CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

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

DOROTHY STURGIS HARDING is an artist, an illustrator, and a designer of bookplates.

COLEMAN O. PARSONS is Professor of English at City College of New York and a specialist in the writings of Sir Walter Scott.

TE-KONG TONG is Head of the Chinese Section of the East Asian Library and Assistant Professor in Columbia’s Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures.

* * *

Articles printed in Columbia Library Columns are selectively indexed in Library Literature.
CONTENTS

Mark Twain Lands an Angel-fish
BY THE FISH: DOROTHY STURGIS HARDING 3

Scott's Sixpenny Public
COLEMAN O. PARSONS 13

From the Empress Dowager to Columbia: a Benefaction
TE-KONG TONG 23

Our Growing Collections
ROLAND BAUGHMAN 31

Activities of the Friends

Published by THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES,
Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 10027.
Three issues a year, one dollar each.
Mark Twain at his new house, Stormfield, with the first members of the Angel-Fish Aquarium.
Mark Twain Lands an Angel-fish

BY THE FISH:
DOROTHY STURGIS HARDING

WHEN “the ship goes wop, with a wiggle between” as Kipling said, I do not know whether the cook fell into the soup-tureen or not, but the little S. S. Bermuda, returning from Hamilton, with a cargo of Easter lilies, onions, us and an adventure, in the year 1908, took the storm very hard. She settled firmly into the bottom of a trough, and the whole following wave came aboard! It was the year that was later made famous by the birth of a baby, named Lyndon by his father. That was over half a century ago, but the storm is still vivid in the memory of this writer, who was inundated along with a friend, a real author.

This friend, met at the old Princess Hotel, which stood with her feet in the waters of Hamilton Harbor, was just an acquaintance whom Pa had met at the Tavern Club in Boston—one Mr. Samuel L. Clemens. I gradually realized that he was the author of one of my favorite children’s books, The Prince and the Pauper, and I was faintly intrigued that he was known to the world as Mark Twain. I felt that I should be polite to the dear old gentleman, though I really preferred to be out riding horseback all around the hilly island, covered with cedars, palms and banana trees—over people’s stone walls and under their wash-lines. For my attentions to him I had my reward — he made me a member
of his Angel-Fish Club and presented me with a tiny, enameled pin in the form and colors of that local marine beauty. I do not remember any details, only that there were a number of other little girls similarly honored, scattered over this country and abroad. He was always fond of children, and was particularly lonely since his wife’s death.

My mother was recovering from an operation, and the vacation in Bermuda had been a gift to the family from Cousin Henry Sturgis Grew — to help out poor relatives. It would never have occurred to me to class my father’s family, the “Sturgii,” as such, but compared to the Grews, whose daughter Jessie had married young Jack Morgan, and the Cabots — Cousin Nan’s Christmas parties always smelt so good — and the Sargents, and Aunt Henrietta Codman — where Mama used to take me to tea, within a mile of Brookline village, at that time rolling fields full of long-stemmed violets—I suppose my parents seemed like a struggling young married couple. That was before Pa (R. Clipston Sturgis) made his reputation and became President of the American Institute of Architects. But, since my brother was at Harvard and I was at Miss Winsor’s, it did not seem to me that we were painfully poor.

This was about the time that Ted Weeks* was saving up his weekly 25¢ for Christmas presents. My allowance was 10¢, but, as I could never go shopping alone, it lasted a long time. We, too, were expected to make our own gifts and I remember struggling with chamois-skin pen wipers, saw-dust pincushions, paper dolls —and decorated calendars, for I was becoming a budding artist. That was the real Christmas Spirit—treasured because it was relatively new! Even when my father was a child, Unitarian Boston did not celebrate Christmas at all; it was not even a legal holiday. My mother was one of the first to put candles in our windows at 7 Chestnut Street, where I was born, and the carollers on the hill had not yet started.

Mark Twain Lands an Angel-fish

To get back to the steamer and the storm, on our way home from Bermuda my new companion and I became inseparable. He and his dear friend, Mr. H. H. Rogers, and I spent a good deal of time huddled under rugs in our deck chairs, but Mr.

IN BERMUDA

Mark Twain and his friend, H. H. Rogers, in a pensive moment.

Clemens and I also used to walk the decks in hurried escape and mock terror of the lady authoress who was in constant pursuit of her famous contemporary. I cannot tell you her name as her heirs would be offended—besides, I have forgotten it anyway!

