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# CONTENTS

From Sea Serpents to Science.  
*The Editor Visits the Historical Map Collection*  
ALEXANDER O. VIETOR  
3

The Cassini Planisphere of 1696  
ALEXANDER O. VIETOR  
8

We Read Maps  
RHODES W. FAIRBRIDGE  
14

Washington Irving's  
Moorish Manuscript;  
a Columbia Rediscovery  
ANDREW B. MYERS  
22

Recent Notable Purchases  
ROLAND BAUGHMAN  
AND JAMES G. VAN DERPOOL  
30

Our Growing Collections  
ROLAND BAUGHMAN  
45

Activities of the Friends  
56

*Published by the Friends of the Columbia Libraries,*  
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Natives killing “crocodiles” in Florida, as portrayed in the Latin version of Jacob LeMoyne’s *A brief narrative of those things which happened to the French in Florida ... on the second voyage ... Year 1564 ...* Frankfurt, 1591. (In De Bry’s *Voyages*)
On July 12, 1493, there was published in Nuremberg a mappa mundi, or world map, illustrating the Liber Cronicarium. It is one of those maps in the Ptolemaic tradition, with all the fabulous medieval apparatus of sea-serpents, “wind-boys,” six-armed men, twelve-fingered men, hermaphrodites and cyclops. The known world of Europe, Africa and Asia is shown, lapped by a billowly ocean.

No sooner was this map published than it was out of date.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

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

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

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

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

The rich colors with which these early maps were often adorned, the galleons and sea-serpents which contest the seas, the anthropophagi and the occasional late eruption of dog-faced men (as in Munster's quaint wood-cuts) must all have delighted the armchair amateur of the seventeenth century, as they do us. The hard-bitten sea-captain was not so easily satisfied. Waghenaer wrote in 1612: "Amongst manie Pilots there is an opinion that they had rather use the written Cardes than such as are printed, esteeming the printed Cardes to be imperfect, and say that the
written Cardes are much better and perfecter."* These "written Cardes" were the portolan manuscript charts, so called because they were often the creations of sea-going Portugese, who traced, with amazing accuracy, the coast-lines of Europe, Africa and Asia. Columbia boasts an atlas by Jaume Oliva, member of a celebrated family of portolano makers.

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

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

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

In the eighteenth century, the facial expression of the globe began to set into the outlines familiar to us to-day. A few places were still out of focus—until expeditions like those of Bering, Cook, Mungo Park and Lewis and Clark further defined the world’s face. California, at first a peninsula in early seventeenth century maps, then strangely an island, attached itself to the mainland for good. Probably it’s here to stay. But—“Thar’s gold in them thar hills!” Guillaume Delisle’s Louisiana map of 1718 (one of those to be seen in the Geology Map Room) has a legend on it reporting that the Spaniards were fording the Missouri to trade with the Indians of the Northwest, whence they bring back “du fer jaune—c’est ainsi qu’ils s’expriment.”
The Delisle map joins those others of American interest which have been purchased in recent years through the Bancroft Fund. Miss Amy Hepburn, retired Natural Sciences Librarian, loved maps, and was responsible for some of the early purchases, including fine examples of the work of Moll, and revolutionary maps by Faden (a small but interesting group of military maps, up to World War I, are in the collection). Mr. Baughman, Head of Special Collections, has continued these purchases, and among others has secured an exceptional pair of spheres, celestial and terrestrial, engraved and published by Dudley Adams, London, 1807; groups of nineteenth century maps of the United States as a whole and of individual states during the expansion period; and an important collection of 21 operational maps of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio, mainly of 1862 and 1863. Earlier maps, principally eighteenth century, of Europe and other parts of the world, have also been acquired, chiefly as individual items. An extensive job of cataloguing and sorting all of Columbia’s maps is now being done by Miss Bonnell in Special Collections.

