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Early sixteenth century theatre depicted in the 1511 edition of Plautus printed in Venice by Lazarus Soardus.
GALLIA est omnis divisa in partes tres . . .” For the vast majority of educated Americans the opening words to Caesar’s *Gallic Wars* epitomize their Graeco-Roman heritage. The traditions of Greece and Rome are held in sacred memory when they speak of their debt to the past, but few of them in this century have imbibed at the font of classical culture in the manner of their forebears. Until the end of the nineteenth century Greek and Roman studies were the foundation of our academic training, yet today we pay but lip service to this great store of knowledge which nurtured so many past generations. We refer to democracy, genuflecting to the icon of the Greek city-state, “cradle of our form of government,” or we boast of our legal system, vaguely recalling the ancient Roman codes. In centuries past educated individuals not only revered their classical past but also understood its depth and breadth.

Gonzalez Lodge, steeped in the traditional classical background, chose to bear the message of Greece and Rome by becoming a professor of classics. He devoted his life to promoting the classical curriculum but unfortunately he struggled for a then already moribund cause. Perhaps in his own quiet way, however, he has passed
Bernard R. Crystal

on the torch of classical heritage through the bequest of his library of Greek and Latin editions to the Columbia Libraries. The Gonzalez Lodge Collection is a rich repository of the Graeco-Roman culture and tradition he knew and loved.

Born on December 19, 1863, in Fort Littleton, Pennsylvania, Lodge traced his ancestry back to a twelfth century English nobleman, one of whose descendants established himself in America when he bought 500 acres of land from William Penn in 1682. Gonzalez Lodge was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and then went on to Johns Hopkins University where he received his bachelor's degree in 1883 and his doctorate in 1886. To widen his classical knowledge he traveled in Germany and Greece during 1888. Upon his return to the United States he accepted the position of Associate in Latin at Bryn Mawr College and by 1895 he had risen to the rank of full professor.

In 1900 he moved on to Teachers College, Columbia University, as Professor of Latin and Greek, remaining there until his retirement in 1929. At Teachers College he sought to bolster and maintain the once lofty position that the classics had held in the world of pedagogy by introducing the oral method of teaching Greek and Latin. But as each succeeding year of the twentieth century rolled by, there was less and less of a demand for Greek and Latin teachers and helplessly he watched his world slowly fade into oblivion.

Gonzalez Lodge must have felt himself an anachronism in the twentieth century for it was his firm belief, as it had been the belief of many until this century, that classical studies must be considered high among the important aspects of a humanistic education. As editor-in-chief of the professional journal Classical Weekly from 1907 to 1913, he expressed his alarm at the decline of classical studies in numerous editorials. He was concerned not only with appreciation of great literature but also the necessity for each individual to be a master of vocabulary. Lodge believed that one's character, that is, one's habits, observations, thoughts and feelings, was en-
Gonzalez Lodge: Apostle of the Classical Tradition

nobled by the studying of great literature. In his eulogy of Lodge, Columbia professor Nelson G. McCrea described Lodge as "... quite definitely a humanist and all his activities, whether scholarly or social, were moulded by an idealistic vision of what human life might become under the transforming influence of a genuine education." The "genuine education" that McCrea referred to was none other than a classical education, the foundation for creating the whole person.
Whether or not one can accept Lodge’s theory of the whole person, one can see in his life an example of his theory, especially in his emphasis on the importance of word-mastery in the life of a humanist. His major work, *Lexicon Plautinum*, a word study of the Latin playwright Plautus, was to take him thirty-three years to complete. This magnus opus was a first of its kind in American classical scholarship. Formerly such work had been the sole province of European scholars. When he died in December, 1943, he left incomplete what surely would have been his second masterpiece, a lexicon of Ovid’s vocabulary.

We must not assume that Gonzalez Lodge buried himself in a vocabulary study for thirty years to avoid the reality of the declining position of classics. He presented his views through his editorials in the *Classical Weekly*, and as a faculty member in one of America’s leading pedagogical institutions, he surely must have indoctrinated a generation of students. Fighting against insurmountable odds this “... modest, quiet, retiring man ... [of] innate shyness and reserve ...” needed a retreat where he could nurture his idealistic vision of the whole person, a quiet place to contemplate, to renew his strength—a library which over the years grew to be the prime interest of his life.

The collecting habits of Gonzalez Lodge were greatly influenced by his academic career. He began collecting books while he was a student at Johns Hopkins. Since his education was based on the “German model” he collected heavily in the field of doctoral dissertations. Although he took his degree in Greek language and literature he only taught Greek for two years at Davidson College. When he was hired by Bryn Mawr he fully expected to continue teaching Greek but the faculty was sufficient in Greek so he was relegated to teaching Latin. Although his collection contained some Greek volumes, he started buying Latin books exclusively due to the exigencies of his Latin courses. “In forming my collection I was influenced by needs of the moment. When I began a new course, I collected all the books that I was likely to need ... .” At
Gonzalez Lodge: Apostle of the Classical Tradition

Bryn Mawr his collection reflected Roman antiquities, Italic dialects, history of Greek and Latin syntax, Roman drama (Plautus and Terence) Roman historiography (Livy), Roman satire (Horace) and Roman epistolography.

When Lodge moved on to Columbia in 1900, he neglected completely the literature relating to the courses he had formerly given at Bryn Mawr since the graduate instruction he was engaged in was of an entirely different nature. Only the syntax collection was kept up, another example of his concern for words and meanings. From 1900 to 1929 Lodge was asked to instruct teaching methods for Greek and since Teachers College had no source materials on teaching Greek, the Library permitted him to order any books he needed. As Greek instruction in the high school declined, Teachers College Library sought to dispose of this collection and Lodge willingly purchased it for his personal library. After 1929 Lodge adhered to no formal acquisition criteria, and for the rest of his life collecting was a haphazard affair.

Lodge’s collecting was divided into two categories: classical literature, and literature on classical authors, dissertations, scholarly studies, commentaries and literary criticism. Although Lodge wrote that he emphasized the gathering of literature on rather than of Greece and Rome, the numerous editions of classical authors he eventually left to Columbia belie his statement. Like all other bibliophiles Lodge combed the shelves of New York City’s book shops and culled the catalogs of both American and European antiquarian book dealers.

