the name of the ducal family still in possession of these particular letters. One thing is certain, however, in spite of the recently published 102 volumes of Voltaire's Correspondence, and despite the vast number of the Sage of Ferney's manuscript pages that have come to light since his death, the pages in the David Eugene Smith Collection at Columbia are but two of many more that are bound to intrigue specialists of the Age of Enlightenment in general, and Voltaire scholars in particular, for many years to come.

Notes by Voltaire

Reply of a king of Denmark to a pope
We have our being from God, our domains from our ancestors, our power from the consent of the people, our religion from Rome. If you are not satisfied we renounce them by the present writings.

He has reached the age of reason but not the age of discretion.

The caterpillar and the butterfly do not have hearts. That can provide more than one allegory.

Hume has said that fortune is to be found on a steep rock, eagles reach it by flying, and snakes by crawling.

Everyone cries love religion, flee superstition, but what is one or the other?

The councillor Haman condemned to beg pardon on his knees and to make honorable amends a torch in his hand for having said that he would give him his sight for Margolaine.

May or January 1758 the Christian Journal said that God allows women to give birth to still-born children in order that limbo may be filled.

A priest having forgotten his sermon on the day of the Passion said Gentlemen I am so grieved that I cannot speak, my vicar will preach in my place. Damn it said the vicar, do you think I am less grieved than you?

At the Council of Pisa vice forbidden.

notes! But these horrors do not take place every year. No; they have not always committed a parricide a year. But let them show

me in history since Constantine a single month when theological disputes have not been disastrous for the world.

Criticism is the tenth muse which lights the other nine.

Why have magic, charms, love potions, etc. been banished from the world? It is because no one was paid to support them. It is the contrary with superstition.

The translation above is of the notations in the Columbia manuscript. (David Eugene Smith Collection)

Voltaire seated in an armchair
Silhouette by Jean Huber.

The Special Collections Reading Room on a busy day.

Columbia's "Special Collections": Its History and a Glance Ahead

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Columbia University's department of rare books was officially established on July 1, 1930, with Trustee approval, "long before the fashion came"—though since then many college and university libraries have established such departments, often providing them with elaborately appointed physical housing. The formalized departmental status at Columbia was the direct answer to an existing need, for the interest here in rare books and manuscripts, to support advanced studies in the humanities and social sciences, was apparent almost from the beginning of the Libraries themselves—an interest that had resulted in the acquisition not only of individual rarities such as the Audubon elephant folio (1835), the second Shakespeare folio (1923), the John Stuart Mill manuscript autobiography (1923), and the Serlio manuscript (1924)—to specify an absurdly scant representation among literally thousands of examples—but also of whole collections such as the Stephen Whitney Phoenix library (1881), the Avery Architectural Library (1890), the Temple Emanu-el collection (1892), the Holland Society deposit (1901), the Brander Matthews collection (1912), the Samuel and William Samuel Johnson libraries (1914), and the Montgomery Accountancy Library (1924)—again, a very scant representation of the wealth of specialized materials that have poured into the Columbia Libraries over the years.

In those early days exceptional rarities were distinguished from the general in two principal ways. Single items were catalogued with prefixes to their call numbers—"Manuscript Room," which

was eventually replaced by the symbol "X," and "Bibliographical Museum," later shortened to "B." Those symbols, X and B, are still retained for all books in Special Collections that are not part of individual "name" collections. They may have begun to be used about the time Low Library was first occupied in the mid-1890's, but the precise date cannot now be fixed. In addition to the individual rarities that were so identified, certain restricted *en-bloc* collections such as those mentioned above were identified as "name" collections, sometimes also being given specially devised classification numbers to take account of the unusual nature of the materials involved. Reader access was gained, presumably, by individual application to the chief librarian or the reference librarian; and the materials were used—again presumably—either in the librarian's private office or at some assigned desk where surveillance could be provided. We may suppose that the professional lives of those principal officers were somewhat less complex than is now the case, so that such requests could be honored without undue hardship to either side.

But towards the close of the 1920's rare materials had increased to such an extent that readers' demands could no longer be met on so personal and individual a basis. Moreover there were acquisitions in prospect that would immeasurably complicate the issue—the Seligman library on the history of economics (first part, 1929), the Dale library on weights and measures (1931), the Smith library on the history of mathematics (1931), and the Plimpton library on the history of education (on deposit, 1932; presented, 1936). Together these collections comprised some forty or fifty thousand volumes, and their adequate administration called for an abrupt and far-reaching change in policy.

And so, to meet the expected need for specialized administrative standards, the "Rare Book Department" was formally established in 1930 under the curatorship of Dr. Hellmut Lehmann-Haupt, quarters being assigned to the fledgling department on the fifth floor of Schermerhorn Hall. This was accepted as only a tem-

porary measure, of course, for in 1930 plans were already well under way for Columbia's new library, South Hall (later renamed Butler Library), and it was planned that Low would eventually serve as the University's rare-book library. Accordingly, in September, 1934, rooms in Low became available, and in due course (1938) the Plimpton, Smith, and Dale collections were installed in Room 210 Low, where Columbiana is now housed. Special Collections—as the department had come to be styled—occupied nearby rooms on the first and second floors, with its stack area on the fourth floor. Dr. Lehmann-Haupt decided to give his full time to teaching in the Library School, and Mr. Charles Adams was appointed to the chief librarianship of the department.

It was now officially supposed that Special Collections had acquired its permanent location, Low Memorial Library, in which, with the removal of the general collections to Butler, there seemed to be virtually limitless space for growth. Plans were formulated for refurbishing the interior in keeping with this new function, including full air-conditioning. But all this was based on pre-war conceptions—conceptions that were perforce abandoned as the inexorable expansion of the University's educational, research, and administrative structure began to develop during the early postwar period. A reassignment of Low Library space became a necessity, and although Butler Library had been constructed on the specific understanding that the housing and service of rare books and manuscripts were not to be among its functions, the feeling began to grow that Special Collections must ultimately be located there.

There were many reasons for that feeling, quite apart from the need for the reassignment of Low space. Chief among them was the fact that, as the passing years brought deeper experience, it had become apparent that the full usefulness of the rich resources in Special Collections could not be realized at so great a distance from the main collections and records in Butler. There

had occurred, indeed, a considerable duplication of administration in connection with the various rare-book units, fostered by the distance between Butler and Low—there was a curator of rare books proper, a curator of Plimpton, Smith, and Dale, a curator of Columbiana, a curator of the Typographic Library, a curator of Near East materials. Some of these administrative units were located in Butler, some in Low. In addition, certain large blocs of material still remained in the general collections (notably the Phoenix and Brander Matthews libraries), although they contained substantial proportions of rarities that required non-routine handling. Moreover, two new collections that might need special curatorial administration were in the offing—the Gonzalez Lodge collection of early classical editions and the Spinoza collection. And it was foreseen that the establishment of the Edgar A. and Frederic Bancroft Foundation would bring a steady stream of American rarities into the Columbia Libraries.

A sharp break with the past seemed called for, and accordingly the decision was reached to unite physically all of Columbia's rarities (except those in certain divisional libraries, Law, Medicine, and Avery) under a single "Head of Special Collections." The administrative change was effected in 1946, and during the succeeding three years, 1947-1949, the department (not including Columbiana) was moved bodily to Butler. Thereupon the modern phase of Special Collections expansion in contents and usefulness began, keeping pace with the increasingly important role of the Libraries in the University—which itself was expanding. At the close of World War II we spoke pridefully of a rare-book collection of about 125,000 volumes "and many manuscripts." Today our counts reveal nearly 250,000 printed books and well over 2,000,000 pieces of manuscript. We still have no adequate census of our non-monographic, non-manuscript materials (prints, photographs, clippings, albums, and the like), most of which have come in recent years. We do know that the increase in resources has brought a greatly in-

creased usefulness to our scholarly clientele, for this is adequately documented by the comparative figures for reader use over nearly two decades.

The development of our holdings in both quantity and quality has come by purchase as well as by gift, in the former instance primarily through the use of gift and endowment funds. The 1940's and 1950's saw impressive growth in such funds, and we have tried to use them wisely, adding materials that enhance the research strength of collections and divisions of collections that are already notable. The Bancroft endowment, mentioned above, has made it possible to build towering strength in the broad area of American cultural, sociological, and political history. Manuscript collections ranging from John Jay to Lincoln Steffens have been acquired, and knowledge of their acquisition has brought to our doors not only our own graduate students and faculty members, but also scholars from far afield. Other more modest funds, such as the Smith and Lodge endowments, have enabled us to develop unusual depth in more precise fields—fields of specialized nature that could not have received emphasis without such aid.

Moreover, the fact that we could, by the use of existing funds, purchase materials of high value has helped to encourage donor activity, which has increased markedly during the postwar period. It would be pointless to attempt to give a catalogue here of even the most spectacular of the benefactions that have come since the re-activation of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries in 1951. "Our Growing Collections," a regular department of *Library Columns*, contains a full accounting. It glitters with imposing names—Aesop, Shakespeare, Washington, Jay, Irving, Poe, Whitman, Twain, Curie, Freud, Rackham, Santayana, Erskine, Van Doren, Wouk. Some of these names are represented by single manuscripts or printed editions of the greatest rarity, others are the focal points of major archives. Nor must it be thought that all of our gifts come from members of the Friends;

non-members far outnumber members in the presentation of gifts. And some of our largest and most comprehensive units have come from corporate organizations—the Citizens Union, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Institute of Pacific Relations. The arrival of such major collections has caused a pronounced change in the nature of Special Collections; to a substantial part of our clientele we are important as a "Manuscripts Department," rather than as a "Rare-Book Department." During a single month recently (December, 1964), more than 20,000 pieces of manuscript were consulted by readers in the Special Collections Reading Room.

That metamorphosis, a phenomenon of the past decade, has brought us sharply against a new dilemma, a new crisis stemming from the inadequacies of our physical quarters. We were, as a matter of fact, more than a dozen years late in reaching Butler—the building that was never intended to house rare books and manuscripts in the first place—and we were, quite frankly, in the position of being interlopers if not claim jumpers. As such, we took what could be spared. For a time we tried experimentally to give service in a reading room at the campus level, with our books and manuscripts stored on the top decks of the stacks, from which they were brought to readers by elevator and stairway according to strictly continental service standards. As soon as possible that arrangement was abandoned in favor of the present quarters, which comprise two narrow sixth-floor rooms that have been joined together by the removal of a separating end partition—and this has served as our reading room ever since. Office space was found still higher up in the building, on the eighth floor, beyond the reach of elevators. Even so, constricted and inconvenient as they are, our present public quarters have the solid advantage of being adjacent to the collection, to the great benefit of our service to readers. If we are now seeking new and better quarters, it is only because we have outgrown the ones we have—physically and qualitatively.

And it must be stressed that there can be no quarrel with the past, which has seen Columbia stride forward to take her rightful place among American universities as the possessor of truly great holdings in "unexpendable materials" (to adopt John Cooke Wyllie's phrase), and Special Collections become a busy headquarters for scholarly research. Instead, we concern ourselves solely with the future. The audience for which this article is intended will not need to be told how enormously library resources have expanded in the postwar decades—nor how tirelessly librarians have toiled, and continue to toil, to adapt their services to the expanded resources. But it may be meaningful to remind you that rare-book librarians have an additional deep concern—the compulsion to make certain that nothing will be permitted to jeopardize the fulfilling of our obligation to the future. And in that thought lies the profoundest justification for the great university rare-book libraries, with their imposing and carefully appointed structures, that have come into existence in the past generation—the Houghton, the Lilly, the Barrett, the Beinecke, and the many others. For these monuments are dedicated to a two-way proposition; availability to the present under conditions best suited to protect the vested interests of the future.

And this is the job that still remains to be done at Columbia. It is not enough to *acquire* treasures and place them at the disposal of those who would use them. That we have done and continue to do at the top of our ability. *We must provide the means to ensure the survival of the artifacts into the whole future.* Columbia, among the first of American universities to take the important step of providing special administration for rare books and manuscripts, must now make physical provision for their permanent survival in the face of steady use.

The cover of the first edition of a song by Stephen Foster.
(Berol gift)

Our Growing Collections

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Gifts

A.I.G.A. *gift.* The American Institute of Graphic Arts has presented the volumes comprising "The Fifty Books, 1962." These have been added to the complete series, beginning with those from the first exhibition of books in 1923, which the Institute has placed at Columbia.

Bancroft gift. Professor Margaret Bancroft (A.M., 1913) has presented further materials relating to her grandfather, Captain John Otis Given. To be noted at this time are three letters, 1852-1873; a large number of accounts for various vessels (Captain Given was engaged in shipping) extending from the 1840's into the 1870's; and three postcards showing views of the Given home in Bowdoinham, Maine, 1906 and 1945, and of a dam and factory there.

Barnouw gift. Professor Adriaan J. Barnouw presented a number of books and manuscripts, among which are several that have been selected for Special Collections. Of particular interest is a packet of letters and documents relating to the Frisian freedom movement during the later years of World War II.

Berol gift. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Berol have added two Arthur Rackham drawings ("Box-Making" and "Cooperage") to the magnificent collection of Rackham originals which they have established at Columbia (the collection now numbers nearly 300 pieces, in addition to some 30 sketch books). As part of their gift, Mr. and Mrs. Berol included five letters from Rackham to various correspondents, all relating to his paintings.

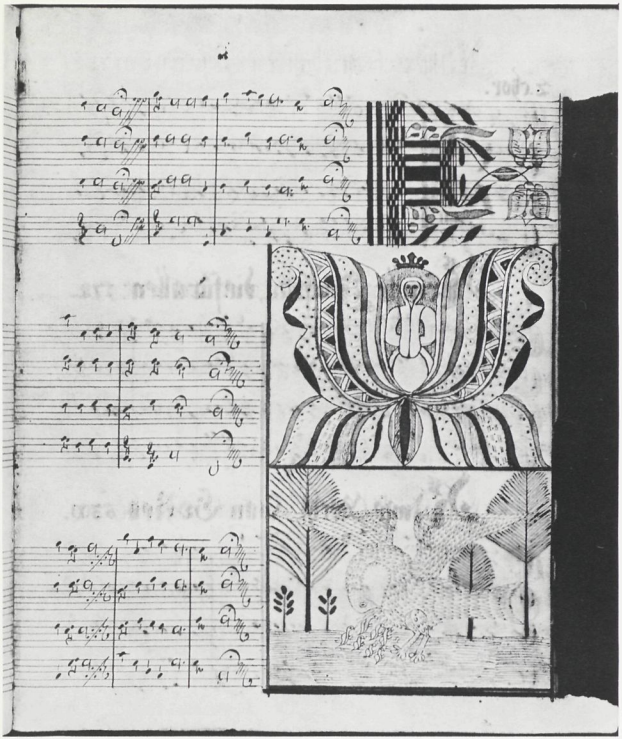
The gift also contains a letter from Lord Cornwallis to an unidentified correspondent, dated August 25, 1782, mentioning Henry Laurens (for whom Cornwallis had been exchanged several months before); and two important documents in the hand of John Paul Jones, Sept. 24, 1776, relating to the safe-conduct granted to certain captured British seamen.