“Methinks,” wrote Robert Burton, “it would well please any man to look upon a geographical map.” Columbia’s maps should be no exception, now that they are accessible and tidied up. They have much to offer geologists, geographers, historians. For myself, I confess to a weakness for the brave galleons and spiky-haired wind-boys of the early maps, and for the monsters “seven spans long” (according to Piri Reis, the Turkish cartographer) “between whose eyes there is a distance of one span.” But never fear, “they are harmless souls”!
The Cassini Planisphere of 1696

ALEXANDER O. VIETOR

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

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

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

From the beginnings of ocean navigation until the development of the chronometer in the 18th century, the great and burning question for navigators when making a passage was the distance
Engraving of the planisphere map which Giovanni Domenico Cassini originally drew on the floor in the observatory of the Royal Academy in Paris, the project receiving the approval of Louis XIV in 1682. The map was transferred to paper in 1696.
they had sailed east or west. The north and south distances, or latitude, were far easier to calculate by the altitude of the North Star, and later by the altitude of the sun when proper tables were set down for the progressive changes in that body’s declination throughout the year.

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

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

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

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

At the age of forty-three, Cassini published a table or “ephemerides” of the eclipses of Jupiter’s satellites, so that it was then
The Cassini Plenisphere of 1696

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

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

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

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

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

On this large-scale map-base the outlines of the land areas of the earth were plotted from astronomical observations made at points throughout the world. The King visited the Observatory in 1682, examining the world map and its progress and giving his stamp of approval to the project.
Cassini was most careful to give a list of explicit instructions to those setting forth on expeditions to far corners of the globe. One set of these was printed in Volume VIII of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of 1730. Simultaneous observations of the pre-selected celestial event (a particular phase of Jupiter's satellites) were made in Paris and at such places as Goa, Malacca, Nanking, Guadeloupe, and the Cape of Good Hope (this in the 1680's!). Although each observer watched the same event on Jupiter at the same moment, they all recorded different sun times—depending upon their location on the earth—at the moment of observation. A comparison of these differences in local time made it possible, by a simple calculation, to determine the longitude of the station in degrees west or east of Paris.

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

It would appear that this Nolin imprint is scarce. Brown locates two copies in this country, one at the W. L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor and the other in the Map Collection of the Yale University Library. Two copies are known to exist in Paris. Thus the Columbia copy is the fifth to come to light and the third one in America.
Brown also states that he was unable to find any record of the Nolin imprint being presented to Louis XIV, but there is a statement in the *Histoire de l'Académie Royale* that indicates that Cassini's son presented to the King what may have been a later edition of the map.

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

RHODES W. FAIRBRIDGE

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

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

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

The real world, the dream world and the map world were one and the same to the boy. Some people are not so fortunate; they never learn to read a map. Some lack the urge; many lack the imagination. To be caught young and to learn it all without even
trying is a good fortune worth more than all your universities, and diplomas. Map-reading can be soaked up, almost through the skin. Those who have not exposed themselves to such delights are to be pitied as those who drink nothing but iced water at meal-times.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A word here about air photographs, which I mentioned a little earlier as being the very basis of many modern maps. At present we have practically none and in my judgment the University should start building up a collection of them. The United States is in a condition practically of anarchy as far as aerial photographs are concerned, for instead of a single agency or collection from which they may be obtained, there are dozens of different flying, photographic, and mapping agencies, both governmental and private. The situation fortunately is different in some other coun-
tries. For examples, through central agencies in Canada and Australia one can obtain photographic coverage of practically any square foot of those countries, each of which is as large as the land area of the United States.