Gonzalez Lodge had, then, over the years built up a classical library of about 5,500 volumes more or less equally divided between literature on and literature of Greece and Rome. This library which undoubtedly gave him so many happy years both as a collector and a reader would have no heir to care for it since he and his wife, Ida Baldwin Stanwood, were childless. In August, 1942, after three years of chronic illness, sensing that death was near, Lodge divided his library in two. The working collection, for Latin
Characters in Terence's drama *Phormio*; woodcut from the 1499 Strassburg edition of the Latin playwright's comedies.
Gonzalez Lodge: Apostle of the Classical Tradition

and Greek scholars, chiefly dissertations and resource materials along with post-1800 editions of classical authors were given to Franklin and Marshall College, from which he had received an honorary L.L.D. degree in 1901. To Columbia University which had been his home for some forty years, he left his collection of incunabula and pre-1800 Greek and Latin editions, including a special collection of the Roman playwright, Plautus. The last-named embraced editions from the fifteenth through the twentieth centuries, as well as a related working collection of literature on Plautus so as not to destroy the unity of his Plautiniana material.

When Lodge died in 1942, his wife took over the business of formally transferring the collection to Columbia. By the spring of 1944 Mrs. Lodge and the University settled on the final arrangements for a permanent library of classical editions to perpetuate the memory of her husband. Delighted to have such a fine collection, the then Director of Libraries, Carl M. White, set in motion the machinery for creating a lasting memorial to Gonzalez Lodge.

Thus the Gonzalez Lodge Classical Library was presented to the University and placed along with numerous other memorial collections in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library. There it serves as a nucleus for the study of Latin and Greek literature. It is also a treasure trove for students of the book arts since the collection ably illustrates the art of printing from the fifteenth through the nineteenth centuries. Since classical studies have been so much a part of Western civilization, it is only natural that the printing of Greek and Latin literature has occupied a great deal of printers' labors. Books in the Lodge collection range from the selected epistles of Cicero printed by Nicolaus Jenson in 1470 to some specimens of modern fine printing. All the great European printing families are represented: Estienne, Elzevir, Plantin, Baskerville, Bodoni, Foulis and many more, although the bulk of the collection covers the fifteenth through the eighteenth century. Among the one hundred incunabula in Lodge's library there is one Venetian edition of Tacitus printed by Phillippus Pincius in 1497 that de-
serves special mention for the beautiful white, extra large paper on which it was printed. Even though this copy has been rebound, it has still retained a very wide margin. The renowned nineteenth century bibliophile, Thomas F. Dibdin, said that this edition may even surpass the recognized beauty of the first edition of Tacitus printed by Spira in 1470.

The printing house of Aldus Manutius ushered in the sixteenth century with a surprising array of classical editions. Lodge collected his Juvenal published in 1501 along with its companion volumes of Horace and Virgil commencing the era of Italic type face. With this first edition of Juvenal may be ranked two others, the Aldine Herodotus, 1502, the first example of Aldus's Greek type and a volume clearly exhibiting his genius for simplicity and beauty in a well-printed book, and his equally famous, accurately edited first edition of Sophocles, printed in 1502, which remained a model for all subsequent editions for fifty years. Finally there is one volume of the 1502-1503 three volume edition of Ovid which Aldus worked on himself and whose rarity depends upon acquisition of all three volumes in good condition. Lodge like most other collectors was not able to purchase the complete set.

An impressive sixteenth century volume in the Plautiniana collection is a 1511 edition of Plautus printed in Venice by Lazarus Soardus, which contains numerous woodcut initials and woodcuts to illustrate each play. A framed woodcut has been inserted within the text of each scene in every play, depicting and naming the character. The mid-sixteenth century brought forth another famous editor by the name of Dionysius Lambinus, who began a new era in Horace scholarship with his two volume edition printed in 1566 by the house that gave this century its impetus, Aldus. A third editor and printer of import during this century was Henri Estienne. Aldus's Sophocles, which had been highly esteemed by scholars for a half-century, was supplanted by two mid-century editions, one of them a well-printed and textually accurate edition from the Estienne family.
With such elaborate attention given to Aldus, one might wish for a more varied choice of printers in the seventeenth century, but alas this century produced many routine editions of classical authors. Lodge’s collection reflects the sparsity of exceptional editions for the period; however, books printed by the house of Elzevir in Leiden form one significant group in Lodge’s seventeenth century holdings. There is a third impression of a book
Bernard R. Crystal

whose first impression has been called the most beautiful and most rare ever printed by the Elzevirs. This 1635 edition of Caesar is most ornate and even though it is not a first impression, it deserves attention. In addition to its elaborately decorated engraved title-page, there are engraved vignettes preceding each section of the text which is printed in roman type face and is studded with floriated initials. An excellent series of woodcuts illustrating the war machines referred to by Caesar precedes the text.

Lodge acquired what appears to be a freak of typographical excellence which stands out among the typographical mediocrity that issued forth from Germany in the eighteenth century. Printed by C. Fritsch of Leipzig in 1800, it is a magnificent six volume edition of Virgil, a book praised for its accurate text, excellent critical comments and superb typography, containing two-hundred-four vignettes and an elegant frontispiece engraved by Fiorillo. The large-size roman type is imprinted on a milk white paper. Lodge not only purchased one copy of these six volumes, but also obtained second copies of volumes five and six which have fore-edge paintings of “The Old Bow Bridge” at Stratford-le-Bow, England.

A superficial examination of the contents of the Gonzalez Lodge Library indicates that in many cases the titles collected by Lodge were significant either for their text and/or commentary or as examples of fine printing. In one generation Lodge could not have hoped to develop a complete classical library. To insure that the collection would not remain stagnant he bequeathed an endowment to the University which affords the collection ample funds to grow and prosper. As an established academic library for more than two centuries Columbia had already accumulated many classical works; the Lodge library not only complemented these existing holdings but also “... enabled [the University] to proceed much farther and faster in building unusual strength in the field of classical literature, than would have been conceivable” according to the late Roland O. Baughman, who selected additions to the collection for a number of years.
Gonzalez Lodge spent his life collecting a library that reflected his love and his desire to serve. His legacy to Columbia will be the fuel to keep the flame of classical learning alive, for his library of classical literature will serve both the classical scholar and the student of printing history. Even though the Greek and Roman foundation of Western education has slipped into anonymity the Gonzalez Lodge Classical Library will continue to be a source of classical learning for generations to come.
Medical Legislation in the Colony of New Jersey

MORRIS H. SAFFRON

Late in 1978 Columbia received as a gift from Dr. Bernard Pacella a manuscript of unusual interest for the social as well as the medical historian of our country. This document contains nothing less than the first set of laws known to have been proposed by a medical society in North America for the regulation of professional practice. In order to properly assess the importance of this acquisition we should say a few words about the historical development of such legislation.