On the day of the storm we were walking around the deck, arm in arm, glorying in the elements, when the “wop” occurred. We were approaching the stern, and so, when the wave came aboard, were knocked down and washed into the scuppers. Helping each other to our feet, we returned laughing and dripping to our respective mentors, and thought no more about the matter. He, I think, got a scolding for taking such chances with
his precious person, but Mama was well used to my being her despair for my reckless ways with wind, water and horses, and I recollect no undue reprimand. However, on docking in New York, the reporters swarmed around the famous author, as the story of the storm had apparently preceded us, and I was separated from my new-found playmate. We read in the papers next day a garbled and highly dramatized version of the event, which pictured him as “carrying the swooning girl to her cabin.” What an insult! I was too much of a tom-boy to tolerate the stigma of being rescued by anybody! In fact, I had supported him against the wind, for he was well along in years and I was concerned about his shivering in the white suit which by then had become his habitual wear. We went our ways to our respective homes, but he did not forget, and started a brisk correspondence about exchanging snap-shots, not of course of the actual adventure—that would have been priceless—only of Mr. Rogers and ourselves in the deck chairs.¹

It all culminated in an invitation to visit him in Redding, Connecticut, at the new house designed by John Mead Howells, son of William Dean, and also a friend of my father’s. Built on the lines of an Italian villa, it was first called “Innocents at Home,” a perfect name, I thought. Later it was changed to “Stormfield,” at the insistence of his daughter Clara—presumably because of his article in Harpers, “Capt. Stormfield’s Visit to Heaven,” the money from which had been used to build the loggia wing at the west end of the house. I was allowed to accept the invitation and for the first time in my life left home under the sole care of my dear old English “Nandy.”

So we arrived at the beautiful house, white stucco I think, with its overhanging eaves and arched doorways, standing on a slight rise, the grounds at the back sloping away in a field left, by Mr. 

¹ Through the generosity of Henry Rogers Benjamin, grandson of H. H. Rogers, the Clemens-Harding correspondence has recently been acquired by the Columbia University Library. A deck-chair snapshot of Mark Twain and Dorothy Sturgis appeared in Columbia Library Columns, November, 1966, p. 34.
Mark Twain Lands an Angel-fish

Clemens's wish, unlandscaped, with the rough grass and wildflowers as nature had intended. I seem to remember goldenrod and spirea, probably since it was autumn when I was there. The inside of the house was redolent of the then new era, recently broken away from the Victorian monstrosities and tinged with Edwardian Taste, not yet influenced by a revival of the still older Colonial. I have a dim recollection of dark wood panelling, gold raw-silk curtains in spacious rooms and a little figure standing in the entrance, with dark, wavy hair and a sallow, almost Spanish complexion. This was Miss Isabel Lyon, Mr. Clemens's secretary, waiting to greet me while my host descended the stairs, in his white suit, with his white and bushy eyebrows almost glowing in the dark interior.

The day before our arrival the house had been "burgled" and some of his silver stolen. He was characteristically funny about the whole affair, and my services were immediately enlisted to draw—as he was aware of my young talent—a placard with a picture, as a notice to future burglars. Had I not won a silver badge for a heading in the children's St. Nicholas League, the very magazine in which had appeared his stories of "Tom Sawyer Abroad"? I sketched the kittens and the "brass thing" and lettered his text which read:

"There is nothing but plated ware in this house now and henceforth. You will find it in that brass thing in the dining-room over in the corner by the basket of kittens. If you want the basket put the kittens in the brass thing. Do not make a noise—it disturbs the family. You will find rubbers in the front hall by that thing which has the umbrellas in it, chiffonnier, I think they call it, or pergola, or something like that.

"Please close the door when you go away!

Very truly yours,

S. L. Clemens."

This placard was flatteringly admired and my intention the more firmly fixed to become an artist. This I eventually did.
It was all so hazy and I was so shy, and the details of the burglary had been so overwhelming that his actual welcome, sad to say, eludes me, but we soon settled into an informal, family relationship. There was the "Aquarium," official home of the Angel-Fish Club though actually the billiard room, and I was introduced to the cats, "Tammany" and "Sinbad," whose favorite resting place was the green-baize top of the billiard table, and they had to be played around when he showed me the intricacies of the game—odd entertainment for a little girl—but he loved it and so did I, for that matter. Also there was Mr. Ashcroft, known as "Benares," because of _The Servant in the House_, a very popular current play by Charles Rann Kennedy. This "Benares" seemed always hovering, helpfully, in the background, as Mr. Clemens's general secretarial factotum, but he must have been busy elsewhere, for he later married Miss Lyon. Besides billiards, in the evening, I was allowed, rashly I think, to perform on his Aeolian orchestré, a thing you pump with your feet, and I produced the "Erl Koenig" with all the stops out! The instrument now rests in the museum at Mark Twain's birthplace in Hannibal.

Daytimes we used to sit, autumn sunshine permitting, out on the loggia, probably while he was reading his mail, and talk about current affairs. Always interested in politics, he gave me, I remember, a dissertation on Teddy Roosevelt's views after assuming the Presidency at the death of McKinley. In 1908 T. R. strongly favored Howard Taft and made no bones about saying so. Mr. Clemens remarked that, when it came to the point of a President of this country designating his successor, it looked to him as if we would no longer be a Republic but were headed for some kind of monarchy. Then there were the walks, often to a beautiful little pond in the woods nearby. Here we sat on a rock and read aloud to each other, especially Kipling, and we agreed that our favorite story was "The Brushwood Boy." From
then on we called each other the "Major" and "Annie-an-Louise," as the subsequent letters testify.