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

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

Nothing beats a consistent policy in selection of materials. As it happens however, our Geology Library, both with regard to books and maps, shows the effects of conspicuous good and lean years in the past—right back to the middle of the last century. Most important serials suddenly discontinue and, without expla-
nation, pick up again. Purchases of books reflect the enthusiasm of our professors, the interests of whom have oscillated from one speciality to another over the centuries. Serious gaps are noted, but often too late to repair except by costly, most diligent, skilled, and time-consuming research in the antiquarian catalogs. Maps are the same way, only worse, since they are so much more easily damaged or destroyed that they rarely appear in the trade. By the same token, our own sets get broken into and dismembered during the lean years, when less than adequate curatorial staff has been provided. Maps printed on poor paper should, of course, be protected immediately with expensive mounts and those damaged should be repaired immediately; yet some of our treasured “classics” are so fragile that one hardly dares breathe on them.

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

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

Let us briefly survey the major holdings:

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

2. **World Air Charts** are particularly useful, because they pro-
vide a one to million scale coverage of uniform style for most of the world. These are incomplete, some being received by gift, others requiring purchase.

3. *Hydrographic Charts*, U.S., British, etc. A few are received as out-of-date discards from other libraries. This is one of the most serious gaps in our collection. Appeals to the U.S. Navy to receive these on a repository basis have not received sympathetic attention. Foreign hydrographic charts are not produced at such a rapid rate that it would be impossible to keep up with them by purchase.

4. *U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey*. This is a very fine series of coastal charts. Our set is complete and up to date.

5. *U.S. Geological Survey*. Our sets are almost complete. Some of the older items are out of print and are lost or destroyed. Gifts from geologists have permitted many replacements and now a duplicate storage is maintained of those most important and hard-worked series. The actual coverage of the United States on a large (detailed) scale is still very incomplete.

6. *U.S. State Surveys*. Most of the individual states maintain independent geological surveys, mines departments, or similar organizations that have from time to time issued state geological maps. Many of them are no longer in print, but we have a nearly complete coverage. Some of the more backward states—Nevada, Nebraska, and the Carolinas—have no maps. Others, such as Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, have recently been covered in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey.

7. *Foreign Geological Maps*. Our coverage of large-scale maps needs strengthening and this should be possible for large numbers of fine maps are available by purchase or exchange. An attempt has been made to get all small scale foreign geological
Professor Rhodes W. Fairbridge, left, and Dr. Grayson Kirk, President of Columbia University, inspecting the six-foot inflated-rubber relief map of the world which Geo-Physical Maps, Inc., had loaned for exhibit in the Geology Library. The scale is \( \frac{1}{6,000,000} \).

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

8. **Relief model maps.** A modern development in cartographic reproduction is the relief model type, of which we already have about 20. These are of very great value for teaching and research.

9. **Globes.** Thus far the globes which we have are the small, inexpensive ones: three political, one celestial, one hand-painted geological-tectonic and three unpainted plastic relief globes. Regrettably the big 6-foot relief globe that was built by Geo-Physical Maps, Inc., and exhibited in the Geology
Library for some weeks about 18 months ago has not yet found a donor. Experimental teaching with this globe in our World Regional Course was so successful that we realized that here was one of the most valuable tools that has ever come our way for this particular subject; the close study of world structural patterns and problems in detail becomes possible on the globe in a thrilling and unique way. We feel that this would be an acquisition that would put the Library and Map Collection right into the front rank of modern visual-aid teaching and research. Detailed plans for a special geologic-tectonic version of this globe were drawn up, but applications for aid from foundations and research sponsors have so far proved unsuccessful.

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

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

ANDREW B. MYERS

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

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

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

This Ommiades manuscript was first put together in Madrid in the fall and winter of 1827–28. Irving had come to Spain the year before for the first time, invited by our Minister there, Alexander Everett, to consider the value of translating for the English-
Interior of the great Mosque in Córdoba, Spain, which was started about 786 A.D. and enlarged by the successive rulers of the Omayyad dynasty (760 A.D. to the early 11th Century). The most notable of Moorish monuments, it was 742 feet long, 472 feet wide, and had over 1,200 columns. In subsequent alterations a small section of the building and some of the columns were removed.
speaking world Navarrete's recent Colección, tomes of source materials on the voyages and discoveries of Columbus and his contemporaries. The expatriate American was already renowned as Geoffrey Crayon of the Sketch Book (1819–20) and was certainly, Cooper's novels notwithstanding, our favorite prose writer of the day. But he soon found Navarrete's formidable scholarly apparatus an obstacle that forbade close translation, and wisely turned to a briefer adaptation, his own Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus (1828). It was done in the vein of romantic historiography, which was popular at that time, and as such both informed and entertained its generation.