Of great interest is a collection of more than 50 first editions of Stephen Foster's sheet music, including "Oh Susanna," "Camptown Races," "The Old Folks at Home," "Massa's in de Cold Ground," "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair," and many others that Americans have sung and loved for more than a century.

But of unmatched importance and value is a group of Ephrata imprints and manuscripts representing the transplanting to America of European folkways by the Ephrata Cloister in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The founder of the Cloister was Johann Conrad Beissel, who died in 1768. He it was who caused the setting apart of a room in the Cloister, where members of the sisterhood devoted their time to the making of Fraktur manuscript copies of Beissel's *Turtel Taube* ("Turtle Dove") and the many other hymns he composed and set to his own distinctive music. The Berol gift includes five of the eight known volumes composed by Beissel. The collection actually contains twelve volumes—five that are either wholly or partly manuscript, and seven printed versions. This gift by Mr. and Mrs. Berol places Columbia among the few institutions with significant holdings in this esoteric field of Americana.

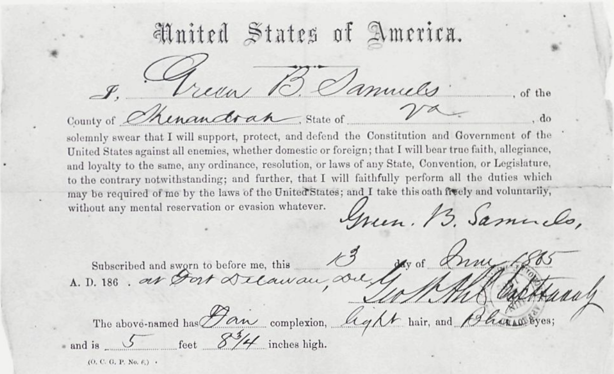
Beyer gift. Mr. Preston Beyer of Bronxville has acquired and presented to us a fine letter from Brander Matthews to R.U.J. (probably Robert Underwood Johnson), dated January 11, 1904.

Bonnell gift. Miss Alice H. Bonnell (B.S., 1940) of the Special Collections Department has presented another group of manuscripts (see *Library Columns*, May 1962) by or related to the



A page from one of the remarkable manuscript hymnals made in the Ephrata Cloister, Pennsylvania. (Berol gift)

late Ina Hammer (Mrs. Ira A. Hards). The present gift comprises fourteen play scripts, chiefly of one-act plays, in which Miss Hammer was either the chief actress or the author or co-author—sometimes both.



United States of America.

I, Green B. Samuels, of the County of Shenandoah, State of Va, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or laws of any State, Convention, or Legislature, to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I will faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by the laws of the United States; and I take this oath freely and voluntarily, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever.

Green. B. Samuels,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13 day of June 1865 A. D. 186 . at Fort Delaware, Del.

[illegible]

The above-named has Dark complexion, light hair, and Blue eyes; and is 5 feet 8 3/4 inches high.

(O. C. G. P. No. 6.)

LOYALTY OATH OF 1865

Oath of allegiance which Green B. Samuels, sometime Colonel in the Confederate Army, was required to sign at Ft. Delaware on June 13, 1865. (Bridgwater gift.)

Bridgwater gift. Mr. William Bridgwater has presented a Civil War document of singular interest, which had been given to him by Dr. Bernard Samuels. Dr. Samuels' father, Green B. Samuels, had been a colonel in the Confederate Army, and after the surrender was required to sign an oath of allegiance to the United States. This document has special significance as a forerunner of the oath that is so much in the news today.

Clifton gift. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers D. Clifton have presented a most remarkable manuscript. It is Edward A. MacDowell's holograph of his *Sonata Tragica* together with the proofs from the engraved plates used in the published version (1893).

This sonata was the first of MacDowell's major works to be published; it was followed in 1895 by his *Eroica*. In the next year, 1896, a chair of music was established at Columbia University, which MacDowell held from then until 1904. In 1910 Mrs. MacDowell presented this memento of her husband (who had died two years earlier) to Mr. Clifton, and it has remained in his safekeeping for more than half a century.

Conried gift. One of the most exciting gifts ever to come to Columbia University is that recently made by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Genee Conried (A.B., 1908). It is a 2½-page holograph letter in Latin from the astronomer, Johannes Kepler, to the mathematician, Philipp Muller, dated 17/27 October, 1629. This was near the end of Kepler's life (he died the following year), when he was living in Sagan, Germany.

Besides containing a short discussion of certain astronomical observations, about which Muller had apparently inquired, the letter concerns financial and practical problems which Kepler was having in connection with the printing of his forthcoming work dealing with planetary transits predicted for the next several years. He had sent two young assistants to purchase printing materials and to arrange for the casting of special types. He expressed great worry over the financial arrangements; since he did not have sufficient ready funds, he wanted to make immediate use of funds that had been placed to his credit by a patron, but which were in danger of being withdrawn.

The text of this letter has been published (1959) in volume 18 of *Johannes Kepler Gesammelte Werke*, but the version used there is from a transcript (Abschrift) supplied by the Bibliothèque de l'Observatoire in Paris. There are minor differences in the original presented by Mr. and Mrs. Conried.

Delacorte gift. Mr. George T. Delacorte (A.B., 1913) has presented a most distinguished collection comprising 26 letters and

postcards from 20 prominent authors. Represented are such well-known personages as Gertrude Atherton, Irwin S. Cobb, Theodore Dreiser, Ellen Glasgow, Fannie Hurst, Edgar Lee Masters, and Maxfield Parrish.

Dewey gift. From Dr. Godfrey Dewey, we have received the gift of seven file boxes of pamphlets, lecture notes, and library forms which his illustrious father, the late Melvil Dewey, used at the Albany Library School. These materials reached us through Dr. Edward G. Holley, Director of Libraries at the University of Houston.

Melvil Dewey, it will be remembered, headed the first library school of a formal nature—the "School of Library Economy," established at Columbia in the mid-1880's. The gift adds significantly to Columbia's large file of "Melvil Dewey Papers," documenting his important work in behalf of special training for librarians.

Donovan gift. In the February 1961 issue of *Library Columns*, and in each February issue since then, we have recorded the generous gifts by Mrs. William J. Donovan of sections of the papers compiled and collected by her husband, the late General Donovan. The papers comprise General Donovan's researches into the development of the Intelligence Service during the American Revolution.

This year Mrs. Donovan has presented the final part of the collection. The files are carefully organized and documented, and may now be made completely available to scholars.

Drury gifts. In the February 1961 issue of *Library Columns* we noted the gift by Mr. Newton B. Drury of Berkeley, California, of the papers of his brother, the late Aubrey Drury, relevant to the latter's campaign for world-wide adoption of the

metric system of weights and measures. Since then Mr. Drury has added further papers as they have come to light, and most recently his sister, Miss Muriel Drury, has joined in helping make the "Aubrey Drury Metric Campaign Papers" as complete as possible.

Durgin gift. Mrs. James H. Durgin has presented a number of very useful items. Included are: an exceptionally scarce edition of Helen Maria Williams' work on the French Revolution, *Letters containing a sketch of the politics of France*, London, 1795 (three volumes, in the original boards); the first edition of Hawthorne's *Life of Franklin Pierce*, 1852; Nathan Hale's *Argument of Hon. Daniel Webster on behalf of the Boston & Lowell R.R. Company*, 1845; and a run of the New York *Sun Weekly* covering the early part of the Mexican War, 6 June 1846-8 May, 1847.

East Asian Library gifts. The Consulate General of Japan in New York has presented over 2,100 pieces of Japanese- and English-language materials published in Tokyo. The gift includes a number of statistical periodicals; journals in the fields of economics, foreign affairs, and commerce; and pictorial magazines with beautifully reproduced colored illustrations.

Professor Donald L. Keene (A.B., 1942; Ph.D., 1950), during his visit to Japan in the summer of 1964, devoted considerable time and effort to gathering Japanese materials in the fields of literature and drama. Because of his wide knowledge of books and bookstores, he was able to obtain for us over 300 volumes of material not readily available through ordinary channels. In addition, the high esteem in which he is held in Japan for his literary and scholastic achievements have made it possible to obtain as gifts to the East Asian Library runs of several poetry journals, as well as to initiate an arrangement whereby several

publishers have agreed to present to the Library sets of the collected works of prominent literary figures. These sets will be detailed in a subsequent issue.

Mrs. George Sokolsky, of New York City, has presented an interesting 19th-century scroll, with calligraphy both in Chinese and in Manchu, by which the Manchu Emperor Kuang-hsu conferred military honors upon one of his officers.

Feinberg gift. The last two decades of Walt Whitman's life were burdened by serious illness, made bearable by the poet's friendship with George and Susan Stafford of Laurel Springs, near Camden, New Jersey. Whitman spent many pleasant times with the Staffords, times which he remembered fondly for the rest of his life; and it was here that he composed much of his great prose work, *Specimen Days*.

Mr. Charles E. Feinberg of Detroit has chosen to commemorate that happy relationship by presenting to the Columbia University Libraries two rare items of Whitmaniana, "in memory of the friendship of Walt Whitman with the Stafford Family." The gift includes a magnificent copy of a poster, printed on linen, ca. 1872, advertising Whitman's books, and a proofsheet of William Sloane Kennedy's condensed translation of Gabriel Sarrazin's article on Whitman from *La Nouvelle Revue* for May 1, 1888, and later included in Sarrazin's *La Renaissance de la poésie Anglaise*, Paris, 1889.

Frick gift. Professor Bertha M. Frick (B.S., 1929; M.S., 1933) has presented a number of fine items. The gift includes several early printed items, a number of specimens of early and recent Japanese paper, and some modern works of interest.

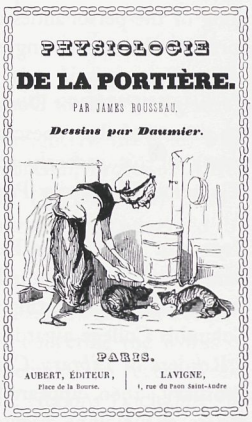
Friedman gifts. Mr. Harry G. Friedman (Ph.D., 1908) has presented three fine vellum legal documents (English, late 18th and 19th centuries), and a number of printed works. Among the latter is a two-volume set of Bacon's *Essays* (1893), specially

bound with the armorial device of the City of London School, and inscribed to show that it was presented as first prize in mathematics to one H. G. Savidge in 1896.

Mr. Friedman's most recent gift is a very scarce printing, *Sommola di pacifica coscienza*, written by Pacificus Novariensis and published in Milan by Philippus de Lavagnia, 1479.

Grauer gift. Mr. Ben Grauer has presented a group of 75 items selected from his library. Of particular note is a small leather-bound pocket notebook (French ca. 1825) containing a perpetual calendar and manuscript notations, many of which pertain to medical symptoms and remedies.

Hamilton gift. Mr. Sinclair Hamilton (LL.B., 1909) has presented two charming books with illustrations by Daumier: Louis Huart's *Physiologie du Flaneur*, 1841, and James Rousseau's *Physiologie de la Portière*, 1841.


PHYSIOLOGIE
DE LA PORTIÈRE.
PAR JAMES ROUSSEAU.
Dessins par Daumier.
PARIS.
AUBERT, ÉDITEUR, Place de la Bourse. | LAVIGNE, 1, rue du Paon Saint-André

Vignettes by Daumier ornament this 1841 book. (Hamilton gift.)

Hathaway gift. Two years ago (February 1963) we noted the gift by Mr. Calvin S. Hathaway of a fine collection of books and documents concerning the official measures taken to protect and salvage artistic and historic monuments, documents, and art objects during and after the two World Wars. Mr. Hathaway continues his deep interest in the subject, and has recently added two scarce works that are of great relevance: Dr. Max Domarus' *Der Untergang des alten*

Würzburg, 1955; and Dr. Otto Grautoff's editing of *Kunstverwaltung in Frankreich und Deutschland*, Bern, 1915.

Hibbitt gift. Professor George W. Hibbitt (Ph.D., 1949) has presented materials from his library with considerable regularity. This year his gift included 206 items, among which were a number of scarce works that have been placed in Special Collections.

Hill gift. Mr. Frank E. Hill has presented two highly useful collections of World War II letters, which were written to him and Mrs. Hill. One collection comprises letters written by two paratroopers; the other consists of letters by three women who served in North Africa, Italy, and elsewhere in the various theaters. Mr. Hill has written a prècis for each collection, telling something of the personalities of the correspondents, and of how the correspondence was engendered.

Keene gift. Professor Donald L. Keene (A.B., 1942; Ph.D., 1950) has presented the typescript (with numerous manuscript alterations) of his recently-published *Major Plays of Chikamatsu* (Columbia University Press, 1964).

Kent gift. Miss Louisa Kent, a direct descendant of Chancellor James Kent, has presented a most pertinent document—namely, the diploma representing the honorary master's degree which Columbia College awarded to Washington Irving in 1821.

Readers of *Library Columns* will recall that in the issue for February, 1960, appeared an article by Professor Andrew B. Myers, in which he discussed the events that led up to the granting of this degree to Irving. Said Professor Myers: "Unfortunately the M.A. diploma is missing, and no record of the citation on it has been found, but" he continued prophetically, "these may be recovered." They have indeed, thanks to the kindness and thoughtfulness of Miss Kent.

Knickerbocker gift. Professor William S. Knickerbocker (A.B., 1917; M.A., 1918; Ph.D., 1925), whose name has appeared in these notes with great regularity, has presented two fine letters which were written to him by Morrie Ryskind (A.B., 1917) on 31 May 1947 and 4 May 1955.

Law Library gifts.

1. The Library of Congress sent a number of copies of East European law books, including many Hungarian and Yugoslavian works.

2. From the library of the late Judge Archie O. Dawson (A.B., 1921; LL.B., 1923):

Federal Reporter, v. 214-327
Federal Supplement, v. 114-226
Federal Rules Decisions, v. 15-34
Federal Tax Regulations, 1954-1964
U. S. Congressional and Administrative News, 1956-1963
U. S. Code Annotated (completed with current parts)

3. Numerous useful collections of foreign law materials were presented by Professor Wolfgang Friedmann, Professor Alfred Hill, and Professor A. Arthur Schiller (J.S.D., 1932). Also a valuable collection of securities materials was presented by Professor William L. Cary.

Longwell gifts. Mr. Daniel Longwell (Class of 1922) of Neosho, Missouri, continues his deep interest in collecting the works of Sir Winston Churchill for Special Collections. In recent weeks he has presented a number of desirable editions (including the 1928 edition of Alan P. Herbert's *The Secret Battle*, for which Sir Winston wrote an introduction, and which Mr. Herbert autographed in remembrance of Churchill's 90th birthday). Also recently presented is an album of 12 long-playing recordings of Churchill's most famous speeches, and a collection of more than 50 informal photographs.