For a few days Albert Bigelow Paine was at Stormfield, always, seemingly, up on a ladder in the library doing research for his coming biography of Mark Twain. Also daughter Clara came with Ossip Gabrilowitsch for a weekend and he actually played the piano for us, to my great delight. I learned, only later, that he was Clara's fiancé. I heard him again years afterwards, once, when my father drove John Sargent out to Martin Loeffler's studio for a private concert, and I was allowed to go along, as a special treat. The famous pianist playing in Redding had put my efforts on the orchestrelle to shame, but entertainment was provided in other ways for the rest of the visit. One day Mr. Clemens took us all into New York to see Billie Burke in Love Watches. He took us back stage to meet her in the "green room," as a "star's" dressing room used to be called. She was such a pretty, vivacious little person, always exquisitely dressed and a devoted friend and admirer of Mark Twain. There is a picture of him, signed for her, in her book With a Feather on My Nose, and on which he had written, "Truth is the most valuable thing we have, Billie. Let us always economize it." After a few minutes' talk, she took us out to the wings, where we were also introduced to Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and his lovely wife, Gertrude, sister of the famous Maxine Elliott. It did not occur to me even to wonder why these other lights of the theater should be there when they were not in the cast. It has only entered my mind, at this moment of writing, that perhaps they wanted to meet Mark Twain and that their old friend Billie Burke had given them the opportunity. They may have been seeing sister Maxine in The Passing of the Third Floor Back by Jerome K. Jerome, in her own new theater which had just opened that year. I do not remember getting back to Redding, and think we must have spent the night in New York, not
at his own house, 21 Fifth Avenue, but perhaps at the old Brevoort which he habitually patronized because of the good food. However, we wound up at Stormfield again, where, all too soon, good-byes were said and I was shipped back to Boston.

Pa wanted to hear all about my visit because of Twain’s memorable nights at the Tavern Club where they had first met. There had been a dinner when William Dean Howells was President of the Club and Mark Twain was present; also another old friend of his, Mr. Henry Rogers (not the same as Mr. H. H. Rogers), who brought a book by Mark Twain, which he ventured to predict the author had never read! He thereupon presented him with a copy of the *Jumping Frog* in Danish.

On the occasion of another dinner for Samuel L. Clemens (15 January 1901) this story is told in the Club records.

On the eve of it he [Mr. Deland, the secretary] sent out a second notice, quoting a letter just received from the eminent guest, asking permission, on the score of his age, to arrive about 9:15—"That being the time when the oratorical refreshments are served and the acquirement of instruction begins.” Upham’s remembrance of the occasion is that he found Winch—as good a mimic as he was a singer, and about the weight and height of Mark Twain—in the billiard-room on the day of the dinner, and demanded of him, in the name of the Club, that up to the serving of coffee he should impersonate the humorist. Winch’s modest misgivings were overcome, and Upham and he, armed with a photograph of Clemens, proceeded at once to the excellent wig-maker and make-up man Rothe, who made many contributions to the success of Tavern entertainments. “You must make up Mr. Winch,” said Upham, “to look so precisely like Mr. Clemens that when they stand side by side nobody will know which is which.” “Impossible from a photograph,” answered Rothe; “I could do it if I could get a good look at Mr. Clemens himself.”
“You can; he is to be at a reception at 4 o’clock this afternoon—go and look at him as long as you like.”
“But how can I get in?”
“Walk in.”
“What, in these clothes?”
“Go to the nearest tailor, borrow whatever you need, and walk in with the crowd.”

So Rothe did, with astounding results when it came to the making up of Winch. This imposter was told to come a little late to dinner, where he was to sit on the President’s right, and speak to nobody. Upham sat on the President’s left, and only these three were in the secret. Everything went as planned, and if, as I have recently been told, one member of the Club suspected a ruse, he held his peace. The deception was virtually complete. In due course Upham was notified, according to pre-arrangement, that Clemens was downstairs with his friend and host, Thomas Bailey Aldrich. He instantly joined them, and calling Aldrich aside told him about the pseudo-guest at the table, and asked whether Clemens should be warned. “That won’t feaze him at all,” said Aldrich; “better not tell him.”

So the three came upstairs, to the utter bewilderment of the company, while the real Clemens was walking to his place beside the President. Winch had slipped by this time to his left hand, and silence reigned while he introduced Samuel L. Clemens and Mark Twain formally each to each. Here was the moment when everything might have fallen flat—but it did not. For an instant the true and the false guest stood staring at each other, until Clemens spoke in his most characteristic drawl so that everybody might hear:

“All my troubles in life—and I have had many—have been caused by that man! Whenever I have done anything good, Mark Twain has got the credit for it. Everything bad has been charged to Samuel L. Clemens. I have been hunting
for this Mark Twain, all my life, and here at last I find him. His life has been one continuous pretense; he has pretended to be an author, which he is not; a humorist, which he is not; a traveller, which he is not. Now we can have it out.” Whereupon the dinner proceeded in great merriment.

He certainly had a sense of humor, even at his own expense, and everyone loved him for it.