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

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

All this industriousness, in the Royal Library or the Jesuit College of St. Isidro, is described by his nephew Pierre M. Irving, in the Life and Letters of Washington Irving (1862–64), as preparation for "a suite of works . . . illustrative of the domination of the Arabs in Spain and also a Conquest of Mexico." To do justice to this panorama of dynamic men and marching peoples was beyond Irving's powers. (Its complexities have challenged the
resources of a Gibbon before him and a Toynbee after.) With a healthy sense of his own limitations, Irving planned to interweave threads of history and legend into a rich tapestry of story, a technique he had perfected in that happy hoax Diedrich Knickerbocker's *A History of New York* in 1809. It is this spirit which pervades the Omeya manuscript.

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

As it stands, the afore-mentioned three hundred and three pages cover the consecutive reigns of two and a half centuries of what Irving elsewhere calls, “that splendid dynasty, which shed such a lustre upon Spain during the domination of the Arabs.” The first hundred begin with the funeral in 788 A.D. of Abderahman (I) and the accession of his son Hixem I. They unfold what becomes a vast canvas of Mohammedan imperial sway over North Africa and most of present Portugal and Spain. The story-within-a story of “rebel Hassan” and his bandit sons splashes this section with bold color. The second hundred reach a climax of Omeyan glory in the long, tenth century rule of the noble Abderahman III—in Irving's words the first “to receive the title and honors of
Caliph.” The third group of a hundred pages (and princes), brings the northern Christians into focus in the pitched battles of a holy war. The historian ends, as did the dynasty, early in the eleventh century, with the mystery of the disappearance (after palace intrigue) of the futile Hixem III.*

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

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

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

* These proper names can be written in several, more Arabic forms.
only a poor catalyst. The weak spark of interest it did arouse in his pen took him to the Hispanic sagas that lay in his trunk, he admitted, "like waste paper." On April 14, 1847, he wrote again to Pierre:

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

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

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

His nephew, in addition to writing the official biography, made a conscientious effort to complete the canon of his famous uncle's works. In 1866 he edited the posthumous Spanish Papers and included unpublished manuscripts "most nearly, though not fully,
prepared for the press.” He chose Pelayo, Fernan Gonzalez, and Fernando the Saint, but not the Ommiades unit. Why not? It reads not noticeably less finished than the others, but perhaps he thought it was too long to fit in such a miscellany. In any case it drops from sight to begin a hidden hegira that takes it to the Columbia Library in this century.

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

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

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

What he chose he describes as the “Legends of the Ommiades” and “part of vol I of Bracebridge Hall.” On the back of the note a sentence dated December 20, 1889, bequeaths both, on his eventual death, to his son Cortlandt Irving. It is from this modern descendant that, in a gracious gesture, both manuscripts came to Columbia a quarter century ago.
If Irving's talent for a facts-cum-folklore kind of history does not qualify him for rank as a pure historian, he was nevertheless for America, insists Stanley Williams in his impressive *The Spanish Background of American Literature*, "the godfather of historians of Spain." After a century of obscurity, and in a century of resurgent Moslem power, I think this Omniaedes godchild should be introduced to the rest of the family.
Editor's Note: Since it happens that most of the gift and endowed funds for the purchase of rare materials are administered by either Special Collections or Avery, the acquisitions described below mainly pertain to those units. This does not mean that other divisions of the Libraries are without such materials, but only that their budgeted funds are needed to meet current requirements for instruction and research. Special Collections, not being restricted as to subject area, tries to take up some of the slack which this exigency creates.