Macy gift. Mrs. George Macy has added the 1964 productions of the Limited Editions Club to the complete collection which she has established here as a memorial to her husband (Class of 1921). Of special attractiveness among this year's series is a two-volume set containing H. G. Wells' early science-fiction, *The Time Machine* and *The War of the Worlds*, with sixteen full-color lithographs by the Altadena, California, artist, Joe Mugnaini. Another impressive volume is Oliver Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, designed and decorated by the late master of all phases of the graphic arts, Thomas Maitland Cleland.

Maltby gift. Mrs. Monroe Maltby (née Marian Drake-Smith) has presented the manuscript of the translation made by her grandfather, Daniel Drake-Smith, of Spinoza's *Ethics*. This, the first translation of Spinoza to appear in America, was published in New York by Van Nostrand in 1876.

The manuscript, which is complete, bears the translator's extensive changes, made as he polished the work for the printer.

Maltz gift. Mr. Albert Maltz has added to his earlier gifts the manuscript, drafts, etc., of his *The Underground Stream.*

Martin gift. Dr. Eleanor Martin (M.A., 1928; M.D., 1932) of New Rochelle has presented eight very desirable items, including DeBry's *Americae Pars VII*, 1599, and two splendidly bound French fête books, dated 1740 and 1756 respectively. Also included is a Pakistani manuscript Koran of the 18th century.

Meloney gift. Mr. William Brown Meloney (A.B., 1927) has presented a large collection of the correspondence and other papers of his mother, the late Marie Mattingly Meloney. The collection numbers nearly 4,000 pieces and includes letters from leading authors and political figures of the time. Also included in the gift are numerous volumes from Mrs. Meloney's personal

library, among which are many bearing affectionate inscriptions to her from the authors. There is, for example, a large folding map of the lower Mississippi River basin, augmented by hand to show the extent of the disastrous flood of 1927. Herbert Hoover was at that time Secretary of Commerce and a close friend of Mrs. Meloney's. He went with her and others to survey the damage that had been done, and to work out details of rehabilitation—out of which grew the great federal projects for flood control. This copy of the map is autographed by the future President. "To Mrs. Marie Meloney from Herbert Hoover in recollection of her great aid in solution of its human problems."

Merton gift. The Reverend Thomas Merton of the Abbey of Gethsemani, Trappist, Kentucky, has added substantially to his earlier gifts of his published and unpublished writings. The present gift comprises printed items, mimeographed pieces, and typescripts (including some with manuscript alterations).

Rabinowitz gifts. Mr. Aaron Rabinowitz has presented two very useful printed books: Brunel's *A Journey into Spain*, 1670; and De Lolme's *The Constitution of England*, 1784. Neither edition was in the Columbia collections, and we are glad to be able to add them.

Raditsa gift. Mrs. Nina Ferrero Raditsa has added another exciting installment of the papers and correspondence of her distinguished father, the late Guglielmo Ferrero. The present gift comprises the incoming correspondence of the period of World War I, and includes letters from Loria, Sforza, Orlando, Victor Margueritte, and Salvemini, as well as a wealth of background material for the whole liberal movement of the period. More than 5,000 pieces have been added to the already voluminous collection.

VEUE GÉNÉRALE DES DÉCORATIONS, ILLUMINATIONS ET FEUX
sur la Riviere de Seine en preſence de leurs Majeſtés le Vingt Neuf Aouſt Mil
de France, et de Dom

D'ARTIFICE, DE LA FESTE DONNÉE PAR LA VILLE DE PARIS Sept Cent Trente Neuf a l'occasion du Mariage de Madame Louise Elizabeth Philippe Infant d'Espagne.

(Martin gift)

Salisbury gift. Mrs. Leah Salisbury has added a most notable selection of correspondence, documents, and typed manuscripts to the collection which she has established here at Columbia. The gift includes materials relating to Countee Cullen, Paul Rosner, Christopher Morley, William Gibson, Stark Young, Christopher Fry, and others.

Scratchley gift. Mr. George Scratchley (A.B., 1912) has presented to Columbiana the diploma received by Henry F. Rogers, Columbia Class of 1803.

Strouse gift. Thomas Bird Mosher of Portland, Maine, published nearly 450 editions from 1891 until his death in 1923. Every collector of fine printing is familiar with the neat, tidy "Moshers," yet no complete bibliography of them was ever published until Mr. Norman H. Strouse issued his *The Passionate Pirate* during the past fall. The author has presented a copy of the work to Special Collections. It is a handsome production by Henry Morris at his "Bird & Bull Press" in North Hills, Pennsylvania, on paper specially made for this book by Mr. Morris and water-marked with the Mosher device, and hand-bound in half Niger morocco.

Tindall gift. Professor William York Tindall (A.B., 1925; M.A., 1926) has presented a valuable collection of 70 books by British and Irish writers, selected from his personal library.

Trilling gift. Professor Lionel Trilling (A.B., 1925; M.A., 1926) has presented several highly desirable recent publications. Most noteworthy, perhaps, is the privately printed *Nathaniel Hawthorne*, containing a poem, "Hawthorne," by Robert Lowell, and embellished by a fine portrait plate by Sidney Chefetz. The publication was issued as a keepsake in 150 copies by The Graduate School and the Development Fund of the Ohio State University, 1964, on the centennial of Hawthorne's death.

Turner gift. Mrs. John Turner of Norwich, New York, has presented seven manuscript volumes containing notes and diaries by her distinguished ancestor, Chancellor James Kent. These begin with Kent's account "of a Journey I made from New York to the Eastern States with Mrs. Kent and Mr. and Mrs. Boyd" from August 23 to September 9, 1797, and include his "Journal of the Campaigns" of the European belligerent powers, 1807-1809 (2 volumes) as well as his diaries (3) from June 12, 1839, to December 4, 1847. Of great importance is his manuscript catalogue of his library, begun November, 1842, completed on January 7, 1843, revised successively in October, 1844, and November, 1845.

Also included in the gift is an account of a visit to London, August 24-October 1, 1826, by an unidentified diarist.

Van Doren gift. Professor Mark Van Doren (Ph.D., 1921) has made some extremely important additions to the "Mark Van Doren Papers," including his correspondence from other authors and three manuscripts and work sheets of his own poetry.

Wallace gift. Mrs. Don Wallace has presented, in memory of her late husband, his fine collection of recordings of classical music. The collection numbers 213 discs, 78 rpm, mainly vocal, and includes performances by such artists as Caruso, Melba, Tetrazzini, Tito Schipa, and Ezio Pinza.

Wood gift. Mr. Roy U. Wood (Met. E., 1914) of Scottsdale, Arizona, has presented three scarce first editions of the collected plays of J. M. Barrie, John Galsworthy, and Bernard Shaw.

Notable Purchases

A Bygone Era in American Typography. An extraordinary publication has been acquired by means of the Ulmann Fund. It is *American Wood Types, 1828-1900*, collected, catalogued and printed by Rob Roy Kelly of Kansas City, Missouri. Comprising 95 large folio display sheets showing 130 complete alphabets, the work includes a historical index and notes.

Wooden types were much used throughout the second half of the 19th century and into the opening decades of the 20th for displays which required letters of large size. Means of manufacturing them in quantity were perfected by companies that specialized in them—notably the Hamilton Company in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, and the Page Company in Connecticut, among many others. As printing technology changed, bringing in other methods of handling large lettering, the need for wooden types abated. Now, of course, they are only to be found in museums.

Mr. Kelly's work, then, has rescued from oblivion an important bit of Americana.

The Shōtoku Charm. In the May issue of *Library Columns* we reprinted "The Empress Shōtoku of Japan and Her Million Printed Charms," by Thomas Francis Carter and L. Carrington Goodrich. That article described in detail the events leading up to the production of the earliest bit of printing from a relief, inked surface that is known to be extant.

Recently an opportunity arose for Columbia to acquire a splendid exemplar of this unusual document from the collection of Professor Bertha M. Frick (B.S., 1929; M.S., 1933), and by use of the Friends' Book Account the purchase has been made.

The Frick exemplar is as nearly perfect as could be expected of an artifact that is 1,200 years old. As will be recalled from the *Columns* article, the Empress Shōtoku, in order to ensure her long life, caused a million copies of a Buddhist charm to be

printed from woodblocks in or about 770 A.D. Each copy was to be housed in a reliquary in the form of a small wooden pagoda.

Two Manuscript Collections. Mr. Kenneth Lohf has written elsewhere in the pages of this issue of *Library Columns* of our recent purchase of a collection of some thirty typescripts and holograph poems by Edgar Lee Masters. A substantial part of them remain unpublished.

James Harvey Robinson, in the pre-World War I period, was one of Columbia's most renowned teachers. As Crane Brinton has said of him, "He was one, and by no means the least influential, of a group of teachers who made of Columbia University a center for the renewal and reformulation . . . of the ideas and ideals of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment." When, therefore, an opportunity came recently to purchase a collection of manuscript materials relating to his years at the German University of Freiburg, where he took his doctorate, and to his subsequent European travels before his return to America, that opportunity was eagerly seized. Included in the collection are diaries and journals covering the years 1888-1893, and several typed manuscripts.

Activities of the Friends

MEETINGS

Meeting on February 4. The Mid-Winter meeting of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries was held at the Men's Faculty of Columbia University at 8:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 4, 1965.

Mr. Hugh J. Kelly, Chairman of the Friends, presided. He said that subsequent to the revisions in the Constitution and Bylaws, which were approved by the membership at the February meeting last year, an additional change or two had become necessary. These were chiefly related to the fact that the appointment-years for Councillors had to be on a July 1 – June 30 basis rather than a calendar year, to accord with the other Advisory Councils in the University. Since the proposed revisions had been approved by the Council and had been mailed to the members, the Chairman proceeded directly to put the matter to a vote. The members adopted the revisions.

Program. Mr. Kelly said that on this occasion the Friends were honoring Dante, who was born 700 years ago. He introduced the principal speaker, Dr. Maurice Valency, Professor of Comparative Literature at Columbia, who is an authority on Dante. Among his Broadway plays and his books is *In Praise of Love* (1958), a history of the lyric. He chose as his subject for this program "The Love Song of Dante Alighieri."

Bancroft Awards Dinner. Our members may wish to record on their calendars that this dinner will be held on Thursday, May 20. The invitations will be mailed in mid-April.

PICTURE CREDITS

Credit for some of the illustrations in this issue is acknowledged as follows: (1) *Article by Kenneth Lohf*: The photograph of Edgar Lee Masters is from his *Across Spoon River; an Autobiography* (N.Y., Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., c. 1936 by the poet). (2) *Article by Diana Guiragossian*: The engraving of Voltaire is from *Europe: Revue Mensuelle*, Mai-Juin, 1959; the silhouette of Voltaire is from *Voltaire: documents iconographiques* (Geneva, Pierre Cailler, 1948). (3) *Article by Roland Baughman*: The photograph of the Special Collections Reading Room was taken by Hubbard W. Ballou, Head of Photographic Services at the Columbia Libraries. (4) *Our Growing Collections*: The dove-illustration at the end is from Rob Roy Kelly's *American Wood Types, 1828-1900* (Kansas City, Mo., The author, c. 1964); the portrayal of the royal fête is from *Description des Festes Données par la Ville de Paris, a l'Occasion du Mariage de Madame Louise-Elisabeth de France, & de Dom Philippe, Infant & Grand Amiral d'Espagne* . . . (Paris, P. G. Mercier, 1740).

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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).

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* * *

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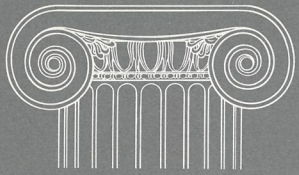

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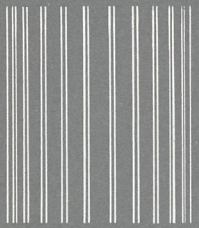

MAY 1965 • VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 3

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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

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ADOLF K. PLACZEK is Librarian of the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia University.

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CARL WOODRING is Professor of English, Columbia University.

* * *

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Columbia Library Columns

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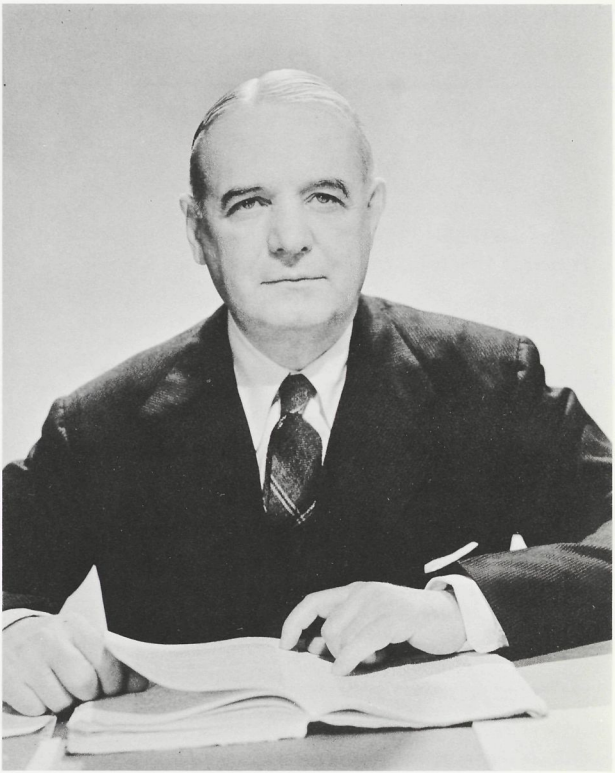

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

COLUMBIA
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COLUMNS

Major General William J. Donovan: a Pioneer in U.S. Intelligence

JAMES B. DONOVAN

A Columns *article is usually about the collection which has been donated rather than about the collector, but the personality and accomplishments of "Wild Bill" Donovan are so striking that they rightfully claim attention first. The distinguished author of this memoir is President of the Board of Education of the City of New York; in World War II he was General Counsel, Office of Strategic Services. The historical espionage collection formed by General Donovan and presented by his widow to Columbia will not be neglected, however: Professor Richard Morris will describe it in a later issue.* EDITOR'S NOTE

THE LATE Major General William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan led one of the great lives of the 20th century. Only Winston Churchill and a few other men were privileged to pursue such extraordinary, many-sided careers.

General Donovan was in sequence an inter-collegiate athlete, soldier, lawyer, politician, highly placed Government official,

wartime intelligence chief for the United States, diplomat, and leader in various other fields. Most remarkable, he achieved distinction in his every role.

What was the human measure of this man, whose widow now has graciously donated to Columbia University his collection of espionage materials relating to the American Revolution? Others knew General Donovan more intimately, for a far longer period, than was my privilege. However, I shall do my best to write this brief personal memoir.