With the dissolution of the Roman Empire the guilds of Archiatri, state health officials whose duties included the control of quackery, gradually ceased to function, so that during the ensuing Dark Ages there was no central authority, except possibly the Church, to concern itself with the quality of medical care. Conditions began to improve somewhat under the Carolingians with the revival of medical education at Chartres and other cathedral schools, but it was only at Salerno in 1140 under the enlightened rule of the Normans that the first serious attempt was made to legislate against medical abuses. In 1224 that Stupor Mundi, Emperor Frederick II of the Two Sicilies, wrote a remarkably "modern" medical practice law covering in great detail the training, ethics, examination and licensing of a physician. So stringent were the penalties that this code imposed on offending "empiricks" that its principles were adopted very slowly by other western nations. Indeed it was not until two centuries had elapsed before the English Privy Council saw fit to inveigh against "unconnynge and unaproyved practysours of fysik," and only in 1511 did Parliament finally take some firm action against unlicensed practitioners. Un-
Medical Legislation in the Colony of New Jersey

Fortunately, the Royal College of Physicians which was soon entrusted with the authority to examine and license physicians would not condescend to involve itself with the supervision of barbersurgeons and nostrum vendors, so that quackery continued to flourish mightily, completely unfettered. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that neither Crown nor Parliament considered it important to extend medical reform legislation to distant overseas provinces in America.

Yet as early as 1636 the Virginia Assembly complained bitterly of "intolerable exactions made by griping and avaricious men," and insisted on the need for "some fitter course for regulating physitians and chirugians." Two years later Massachusetts did enact a law intended "to inhibit and restrain the presumptious arrogance of such as through the perfidance of their own skill or any other sinister respects dare to boldly attempt to exercise any violence
upon or towards the bodies of young or old to the prejudice or hazard of life or limb of man, woman or child.” In 1665 the Duke of York imposed on his newly acquired possessions a law essentially similar to that of Massachusetts, and over the next century there were additional sporadic attempts by various colonies to supervise medical practice, but the laws being vague and unenforceable met with little or no success. As late as 1737 we find “Philanthropos” offering a prayer in a Boston newspaper for legislation that would “exterminate the shoemakers, weavers and Almanack makers who were practicing medicine, having laid aside the proper Business of their Lives to turn Quacks.”

Conditions in maritime New York may have been worse than elsewhere. Even though an abortive control measure had been adopted by the City Fathers in 1753, the historian William Smith writing five years later strikes this note of frustration:

A few physicians among us are eminent for their skill. Quacks abound like locusts in Egypt, and too many have been recommended to a full practice and profitable subsistence; this is less to be wondered at, as the profession is under no kind of legislation. Loud as the call is, to our shame be it remembered, we have no law to protect the lives of our King’s subjects from the malpractice of pretenders. Any man, at his pleasure, sets up for physician, apothecary, and chirurgeon. No candidates are either examined, licensed, or sworn to fair practice.

On June 10, 1760, the New York Assembly, reacting to such complaints, passed a law of considerable merit which marked a definite advance over all previous legislation. Though still somewhat limited in scope it now provided for examination by legal authority and a system of licensure, thus serving as a prototype for the more comprehensive New Jersey act. Unfortunately, there was still no professional group to oversee the enforcement of this admirable law.

In 1764 when Dr. Samuel Glossy approached the authorities of King’s College with his plan for a medical school to train com-
petent physicians the conservative governors balked at the idea. Glossy's sponsor was informed:

Besides we have so many of the faculty already destroying his Majesty's good subjects that in the humor people are, they had rather one half were hanged that are already practicing than breed a new swarm in addition to the old.

As a result of this dilatory attitude it is Philadelphia (1765) rather than New York (1767) which has the honor of having offered the first formal courses of medical instruction in the colonies.

Across the Hudson in exclusively agricultural New Jersey there could be no thought of a medical school, but on July 16, 1766, sixteen doctors converged on New Brunswick to found a medical society, which, despite interruptions necessitated when the state became the "Cockpit of the Revolution," can justly claim to be the oldest in the United States. One of the first acts of the New Jersey Medical Society was to set up an equitable Table of Fees and Rates, so that every patient might know in advance what to expect in the matter of charges. Two years later (1768) the Society authorized the president, Dr. John Cochran, and two associates "to prepare a petition to the General Assembly to obtain a law to regulate the practice of physic and surgery in this province." What makes this request unique and of historical importance is that here for the first time a segment of organized medicine in the American colonies voluntarily sought the legal right to impose high professional standards on all future applicants and to supervise the examinations for licensure. As one might expect the law did not pass, being opposed by quacks and other segments of the populace who profited by the status quo. Even though they were later fortified by many signatures from aroused citizens, the doctors failed again in 1769 and 1770.

In 1771 a discouraged Cochran once more reported to the Society "that in consequence of counter petitions brought in the said petitions were ordered to be laid on the table." The embattled doc-
tors now turned for advice and support to William Alexander, otherwise known as Lord Stirling. A friend of Philip Schuyler, John Cochran's brother-in-law, and on good terms with the royal governor, William Franklin, Stirling was then an influential mem-

Dr. John Cochran, president of the New Jersey Medical Society at the time the law regulating medical practice was passed.

ber of the Provincial Council. On September 7, 1772, when the Legislature was in session at Perth Amboy it was reported that “sundry petitions from a great number of Inhabitants in divers Counties in this Province praying that a Law may be passed to regulate the Practice of Physick were read. Whereupon on Motion of Lord Stirling, Ordered that the Petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill agreeable to the Prayer of the said Petition.” Stirling then
"walked" the bill from the Council chamber to the House of Assembly where it was read twice and sent back to the Council. One week later the "engrossed" bill was signed by the Speaker, and Lord Stirling was ordered to "carry the said Bill to the House of Assembly for their concurrence." This time the Assembly did suggest some amendments which were approved by the Council on the 24th, and the "reengrossed" bill was returned to the Assembly. Approved by the latter on the 25th, his "Excellency was pleased to give his assent" on the 26th, thus crowning the efforts of a few determined men to elevate the standards of medicine in New Jersey. At a Princeton meeting of the Society on November 10 "a motion was made and seconded that the thanks of the Board be given to Doctors Cochran and Bloomfield for attending the House of Assembly and obtaining a law for the regulation of the practice of physic and surgery in this province."

Little is known about the enforcement of the new law in the tumultuous years just prior to the Revolution, but Stephen Wickes, the pioneer medical historian of New Jersey, believed that:

Its effect on the profession was immediate. It raised the standard of attainment, and thus stimulated students to careful study, and to improve the opportunities which were beginning to offer themselves to students in medicine.