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

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

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

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

The following paragraphs furnish brief descriptions of some of the more noteworthy purchases that have come to Columbia over the past half-dozen years through the use of gift and endowed funds. From these notes, sketchy as they are, and descriptive of
only the merest handful selected from many items, perhaps at least an inkling can be gained of the immense importance which such funds have to the growth of our collections. Regular book funds are not always adequate to supply the materials needed to meet the daily demands of students and faculty; only rarely and after much serious consideration can we divert them to the purchase of costly rarities such as the seven volumes of unpublished journals of Jules Champfleury (September, 1949), the manuscript of Pomponazzi's *De facto*, 1520 (July, 1950), the Alfred Jeanroy Papers (February, 1955), and the little group of letters and a manuscript poem by Lorenzo Da Ponte (March, 1958). All users of the Libraries have—and will continue to have into the far future—reason to be endlessly grateful to donors whose gifts of endowments enable the steady, planned accrualment of unusual rarities to Columbia's research collections.

**Bancroft Endowment Purchases**

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

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


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

The Hart Crane Papers. This important collection was described briefly in the May, 1953, issue of the Columns. It comprises the whole corpus of Hart Crane’s correspondence, manuscripts, and memorabilia that remained in the hands of his executors. Crane
Roland Baughman (1899-1932) is a controversial figure in recent American letters, but his major work, *The Bridge*, is generally recognized as carrying on the Walt Whitman tradition, and as being among the greater American poetical contributions of our century. The collection, now in the process of being organized for scholarly use, numbers many hundreds of pieces, including work sheets, drafts, revisions, and letters, both incoming and outgoing. It is the subject of an article by Jethro Robinson in the February, 1955, issue of the *Columns*. Purchased in April, 1953.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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


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

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

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

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

7. *Alexander Hamilton Manuscripts*. No collection, as such, of Hamilton Papers has been acquired; nevertheless, we have tried
to take advantage of every opportunity to acquire exceptional Hamilton material as it becomes available. Our principal aim has been to support to the fullest extent possible Columbia's sponsorship of a definitive edition of all known Hamilton papers; this project is the subject of an article by Harold C. Syrett in the February, 1957, issue of the *Columns*.

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

**DAVID EUGENE SMITH FUND PURCHASES**

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

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

Recent notable purchases include 39 tablets, many mathematical and non-mathematical Chinese books, and the like. In using the Smith Fund, however, we have restricted purchases to works that have a definitely mathematical reference.

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

Among the printed books acquired for the Smith Collection is a fifteenth-century edition of Oresme's De latitudinibus formarum (Padua, 1486), of which no other copy is recorded as being in this immediate area. A goodly number of important sixteenth and seventeenth century editions were added; perhaps the most notable of these is the 1520 (second) edition of Tagliente's Libro d'abaco, one of two known copies and the only one in America. In this select company also belong the 1538 edition of Neudörfer's Anweisung einer gemeinen Handschrift; Tycho Brahe's De mundi aetherei in the 1603 edition which is in reality made up of sheets of the extremely rare first printing of 1588; and Huygens' Horologium oscillatorium (1673) and Traité de la lumière (1690). Of much later date but of even greater moment is the rare off-print edition of Einstein's Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Rela-
tivitätstheorie (1916); nor should we omit recording the purchase of the first arithmetic book ever to be published in Russia, Magnitskii's Arifmetika, sirlech nauka chislitel'naia, 1703.