It was only later when I was abroad with my parents, travelling in the train-de-luxe from Paris to Italy, that I made out enough of the notices in French papers to learn that my “Major” had died, and I woke to the realization of what a dear and wonderful friend I had lost.
Scott’s Sixpenny Public

COLEMAN O. PARSONS

*Mention was made in the November, 1966, issue of Columbia Library Columns, p. 41, of the receipt of rare chapbook condensations of Sir Walter Scott’s The Pirate and The Fortunes of Nigel. The donor was the author of this article, to whom we are further indebted for the description below of the history and development of the chapbook editions.*

EDITOR’S NOTE

The unconsidered literary trifles of one age often become the rarities of a later time. So it is with the pamphlet condensations of the Waverley Novels brought out in Scott’s own day. A genially puzzled expression came over the face of Scotland’s greatest antiquarian bookseller when I asked if he had any Waverley “chapbooks.” No copy had ever come to his attention. So scarce are these pamphlets that the Edinburgh Public Library and the Edinburgh University Library do not possess any, although their counterparts in Glasgow, the Mitchell Library and the Glasgow University Library, do. Fortunately, items in the private libraries of Dr. James C. Corson and of Scott at Abbotsford supplement the finest Scottish collection, which is in the National Library. In England, the Bodleian and the Cambridge University Library have one Waverley pamphlet each, and the British Museum is roughly comparable to the National Library of Scotland in its holdings.

Although one to three of these pamphlets can be found in the New York Public Library, the Yale University Library, and the Library of Congress, the only American assortment of any impressiveness is to be found at Harvard. Through young Widener’s collector’s interest in George Cruikshank, the Harvard University Library has all three of the pamphlets which he illustrated. The first Waverley novel to undergo shrinking
was *Guy Mannering*, *The Astrologer*, or the *Prophecy of Meg Merrilies*, *The Gipsey* (London: Printed for W. Hone, 55 Fleet Street, 1816. Price Sixpence.) Cruikshank, working for his friend, William Hone, a political satirist and bookseller, represented in his colored frontispiece a grim Mrs. Egerton in the part of Meg Merrilies at Covent Garden and in his colored title-page vignette a risible Mr. Liston as Dominie Sampson. These subjects and a Postscript of “beautiful Poetry” from the musical play, *Guy Mannering; or, The Gipsey’s Prophecy* (March 12, 1816), reveal dependence on a dramatization made by Daniel Terry with the assistance of his older friend, the Great Unknown. Later epitomizers of *Rob Roy* and of *The Heart of Midlothian* may also have worked more directly from the dramatic version than from Scott’s novel. In fact, the greatest vogue of dramatic versions of Waverley plots, 1816-1821, was earlier than the heyday of the pamphlets, 1820-1823.

Cruikshank seems never again to have been so dependent on the dramatizers. Seven years later, he did folding colored frontispieces for Hodgson & Co.’s two part *Kenilworth; or, The Golden Days of Queen Bess*: Tressilian’s revenge on Richard Varney and the Countess of Leicester decoyed to her death. With Robert Cruikshank, he also did a folding colored frontispiece for Joseph & H. W. Bailey’s *The Pirate; or, The Witch of the Winds*: “Capt’n Cleveland assisted by Mertoun rescuing Minna from the Pirates.” The brothers must have enjoyed depicting a fight in whose foreground lies a truncated Highlander in a red and yellow kilt. The remaining half of the corpse, cut off by the lower margin, is reversed in direction and thus made to double the casualty list. If Harvard tried to duplicate these 24 and 28 page pamphlets today, it would after long and troublesome search have to pay more for them than for first editions of the original three volume novels.

During the period of their production, 1816-1830, with sparse and occasional output to 1840, these pamphlets were priced at
one penny to one shilling. Webb, Millington & Co. of London offered *Jeanie Deans and the Lily of St. Leonard’s* and *Kenilworth Castle* at two prices, penny plain and “Twopence Coloured.” W. Davison, a chapbook publisher of Alnwick, charged twopence for the Waverley titles among his “Juvenile Books,” and Edinburgh publishers sold *The Heart of Mid-Lothian* in two parts at twopence each. But the usual price was sixpence, a figure doubled by Hodgson & Co. when it brought out *Kenilworth* in two parts. Mackenzie & Dent of Newcastle upon Tyne was unique in issuing its 52-page *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, abridged by D. Stewart about 1830, at a shilling. Although this pamphlet has perhaps the best drawn of the frontispieces, “Jeanie Visits Effie in the Tolbooth,” in black and white, the best buy was Davison’s Alnwick chapbooks with frontispieces, title-page vignette, and woodcuts dispersed through the next—all for twopence.

Although printed copies of the dramatic versions at 2s.6d. each would have been rather expensive for adults of the lower class and for children, the cheaper seats in the theater would have been within their range. But the Waverley Novels themselves, except in the few circulating libraries open to the poor, were excessively expensive. As Scott’s popularity mounted, the price of his fiction soared from 21 shillings to 24, 30, 31½, and even 42 shillings when the story plumped out four volumes instead of three. Obviously, only the well-to-do could afford to absorb Scott in the original form.