I always have been grateful to "The General" (as all who served under him during World War II will forever remember him) for permitting me to be a member of his personal staff in O. S. S. We happened to have the same surname, although unrelated. There were petty men in Congress and elsewhere who were not averse to suggesting some form of nepotism in our relationship, in an effort to embarrass the General at various times. He simply ignored the implication. I appreciated his attitude which would not have been assumed by a lesser man.

General Donovan was a dynamic yet quiet leader of men. No person who loyally served him was unrewarded. The very experience of being close to so remarkable an individual inspired thousands of men and women who found broader intellectual horizons and a deeper patriotism through their personal devotion to the leadership of "The General."

General Donovan's most lasting contribution to the free world undoubtedly lies in his being the founding father of the first central intelligence system possessed by the United States, at a time when our country had become the most powerful nation on earth. Before his vision and personal initiative made possible the creation of such an intelligence system, the United States was the only major world power without an organization designed to afford its Government the resources whereby all policy decisions could be informed decisions. Since this was General Donovan's greatest contribution to his country, perhaps we should briefly

consider his then revolutionary concepts, which now have become established policy within the United States.

As General Donovan taught all in O. S. S., intelligence should be defined as the knowledge which a person, organization or nation should possess in order to make a proper decision with respect to a necessary course of action.

In international affairs, said the General, the field may be further subdivided into the three categories of strategic intelligence, tactical intelligence and counter-intelligence. "Strategic intelligence" is information pertinent to decisions affecting national policy in the broadest sense of that term; "tactical intelligence" concerns information required by a policy-maker engaged in relatively specialized or geographically localized operations; "counter-intelligence" is an internal security or police function designed to protect one's own national integrity and to lessen the effectiveness of the intelligence or sabotage operations of alien powers. The Central Intelligence Agency today has primary responsibility for "strategic intelligence" in the United States; "tactical intelligence" is the concern of units within the State Department, G-2 (Army), O.N.I. (Navy) and other military, naval and Air Force groups directly responsible to area commanders; "counter-intelligence" is the responsibility abroad of the C. I. A., and in the United States, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

While this arbitrary division is satisfactory for most purposes, the three categories of intelligence at times overlap and a specific item of information can be of interest to all. For example, knowledge on the night of December 6, 1941, that the Japanese were planning to bomb Pearl Harbor the next morning, would vitally affect all three areas. First, it would be "strategic intelligence" to the President and the Congress, since it would mean that our nation would be at war with Japan and her allies; second, it would be "tactical intelligence" to the Commanding General in Hawaii, with an immediate military duty to defend the then Territory;

and third, it would necessitate steps by our "counter-intelligence" forces to take into custody all probable enemies within our borders, in order to minimize the possibility of sabotage and to prevent vital information (e. g., the extent of human casualties and physical damage at Pearl Harbor) from falling into enemy hands.

What, General Donovan would say, is the stuff of strategic intelligence? This basically consists of all information relevant to the overall intentions and capabilities of every other nation, including its foreign policy, military strength, manpower, technological development, national economy, civilian morale, ethnic characteristics of its people, internal policies, leading personalities of its various political factions, etc. This is more than the academic assembling of such information, for the specific objective should be to ascertain not only the potential capabilities of every other nation but also its intentions toward the United States. It involves today a great deal in addition to data concerning such major adversaries as Russia and Red China. It is also necessary for the men responsible for U. S. national policy planning (whether military, economic or broadly "foreign affairs") to be informed on the probable effect of a general election in Great Britain; to have a realistic estimate of the degree of Communist influence in Venezuela or Argentina; and to appraise the probable effects upon international relations of a war between Israel and the Arab world.

It becomes apparent, General Donovan would teach, that the fund of information relevant to all such questions would be virtually the total sum of man's knowledge. Accordingly, in creating the collection plan of any strategic intelligence operation, both selectivity in subjects and priority of projects must be carefully weighed. Even then, great numbers of research scholars and analysts are required. It has been reliably estimated that the Central Intelligence Agency, although formally established only in 1947, today has more employees and greater total appro-

priations of public funds than the State Department. However astounding this fact may be to the average citizen, it is understandable when we consider the weight of the national responsibilities placed upon C.I.A. and the importance of its being able to supply officials making policy decisions with the proper information pertinent to each determination.

Understanding the type of raw information which strategic intelligence requires, the functions of an intelligence agency would be broadly classified by General Donovan as three: first, the collection of strategic information; second, its sound evaluation; and third, the dissemination of such information to the proper persons at the right time. Unless all three of these functions are completely performed, the intelligence agency cannot achieve its objectives.

Contrary to popular understanding, the overwhelming amount of the most important intelligence is not a result of secret espionage. It is obtained by overt means. Spies will always be used and at times score brilliant individual successes. But painstaking research and analysis of readily available information will continue to provide the bulk of intelligence materials.

During World War II, for example, there were numerous instances of vital data concerning the enemy which were obtained by the simple device of our regularly subscribing to and studying German newspapers sent to a neutral country. The diplomatic service of each nation, through embassies and consulates, has traditionally and unashamedly served as a primary source of information for its government.

A democracy, of course, is a most vulnerable target for overt intelligence. We may be certain that every chart produced by our Coast and Geodetic Survey, every Defense Department report to Congress on military strength, every scientific and technical publication in the United States, every stockholders' report on national defense developments, every issue of our best newspapers, is carefully collected by Soviet Russia directly or through

intermediaries. We must remember that in the Soviet tens of thousands of young people today speak, read and write English as fluently as their native language. Cadres of them serve in intelligence centres. Instances have been reported of American surgeons visiting Russia who found to their astonishment that some Russian surgeons were more familiar than their American counterparts with the latest techniques developed in the Mayo Clinic.

It is a reasonable conclusion that with due recognition of the individual brilliance of certain Soviet scientists a highly developed system of overt intelligence, more than any other factor, was responsible for Russia's launching of the first Sputnik, with the enormous international prestige thus obtained. By taking full advantage of the latest scientific developments in the United States and Europe (few of which remain truly secret for a great length of time) the Russians have taken undeservedly acclaimed strides forward. Add to such overt intelligence the network of clandestine agents with which Russia certainly attempts to blanket the free world and it is evident that while we have been the unwitting teachers, the Russians have been apt pupils.

General Donovan taught us in O.S.S. that our intelligence and counter-intelligence tasks in the United States are complicated by a variety of circumstances. First, it is obviously difficult and most unpopular for any democracy to keep large bodies of information secret from its people. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press and other civil liberties, properly regarded as sacred in a democracy, lead to constant demand that all government activity must be made public and that personal constitutional rights must not be abridged. Our way of life sharply contrasts with existence in a state such as Russia, wherein all foreigners are treated with great suspicion, every type of internal security control is rigidly enforced, and civil liberties are disregarded whenever the security of the state is deemed to be affected.

A further difficulty is that few native Americans, due to our relative isolationism until recent years, are fluent in foreign languages. General Donovan felt very deeply on this subject. Con-

sider how seldom a college graduate of your acquaintance *is* truly fluent in a foreign language. Quite the contrary is true among graduates of European universities. This fact has presented problems even in overt intelligence, since we are pitifully weak in the numbers of those who can regularly translate and evaluate such publications from behind the Iron Curtain as become available to us. It also has rendered difficult the task of propaganda abroad, and of course presents tremendous obstacles to our use of native clandestine agents under cover in a foreign country. Apart from a small band of scholars, American agents on European soil during World War II largely comprised first or second generation Americans with a heritage derived from the specific land being liberated by our forces. These also were limited to those who had not neglected their mother tongue, as so many immigrants understandably but regrettably have done in order to become "more Americanized." We now have hopeful signs that our national deficiency in foreign languages should decrease in the years to come, but, for the present, this fact remains a formidable obstacle by reason of the limitation which it imposes upon our intelligence and diplomatic forces.

Strategic intelligence, then, is obtained principally by overt, but also clandestine, means. Having obtained such information the next step in the intelligence process is proper evaluation. The importance of this function cannot be over-emphasized, for a simple fact which would be of no interest to the ordinary person can be tremendously significant to a trained expert in any specific field. Dramatic examples of this occurred in World War II. Expert study of photographic surveys obtained through aerial reconnaissance led to recognition of rocket platforms built to launch the V-1 rockets; individual deaths among commissioned German Army officers, reported in German newspapers, could be used to determine total enemy casualties and at times even the location of military units.

Accordingly, it is basic that raw intelligence data must be carefully evaluated and sifted by experts before it will serve its

proper use. This is, however, a delicate point in the intelligence process, since the evaluator must make an expert appraisal and yet do his level best not to permit personal predilections to distort the information or the prediction which he will place in the hands of those who must make the ultimate policy decisions. Improper evaluation can have catastrophic consequences. What hindsight has shown to be an unsound intelligence estimate—that the Japanese after homeland invasion would continue the war to the last ditch in Manchuria—undoubtedly led to some of the fateful decisions made at Yalta, based upon a then felt need to have Russia enter the Asiatic conflict.

The final step in the intelligence process, General Donovan taught, comes in dissemination. The best raw intelligence, properly evaluated, is quite useless unless placed at the right time in the hands of those who can use such knowledge in making decisions. A classic failure of intelligence dissemination occurred on December 7, 1941, when the most recent information concerning the imminence of Japanese attack was not received by our military commanders in Hawaii until after the event. It is to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster that bodies such as the Intelligence Advisory Committee have been created, seeking to assure by expertly advising C.I.A. that there will be a coordinated flow of strategic intelligence to the proper policy makers within our government.

In one of my last meetings with General Donovan, shortly before his death, he said: "Perhaps the greatest weakness we see in the United States today is that too few are willing to die for their country and its ideals." This may be the tragic truth. But the observation is remembered best because it was made by a man who demonstrated throughout his life that no personal sacrifice was too great if it was made on behalf of his beloved United States.

Lord Byron's Widow, 1825

CARL WOODRING

The benefactions to the Library from Virginia C. Gildersleeve, A. B. Barnard 1899 and Dean Emeritus of Barnard College, include a number of valuable items from the library of the late Professor Elizabeth Reynard, A. B. Barnard 1922. High among these treasures, along with the poem in Alexander Pope's hand described in the November issue of the Columbia Library Columns, *we can count a letter from the widow of the poet Byron. This letter, although it has apparently not been published before now, bears upon one of the most fully discussed episodes in literary history.* EDITOR'S NOTE

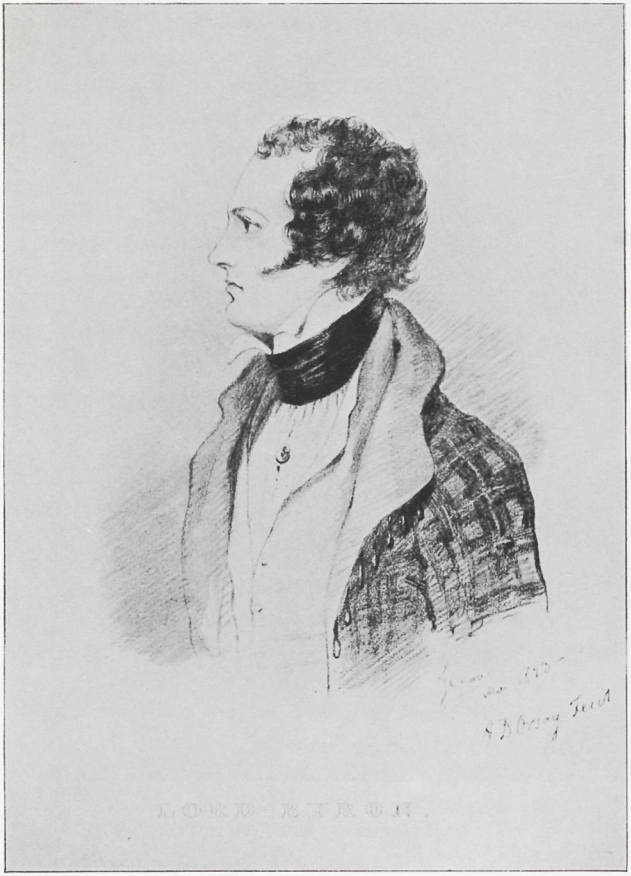
ON MAY 17, 1824, the manuscript of memoirs left by Byron was burned by representatives of the parties most closely concerned. For more than a year afterward, the persons involved blamed each other for the irrecoverable loss. Because others who had read the memoirs talked about them, we know that the first part of the manuscript contained Byron's version of his wife's legal separation from him in 1816. The incendiaries are newly charged by angry bookmen almost every time a new work on Byron appears. In early years the public blamed Thomas Moore, to whom Byron assigned the memoirs; some have blamed John Murray, the publisher who had paid Moore £2000 for the right of publication; some blame Lady Byron, the widow, whose interests several of those involved thought they were serving; most scholars now agree with Byron's best biographer, Leslie A. Marchand, that the greatest responsibility belongs to Byron's friend John Cam Hobhouse, who had never read the memoirs but worked furiously to bring about their destruction. Byron's amiable but addled half-sister, Mrs. Augusta

Byron Leigh, was urged to accept what she called "the horrid task," and did in fact accept the responsibility.

Augusta's cousin, Robert Wilmot Horton ("W Horton" in the letter), specifically represented Augusta at the burning but thought of himself as acting for the benefit of Lady Byron. Confusion remains over whether Colonel Francis Hastings Doyle, also present, acted for Lady Byron, or whether, as he later protested, he merely happened in on the occasion and passively consented.

Such confusion was inevitable. In 1821, at Byron's suggestion, Moore had sold the memoirs to Murray. In May of the next year Murray had signed an agreement that either Byron or Moore could reclaim the memoirs at any time during Byron's life. In March of 1824, Moore declared that he and Byron wished to reclaim the manuscript, but he had taken no further steps when news of Byron's death arrived on May 14. Although it seems clear enough that the memoirs became Murray's absolute property when Byron died, such was not clear to Moore, who opposed the burning, claimed a right over the memoirs, and insisted on repaying the £2000 he had received from Murray. This amount he raised in a way kept secret from the others involved in the immolation: from another publisher, he received an advance on the promise of writing his own memoirs of Byron. Of course the relatives and friends of Byron had no intention of allowing a commoner to say that he had suffered financially from the destruction. By June of 1825, the time of our letter, the ever-changing plan was that restitution should be made to Moore by £1000 from Lady Byron and £1000 from Mrs. Leigh. But Stephen Lushington of Doctor's Commons, one of Lady Byron's closest advisers ("Dr. L." in the letter), objected to the plan. And any £1000 supplied by Augusta would have to be borrowed.

Augusta was lovable but silly, totally without foresight, in contrast with the keen and calculating Anne Isabella, or Annabella, Lady Byron. Since early 1820, when she first received



LORD BYRON
Portrait by D'Orsay

ANNABELLA MILBANKE, LADY BYRON
From a miniature by Charles Hayter

Byron's offer to read the memoir and challenge its details, Annabella had maneuvered carefully to avoid any imputation in the future that she had been in the slightest way responsible for either promulgating or repressing Byron's version of the break-up of their marriage. She was not evil; it is simply that she was as much a born calculator as Augusta was a born enthusiast. Their odd friendship cooled and warmed repeatedly. Although Augusta had been displaced as godmother to the Byron child—who was nevertheless called Augusta Ada in her first months—Lady Byron consented to stand as godmother to Augusta's daughter Emily at the beginning of 1824.