But as historians of medical legislation in the United States point out the New Jersey law was destined to exert much more than local influence by setting a pattern that was to be followed in succession by Massachusetts (1781), New Hampshire (1791) and Connecticut (1792). Indeed, it is not an exaggeration to state that much of our current legislation on medical licensure and practice can be traced back to this colonial progenitor, the original of which we publish below from the Columbia manuscript.
An Act to Regulate the Practice of Physick and Surgery within the Colony of New Jersey

Whereas many Ignorant and unskillfull Persons in Physick and Surgery to gain a Subsistance, do take upon themselves to Administer Physick and Practice Surgery in the Colony of New Jersey, to the Endangering of the Lives and Limbs of their Patients, And many of His Majesty's Subjects who have been Persuaded to become their Patients have been great Sufferers thereby, for the Prevention of such Abuses for the future.

Be it Enacted by the Governor Council and General Assembly and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Publication of this Act, no Person whatsoever shall Practice as a Physician or Surgeon within this Colony of New Jersey before he shall first have been Examined in Physick or Surgery, approved of and admitted by any two of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the time being, taking to their assistance for such Examination such proper person or persons as they in their discretion shall think fit, for which Service the said Judges of the Supreme Court as aforesaid shall be entitled to a fee of Twenty shillings to be paid by the Person so applying; And if any Candidate after due Examination of his Learning and Skill in Physick, or Surgery as aforesaid, shall be approved and Admitted to practice as a Physician, or Surgeon, or both, the said Examiners, or any two, or more, shall give under their hands and Seals, to the Person so admitted as aforesaid, a Testimonial of his Examination and Admission in the form following, to wit; To all to Whom these Presents shall Come or may Concern, Know Ye, That we whose name are hereunto Subscribed in Pursuance of An Act of the Governor Council and General Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey made in the twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the third, Entitled An Act to Regulate the Practice of Physick and Surgery within the Colony of New Jersey, have duly Examined of Physician, (or) Surgeon, (or) Physician and Surgeon, as the case may be, and having approved of his Skill do admit him as a Physician, (or) Surgeon, (or) Physician and Surgeon to Practice in the said Faculty or Faculties, throughout the Colony of New Jersey, In Testimony whereof We have hereto Subscribed our Names and affixed our Seals to this Instrument at this day of annoque Domini 17 .

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that if any Person or Persons shall Practice as a Physician, or Surgeon, or both, within the Colony of New Jersey without such Testimonial as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and Pay for every such offence the sum of five Pounds, one half thereof
to the use of any Person or Persons who shall sue for the same, And the other half to the use of the Poor of any City or Township where such Person shall so Practice Contrary to the tenor of this Act, to be Recovered in any Court where sums of this amount are Cognizable, with Costs of Suit.

Provided Always that this Act shall not be Construed to Extend to any Person or Persons Administering Physick or Practicing Surgery before the Publication hereof within this Colony, or to any Person bearing His Majesty’s Commission and Employed in his Service as a Physician or Surgeon; And Provided Always nothing in this Act shall be Construed to extend to hinder any Person or Persons from Bleeding, drawing Teeth, or giving assistance to any Person, for which Services such Persons shall not be intitled to make any Charge, or recover any reward. Provided also that Nothing herein Contained shall be Construed to Extend to hinder any Skillful Physician or Surgeon from any of the Neighbouring Colonies being sent for upon any Particular occasion, from Practicing on such Occasion within this Colony.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that Every Person now Practicing Physick or Surgery, or that shall hereafter be Licenceed as by this Act is directed, shall deliver his Account or Bill of Particulars to all and Every Patient in Plain English words, or as nearly so as the Articles will admit of, all and Every of which Accounts shall be Liable, whenever the Patient his Executors or Administrators shall Require, to be taxed by any one or more of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or any one or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County, City or Borough wherein the Party Complaining Resides, Calling to their assistance such Persons therein Skilled as they may think Proper.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that Every Physician, Surgeon or Mountebank Doctor, who shall Come into or Travel through this Colony and Erect any Stage or Stages for the Sale of Drugs or Medicines of any kind, shall, for Every such offence forfeit and Pay the sum of Twenty Pounds Proclamation money to be Recovered in any Court where the same may be Cognizable with Costs of Suit, One half to the Person who will Prosecute the same to Effect, the other half for the use of the Poor of any City, Borough, Township or Precinct where the same Offence shall be committed.

And Be it Further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that this Act in Every Clause and Article here contained shall Continue and be in force for the Space of five Years, and from thence until the End of the next Session of the General Assembly, and no Longer.
Morris H. Saffron

House of Assembly September 25th 1772
This ReEngrossed Bill with the Amendments made thereto by this House having been three times Read in the House of Representatives
Resolved that the same do pass
By order of the House.
(s) Cortland Skinner
Speaker

Council Chamber September 24th 1772
This reingrossed Bill with the Amendments of the House of Assembly having been three times read in Council, Resolved that the same do pass.
By Order of the House
(s) David Ogden, Speaker

Council Chamber Sept. 26th 1772
I assent to this Bill Enacting the same, and order it to be Enrolled
(s) Wm. Franklin
The Fabric of Biography

MIRIAM J. BENKOVITZ

The first biographical consideration of Ronald Firbank, the English novelist, is the book *Ronald Firbank A Memoir*. It consists of Ifan Kyrle Fletcher’s long memoir of Firbank and four shorter essays, “personal reminiscences” by Lord Berners, Vyvyan Holland, Augustus John, and Osbert Sitwell. Fletcher provided the incentive and made arrangements for the book. Letters acquired by the Columbia University Library in 1977, one hundred and twenty-seven letters about Firbank addressed to Ifan Fletcher, demonstrate his efforts, especially those in preparation for writing his *Memoir*.

Ifan Kyrle Fletcher’s interest in Ronald Firbank arose partly from the fact that after a fashion Firbank and Fletcher had associations with Monmouthshire. Fletcher was truly a man of Monmouthshire, since he was born there in 1905, the son of John Kyrle Fletcher, an antique dealer of Newport. Young Fletcher was educated at Newport High School and, after leaving school in 1922, began work in the Cardiff Reference Library. A year later, Ifan persuaded his father to convert the basement of his antique shop on Newport bridge into a room where rare books could be bought and sold. This was the Newport Book Room.

The intellectuals of Newport began to gather in Ifan Fletcher’s Book Room and there, with them, Fletcher soon organized the Round Table Fellowship, a literary club. There, too, Fletcher formulated plans for the Newport Playgoers Society, now one of Great Britain’s leading groups of theatrical amateurs. His theatrical interests were reflected in the catalogues issued from his Newport Book Room and at last in 1930, Fletcher circulated a catalogue devoted entirely to the theatre. In other words, in the basement book store, Ifan Fletcher profitably fostered his two enthusiasms, books and the theatre.