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

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

Dr. Lodge had nearly a hundred fifteenth-century books in his library, and we have been able to add sixty-six others since the fund became available. Some of these are truly outstanding items, such as the first edition of Homer in Greek, 1488/9; the Naples, 1474, edition of Terence's comedies, in the only copy recorded as being in America; and Livy's Decades in Spanish, of which the only other recorded American copy is in the Huntington Library in California. In general, we have purchased incunabula for the Lodge Collection only when they would otherwise not be available to scholars in the New York area, or when the prices quoted have been low (more than a third of the sixty-six cost less than
$100 each). But in a few cases, such as that of the Homer mentioned above, we have felt that the distinction of the collection warranted the inclusion of important cornerstones without regard to the holdings of other libraries.

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

**AVERY LIBRARY PURCHASES**

(By the Librarian, James Grote Van Derpool)

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

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

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

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

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

Our holdings of 17th-century architectural literature were considerably extended by a series of noteworthy additions including an original, unpublished, richly illustrated manuscript by the Venetian scholar, Pietro Zen, entitled Regole di Prospettiva,
Architettura Gnomonica Simestria et Anatomia; an all-but unknown mid-17th-century edition of Vignola's Li Cinque Ordini di Architettura . . . ; and a fine copy of the 1605 Sebalden Bohems Warbafftige Beschreibung Aller Furneme Kunsten . . . by Hans Sebald Beham. We were able to secure the first edition of André Félibien's Entretiens sur les Vies et sur les Ouvrages des Plus Excellens Peintres Anciens et Modernes . . . issued in 1666 and reportedly the only copy of this edition in the New York area. André Félibien's 1690 edition of Des Principes de l'Architecture; Giacomo Lauro's Ecclesiae et Palatia Urbis Romae . . . of 1635, and a scarce Barbet edition of 167-?, A Book of Archetecture Containing Seeling Peeces, Chimney Peeces and Seuerall Sorts Vsefull for Carpenters . . ., are representative of the wide variety of our 17th-century acquisitions.

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

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

Likewise our collection of Alexander Jackson Davis original material has approximately doubled in this period. All together some 400 original drawings, letters between Davis and his distinguished clients, and manuscript specifications for his projects which were among the most significant of the mid-19th century, have been added to our Davis archive.
Throughout the years in question, possible the rarest 18th-century work to be added to the collection is the 384-page unpublished Piranesi manuscript dealing with the construction of the Roman church Santa Maria Aventina, his chief work as an architect. This accession places in New York City the main corpus of manuscript materials relating to this important project, inasmuch as the known Piranesi drawings of this church are lodged in the Pierpont Morgan Library on permanent loan from the estate of Mrs. Pierpont Morgan.

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

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

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

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

Berol gift. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Berol have presented a remarkable series of thirty-four framed paintings, engravings, etchings, and prints. Among these is a small painting attributed to Adriaen van Ostade (1610–1685) of an old mendicant seated before a house wall, a favorite theme of the artist. Also of prime interest is a woodcut by Albrecht Dürer, the subject being the well-known one of St. Jerome with pen and book at his writing desk, a lion at his feet, dated 1511, and another in the style of Dürer, depicting the rest on the flight into Egypt, also dated 1511.
Bonon gift. Mr. Paul J. Bonom has selected a large number of long-playing records from his personal collection for presentation to the Music Library. All represent compositions of a serious nature and many will replace outworn 78's now available to our students.