The double public for which the Waverley pamphlet-makers catered is clearly indicated by the title of a penny-plain-twopenny-colored series, “Illustrated Historical Library for the Youth of Happy England,” and by the “Advertisement” of Richard Griffin & Co.’s 60-page *Astrologer; or, The Prediction of Guy Mannering* (Glasgow, 1836; reprinted in 1849), an abridgment for a “class of society whose occupations permit them to devote but little time to the perusal of works of fiction, and
whose want of means prevents the purchase of valuable and expensive publications.” In length, these condensations varied from 24 to 60 pages, with 24 most frequent and 26, 34, 36, and 40 pages fairly often used. Sometimes, to fill out the number of pages, the epitomizer or the publisher might add a postscript, a historical characterization, or even a shorter tale, such as “Annin-gait and Ajut” after The Abbot of Kennaquhair or “Countess of Exeter” after The Two Drovers. On the title-pages London appears most frequently as the place of publication and Alnwick next. Glasgow and Edinburgh are a poor third and fourth in the list of imprints, and Birmingham, Derby, Newcastle upon Tyne, Cockermouth, Otley, and Belfast barely qualify for mention.

Altogether, I have either read or seen listed on paper covers some 44 versions of 15 Waverley Novels, as well as a single version of a short story. So far as I know, The Antiquary, Old Mortality, A Legend of Montrose, and all of the nine novels published after St. Ronan’s Well (1824) remained unabridged during Scott’s lifetime. Most of the condensations are anonymous, although occasional credit is given to a hackwriter, to William Francis Sullivan, D. Stewart, Emelia Grossett, and Sarah Scudgell Wilkinson. The last named had a minor reputation of her own as the writer of romantic, didactic, sentimental, and sensational tales whose titles feature such terms as Orphan, Outlaw, Spectre, Rustic, Castle, Convent, Gothic Cell, and Mysteries. For Dean & Munday she did four epitomes, Waverley, Kenilworth, The Pirate, and The Fortunes of Nigel.

Perhaps the Wilkinson version of The Pirate and an anonymous one of The Fortunes of Nigel may serve to represent the Waverley pamphlets in general. The 26-page Pirate, or, The Sisters of Burgh Westra: a Tale of the Islands of Shetland and Orkney, was printed and sold in London, for sixpence. Its blue wrappers, missing from some copies, are of interest because they reveal Scott’s top popularity among novelists. Among 69 diversified “Pamphlets (mostly with four colored Plates) 6d. each”
THE PIRATE,
OR, THE
Sisters of Burgh Westra:
A
TALE OF THE ISLANDS
OF
SHETLAND AND ORKNEY.

Epitomized from the celebrated Novel of the same Title.

WRITTEN BY THE
Author of Waverley,
BY SARAH SCUDGELL WILKINSON.

LONDON:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY
DEAN AND MUNDAY, THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

Price Sixpence.
are listed *Abbot, Fortunes of Nigel, Kenilworth, Pirate*, and *Waverley*. The colored folding frontispiece is in four compartments: “Mertron & his Son Mordaunt discover the Wreck”; “Norna the Prophetess discovering herself to Mertron”; “Magnus Troil & his Daughters surprise at Nornas Dwarf”; and “Norna upbraiding Cleveland for his Villany”—“Pub. Janv 28, 1822, by Dean & Munday, Threadneedle Street.” As elsewhere, names that are properly spelled in the text can be misspelled in the picture captions.

Although the artist suggests the costumes, setting, expressions, and conventional postures of drama rather than of fiction, the epitomizer is more sensitive to the mood and content of Scott’s novel. In vocabulary and length of sentence, culminating in one of 124 words, Wilkinson is hardly indulgent to her readers. Advancing in a generally brisk and logical fashion, she announces place, time, and antiquity in her opening sentence and introduces Magnus Troil in her second. The reader is soon made acquainted with the romantic misanthrope, Basil Mertoun, and his son Mordaunt, who lease Jarlshoff from Troil. Minna and Brenda Troil are contrasted. Then the Yellowley household is presented: “The next principal personages in the story are . . .” After setting, circumstances, and characters are made known, the story itself begins to move on the sixth and seventh pages with the successive arrival at the Yellowleys of Mordaunt, the pedlar Boyce Snailfoot, and the prophetess Norna, all driven to inhospitable shelter by a storm. The pirate Cleveland is shipwrecked, rescued by Mordaunt, and made the complicator of the action, as in the novel. The action shifts from the Shetlands to the Orkneys, where Minna and the pirate have three farewell interviews. But Wilkinson, like Scott, grudges space to lovers: “. . . their parting moments beggared all description.” No change is made in the happy union of Mordaunt and Brenda or the unhappy separation of Cleveland and Minna. In miniature, Wil-
kinson performs a service to Scott by playing down the supernatural. At times, however, she sacrifices the basic plot to her interest in oddities of character. On the whole, she takes her assignment seriously and competently carries it out.

Frontispiece for The Fortunes of Nigel. The original is in four colors.

The Fortunes of Nigel, Lord Glenvarloch; and Margaret Ramsay. An Interesting Narrative (London: Printed by and for Hodgson & Co. No. 10, Newgate-Street. Sixpence.) has blue wrappers printed for the Fortunes by William Cole, who shared Hodgson's business premises and apparently his list of titles as well. Scott's Peveril of the Peak and Kenilworth, Parts I and II, are among the 41 sixpenny pamphlets "Just Published" by Cole — and by Hodgson. The colored folding frontispiece
of the *Fortunes* has five compartments: Lord Nigel in the center of four panels which uniformly represent conflict and death, "Richie protected by the Apprentices," "Nigel Quarrels with Dolgarno," "Death of Dolgarno," and "Nigel kills the Robber."