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These were his life’s pleasure and his life’s work, both intensified and enlarged after his removal in 1935 to London, where Fletcher and his wife Constance began issuing catalogues from 31 Conduit Street, just off Bond Street. Except for the war years, which

Fletcher spent in Caerleon, he continued in London. At various times he had premises at 26 Old Bond Street, 11 Stafford Street, and finally at 22 Buckingham Gate. From all these, he issued distinguished and scholarly catalogues often with introductions by men prominent in theatrical affairs, such as Mikhail Larionov, Al-
lardyce Nicoll, and Gordon Craig. Furthermore, the periodical *Theatre Notebook*, The Society for Theatre Research, and the British Theatre Museum Association are all products of Fletcher’s energy and imagination in his London years. Still in London, Ifan Kyrle Fletcher died in 1969 before his sixty-fourth birthday.

Fletcher began work on Ronald Firbank a little more than a year after the novelist’s death with an article in *South Wales News* of 20 August 1927, “Ronald Firbank/Newport Associations of A Modernist.” The association was tenuous, being based on the fact that Joseph Firbank, Ronald’s grandfather, a railroad contractor born in Durham, had lived his last years in Newport. His death occurred in Newport the same year as Ronald’s birth in London. But the article, despite some errors in fact, is a statement of the Firbank legend: eccentricities of behaviour and finical tastes from which came esoteric novels. The legend was already current in the United States. Stuart Rose and Carl Van Vechten had given it form when Firbank’s novel *Prancing Nigger* appeared there in 1924.

A shortened version of Fletcher’s article came out the next year in the *South Wales Argus* for 6 October 1928. This time the article had the title “A Modern Eccentric/Memories of the Exquisite Work of a True Bohemian.” Once more Fletcher emphasized those characteristics which contributed to the Firbank legend. And in both pieces Fletcher applied to Firbank his own description in his novel *Vainglory* of the literary mode of a character called Claude Harvester, a novelist:

He has such a strange, peculiar style. His works calls to mind a frieze with figures of varying heights all trotting the same way. If one should by chance turn about it is merely to stare or to sneer or to make a grimace. Only occasionally his figures care to beckon, and they seldom really touch.

In these articles, Fletcher established the groundwork for his *Memoir*, where with consummate skill he walks the thin, shadowy
Title-page of the first biographical work on the English writer.
The Fabric of Biography

line between the legend of an eccentric, introverted recluse and an account of a sensitive satirist. The first reference to the possibility of the Memoir is in a letter in which Grant Richards asked Fletcher what he intended to do with Firbank material, presumably material solicited from Richards. He said he would like to consider for publication any book Fletcher might write on Firbank. That letter is dated 28 August 1929. Obviously Fletcher had commenced asking for recollections from people whom he believed to have known Firbank. Richards, Firbank's publisher, certainly had, but Fletcher got little from him. On 2 September 1929, Richards wrote again to say that he "did not know" whether he had time to give "much information about Mr Firbank" and again Richards offered to look at any book on the subject which Fletcher might write. Afterward, Richards said, he might make suggestions.

Richards was only one of several friends and acquaintances of Firbank who evaded Fletcher or refused information. Vyvyan Holland, Oscar Wilde's younger son who had been at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, with Firbank, said plainly that he had promised the knowledge he had to someone else. But eventually he wrote his own account which was published with Fletcher's Memoir. Harold Nicolson declared that anything he could contribute would have no value, but he too wrote later about Firbank in Some People. A number of Fletcher's letters went to people who had not known Firbank or had known him very slightly and said so. Among them were Frances Cornford, Martin Secker, Charles Ricketts, Adrian Allinson, Wynham Lewis, Geoffrey Keynes, Eric Gill, and Noel Coward. Ezra Pound had not known Firbank either, but he tried to be helpful by passing Fletcher's letter on to Nancy Cunard.

When she saw the letter to Pound, Miss Cunard already knew about Fletcher's projected Memoir. She was one of the first from whom Fletcher had asked for information, and on 12 December 1929, she had replied from her home in Chapelle-Réanville, France, that she had known Firbank "apart from the contacts of other peo-
Miriam J. Benkovitz

ple (thank God), and never saw him with the Sitwells.” She said that it would be impossible for her to put anything about him “in writing” and added “I mean also that I don’t want to do it.” But she offered to meet Fletcher in London when she next visited there and talk of Firbank. She confirmed that offer in a second letter, but when Nancy Cunard saw Fletcher’s letter to Pound, she wrote again. On 28 January 1930, she told Fletcher:

I suspected from the tone of your first letter that you had no business to be writing a life of Ronald Firbank. You seem not to have known him—an unnecessary drawback to a contemporary biographer. From the following phrases in your letter to Ezra Pound: ‘he seems to have hung about on the outskirts of literary and artistic groups’ . . . ‘seems to have talked much about his eccentricities and little about his work’ you appear, if possible, even more crassly vulgar than ignorant. I take it upon myself to point out to you that no person intending to devote himself to the writing of someone’s life is capable of using such phrases without being both a knave and a fool.

Ronald Firbank did not ‘hang about,’ did emphatically NOT ‘talk about his eccentricities.’

You may be certain that your attitude is such that I shall inform such friends of his as you may approach. I have shown your letter to two people in Paris who consider it perfectly shocking.

I am also writing to Mr Sacheverell Sitwell, (with whom I am not on speaking terms) to tell him this. I suggest that if you insist on turning out a piece of rubbish like ‘The Sitwells’ by Megros you leave Ronald Firbank’s friends alone and trust to your own invention.

To this, Miss Cunard added a postscript: “I have just received a letter from Messrs Duckworth asking me to contribute a chapter to a book that they are getting out on Ronald Firbank which is to contain chapters by various authors (including yourself). Is this the ‘Life’ that you say you are writing?”

The book to which Miss Cunard referred was of course the final form Fletcher’s book took. His Memoir dominated the book which included reminiscences by others to whom Firbank was well
known. With such an essay in mind as well as help for himself, Fletcher wrote to Evan Morgan. Morgan was not as explosive as Miss Cunard, but he was at least as disappointing. Despite the exchange of numerous letters (Morgan’s came from his secretary),

Morgan never once hinted at an intimacy with Firbank which began with their meeting in 1914. It blossomed briefly in 1919 only to wither when Morgan’s father, Lord Tredegar, forced Evan to
threaten legal action unless Firbank withdrew a dedication to him from the play *The Princess Zoubaroff*. Morgan admitted only to a “distinct recollection” of Firbank and to the fact that “on many occasions” he “met and spoke” with Firbank. Nevertheless, Morgan accepted an invitation to tea at the Fletchers’ home on 14 January 1930, and at that time he promised to write an “Impression” of Firbank. But in mid-March Fletcher had a letter which said that, having returned from the West Indies and being in preparation for “leaving for abroad again very shortly,” Mr. Morgan had no time to write the impression and preferred not “to make a half-hearted effort.”