The letter now at Columbia, watermarked "Ruse & Turners, 1824," was sent by Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh on June 4, 1825. It begins and ends with references to other letters (enclosed to save postage) on the latest propositions for guarded procedures to satisfy all claims of the middle-class tradesmen—if near-gentlemen—Murray and Moore:

Ramsgate
June 4th

My dearest A—I now send you the letter for Murray, & also a copy of mine to Mr W Horton—It is perhaps as well that the proposition for placing the £1000 in the hands of him & Hobhouse is not to be carried into effect—as you differ from the latter on some points – Dr L – thinks the business may be settled more satisfactorily in another way, with a view to which the note to Murray is written—With respect to the letter to Mr W Horton, you may wonder that I harp so much upon the MSS. not being burnt by my decision—but the reason is that he has repeatedly thrown all the responsibility on me, & I apprehend, has admitted it to others – Now the fact is that I do concur *now* in the expediency & propriety of the destruction, but had the question been *then* submitted to me, they certainly would not have been consumed by *my* decision – It is therefore

perhaps well it was not, & of this I feel very sure, that you did what you believed consistent with my wishes, tho' of course it was not from consideration for me, but for your Brother's Memory, that you were *primarily* influenced – Such being the case, why am I to sanction this *falsehood?* – I hope that the reason I have suggested for the determination of the B– family will be agreable to your feelings, as exonerating us from the painful necessity of stamping *disgrace* on the Memoirs–

You are very good to believe me incapable of inconsistency, for conscious as I am of having been consistent even <to> in the most careless expression of my sentiments as well as in more *official* communications, I am perfectly aware that from my deficiency of power to explain, & from the misapprehensions of others, I must have *appeared* at times to be actuated by contradictory opinions–Never was a poor wretch so represented & misrepresented in all the courts of this life, & want of physical energy has compelled me to submit to what only seemed to injure *myself!* – However, as far as you are concerned, I have had opportunities enough of returning your charitable construction, for your conduct would have been strange indeed, had it been such as it has often been described to me by persons you cannot conjecture.–

You must excuse the *parcel*–for I thought it the most direct way of sending the contents–I am gaining ground a little–I shall remember your direction for the Iceland Moss–which really seems a good thing–What "mysteries" can have been made to *you* about my complaints, I don't know–it would not do for *male* ears to say that I am subject to that very prevalent infirmity, & most tedious to cure, an inflammation in the ligaments of the womb–but you have probably known many such cases, in which the Patient could scarcely move, eat, or use mental exertion without re-exciting the complaint–& it is always accompanied by a morbid state of stomach,–most difficult to manage.

The sea, by giving me air & the gentlest exercise, seems to answer best, & I have therefore thought it not extravagant to hire a beautiful Yacht for the next two months–from July 1st–that I may have protection <of> from the casualties of weather, & be enabled to live more at sea— If I should land at Brighton, amongst other places on the Coast, I should like to see Emily, & wish much that I had a prospect of meeting you there, which would alone induce me to go.–Believe me, in spite of our mutual *inconsistencies*

Ever yours affectnly
AMB

[*The signature, "AMB," is short for Annabella Milbanke Byron. She continued in a postscript:*]

The point that throws doubt upon Murray's claim is–the money having been repaid by Moore–Murray ought to have flung it away, rather than have kept possession[.] I understood some time ago that Mr W. Horton would lend you the £1000 – but pray, if you have any delicacy about accepting his offer – prefer me –

You would much oblige me by forwarding not only the enclosed to Murray–but the letter to Dr L– without delay

In saying "your conduct would have been strange indeed," Lady Byron is not making a hidden allusion to the charge of incest against Mrs. Leigh and the poet, for she had already wrung from Mrs. Leigh–or so she certainly reported to others–a full confession of the crime. She refers most likely to one or more of the opportunities for inconsistent conduct in regard to such vexed questions as the memoirs, Byron's will (which favored Augusta), and Lady Byron's own character and conduct.

The "Iceland Moss" that Augusta had recommended was *Cetraria islandica,* commonly prescribed as a demulcent, "capable of soothing or protecting an abraded mucous membrane."

AUGUSTA BYRON LEIGH
From the sketch by Sir George Hayter

It seems unchivalrous to publish the sentences concerning Lady Byron's health. Yet in a period like ours, more tolerant of human weakness than most periods since Byron's death, we perhaps ought to redress some of the injustice that stricter generations have meted out to Augusta. Ethel Coburn Mayne, in her 1929 biography of Lady Byron, quoted a portion of Augusta's answer to our letter (dated June 6, 1825). She quotes the answer not only as a prime example of silliness, but also as an example of cruelty to the recipient in her illness, because it gave her so much absurd gush to read through. Miss Mayne represents Lady Byron as ill because the controversy over the memoirs "broke her down once for all." It is frightening even to imagine what satiric stanzas would have resulted had Byron seen the sentence in which his widow associated her ailment with difficulty in "mental exertion." Retaliation would have been fierce had Byron been able to read Miss Mayne's repeated declaration that Lady Byron's health collapsed, and remained collapsed for thirty-five years, because she tried to practice Byron's injunction to "be kind to Augusta." Later pages in Miss Mayne's biography, as well as two recent books, *The Late Lord Byron* by Doris Langley Moore and *Lord Byron's Wife* by Malcolm Elwin, give a less attractive view of the woman who followed up her calculations by preserving all the pertinent documents that she could secure. In any event, her illness hardly seems to be Augusta's fault.

Miss Mayne's apparent references to the Columbia letter would come from a copy retained by Lady Byron. She quotes, or misquotes, only one part of one sentence. Lady Byron, after asserting that she would not have ordered the burning if the question had been submitted to her, then wrote, as we have seen, "It is therefore perhaps well it was not," etc. Miss Mayne gives this as, "It is therefore perhaps as well that I was not." The copy may have been hard to read. Miss Mayne says, incidentally, that the letter was written when Lady Byron learned that Augusta had volunteered to Wilmot Horton a declaration of re-

sponsibility for the burning of Byron's memoirs, whereas our letter and passages from the answer to it show that Augusta must have received this letter before she wrote generously to Wilmot Horton in behalf of Lady Byron.

In all the confusions, recriminations, and horrors that ensued —such as the incestuous misadventures of Medora Byron, who thought herself the daughter of Byron as well as of Augusta—the epilogue contains at least one healthy chord. Ada Byron, the single legitimate issue of Byron's marriage, used her mathematical heritage from her mother to do important work on Charles Babbage's computer, which was refused by the British government in 1842 because the transistor, which would make similar computers economically feasible, had not yet been invented. Unlike the disunion of her parents, and of Byron's parents, Ada's marriage to the Earl of Lovelace was happy up to its last year, when shortly before his wife's death the Earl found out how very unsuccessful she had been in trying to calculate odds at the racetracks.

Washington Irving's First Academic Laurels

ANDREW B. MYERS

THE TITLE PAGE of *The Sketch Book* (1819-1820) disguised the author's name as "Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.," but shortly there was no doubt about his true identity. The international world of letters recognized him as Washington Irving (1783-1859), sometime young-barrister-about-Manhattan now living and writing abroad.

The United States quickly cheered for him as our first professional writer to prove to skeptical Europeans that an American could, in Irving's own words, succeed "with a feather in his hand instead of on his head." And New York, his birthplace, also recalled Irving's earlier triumph as the "Diedrich Knickerbocker" of *A History Of New York* (1809). Columbia College rose to the occasion by awarding the newly famous author an honorary Master of Arts degree in 1821. It was his first such laurel. And though Columbia had for decades been giving honorary degrees, this was the first the school had ever bestowed on a career bellelettrist.

Recently Miss Louisa Kent, a direct descendant of Chancellor James Kent (1763-1847), the distinguished jurist and longtime intimate of the Irvings, generously donated to Special Collections the handsome diploma which symbolized this unique degree. It had earlier in this century been given to her own family, which was related to the Irvings through marriage, by Mr. Edwin Van Wart, himself an Irving family descendant. James Kent, holder of an honorary Columbia LLD (1797), had been a Professor of Law there and a Trustee as well.

The circumstances of the award to Washington Irving are explained in the following letter, which also was presented to Columbia by Miss Kent, and is here first published. It was written to him in England by President William Harris:

Col: Coll: New York April 12th 1821

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you the following Resolution of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College—

"At a meeting of the Trustees of Col: College on Monday Feb 5th 1821.—

"Resolved: that the honorary Degree of Master of Arts be conferred on Washington Irving Esqr and that the President of the College cause the Diploma to be prepared and transmitted to Mr. Irving."

Agreeably to the above resolution your Diploma for a Degree of AM has been prepared and is now in the possession of your Brother John T Irving Esqr—As he was of opinion that you would not continue in Europe during the Summer, it was thought most adviseable to leave the Diploma with him until your pleasure respecting the transmission of it should be known—

With my best wishes for your health & happiness, and for the continuance of that success which has hitherto attended your literary labours I remain your obedient & very humble Servant

Wm Harris

Washington Irving Esqr

This presidential epistle is docketed in Washington Irving's hand "Wm Harris/President Columb College/ April 12, 1821/ with Diploma M of Arts." The expatriate author chose to remain

overseas, and both official items had crossed the ocean to him. His letter of reply, from London on August 6, 1821, was first printed in full in an earlier article in *Columbia Library Columns,** and is fulsome in its gratitude—witness the sentence "I beg you will communicate to the board of Trustees my deep sense of their unexpected, and, I must say, unmerited kindness; I feel that it is far, far beyond my deserts." Since Washington Irving had never gone to any college, his pleasure must have beeen increased by the knowledge that now he could join in fellow alumnus status his brother Judge John Treat Irving. The latter, who was named in President Harris's letter, quoted above, was both a Columbia graduate, AB 1798, and a Trustee.

The actual diploma, a stately reminder of a more leisurely age, is a genuine "sheepskin," measuring 26 x 30½ inches. Not only in size but in script will it seem strange to Space Age graduates, for it is engrossed in formal Latin. The accompanying picture reproduces the entire text, which begins with the customary academic flourishes, announcing that the "Curatores," the Trustees, were granting this degree to Irving. There follows the description of the achievements for which he is being honored, and since this specially written section is the heart of the matter, it is here repeated, with a suggested translation.

". . . Washington Irving / virum in Optimarum artium studio versatum; de omnibus Literarum Amatoribus, et praesertim de hac nostra Academica, bene / meritum; qui scriptis suis, egregiis ingenii monumentis, et nomen sibi, et Patria honorem / Comparavit:"

". . . Washington Irving, a man engaged in the pursuit of belles lettres, deserving well of all lovers of literature, and especially of our academic community here, who, by his writings, rare

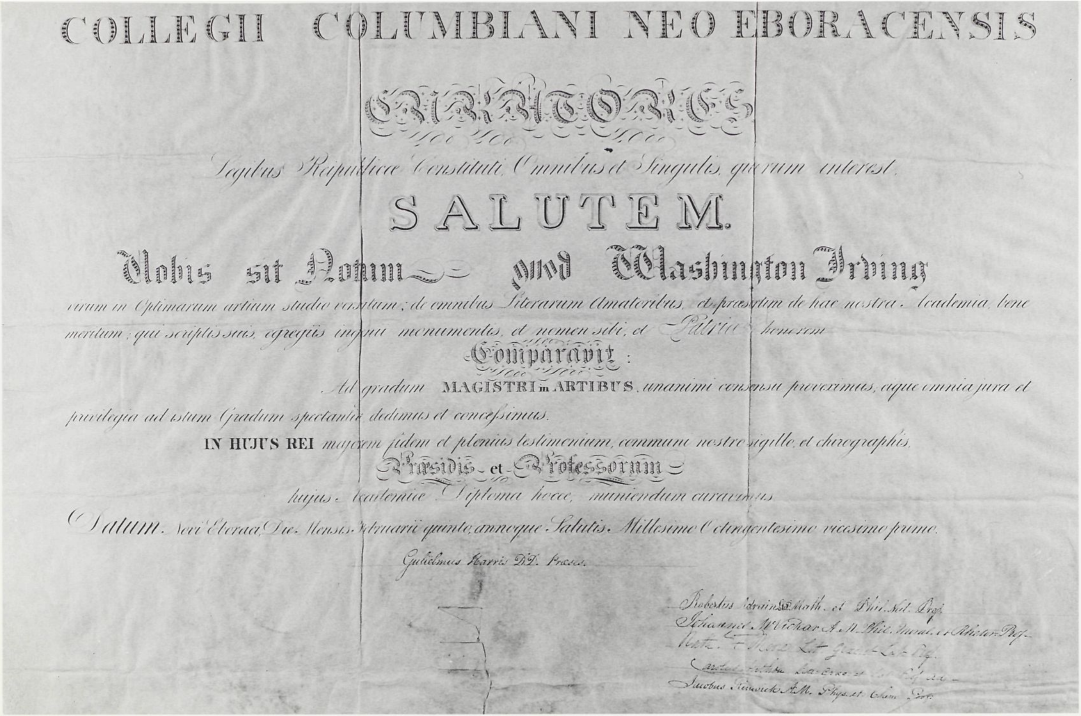
*"Alma Mater To Geoffrey Crayon," Vol. IX, No. 2 (February 1960) pp. 28-31

testimonies of genius, has won fame for himself and (brought) honor on our native land . . ."

The diploma closes with the customary orotund phrases about the time, and place, and signatories. It is dated February 5, 1821, and bears the names, characteristically Latinized, of President Harris and six professors. These include the young Charles Anthon (1797-1867), who was just beginning his life's work as a Columbia classicist, and who well may have helped to compose the citation.

Originally affixed to this large parchment, which is very well preserved, was the College seal. Though separate now, this elegant appendage remains intact—a red wax disc, 2½ inches across, with the figure of Alma Mater on it which is still traditional at Columbia. The seal, in a metal case, and the faded strip of ribbon which held it through the slit at the bottom of the diploma, must 144 years ago have made the whole an impressive presentation piece.

Certainly this is historic Columbiana, and also an unusual relic of America's early profession of letters. One wonders now what has become of the LLD diploma which Columbia next awarded Washington Irving in 1829. Any clues?



COLLEGII COLUMBIANI NEO EBORACENSIS

CURATORES

Legibus Reipublicae Constituti, Omnibus et Singulis, quorum interest,

SALUTEM.

Vobis sit Notum quod Washington Irving

virum in Optimarum artium studio versatum; de omnibus Literarum Amatoribus, et praesertim de hac nostra Academia, bene meritum; qui scriptis suis, egregiis ingenii monumentis, et nomen sibi, et Patriae honorem

Comparavit:

Ad gradum MAGISTRI in ARTIBUS, unanimi consensu provecimus, atque omnia jura et privilegia ad istum Gradum spectantia dedimus et concessimus.