My own copy of the 24-page pamphlet is perhaps unique in being both untrimmed and unopened, so that I put off reading the text until I found the bibliographically less rare and consequently more useful copies in the British Museum and the National Library of Scotland. A 55-word opening sentence makes known the historical background and the descent on London of "an immense number of needy adventurers" from Scotland. Historic and fictitious characters are introduced and intertwined, as are the problems of love and property, of northern simplicity and southern guile, of open greed and covert benevolence. The murder of the miser Trapbois, the villainy of Lord Dalgarno, and the suffering of the seduced Hermione are just as melodramatic and forced in the brief as in the full-length narrative. Simplification tends to turn the reader away from character and toward action. The plot in itself is clearly presented by the anonymous epitomizer.

As a boy, Watty Scott had eagerly bought "from the baskets of the travelling pedlars" such chapbooks as An *Elegy in Memory of Sir Robert Grierson* (remembered later in *Redgauntlet*); *The History and Lives of all the most notorious Pirates; History of the Life and Death of that renowned outlaw Robert Earl of Huntington: vulgarly called Robin Hood; The Life and Death of Mrs Jane Shore; The wonderful and amazing Prophecies of Phebe Totterdale; and A melancholy Tragedy of the Bride's Burial*. The elements of fairy tale and pageant, the racial contrast and persecution, the spectacle of innocence betrayed and innocence triumphant which made *The Heart of Midlothian, Ivanhoe*, and *Kenilworth* the most frequently epitomized of the Waverley Novels were also the matter of chapbooks. The pam-
Phlet-makers did much more than reduce Scott's fiction to a superior kind of chapbook literature. Through economically packaging his work for youth and for the lower class, they—perhaps unconsciously—extended Sir Walter Scott's tremendous historic and moral impact to the masses during his own lifetime.
Flanked by two ladies-in-waiting, the Empress posed for this 1903 photograph.
From the Empress Dowager to Columbia: A Benefaction

TE-KONG TONG

EARLY in 1902, as residents on Morningside Heights were celebrating the inauguration of a new president of the University (Nicholas Murray Butler), the epoch-making festival was doubly brightened by the arrival of what was to become an epoch-making gift from across the Pacific. It was a large set of a Chinese encyclopedia entitled *T'u shu chi ch'eng* ("complete collection of illustrations and books"), being donated by the Chinese Imperial Government which was then ruled by an autocratic woman known to her contemporary Westerners as the Manchu "Empress Dowager." When the set was delivered, it constituted the beginning of Columbia's Chinese Collection, which later was to become the East Asian Library.

This encyclopedia consists of 5,044 volumes which contain altogether more than 100,000,000 Chinese characters, being divided into 10,000 chapters under 32 heads. The size of this work was well described by Professor Lionel Giles, who was then a most noted Sinologist and who later compiled an alphabetical index to it. "For purposes of comparison," said Giles, "we may take the 11th edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, which contains on a rough estimate some 40,000,000 words. As 150 English words, or thereabouts, are required to translate 100 characters of the Chinese book-language, we may say that the *T'u shu* contains between three and four times as much matter as the largest English encyclopaedia."

Most of the *T'u shu chi ch'eng* was originally compiled in the mid-17th century under imperial auspices, but it was not completed until the next century. Because of its enormous size, only
64 copies were printed for the first edition, which came out exactly fifty years before the American Revolution. Only a few sets of that edition had survived when a second edition was published by a commercial firm in 1884, but the second edition was in no way to match the original one in excellence.

In 1890, the Chinese Foreign Office, then known as the Tsungli yamen, managed to publish a photolithographic edition, copied from the original edition both in size and in style of binding, but with a superior quality of paper. This has remained the best edition of the encyclopedia up to the present. Unfortunately high cost had limited the reproduction to only 100 sets. Keeping one for its own use, the Foreign Office apparently had intended to send the rest to institutions overseas as a token of good will from the Chinese Government, but so far as known only three sets were sent abroad as planned. One was given to Columbia, another was presented to the China Society of London and a third went to the Institut für Kultur und Universalgeschichte attached to the University of Leipzig. The rest of the undelivered sets were destroyed by a fire. Columbia University is fortunate to have preserved one of them, of which the value was estimated in 1902 as $7,000 in U.S. currency.

Sixty-five years have passed during which its donor, the Chinese Government, has witnessed three major revolutions and numerous minor ones including the latest one, the so-called Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution conducted by the youthful Red Guards. The Tu shu chi ch’eng, a naturalized “grandma” in our East Asian collections, has also witnessed the proliferation of her offspring here. Beginning with 5,044 volumes in 1902, the collections of materials in all major Far Eastern languages in the East Asian Library now number over 275,000 volumes.