Fortunately, most of the people to whom Fletcher wrote proved cooperative. A few—Sir Sydney Cockerel, C. W. Beaumont, Kathleen McClean, de Vincelles Payen-Payne, Sir Edward Marsh, Philip Moeller—returned a word, a phrase, an anecdote. Several offered to give Fletcher information if he met with them. Among these was the solicitor Douglas Graham, who gave Fletcher access to the papers of the Firbank estate. Another was Albert Rutherston; but the meeting proved very difficult to arrange owing to previous commitments on the part of Rutherston and to his wife’s illness. Rutherston’s first letter is dated 4 September 1929 and he did not talk with Fletcher until Thursday, 9 January 1930. Although the discussion was limited to one hour, Fletcher’s *Memoir* benefited. Still others responded freely and Augustus John, Osbert Sitwell, and Lord Berners, in addition to Vyvyan Holland, agreed to write their own reminiscences of Firbank.

Berners, C. R. W. Nevinson, and E. J. Dent were especially helpful in providing material for Fletcher’s *Memoir*. Dent wrote to Fletcher in December 1929 about meeting Firbank through Charles Sayle at Cambridge, about the sporting character of Trinity Hall, Firbank’s college at Cambridge, and about Firbank’s ambiguous place in it. He wrote, too, about Firbank’s conversion to Catholicism and about his novels. Dent also described encounters in London at the Russian Ballet, where Firbank’s “eccentricity was
sometimes embarrassing, especially when he was not very sober”; and Dent concluded, “There was always a strong sense of friendship between us, but our talk always remained on the surface, rather like that of the characters in his books.” Nevinson, who
drew designs for two of Firbank’s novels, *The Flower Beneath the Foot* and *Sorrow in Sunlight*, told in a letter of 7 December 1929 about first meeting Firbank through Grant Richards and how, although Firbank was “furious” with Nevinson at their first meeting, they “became great friends, God knows why!” as they were “as different as two men could be.” Nevinson went on to say, “I loved his sense of fantasy, he appreciated my life, we both knew each other to be absolute ‘Men of [the] world,’ & in spite of 1000
acquaintances we were both the ‘loneliest’ & a loathing of the mob, a capacity for drink, & a worship of beauty all helped to make us friends, in moments of enthusiasm ‘his only friend’ which he always hastily denied again!” In letters from Lord Berners, who had known Firbank “chiefly” in Rome, Fletcher read about “the strange world of his own” in which Firbank lived, his “erratic and disjointed” conversation, his elusiveness, his distaste for intimacy, his terror of “the idea of being subjected to any kind of tie or obligation.” Berners wrote, too, of Firbank’s taste in painting (Sisley and Monet) and in music (Rimsky-Korsakoff, Tchaikowsky, and Stravinsky) and of his death. Unaware that Firbank was a Catholic, when he died in Rome, Berners had him buried in the Protestant Cemetery, confident that in any case, Berners said, Firbank would have liked being “buried with Keats & Shelley,” an act which necessitated Firbank’s removal to a cemetery for the Catholic dead.

In those letters from Berners, Nevinson, and Dent, Ronald Firbank ceases to be merely a legend, an eccentric, “a unique character of cameo fantasy,” as he was later described. He is no longer comparable with “some rare bird to be cherished for its exotic qualities.” Instead, while maintaining his distinctness, Firbank takes his place in the infinitely various passage of humanity. In other words, the letters from those three and from a few others such as Payen-Payne and Philip Moeller are what every biographer, every memoirist, hopes for. Such letters are the fabric of biography. With them Ifan Kyrle Fletcher was prepared to write his Memoir.
Our Growing Collections

KENNETH A. LOHF

Alexander gift. The papers of the late translator and writer, Dr. Ivan Morris, chairman of the Department of East Asian languages and cultures, have been presented by Mrs. Annalita M. Alexander. Among the approximately five thousand items in the gift are files relating to Amnesty International, the human rights organization of which Morris was the American Section chairman. In addition to personal correspondence and documents, the papers include the notes and manuscripts of Morris's research and publications in Japanese literature and culture, and there are also correspondence and drafts relating to his books on puzzles, The Lonely Monk and Other Puzzles and Basil the Bookworm and Other Puzzles.

Beinecke gift. Mr. William S. Beinecke (LL.B., 1940) has presented an important research work hitherto lacking from the Civil War Collection: Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Washington, 1891-1895. Compiled by Capt. Calvin D. Cowles and issued in three folio volumes, the Atlas documents battles, military operations, and cities and their defenses, and illustrates uniforms, firearms and equipment used by both sides during the war.

Clifford gift. In 1978 Professor James L. Clifford (A.M., 1932; Ph.D., 1941) presented three autograph diaries of Hester Thrale Piozzi and two autograph diaries of her second husband, Gabriel Piozzi. In a most generous gift his widow has now added to this collection two additional diaries, one kept by Gabriel Piozzi during 1808, and the other kept by Mrs. Piozzi during 1815. The latter, containing an exceptionally full and detailed account of her activities, covers the period of the Battle of Waterloo and includes numerous references to it. A number of other important literary manuscripts have also been donated by Mrs. Clifford: a draft of an
election address for Henry Thrale written by Samuel Johnson, ca. October 1774; a letter written by Mrs. Piozzi to Charlotte Lewis, dated Streatham, August 18, 1792; a letter from James White to Mrs. Piozzi, dated Hampstead, August 14, 1789, regarding Dr. Johnson; and Mrs. Piozzi’s manuscript list of her Welsh expenses in 1818, such as gifts to beggars and various other charitable contributions. Several eighteenth century first editions, among them works by John Hawkesworth, William Hogarth, William Mason and Samuel Johnson, were also part of Mrs. Clifford’s gift.

Virginia Woolf favorably reviewed Professor Clifford’s first book, his renowned biography of Mrs. Piozzi, in the March 8, 1941, issue of The New Statesman and Nation. During the following year he was to acquire twenty-six pages of Woolf’s drafts of this review, an account of which will be the subject of an article by Mrs. Clifford in a future issue of Columns. Mrs. Clifford has also included in her gift these fascinating drafts, which contain on the versos fragments of Woolf’s final novel, Between the Acts. Mention must also be made of the more than sixty long, personal letters written by Joseph Wood Krutch to the Cliffords from 1942 to 1964 which Mrs. Clifford has also presented.

Curtis Brown Ltd. gift. The literary agency, Curtis Brown Ltd., has added to the collection of its papers more than one hundred thousand items of correspondence, contracts, memoranda and manuscripts, including files of editorial correspondence from Kingsley Amis, Brendan Behan, John Cheever, Ian Fleming, Erle Stanley Gardner, William Goyen, Robert Graves, Thomas Merton, Samuel Eliot Morison, Ogden Nash, Sean O’Faolain, Mary Renault, Norman Rockwell, Angus Wilson and Sloan Wilson.