IN HUJUS REI majorem fidem et plenius testimonium, communi nostro sigillo, et chirographis,

Praesidis et Professorum

hujus Academiae Diploma hocce, muniendum curavimus.

Datum. Novi Eboraci, Die Mensis Februarii quinto, annoque Salutis Millesimo Octingentesimo vicesimo primo.

Gulielmus Harris D.D. Praeses.

Robertus Adrain LL.D. Math. et Phil. Nat. Prof.

Johannes McVickar A.M. Phil. Moral. et Rhetor. Prof.

Nath. F. Moore LL.D. Graec. et Lat. Prof.

Carolus Anthon [illegible]

Jacobus Renwick A.M. Phys. et Chem. Prof.

The diploma, reproduced above, was for an honorary master's degree which Columbia College awarded to Washington Irving in 1821. The original measures 26 x 30½ inches. (Louisa Kent gift)

SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH
Portrait by Michael Dahl

The Duchess Speaks Her Mind

DALLAS PRATT

A collection of fifteen letters by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, wife of Queen Anne's great general, and ancestress of Sir Winston Churchill, has recently been given to Columbia (cf. "Our Growing Collections," page 53). The letters have been designated "C1," "C2," etc., and excerpts in the following article have been similarly identified. Some of the letters are well known and have been quoted, in part, in standard biographies of the Marlboroughs; several are unpublished and are quoted here for the first time. The spelling and punctuation have been modernized. EDITOR'S NOTE

ON APRIL 6, 1710, two women who had been friends for over thirty years faced one another in a room in Kensington Palace and, once and for all, tore that friendship to shreds. One, who stood with averted face and in muffled, trembling tones repeated over and over again the sentence: "You desired no answer, and you shall have none," was Anne, Queen of England. The other, from whom poured a torrent of angry questions, appeals, protests and reproaches, who alternately stormed and burst into a passion of tears, was Her Majesty's Mistress of the Robes, Groom of the Stole, and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough.

The events which led up to this last, searing interview centered around the Queen's growing intimacy with Abigail Masham, a cousin of the Duchess for whom the latter had secured the post of Woman of the Bedchamber some years before. Time passed, and the Duchess had grown not a little weary of constant attendance upon a Queen whose "discourse had nothing of brightness or wit." But, near or far, she never doubted her power over

Anne; Anne, who had even insisted that they drop the ceremonious address customary between subject and monarch. " 'Morley' and 'Freeman' were the names her fancy hit upon," the Duchess tells us, "and she left me to choose by which of them I would be called. My frank, open temper naturally led me to pitch upon Freeman, and so the Princess took the other, and from this time Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman began to converse as equals, made so by affection and friendship." She instructed Abigail to keep her informed of all that passed at court, but discovered, too late, that her protegée had made use of Mrs. Freeman's increasingly lengthy absences to usurp her place in the heart of "poor unfortunate faithful Morley" (as the Queen loved to style herself).

Eight years after the final interview in which she had so unsuccessfully tried to force the Queen to explain her withdrawal of favor, the Duchess wrote to her friend, Mrs. Godolphin, wife of the Provost of Eton College, and enclosed a mass of documents which, she believed, vindicated her conduct: "I can't help fearing that you will dislike many things that I have done because it is scarcely possible for you to remember as you read them how many years the Queen would not suffer me to live with her but as a friend, nor do the least thing without sending me to ask Mr. Montgomery's and Mr. Freeman's opinion, which were the two names my lord Godolphin and the Duke of Marl: went by. I believe, besides my having taken too much liberty with a queen, you will think I have been too much a Whig." (C 12).

The word "Whig" is a reminder that these royal friendships had political overtones which were of considerable significance to successive governments, to the church, and to the prosecution of the war against France. Lord Godolphin, the able Lord Treasurer, and the Duke of Marlborough, were originally Tories, adhering to the party which upheld the cause of high Anglicanism and the Divine Right of Kings. The Whigs drew their strength from the merchant classes, among whom were

many Dissenters. Abhorring Roman Catholicism, they had been responsible for the overthrow of James II, and now gave vigorous moral and financial support to the war of England and her allies against Catholic France. But Marlborough was Commander in Chief, so it was not long before he and his friend Godolphin were won over to the pro-war party. The devout Queen sided with the Tories as defenders of the Royal Prerogatives and the established Church, and great was Mrs. Morley's distress over the intransigent Whiggism of "dear Mrs. Freeman." The latter, however, goes on to explain her convictions in her letter to Mrs. Godolphin: "I can never think it a fault to be what some Whigs profess, and whatever I alter in I am persuaded that I shall never change as to the principles which I saw very good reason for as soon as I could understand anything at court. I knew that King Charles and King James were both Roman Catholics taking money of the King of France to betray their own trust and country. And the best of these kings gave a man into prison for saying that he was a Roman Catholic, who I saw go twice a day to mass and, at the same time, I saw that neither of these kings could endure a Whig, and were very fond of the Tories, which made me think with reason that the first were very valuable men. But I have learnt that there is no great difference in party, and I now have a very great abhorrence for both. It was certainly a thing invented by ambitious knaves only to give power to themselves and by the help of their followers they became tyrants over their kings and fellow subjects. And whoever will be fair and just must own that when the prince will not let the Tories govern they never fail of being against a crowned head, though it were a family that had been ever since Adam. And the Whigs that pretend to fight for the good of their country and to maintain the laws will give up both rather than good employments . . . But as to what is called the Whig notion, that I will never part with: that Parliaments should punish ill ministers and by that means oblige weak or bad princes to keep their coronation oaths." (C 12).

LADY MASHAM

As the reign drew to its close, the country grew weary of the long war. The Whig ministers, whom the Marlboroughs had helped to bring to power, were forced out. Mrs. Masham, herself a Tory in alliance with Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, easily swayed the Queen back to her original predilection. Lord Godolphin—"Mr. Montgomery"—was dismissed, the Duchess lost her offices of state, and Marlborough himself was stripped of all his public employments on the last day of 1711. Disillusioned and side-tracked, he went into self-imposed exile on the Continent a year later, and there the Duchess joined him early in 1713. It was her first trip abroad, and she knew not a word of any foreign language.

At the end of October she was amusing herself reading some of Steele's papers, and particularly "Sir Walter Raleigh's advice to Prince Henry." England, she declared in a letter to her son-in-law, the new Earl of Godolphin, was a "country where there is so much corruption that I fear Mr. Steele's papers will not prevail, nor Sir Walter Raleigh's advice succeed so well as I have seen his cordial with people that were not in a more dangerous condition than our government; however, 'tis a pleasure to read so much sense and reason." (C 3).

Another of her preoccupations in this letter was the decoration of their houses. Ever since a grateful nation had voted to build a palace for the victor of Blenheim, the Duchess had lived in an atmosphere of paint and plaster dust. Although the Duke longed to see Blenheim Palace finished, the Duchess grew increasingly irritated with its pretentiousness and size (she had had to order nearly 5000 yards of material for the rooms which were ready, and there were still more to come). She fought with the architect, Vanbrugh, every inch of the way, so, when a town house was needed, she turned to his rival, the 77 year old Sir Christopher Wren. By 1713, the hall of Marlborough House in Pall Mall was ready for murals, and the French artist Louis Laguerre was commissioned to paint some of the Duke's victories, with

Sir Godfrey Kneller acting as go-between. She wrote that she had received a letter "on Mr. Laguerre's subject, from Sir G. Kneller, for money, which I have ordered, and he said the hall would be finished in a week. He writes nothing of making any likeness of the officers. Many of them are dead, and it would not be easy to those that are in the service to sit, and I believe more might be said which makes it better not to aim at anything more than representing the battles—but I believe Mr. Laguerre need not have any particular reasons given him." (C 3). Indeed it would have been embarrassing to explain to the Frenchman that some of these officers might balk at finding themselves too realistically depicted on the walls of the house of their former leader, now disgraced and in exile.

But the exile was brought abruptly to a close by a momentous event: the critical illness of Queen Anne and, in July, 1714, the news that the end was not far off. She died on August 1, the day the Marlboroughs arrived home noisily and, under the circumstance, not very tastefully escorted by grenadiers firing salutes in their honor.

At a period when a Jacobite court was continually plotting in France to extend its influence into England and, when possible, to dispatch the Pretender to reclaim the crown, the illness or death of the *de facto* English sovereign was inevitably the occasion for a crescendo of Jacobite activity. The relations of both John and Sarah Marlborough with the Jacobite cause were complex and, at times, tortuous. Ever since the Duke had deserted James II and had thereby paved the way for the accession of William and Mary, he had adhered to the policy of supporting the Protestant Succession. However, at the same time he carried on an ambiguous correspondence with the Jacobite court at Saint Germains. In this correspondence he offers his devotion, begs for pardon for his desertion, and hints at a willingness to offer more material help.

Prince George of Denmark (left), William III and Princess Anne (later Queen Anne), and William, Duke of Gloucester, son of the Prince and Princess. The plaque is of Queen Mary.

Two letters in the collection relate to the Jacobite cause. The first, though undated, must have been written shortly after the death of Queen Mary in 1694. It is written to Sarah's "uncle," otherwise unidentified, and contains a reference to Sarah's sister. This was Frances Jennings, whom James II unsuccessfully tried to seduce when she was his wife's maid of honor. (He had more success with Marlborough's sister Arabella Churchill, who bore him a son, created Duke of Berwick.) The virtuous Frances's second husband was a Jacobite general, the Duke of Tyrconnel, who died in 1691, and the widowed Duchess thereupon joined the court of Saint Germains. Sarah Marlborough wrote to their uncle: "I have sent you three dozen and three pair of gloves which I desire you will try to get the gentleman (you said was going to France) to carry with him. He will find no difficulty at the Custom House here if his things are to be seen, but in France those sort of things are forbid and therefore I trouble you with them because I can't send them as one does other goods that one may have in that country for paying for. But I conclude they are not so exact but that a gentleman may carry anything of that nature and they won't dispute it. They must be given to Madame Dumene, without naming my sister at all, and if it be as easy to you I believe it will be best not to name me to the gentleman you give 'em to, who I conclude you know enough to ask such a favor from; but if he won't undertake it I desire you would be pleased to let the gloves be sent again to my porter as St. James's and I must try to find some other opportunity of sending them." (C1).

Sir Winston Churchill[1] seizes on this letter as Exhibit A to prove that the real character of the Marlboroughs' connection with Saint Germains at a time of renewed Jacobite plotting was of a domestic and family nature rather than conspiratorial. He believes that some of the documents which seem to implicate Marlborough in plots to restore James II are Jacobite forgeries.

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[1] In *Marlborough, his Life and Times*. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935.

As to the matter of the "three dozen and three pair of gloves"—merely "a minor intrigue showing that feminine sentiment towards Customs regulations was much the same then as now." Perhaps he is right, but thirty-nine pairs of gloves are a great many gloves! Enough to make someone at the Jacobite court feel very well disposed towards—whom? Sarah? the Duke? Perhaps even Princess Anne herself? (Certainly poor Anne's conscience in respect to her exiled father and half-brother gave her almost as many twinges as her gout.)

James II died in 1701. Anne grew increasingly sentimental about her half-brother across the water, and, in spite of the Act of Settlement which named the Electress Sophia of Hanover her successor, more and more antagonistic towards the Hanoverians. Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, a Jacobite who was working secretly for the restoration of "James III," became First Minister a few days before Anne died, helped by his friendship with Mrs., now Lady, Masham, who had finally quarreled with Harley. But the alertness of the Hanoverian party and the brevity of the Queen's illness thwarted the Jacobite coup, and George I succeeded in the place of his mother, the Electress, who died only two months before Anne.

Marlborough had long been in correspondence with the Hanoverian family although, characteristically, he was also exchanging letters with the court of Saint Germains. No doubt he prudently arranged to keep a finger in both pies. However, neither he nor his wife had any personal inclination towards a Roman Catholic, Jacobite restoration, and he was entirely trusted by the Hanoverians. George reappointed him Captain General of the Royal forces. Thus he presided over the defense of the realm, although he was too advanced in years to take the field in person when the Rebellion in favor of the "Old Pretender" broke out in the north in 1715. Early in 1716 the Duchess wrote to her friend, Mrs. Godolphin: "I don't know whether you will have the news of this day in print, and therefore I venture some

repetition, rather than not tell you that 'tis certain the P. is landed with some few officers in Scotland. To anybody who does not know the whole design, I believe it will appear a very hopeless undertaking, but there is no doubt but he is promised to be supported by France in the spring, and I suppose is told by the Scotch that they can defend themselves from the king's troops till then—but I hope they will be disappointed in that, or England will soon be as miserable as those countries I have been in abroad." (C 6). In fact, by early February the rebellion was crushed and the Pretender was once again "over the water."

The Duchess suffered a strange backwash from these events. In 1720 a rumor began to circulate that she had been in the plot five years before to bring in the Pretender. It was said she had remitted a great sum of money for that purpose, and that the King was aware of her complicity. Although the story was highly improbable, Sarah defended herself hotly in a letter to the King. When she merely elicited a rather dusty answer, and failed to involve His Majesty in a correspondence of vindication such as she had inflicted on his predecessor, she lost no time in joining the anti-court circle of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The sentiments, intended only for the eyes of a friend, which she expressed in the above letter to Mrs. Godolphin, are further proof that the Duchess had no sympathy with the Jacobite cause.

The letters which follow touch on a miscellany of subjects. The Duchess sends venison from Woodstock; she will pull a wire to try and return a good man to Parliament—"because I must always desire to preserve so good a fortune as the Duke of Marlborough has in England, but as to party business I have none of that warmth that you have seen in me" (C7); and she refers to the Duke's failing health—alas, that oak-like frame and splendid intellect had been shattered by a stroke in May, 1716, and Sarah's talents as a nurse and would-be physician were now pitted against the unfortunate doctors in attendence. Not all of the latter were as tactful as Sir Samuel Garth, who wrote the

THE OLD PRETENDER
Portrait by A. S. Belle

Duchess, "I wish my lord Duke's health depended on my wishes. I am almost inclined to think that everything is in your power, and I hope the greatest man upon earth will owe a long preservation to the care of the worthiest lady."