Regardless of the passage of time, the Tu shu chi ch’eng, being printed on good rice paper, still looks like new and is still
being used by our own faculty and students and is greatly admired by all visitors. For generations, this remarkable set has been known only as "a gift from the Manchu Empress Dowager." Time, however, seems to have buried all memory as to why she chose Columbia as one of her three foreign beneficiaries. This mystery was solved recently when a careful study of the contemporary U. S. State Department archives was made.

When the Dean Lung Professorship of Chinese was established in late 1901, President Low of the University sent a letter to E. H. Conger, the American Minister to Peking, expressing his belief that "China and the U. S. are destined to be thrown into closer touch with one another in the near future, and that the foundation for happy relations must lie in a mutual acquaintance with each other." In addition to the Chinese professorship, President Low intended to build up a Chinese library and a Chinese museum. He then advised the Minister to communicate his ideas to the Chinese Government for enlisting possible assistance.

Conger immediately passed word to Li Hun-chang in Peking. Li was then the Acting President of the Chinese Foreign Office which had just concluded a settlement with eight foreign powers relating to the Boxer Rebellion. With apparent approval of Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, Li assigned this job to Liu K'un-i, Viceroy in Nanking, and to Sheng Hsuan-huai, Director General of Chinese Railways. The two responded with a set of the T'u shu chi ch'eng, which was soon shipped to the Chinese Minister in Washington. He in turn presented it to Secretary John Hay to be forwarded to "the Honorable President of Columbia University." As to the art objects, the officials suggested that the University buy them for itself since they were available in the Chinese market.

Being presented by a great empire to a great university, the T'u shu chi ch'eng, though a magnificent gift, does not seem out of proportion. What impresses the historians most, how-
ever, is the august names that were associated with its presentation. Certainly not less well-known to their contemporaries than that of Secretary John Hay, father of the Open Door Policy, was the name of Li Hung-chang. Li was regarded as the prime minister of Empress Dowager's China for about thirty years and was indeed one of the best known statesmen in the contemporary world. His chef was said to have cooked the first *chop suey* in the Western hemisphere. To the residents of Morningside Heights, he may be better remembered through a tree which he planted in 1896 with his own hands at the back of President Grant's tomb in commemorating his friendship with the late President. The letter that Li sent to Minister Conger on November 3, 1901, four days before his death may have been the last letter that the distinguished Chinese statesman signed.

Liu K'un-i was a leading Chinese reformer of the time. Sheng Hsuan-huai was credited with being the first western-style financier in modern China. His policy for financing the Chinese railways with foreign capital in 1911 touched off the Revolution which brought the Manchu Empire to an end. Their names will certainly be long remembered in history, even though their niggardliness with reference to the gift of art objects cost Columbia a good Chinese museum!

The story of the major participants in the presentation of the encyclopedia would not be complete without a brief description of the Empress Dowager herself. Being a beautiful Manchu girl, she was first selected as a low-ranking concubine to serve in the imperial palace in 1851 at the age of 16. Of all the imperial consorts, she turned out to be the luckiest one; in return for giving the emperor his only son in 1856, he made her Empress. She became the Empress Dowager six years later when her imperial husband died of frustration suffered during the Anglo-French Chinese war. She then ruled the gigantic empire from behind a curtain which hung in back of the throne on which sat her son, the child emperor. When the latter died a youthful death in
ANCIENT FLAME-THROWER WEAPONS

Defenders on a city’s walls slay enemy attackers with rotating weapons which emit powerful jets of fire. (Illustration in the encyclopedia.)
1874, she adopted a son through whom her practice of rule-behind-the-curtain was continued with little interruption until her death in 1908. (It is of interest to recall that she and Queen Victoria were ruling simultaneously during most of their reigns.)

Capable, although at times cruel, the Manchu Empress Dowager was the second ruler of her sex in the long history of China. During her early career, she was reported to have developed a bitter hatred of the "Western barbarians" who had ransacked and then burnt her bedchamber when she was still a concubine. Such sentiment probably led her to advocate the Boxer movement in 1900 which was intended to drive out the occidentals by force of arms. Failure brought foreign troops to her inner palace for the second time.

After the Boxer Rebellion, however, her attitude toward foreigners changed radically. It was now one of gratitude for their having spared her from deserved humiliation and for their allowing her to return to power. She gave frequent receptions to foreigners, men and women, and soon won many friends abroad by her cordial and charming manner. Her gift to Columbia was obviously a direct result of this change.

In her old age, the Empress Dowager was commonly addressed by her subjects as the Old Buddha or the Venerable Ancestor. Though the Manchu Venerable Ancestor has long been buried, her everlasting gift to Columbia—the T'u shu chi ch'eng—has remained a living Venerable Ancestor of our East Asian collections, still shining like an Old Buddha on our shelves.
Our Growing Collections

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Gifts

BEROL gift. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Berol have added significantly to their earlier benefactions. To be recorded here is a large collection of musical works, comprising nearly 5,000 printed books and just under 400 manuscripts, ranging in date from the 17th to the 20th century. Also included are more than 1700 pieces of American sheet music, largely of the 19th century, among them being three rare first editions of Stephen Foster songs—Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair (1854); My Old Kentucky Home (1853); and Old Folks at Home (1851).