Dickinson gift. Mrs. Irene P. Dickinson has donated her file of the papers of the Citizen’s Committee for the Protection of the Environment, a citizens action group in Ossining, New York, founded in 1968, and of which Mrs. Dickinson served as Executive Secretary and Coordinator. The activities of the group are cen-
tered on the quality of the environment in the lower Hudson River Valley, particularly the environmental hazards of Consolidated Edison's Indian Point nuclear power plants. Included are memoranda, reports, news releases, printed materials and hearings of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, as well as letters from supporters, New York State legislators and United States senators and congressmen.

*Finelli gift.* Seventy first editions in the fields of literature and fine printing have been donated by Miss Florence Finelli. Included are publications of the Klingspor Press, the Berkeley Press and The Typophiles.

*Greenberg gift.* To the collection of papers of her late husband, the publisher Jacob W. Greenberg (B.Litt., 1914), Mrs. Dorothy Greenberg has added more than two thousand pieces, including scrapbooks of photographs and memorabilia, contracts for books published by Greenberg: Publisher, and letters from various writers and friends, among them, Robert Benchley, Irving Berlin, Arnold Genthe, Eleanor Roosevelt, Alfred E. Smith, Deems Taylor and Alexander Woollcott.

*Hill gift.* Mr. Jonathan Hill has donated four works by and about the English astronomer Sir John F. W. Herschel, including editions of his *A Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy*, London, 1851, and *A Treatise on Astronomy*, London, 1833.

*Kates gift.* A group of six attractive watercolor drawings by the English caricaturist, Thomas Rowlandson, has been presented by Mr. Louis E. Kates. Five are signed by the artist and bear his holograph legends below the drawings, and the sixth is captioned "The Ghost of a Goose." Two of the watercolors are identified as being from the series "The Miseries of the Country," and one from the series "The Miseries of Human Life." Among the subjects humorously treated by the artist in these charming drawings are opening
an unexpected letter from a creditor, losing one's way in the countryside and riding a stubborn horse.

*Kempner gift.* Five important editions in the fields of literature and the fine arts have been presented by Mr. Alan H. Kempner (A.B., 1917), among which is a fine copy of *Liber Fluviorum; or, River Scenery of France*, London, 1853, with sixty engrav ed plates from drawings by J. M. W. Turner.

*Lamont gift.* In a private ceremony in President William J. McGill’s office on October 26, Dr. Corliss Lamont (Ph.D., 1932) presented his correspondence with John Dewey, who was Professor of Philosophy when Dr. Lamont was a doctoral student. Included are twelve letters from Dewey and copies of Dr. Lamont’s replies, as well as related correspondence documenting a friendship
between the two philosophers that began in 1928. In writing to one another they discuss each other's writings, the political causes in which they were involved, and various philosophers and philosophical concepts. These important letters now join the George Santayana letters in the Lamont Collection which the donor established in 1975.

Dr. Lamont also recently presented a splendid group of inscribed and association copies of first editions of John Masefield's works: *End and Beginning*, 1933, limited and signed edition, inscribed to his wife Constance; *Melloney Holtspur*, 1922, American limited and signed edition, inscribed to his son Lewis, autographed by his daughter Judith, and containing the Masefield library book label; *Melloney Holtspur*, 1922, first English trade edition, inscribed to the playwright Harley Granville-Barker, and with a letter of presentation laid in the volume; *Sard Harker*, 1924, inscribed to Hugh Walpole with the latter's bookplate; and *Lyrics of Ben Johnson, Beavmont and Fletcher*, 1906, edited by Masefield for the series of chapbooks issued by Grant Richards, inscribed by Masefield and his wife to his godmother, Ann Hanford-Flood. The sixth volume in Dr. Lamont's gift, *In Exile*, is a collection of poems by Sir Ronald Ross, the physician who discovered the mosquito responsible for transmitting African malaria. Privately printed in 1906, the collection contains poems written by Ross in India between 1891 and 1899, during which period he studied malaria as a member of the Indian Medical Service. The volume, in the original wrappers, is inscribed by Ross and contains the Masefield library book label.

*Lefkowitz gift.* A collection of forty-two first editions and forty-nine pieces of ephemera written and illustrated by Rockwell Kent has been presented by Dr. Leo Lefkowitz (A.B., 1922; M.D., 1924), among which are the following novels with handsome pictorial jackets: L. M. Alexander, *Candy*, New York, 1934; George S. Chappell, *The Cruise of the Kawa: Wanderings in the South*
Seas, New York, 1921; and Edwin Gile Rich, *Hans the Eskimo*, 1934. The ephemera in Dr. Lefkowitz's gift covers the range of Kent's artwork during the period of the 1920s to the 1940s and includes bookplates, proofs of illustrations, prospectuses, cards and leaflets. There is also a set of nineteen issues of *The Modern School*, a periodical published from 1918 to 1921, with cover illustrations and vignettes by Kent, in which are first printings of poems by Hart Crane, Maxwell Bodenheim and Wallace Stevens.

*Little bequest.* The bequest made to the University by the late Lou Little, football coach from 1930 to 1956, included fifteen letters and copies of letters sent to him by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Among the topics about which Eisenhower wrote with
considerable compassion and understanding was heart disease, an illness which he himself suffered and about which he wrote to Little in 1967 upon learning that Little’s wife, Loretta, had also suffered a serious heart attack. Also included in the bequest were the awards and certificates that Little received during his career, and numerous photographs relating to the football teams he coached and his other athletic associations.

*Mattison gift.* A letter written by John Jay from Paris on May 10, 1783, has been presented by Mr. Sidney Mattison (A.B., 1918; LL.B., 1919) for inclusion in the John Jay Collection. Addressed to George Clinton, the Governor of New York, the letter was sent by Jay to introduce Lt. de Hogendorp, a Dutch army officer, who was traveling to America in the company of Pieter Johan Van Berekel, first Netherlands minister to the United States.

*O’Brien gift.* The handsome folio edition of *The Story of Elaine* illustrated by Gustave Doré has been donated by Mrs. Justin O’Brien. Published in London in 1871 by E. Moxon, the work is part of the Arthurian cycle adapted from the writings of Sir Thomas Malory.

*Palmer gift.* A group of twenty-one first editions relating to the films and the theatre has been donated by Mr. Paul R. Palmer (M.S., 1950; A.M., 1955), including inscribed books by John Mason Brown, John Drew, Ward Morehouse, Anthony Quinn, Richard Rogers, Sophie Tucker and Peggy Wood.