However, the Duke's death and the melodramatic scenes which accompanied it were still five years ahead when the Duchess suddenly received word that her granddaughter, the Duchess of Newcastle, was dying. This was the Lady Harriet whose marriage is referred to in two letters (C 9 and 10)—a marriage which the Duchess had arranged. A coolness had sprung up because Harriet Newcastle, in the perpetual warfare between her mother and grandmother, insisted on siding with the former. Nevertheless, this did not prevent Sarah from rushing to the stricken household, where she behaved with unwonted restraint, and abided by the urgent request of the Duke not to agitate his young wife by visiting the sickbed. She boasts of her deportment in a letter to a friend: "I am sure you have often heard of my passions and assautments (sic), but I fancy you will think that I governed them upon this occasion—if I have such things—as well as wise people do." To Mrs. Godolphin she wrote: "I can't but think there is a reason to hope she will do well if Doctor Mead does not kill her, for I know by woeful experience that he is the most obstinate and ignorant doctor that we have had a great while, though he is much followed at present. Dr. Sloane is there and Sir S. Garth was expected. One doctor I think is better than a great many if one can rely upon him—and as the practise is among them, you have really but the advice of one when you call for twenty, for they all submit to that doctor that is most cried up, either for a quiet life, or for fear of not being sent for to his patients." (C 11).

Dr. Mead was to receive the full brunt of her "passions and assautments" when the Duke lay dying in June, 1722. Frantic at the doctor's ineffectiveness, she threatened to pull off his wig, and put him to ignominious flight. Sir Winston describes the

Duke's last hours, and in a memorable phrase writes that "Sarah prowled around his couch like a she-bear guarding its slowly dying mate, tearing all, friend or foe, who approached." Particularly obnoxious to the grief-stricken woman was the sudden appearance of her daughters Henrietta and Mary, with whom she was no longer on speaking terms. They asked to be admitted to their father's room, and stayed until dawn. After their return to London, the Duchess declared they spread untrue stories about their reception at Blenheim. They also accused their mother of having written the Duke's will.

Her quarrel with her daughters, however, enlivened her mourning, and four months after the Duke's death we find her sending a "long paper" to Mrs. Godolphin, "because I am sure you cannot but have heard all the vile things that have been reported of me, which has forced me to collect a great many disagreeable things in order to vindicate myself to those that I value most . . . I have known people of the most calm tempers very much warmed upon account of their reputation." (C 13). Since she did not claim to have a calm temper—"passions and assautments"!—it is not surprising that the "long paper," which is still in the Blenheim archives, runs to some hundred folio pages of reproaches and complaints.

In her latter years, quarrels became a way of life to the Duchess. To her they were "vindications" of her own point of view—as she says in a 1735 letter to the Duke of Newcastle, " 'Tis some satisfaction to show that I apprehend myself still in the right, though I should have the misfortune not to prevail by being so." (C 14). The right, in this case, was that the Duke of St. Albans, son of Charles II and Nell Gwynne, Constable of Windsor Castle, should *not* drive through the park without the permission of the Ranger, Sarah. So he had the permission of Her Majesty, Queen Caroline? "I am sorry your G. imagined that this way of turning it softened the point, because in my poor apprehension it seems extremely to aggravate the injury." (C 14).

THE EARL (LATER DUKE) OF MARLBOROUGH
Portrait by John Closterman

If the collection ended with this letter, one might carry away the picture of a cantankerous, lonely old lady, with the largest fortune in Europe hardly compensating for an alienated family and a body racked by arthritis. But there is one more letter, dictated by the Duchess in 1742, aged eighty-one. It was addressed to the Earl of Marchmont, but was intended also for another who had become a friend of the octogenarian Duchess, Alexander Pope. "My Lord. I have this day had the pleasure of receiving your letter and Mr. Pope's,—which gave me a great deal of pleasure, notwithstanding all your jokes upon me. You are pleased to call me the Head of the School of Philosophy, and very obligingly press me to give you opportunities of improving yourselves. I think you may very well give me that title, since I immediately found out that what you desired of me was reasonable to think would fix me stronger in my opinion that there was nothing so good for me as retirement. And if I could receive letters from you and Mr. Pope as you had leisure, I would never come to town as long as I live. In that way of conversing I should have all the pleasure that I can possibly propose, without the disappointment when Mr. Pope falls asleep, nor the dread of your taking leave because you were weary." (C15).

Leaving the imperious moods and interminable vindications behind, the Duchess's spirit seems in this letter to have reached a serene anchorage. The letter shows another side of her life, that of intellectual enjoyment with a few gifted friends, with whom she could escape into the sunlit realms of philosophy and forget for a time "the perpetual war in this world to defend oneself against knaves and fools." (C 8). Even here she cannot resist a few barbs, the calm death of "my dear friend Socrates" having suggested to her that "he died much easier than our physicians treat us, when they blister us, and put frying pans upon our heads after 'tis demonstration (demonstrated?) we cannot live." (C 15). Then she returns to the playful, philosophical vein: "I find you are as ignorant what the soul is as I am. But though none

of my philosophers demonstrate plainly that, I do think there must be rewards and punishments after this life. And I have read lately [in] some of my dear friends the philosophers that there was an opinion that the soul never died, that it went into some other man or beast. And that seems in my way of thinking to be on the side of the argument for the immortality of the soul. And though the philosophers prove nothing to my understanding certain, yet I have a great mind to believe that kings' and first Ministers' souls when they die go into chimney-sweepers . . . What gave me this thought of a chimney-sweeper was an accident. My servants that are very careful of me were fearful that having a fire night and day four months together in my chamber, thought I might be frightened when I could not rise out of my bed if the chimney was on fire, and persuaded me to have it swept, which I consented to. And one of the chimney-sweepers was a little boy, a most miserable creature, without shoes, stockings, breeches or shirt. When it was over I sent a servant of mine to Windsor with him to equip this poor creature with what he wanted, which cost very little, not being so well dressed as the last Privy Seal."[1] (C 15).

In the same year as this letter the printed version of her "vindication" appeared: "An account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough from her first coming to Court until the year 1710." Since most of the people mentioned in it were dead, she had the last word, as always. She was still talking and writing, ironic and incisive as ever in her eighty-fifth year, when death interrupted her. Her exit was even easier than that of her dear friend Socrates.

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1. Lord Hervey

The Frank Lloyd Wright Collection of Sullivan Drawings

ADOLF K. PLACZEK

A famous collection of drawings by Louis Henry Sullivan (1856-1924), the tragically-thwarted but decisively influential pioneer of modern architecture in America, has been acquired by Columbia University and deposited in Avery Library. These are the 122 drawings which Sullivan, on April 11, 1924, three days before his death, handed over to his friend, former draftsman and disciple Frank Lloyd Wright as a final gesture of admiration and affection. They were, in Wright's words, "the dearest treasures of his heart," the innermost expression of an artist's mind in search of new forms. Wright himself, who considered Sullivan his "Lieber Meister," the beloved master-teacher of his early years, cherished these drawings and kept them in his possession. He published thirty-eight of them in his book *Genius and the Mobocracy* which was issued in 1949. Thus, at least partially, Sullivan's desire that Wright publish the drawings was carried out. The book revealed publically for the first time the existence of these drawings.

It had been hoped since that time that the collection, which contained 84 as yet unpublished pieces, would eventually find its way into an institution where it could be made available to scholarship and enjoyment. Avery, with its already rich holdings of Sullivan material (including his early sketchbook, the manuscripts of his *Kindegarten Chats*, and seventeen drawings) seemed the proper and logical place for its ultimate repository. When word reached Columbia University that the drawings were available, an offer was made for which very generous outside support

could be enlisted. In view of Avery's Sullivan holdings and general preeminence as an architectural library, the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation and Mrs. Wright, the great architect's widow, decided to entrust the treasured collection to Columbia.

The collection ranges from early, rather rigid, pen drawings from Sullivan's days at the École des Beaux Arts in Paris (1874-76) to drawings in 1907 and one sketch dated 1910. Most of the drawings, however, were executed between 1890 and 1900, when Sullivan was a partner of Dankmar Adler in the firm of Adler and Sullivan. This was the period of his great skyscrapers, the most creative and successful period of his life. It was also the period when the young Wright was his draughtsman and "right-hand-man"– truly a creative time for American architecture. The drawings of these years – all of them pencil drawings and all of them free-hand – are of rare beauty; their delicacy, precision, lightness of touch and complexity, their "rightness" are immediately apparent. There are studies for ornamentation of buildings, a corbel for the Chicago Auditorium, plaster bands for the proscenium of the rebuilt McVicker's Theater, and a pier of the Guaranty Building in Buffalo, and an exquisite sketch on office stationery of a never-built skyscraper, the Eliel Building, which provides a fleeting glance of what took shape in Sullivan's mind at the inception of a project. Several of the drawings are annotated by Wright, either with crop notes for his intended publication or with such historically interesting comments as "beginning of the plastic period."

The Frank Lloyd Wright collection of Louis Henry Sullivan drawings (as it has been designated) is thus of unique value and interest on several grounds: first for the sheer beauty of the drawings themselves; secondly for their insight into Sullivan's genius and its development; and thirdly as a document of a great American friendship between two men who together fashioned America's break-through to architectural leadership.

Adolf K. Placzek, Avery Librarian, President Kirk, and Mrs. Frank Lloyd Wright at the ceremony on May 11, marking the transfer of the Wright collection.

A satirical portrayal of Berlioz conducting a concert in 1846.
Engraving in color by Cajetan
(Barzun gift)

Our Growing Collections

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Gifts

ANTHONY GIFT. Mr. Edward Anthony of New Milford, Connecticut, has presented the corrected typed manuscripts of two of his publications, *This Is Where I Came in* and *O Rare Don Marquis.* With the typescripts Mr. Anthony included inscribed first editions of the published versions.

This Is Where I came In is autobiographical in form, but it contains important chapters on the 1928 Presidential campaign, and sidelights on interviews with such varied personalities as John L. Sullivan, Amy Lowell, Franklin D. and Theodore Roosevelt, and General MacArthur. *O Rare Don Marquis* is Mr. Anthony's well-known biography of one of New York's most colorful journalist-authors. Readers of these pages will recall that a substantial collection of Don Marquis's papers are here, presented in 1958 by his publisher, Doubleday & Company. Much of Mr. Anthony's research was accomplished at Columbia.

Barzun gift. Dean Jacques Barzun (A.B., 1927; Ph.D., 1932) has added most substantially to his earlier gifts. To be recorded at this time are more than 150 volumes relating to the history of science, Hector Berlioz, modern literature and the arts, and the like, including important literary first editions, autograph letters, and a colored engraving by Cajetan entitled "A Satirical Concert in 1846," showing Berlioz conducting.

Dean Barzun has also added 17 file boxes of his literary, professional, and personal papers.

Carman gift. Mrs. Harry James Carman has presented the office files of her late husband (Ph.D., 1919), former Moore Professor

of History (1939-64) and Dean of Columbia College (1943-50). The files comprise professional correspondence, lecture notes, and a bibliographical card index of American and European history. There are numerous files relating to Dean Carman's participation and membership in the New York City Board of Higher Education (1938-64), the New York State Board of Mediation (1941-55), and the Japan American Committee on Intellectual Exchange. Also present are many of the working papers for Dean Carman's *Preparation for Medical Education in the Liberal Arts College* (published 1953) and *Resurvey of Preprofessional Education in the Liberal Arts College* (published 1961).

A particularly touching item in the collection is the manuscript Civil War diary of one Richard Brown, sergeant in Company I of the 13th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. The 13th Regiment was under the command of Colonel Ezra Ayers Carman—and that is probably why the diary was present in the Carman Papers.

The diary represents thirty-nine days of varied action from June 16 through July 24, 1864. During that time the Regiment was involved in several engagements—Kulp's Farm (near Marietta, Georgia) on June 22, Nancy's Creek on July 18, Peach Tree Creek on July 20, and the start of the siege of Atlanta on July 22. The account ends most abruptly with the night of July 24—"our 20 lb. Parrot is throwin Shot and Shell every 5 minutes to the City." In Samuel Toombs's *Reminiscences of the War* (1878) we read that "Richard Brown, Sergeant, Died at Marietta, Ga., July 29, 1864, of wounds received in action near Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Marietta, Sec. A, Grave 712."

Class of 1923 gift. Readers of these pages will recall the announcement (May, 1959) of the generous gift by the Columbia Class of 1923 of an extraordinary Elizabethan manuscript, Arthur Golding's rendering of Aesop's *Fables*. Now again the Class

has joined in presenting an outstanding volume. It is Francis Bacon's *The Essayes or Counsels*, London, 1625 (STC 1147), with which is bound Owen Feltham's *Resolves, Divine, Morall, Politicall*, London, 1628 (STC 10756/7).

This is the first complete edition of Bacon's essays, and the last to appear in the author's lifetime; it is the text that is most commonly reprinted today. The two works are bound together in contemporary (original?) limp vellum, and Feltham's work is copiously annotated by an early owner.

Connolly bequest. The estate of the late Vera Connolly has transferred to Special Collections a large collection of her papers. The collection comprises files on juvenile delinquency, divorce, prisons, American Indians, abortion, child labor, and other social problems. Miss Connolly's articles appeared in numerous newspapers and magazines over nearly half a century, including the *Christian Science Monitor, Colliers, Delineator, Good Housekeeping, Reader's Digest,* and *Woman's Home Companion.*

Some years back Miss Connolly was approached by Columbia with the request that she make this the depository of her "papers." She readily agreed, and left instructions to her heirs that such was her intent. Her death occurred in the fall of 1964, and a memorial to her, in the form of her personal and professional files, has now been established.

Cox gift. Mr. Allyn Cox has presented some thirty letters mainly written to him by his father, the late Kenyon Cox, during 1916-1918. The present gift will be added to the main Kenyon Cox Collection, given by Allyn Cox in 1961 and 1962.

De Lima gift. Mrs. Agnes De Lima (A.M., 1909) has added another group of important materials by or relating to the late Randolph Bourne. Included in the present gift are: a 4-page holograph manuscript of a poem by Bourne, entitled "Sabotage";

some pencilled notes for an autobiographical novel; and a letter from Padraic Colum to Mrs. De Lima, 22 March 1948, concerning Bourne.

Fowler gift. Mrs. Edmund Prince Fowler, Jr., has presented, in memory of her late husband (M.D., 1930; Med. Sc.D., 1935), a large and important collection of books (175) and serials (628) which Dr. Fowler had formed. The collection is mainly in the field of oto-rhino-laryngology, and as such has particular significance to the Medical Library.

Frick gift. Professor Bertha Frick (B.S., 1929; M.S., 1933) has added several items to her earlier gifts. Of special note on this occasion are three autograph letters to her from David Eugene Smith, founder and donor to Columbia of the Smith Library on the History of Mathematics.

Haas gift. Mr. Milton Haas (A.B., 1933; LL.B., 1935) has presented a collection of law reports and statutes, numbering some 300 volumes, to the Law Library.

Hallenbeck gift. Mr. Chester T. Hallenbeck has presented a score of items, including several literary gift annuals and Pennsylvania-Dutch imprints.

Halsband gift. Professor Robert Halsband (M.A., 1936) has presented a fine packet of eight letters written to him by the poet Christopher Hassall during the years from 1937 to 1953. Also included in the gift are two first editions of works by Hassall, *Penthesperon* (1939) and *The Slow Night* (1949). The latter volume bears a presentation inscription from the author to Professor Halsband.