Brebnner gift. At a ceremony in the social room in Butler Library on May 1, 1958, Mr. Elliot J. Brebner (A.B., 1953, B.S., 1954) presented the professional papers of his father, the late Professor John Bartlet Brebner (Ph.D., 1927). Speakers on this occasion were Professor Allan Nevins, Professor Robert K. Webb, Mr. Elliot J. Brebner, and Dr. Richard H. Logsdon. This collection, comprising papers, correspondence, manuscripts, lecture notes, and memorabilia, will afford a mine of information for scholars who seek to share Professor Brebner's great interest in and monumental knowledge of international affairs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Friedman gifts. Keeping up-to-date in acknowledging the many generous gifts of Mr. Harry G. Friedman (Ph.D., 1908) is something we never quite succeed in doing, no matter how we try—a circumstance that meets our heartiest approval. Since the last issue of Library Columns was published, Mr. Friedman has presented nineteen items. Space does not permit a full list of these,
but several are worthy of special mention: an early autograph letter from John Stuart Mill to William Tait, 7 July 1834; the Village Press edition, 1904, of Browning’s *Rabbi Ben Ezra*, printed by Frederic and Bertha Goudy and decorated by W. A. Dwiggins; the lengthy manuscript diary of a Quaker, John Churchman, who in 1753–4 visited Holland and England and kept a careful account of his experiences; and volume III of Nicolaus de Lyra’s scholarly notes on the Bible text, printed in Venice for O. Scotus, 1488. In the last instance, Mr. Friedman’s generosity has been unusually apt and fruitful. Columbia formerly owned only two of the three volumes of the 1488 edition of de Lyra’s commentary; Mr. Friedman has performed the improbable feat of completing our set!

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

This is a most important binding. It was made about 1555, probably in Rome, for Pope Paul IV (Gian Pietro Carafa), whose armorial bearing appears in several places on the covers. Certain of the tools used in the decoration seem to be those found on books bound for the contemporary bibliophiles Pier Luigi Farnese
The handsome binding of a 1495 Latin Bible which was bound for Pope Paul IV about 1555. Presented to the Columbia Libraries by Mr. Harry G. Friedman.
and Appolonio Filareto, whose bindings are much sought by collectors. Mr. Friedman's gift occupies a star place in the current Butler Library exhibition; although frequently mentioned in bookbinding literature, the binding has never to our knowledge been reproduced before except in dealers' catalogs (see preceding page).

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

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

_Hacker gift._ Professor Louis M. Hacker (A.B., 1922, A.M., 1923) has presented the revised and annotated typescripts of three of his distinguished books: _Triumph of American Capitalism_ (1940); _Alexander Hamilton in the American Tradition_ (1957); and _American Capitalism_ (1957).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lada-Mocarski gift. A collection of high importance and interest has just been received from Mr. and Mrs. Valerien Lada-Mocarski. It comprises a group of forty-five items representative of illegal publications of several west European countries occupied by the
Germans during World War II. Some of these illegal publications did not have any "subversive" character—Gray’s *Elegy*, for example, was among the items issued in Amsterdam. The mere fact that no permission to print had been obtained from the "Quisling" authorities placed the publishers in jeopardy. On the other hand many of the imprints reveal an astonishing ability on the part of the illegal press to obtain complete texts of important documents with the highest security, and to print them and put them into circulation. In this collection, as an example, is the publication by the Busy Bee press in Holland of the Atlantic Charter!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Smith gift. Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith has added two useful letters written by her father, George Haven Putnam, 4 April 1863, 8 p., and 22 June 1865, 5 p. It will be recalled that Mrs. Smith and her sister, Miss Bertha Haven Putnam (Ph.D., 1909) presented a large
collection of their father’s papers, which was recorded in the May, 1956, issue of the *Columns*.

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

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

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

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

PICTURE CREDIT

Activities of the Friends

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

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

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Invitations to exhibitions, lectures and other special events.
Use of books in the reading rooms of the libraries.
Opportunity to consult librarians, including those in charge of the specialized collections, about material of interest to a member. (Each Division Head has our members' names on file.)
Opportunity to purchase most Columbia University Press books at 20 per cent discount (through the Secretary-Treasurer of the Friends).
Free subscriptions to Columbia library columns.

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CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

Annual. Any person contributing not less than $10.00 per year (dues may be waived for officers of the University).
Contributing. Any person contributing not less than $25.00 a year.
Sustaining. Any person contributing not less than $50.00 a year.
Benefactor. Any person contributing not less than $100.00 and up a year.
Checks should be made payable to Columbia University. All donations are deductible for income tax purposes.

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