*Porter gift.* A collection of 105 editions of Greek and Latin authors has been presented by Professor Howard N. Porter, including works by Aesop, Anacreon, Catullus, Cicero, Euripides, Homer, Lucian, Phaedrus, Sophocles and Xenophon. The most important scholarly edition in the gift is the *Opera* of Lucian, published in Amsterdam in 1743–1746, and edited by the great classicist Timotheus Hemsterhuys, who is credited with reviving the study of Greek in the Netherlands in the eighteenth century. The 1701
edition of Phaedrus, *Fabularum Aesopiarmum*, also published in Amsterdam, is handsomely illustrated throughout with eighteen full-page engravings and numerous engraved chapter headings and vignettes.

Engraving from the 1701 edition of fables by Phaedrus. (Porter gift)

*Saffron gift.* Dr. Morris H. Saffron (A.B., 1925; A.M., 1949; Ph.D., 1968) has donated more than two hundred volumes of literary, historical and scholarly works, including first editions by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, Alexander Smith and William Makepeace Thackeray. Also included in the gift is a letter written by William Vaughn Moody to Edmund Clarence Stedman, dated October 11, 1906, relating to Moody’s play, *The Sabine Woman*.

*Sanger gift.* Mr. Elliott M. Sanger (A.B., 1917), co-founder of radio station WQXR in 1936 and executive vice-president and general manager of the station for the following thirty years, has established a collection of his papers with the gift of thirty-two volumes of his personal diaries covering the entire period of his asso-
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In addition, Mr. Sanger has donated his bound file of the complete WQXR Program Guide from June 1936 through December 1963. A record of the broadcasting of classical music in New York, the Guide, in addition to printing the daily schedule, also includes essays on composers, music festivals, individuals compositions and music in general by such writers as Irwin Edman, Will Durant, M. Lincoln Schuster, Edward Johnson, John Barbirolli, as well as by the station's co-founders, John V. L. Hogan and Mr. Sanger himself.

Schang gift. A group of twenty visiting cards has been presented by Mr. Frederick C. Schang (B.Litt., 1915) for inclusion in the collection which he established in 1977 and to which he has made significant annual additions. His recent gift includes cards of Noah Webster, Theodore Roosevelt, Ulysses S. Grant, Francesco Cilea, Charles Chaplin, Fiorello La Guardia and other public and historical figures. The most impressive visiting card, however, is that of Marcel Proust, which contains a long handwritten message to Albert Nahmias, a young man Proust employed as a messenger to brokerage houses at the time he was investing heavily in the stock market.


Steegmuller gift. Four rare items relating to the theatre have been presented by Mr. Francis Steegmuller (A.B., 1927; A.M., 1928): the souvenir program for the London 1902 production of Acis and Galatea, illustrated with Edward Gordon Craig's drawings for costume designs; Fernand Divoire's Isadora Duncan: Fille de Prométhée, Paris, 1919, decorated with designs by E. A. Bourdelle; and two programs for Isadora Duncan's dance recitals in 1905, one of which, for her first appearance in Greece, is illustrated with a photograph by her brother Raymond of the dancer standing in
front of the Erechtheum on the Acropolis. Mr. Steegmuller has also presented seventeen first editions and leaflets published by Turret Books in London during the 1960s, all of which are limited, numbered, signed and inscribed by the authors to the donor and his wife.

Tilton gift. Professor Eleanor M. Tilton has presented the corrected typewritten manuscript and galley and page proofs for Thomas F. Currier's *A Bibliography of Oliver Wendell Holmes*, 1953, which Professor Tilton completed and edited for publication after Currier's death in 1946. Also donated by Professor Tilton were thirty first editions, American literary annuals and issues of nineteenth century periodicals.

Wagner gift. The Bennett Cerf Collection has been further enriched by a gift from his widow, Mrs. Phyllis Cerf Wagner, which includes: nearly three hundred photographs of Bennett Cerf, his family and friends dating from the early years of the century; notes and typewritten manuscripts of his magazine columns and published books; copies of publications containing articles by and about Cerf; and miscellaneous correspondence, awards and honorary degrees. Among the more unusual photographs in Mrs. Wagner's gift are those of Cerf as a baby, John O'Hara photographed by her and George Bernard Shaw with his secretary, Blanche Patch, photographed in 1938. The latter is inscribed on the mount by Miss Patch as a Christmas greeting.

Wilberding gift. Mrs. Katherine Van Cortlandt Wilberding has presented, for inclusion in the John Jay Collection, the manuscript of the Mayor's Court ledger which has been in her family since the eighteenth century and which has special importance for Columbia. The ledger, comprising 249 pp. and covering the years 1758–1776, was kept by Augustus Van Cortlandt (1728–1823), Clerk at the Mayor's Court of the City of New York, and in it was recorded the collection of fees for cases brought before the Court.
during these years immediately preceding the Declaration of Independence. Of particular note are the cases of John Jay, covering the years 1771-1776, and documented on pp. 179-195 of the ledger. Other New Yorkers, later to become prominent public figures,

whose cases are recorded in the ledger include Egbert Benson, Philip Livingston, Robert R. Livingston, Peter Van Schaaek and Richard Varick.
Wilbur gift. Mr. Robert L. Wilbur has added to the collection of his papers an engraved calling card of the American Ambassador to France, Myron T. Herrick, which the Ambassador had autographed and sent to the twelve-year old Mr. Wilbur from Paris on March 25, 1929, a few days before the Ambassador died.

Wittkower gift. An additional group of approximately two thousand notes and manuscripts have been added to the papers of the late Professor Rudolph Wittkower by his widow, Mrs. Margot Wittkower. The papers relate to Professor Wittkower’s lectures and articles on various aspects of Renaissance and Baroque sculpture and architecture, and include the typescript and proofs for Sculpture: Processes and Principles, and The Collected Essays of Rudolph Wittkower, both posthumously edited by Mrs. Wittkower.

Yerkes gift. Professor David M. Yerkes has donated a 1567 Biblia Sacra, printed in Lyon by Claude de Huchin for Jean Frelon, and illustrated throughout with engravings of biblical sites and maps; and six eighteenth and nineteenth century editions of English and American literary works.

Zanetti gift. Mrs. J. Enrique Zanetti has presented a handsome edition of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha, published in five volumes in Madrid by Gabriel de Sancha, 1797-1798. Bound in full calf, decorated in gilt, the edition is illustrated throughout with engravings after drawings by Rafael Ximeno, Augustin Navarro and other artists of the time. In making the gift, Mrs. Zanetti indicated that it was the wish of her late husband, who was Professor of Chemistry at Columbia, 1929-1953, that this illustrated set of Don Quixote come to Columbia.
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