Journal of Philosophy gift. Last year (May, 1964) we reported

the gift by the *Political Science Quarterly* of all its back files of correspondence. Now we can report a similar gift by the *Journal of Philosophy*, whose editorial headquarters are in Philosophy Hall, and whose files go back to 1904.

In this instance a selection from the files has been made, the *Journal* wishing to keep physical control of its past records. The selection numbers 116 letters and 3 manuscripts, all of which have been replaced in the office files by photocopy. Included in the gift are 9 letters of Nicholas Murray Butler, 7 from John Dewey, 2 from John Erskine, 14 from Josiah Royce, and 15 from George Santayana. Two of the manuscripts are by John Dewey ("The Naturalistic Theory of Perception by the Senses" and "Valuation Judgments and Immediate Quality"). The third is "Programme of Lectures to be delivered at Columbia University" by Josiah Royce.

Kranz gift. A fine gift has been received from Mr. Jonathan E. Kranz, a Columbia student of the Class of 1967. The gift comprises 51 Wartime Newsmaps that were issued weekly by the Army Orientation Course for public posting. They reveal the progress of the war from October 26, 1942, to November 15, 1943. In addition are five similar posters, out of series and undated.

The Newsmaps, which are in excellent condition, were collected as they were issued by Mr. Kranz's father. One wonders how many persons who saw the maps as they were posted had the foresight and sense of history to preserve them for the future.

Lada-Mocarski gift. Mr. and Mrs. Valerien Lada-Mocarski have continued their generous gifts to Avery Library. To be recorded here is their donation of eighteen volumes devoted to the fine arts, including splendid facsimiles of Piranesi's *Magnificenza di Roma* and Del Re's *Ville di Delizia.*

Lamont gift. Dr. Corliss Lamont (Ph.D., 1932) has presented

funds for the purchase of a fine letter from George Santayana to Hannibal Ingalls Kimball, his publisher. The letter, a 3-page holograph, is dated August 30, 1896, and discusses a newly-published edition of Santayana's sonnets and suggests the publication of "two long dramatic poems called 'The Hermit's Christmas' and 'The Marriage of Aphrodite.' "

Longwell gifts. Mr. Daniel Longwell (1922 C) of Neosho, Missouri, has sent a number of important items for addition to the Sir Winston Churchill Collection. Among them are six "Executive Pamphlets" especially printed to be dropped behind the German lines during World War II. The titles are: "Churchill on the Reconstruction of Europe," 1943, in French, German, Dutch, and English; "Wer ist dieser Mann," 1942; "Churchill über Deutschlands Zukunst," 1944; "Plus de 1,000 Bombardiers à la Fois sur l'Allemagne," [1942]; "Winston Churchill Ami de la France," [1942]; and "De Maand van de Groote Ommekeer," [1942]. Mr. Longwell also presented *The Windsor Magazine* for the period from December 1902 to May 1903. The March issue contains on pages 453-460 a short story by Churchill, "On the Flank of the Army."

New York County Democratic Committee gift. At a luncheon meeting in the Men's Faculty Club, sponsored by the History Department, February 8, 1965, the New York County Democratic Committee formally presented certain documents relating to the New York Tammany Society. Included in the gift were two volumes of minutes of meetings, 1891-1915 and 1895-1916; a volume containing the charter and by-laws, ca. 1860; eleven volumes of scrapbooks containing correspondence, campaign materials, and election forms; and a substantial amount of memorabilia and miscellaneous documentary material.

Parsons gift. Professor Coleman O. Parsons (A.B., 1928) of City College has continued his generous gifts. To be recorded at this

time is his presentation of six plays by the 18th-century English dramatist, George Coleman the elder. The plays are: *The Deuce is in Him* (1763); *The Clandestine Marriage* (1766); *The Man of Business* (1774); and three early editions of *The Jealous Wife* (1763, ca. 1770, and 1790).

Pratt gift. On January 9, at a meeting of the Council of the Friends in Butler Library, an exhibition of specimens of research materials of non-standard format was placed on view. These materials ranged from cuneiform tablets to electronic tape, and included Chinese oracle bones, early Roman coins, palm-leaf manuscripts, microfilm, micro-fiche, and the like. As a gracious gesture to the occasion Dr. Dallas Pratt (M.D., 1941) presented a rare piece of early Chinese paper money, a one-kuan (one thousand "cash") government note of the Hung Wu period (1368-1399). The note is printed on one side of a large sheet, 8¾" x 13½", from a wood-block. The text includes information regarding the authority under which the note was issued, and the fate which counterfeiters could expect.

Dr. Pratt has also presented a remarkable collection of seventeen items, of which fifteen are letters by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, Sir Winston Churchill's ancestress. Dr. Pratt's article in this issue of *Library Columns*, "The Duchess Speaks Her Mind," explains the historical significance of these letters.

Puckette gift. Mrs. Charles McD. Puckette of Sewanee, Tennessee, has presented a collection of papers by and relating to the late Charles Leverich of New York and other members of the Leverich family. The collection numbers some 600 items.

Pullman Memorial gift. Mrs. David Pullman has placed with us a collection of books formed by her son, the late Leonard A. Pullman. Mr. Pullman had been graduated *magna cum laude* with

the class of 1962, and was enrolled for graduate work in the Department of English at the time of his tragic and untimely death.

Rosenberg gift. The celebrated artist, Mr. James N. Rosenberg (A.B., 1895; LL.B., 1898), has presented a holograph poem by George E. Woodberry. In making the presentation, Mr. Rosenberg stated that the poem had been given to him during his student days at Columbia, and that it had hung, framed, on his walls ever since. The poem is a sonnet entitled "Love's Rosary," and it is signed "Septr. 1896 G. E. Woodberry."

Saffron gift. Dr. Morris H. Saffron (A.B., 1925) has presented two items of great interest. One is a manuscript by a certain Aaron Thomas, entitled *Remarks & Occurrences . . . Dureing the Encampment on Bagshot Heath*—a fair copy, bearing the date 1792. The other is a copy of Harrison D. Horblit's *One Hundred Books Famous in Science,* published by the Grolier Club, 1964.

Spencer gift. Mr. Frank N. Spencer, Jr., has presented a collection of eighty volumes, of which sixty-three are publications of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and seventeen are in the field of economic geology.

Tindall gift. Professor William York Tindall (A.B., 1925; A.M., 1926) has presented a splendid collection of notes, drafts, and corrected typescripts of a number of his more important writings. Represented in the collection are his *Reader's Guide to Dylan Thomas; Reader's Guide to JamesJoyce; James Joyce; Joyce's Chamber Music; The Joyce Country; D. H. Lawrence and Susan His Cow; Wallace Stevens; The Literary Symbol; Forces in Modern British Literature; Samuel Beckett;* and miscellaneous essays.

Trilling gift. Not even in the midst of his sabbatical in England does Professor Lionel Trilling (A.B., 1925; A.M., 1926; Ph.D.,

1938) forget us. He has sent us one piece that we in all probability could not have acquired in any other way—the *Order of Service in memory of Thomas Stearns Eliot . . . Thursday, 4th February 1965 (Westminster Abbey)*, and with it a clipping of the account of the service as published in the London *Times* on 5 February 1965.

Notable Purchases

Manuscripts. Readers of these pages may recall the great "manumission letter" by Henry Laurens to his son John, dated August 14, 1776, which was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Berol in 1963. Recently the opportunity to purchase an earlier Henry Laurens letter arose, and was quickly seized. Dated November 29, 1767, and addressed to the commercial firm of Clay & Habersham in Savannah, Georgia, it reveals Laurens' earlier dealings in the slave traffic. It reads, in part, "I was in great hopes that you might have obtained a reasonable price for the Negroes consigned to you . . . but since that cannot be done it only remains that I desire you to sell them upon the best terms your Master will admit of . . ."

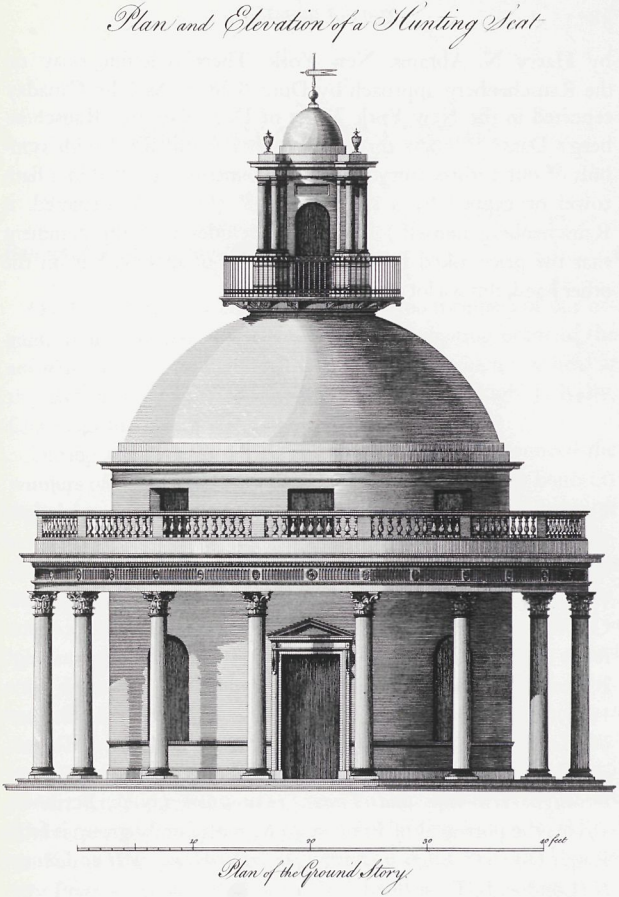
Fifteenth-Century Editions. Two incunabula have been purchased recently, both being editions of classical writings for inclusion in the Gonzalez Lodge collection. One is Aristotle's *Ethica ad Nicomachum* rendered into Latin by an unknown early scholar (Henricus Krosbein?) and printed in Paris by André Bocard for Jean Petit, about 1496-1500. The other is Terence's *Comoediae* with the copious commentary of Guido Juvenalis, and printed at Lyons by Jean de Vingle, 1497.

Early Science. Two very important volumes containing early mathematical treatises have been acquired for the David Eugene Smith Collection. One of the volumes contains three rare 16th-century editions: Arnoldus de Lens, *In geometrica elementa*, printed by Christopher Plantin at Antwerp in 1565; Gemma

Frisius, *Arithmeticae practicae,* printed for Gregorius Bontius in Antwerp, 1547; and Henricus Glareanus, *De VI arithmeticae practicae,* printed at Louvain by Stephanus Valerius, 1561. The other volume contains the first edition in English of William Oughtred's *The Key of the mathematicks new forged and filed,* printed at London by Thomas Harper, 1647. This work, says the D.N.B., "was a systematic text book on Algebra and arithmetic embodying all that was then known on the subject." Its first appearance was a Latin version of 1631.

Avery purchases. High among the many purchases of important architectural works destined for Avery Library is William Thomas's *Original designs . . . consisting of twenty-seven copper-plates* . . . London, 1783. This is one of the rarest of English architectural publications of the period. Among the plates is one of Surrey Chapel in St. George's Road, Southwark—a building that was later used as a boxing arena, and which suffered a final indignity when it was destroyed during the bombing of 1940. Another item is a fine run of the early issues of *L'Esprit Nouveau,* an avant-garde magazine devoted to esthetics in all branches of letters and the arts, and containing articles of the first importance by various influential writers. The magazine was founded in 1920 by, among others, Le Corbusier, and it continued through 28 issues to 1925. Avery Library now possesses numbers 1-17 and 22-23.

Modern Fine Printing. A year ago (May, 1964) we reported the purchase of Pierre Schaeffer's *Jeux de Trames,* published at Paris in 1962 and containing ten "trama-reliefs" by Joel Stein. Had we been up-to-date on art movements we could have referred to the trama-reliefs as examples of "op art"— which now it is clear they are. A recent Ulmann Fund purchase adds a work with "pop art" features: Robert Rauschenberg's thirty-four lightly colored plates, illustrating Dante's *Inferno.* It was recently issued



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF A HUNTING SEAT

(From William Thomas's *Original designs in architecture . . . [containing] plans, elevations, sections, cielings [sic] and chimney pieces, for villas and town houses; designs for temples, grottos, sepulchres, bridges, etc. in the most approved taste. . . .* London, 1783.)

by Harry N. Abrams, New York. There is a fine essay on the Rauschenberg approach by Dore Ashton. As John Canaday reported in the New York *Times* of December 19, "Rauschenberg's Dante wanders through a nether world filled with symbols of our 20th-century hell, and is sometimes girdled in a bath towel or capped by a space helmet." (Dante, as depicted, is Rauschenberg himself.) Canaday concludes with the comment that the price asked for the set "is a lot of money, but on the other hand, this is a lot of Rauschenberg."

PICTURE CREDITS

Credit for some of the illustrations in this issue is acknowledged as follows: (1) *Article by Carl Woodring:* The drawing of Byron is from W. Teigmouth's *D'Orsay or the Complete Dandy* (N.Y., Brentano's, 1911); The portrait of Lady Byron is from G. Wilson Knight's *Lord Byron's Marriage* . . . (London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1957); and the sketch of Augusta Leigh is from Ethel Colburn Mayne's *Byron* (N.Y., Scribner's Sons, 1913). (2) *Article by Dallas Pratt:* The portraits of the Duchess of Marlborough, of the Earl of Marlborough, of Lady Masham, and of the Old Pretender are from Winston Churchill's *Marlborough: His Life and Times, 1650–1688* (N.Y., Scribners, 1933); the portrayal of Princess Anne with family group is from Ralph Dutton's *English Court Life from Henry VII to George II* (London, B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 1963).

Activities of the Friends

MEETINGS

Bancroft Awards Dinner

On Thursday, May 20, approximately 300 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 Rotunda of Low Memorial Library. Mr. Hugh J. Kelly, Chairman of our association, presided.

During the program, President Grayson Kirk announced the winners of the prizes for the three books judged by the Bancroft Prize Jury to be the best published in 1964 in the fields of American History, American Diplomacy, and International Relations of the United States: (for diplomatic history) Bradford Perkins's *Castlereagh and Adams: England and the United States, 1812-1823;* (for history) William B. Willcox's *Portrait of a General: Sir Henry Clinton in the War of Independence;* and (for international affairs) Dorothy Borg's *The United States and the Far Eastern Crisis of 1933-1938 from the Manchurian Incident through the Initial Stage of the Undeclared Sino-Japanese War.* Each of the authors received a co-equal $4,000 award.

Mr. Kelly presented certificates to Mr. David Hales of the University of California Press, to Mr. Harding Lemay of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., and to Mr. Mark Carroll of the Harvard University Press – the publishers, respectively, of the three books.

The Bancroft Awards Dinner Committee was made up of Mrs. Francis Henry Lenygon, Chairman, Mrs. Arthur C. Holden, Professor Lewis Leary, Dr. Morris H. Saffron, and Mr. Norman H. Strouse.

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