Of surpassing interest are three post-Revolution holograph letters from George Washington to the merchant-patriot, Clement Biddle, and an extraordinary series of notes and letters that relate to Edmund Burke’s efforts, through Lord North, to arrange for the exchange of two important prisoners of war, the American, Henry Laurens, and the Englishman, General Burgoyne—all dated 14 December 1781.

Finally, the gift includes a superb group of nine original drawings and paintings by Arthur Rackham. The group comprises two preliminary sketches for plates to be used in Dana’s Two Years Before the Mast (1904); a water-color painting of the Ponte Vecchio, dated 1905; “Lyme from Gun Cliffe,” a pen-and-ink drawing dated January 8, 1901; an oil painting, framed, of three girls playing, against a woodland background; and four large pen-and-ink and water-color renderings of subjects used in Midsummer Night’s Dream (1908), Siegfried (1911), and Malory’s King Arthur (1917).
Brand gift. For several years Mr. Millen Brand (A.B., 1929) has been placing his manuscripts and correspondence in Special Collections. Most recently he has presented those which represent the years 1955-1956.

Clark gift. Through the good offices of Professor Gerald P. Brady a large collection of books from the library of the late Professor Donald Lemen Clark (A.M., 1912; Ph.D., 1920) has been received. Numbering over eleven hundred titles, the collection is strong in works relating to English and classical literature, and particularly John Milton, the writer around whom much of Professor Clark’s researches centered. Of special interest is a group of thirty volumes, including a number of sixteenth-century Italian imprints of classical works; these will be added to the “Donald Lemen Clark Collection” which was established at the Library during Professor Clark’s lifetime.

Crary gift. Mrs. Calvert H. Crary of Scarsdale, New York, has been a good and generous friend of Columbia for many years. Recently she added to her past benefactions by presenting the accounts for the operation of John Jay’s farm in Rye, New York, from 1784 to 1786. The accounts were probably kept by Jay’s manager, Samuel Lyons, in whose hand the manuscript appears to have been written.

Crawford gift. Mr. John M. Crawford, Jr., has presented a most remarkable book in memory of his friend and ours, the late Jack Harris Samuels (A.M., 1940). It is James Joyce’s Ulysses, 1922, in the special limited issue (one hundred numbered copies), printed on Dutch handmade paper and signed by the author. The present copy has a further element of uniqueness; it was presented by Joyce to Harry and Caresse Crosby on March 26, 1929, and bears his inscription to them.

The American poets, Harry and Caresse Crosby, were expatriates living in Paris during the 1920’s. Under the imprint of
the Black Sun Press, they published de luxe editions of the writings of their fellow exiles, the poets and novelists who made Paris their literary home during the decade which has since become legendary in the annals of 20th-century literature. In 1929 the Crosbys published Joyce’s *Tales Told of Shem and Shaun* (later included as part of *Finnegan’s Wake*), and this copy of *Ulysses*, inscribed to the Crosbys during the same year, is doubtless evidence of a growing friendship.

Number 32 of the first 100 copies, Mr. Crawford’s gift was bound in full blue morocco by M. Lebaron of Paris and it bears the Crosby monogram in gold on the front cover.

*Forman gift.* Dr. Sidney Forman (M.A., 1938; Ph.D., 1949; M.S., 1959) has presented an exceptionally desirable copy of Bodin’s *Des corps politiques et de leurs gouvernements* in the second edition, much augmented, two volumes, Lyon, 1766. The volumes are in their original bindings, beautifully preserved.

*Franken gift.* Miss Rose Franken has presented to Columbia University a most remarkable assemblage of her literary papers. It is a complete record of the career and accomplishment of a popular and influential modern writer of short stories, novels, plays, and scripts. Miss Franken’s influence has been felt not only by way of the printed page, but through a widespread impact by stage, radio, television, and motion picture productions.

Her most famous characters, Claudia and David, have become part of the contemporary cultural fabric, and they have not only literary but sociological and historical significance as well. It is therefore of great research value to have here in a single unit a complete record of the creation, promulgation, and force of Miss Franken’s works. The material will be most useful to future scholars.

*Halsband gifts.* Professor Robert Halsband (M.A., 1936) and Mrs. Halsband (Ph.D., 1946) have joined in presenting a dis-
tinguished selection of highly desirable items. Of special note are three framed oil sketches by Thomas Stothard of Shakespearean scenes—"Macbeth" (Act V, Scene 1), "Twelfth Night" (Act I, Scene 1), and "King Henry VIII" (Act I, Scene 2). These paintings apparently are unpublished.

Lady Macbeth in the sleep-walking scene. Oil sketch by Thomas Stothard. (Halsband gift)

Also included in the gift are 63 printed works of high usefulness, ranging from an edition in French of Apuleius' *Metamorphoses* (1648), through three volumes of George Cruikshank's *Fairy Library* ("Hop-o-my-Thumb and the Seven League Boots", "Cinderella and the Glass Slippers", and "The History of Jack and the Bean Stalk", 1853-4), to contemporary first editions of modern authors such as Fannie Hurst, Robinson Jeffers, Edwin Markham, etc. Of special note is a copy of the sheetmusic version (about 1926) of "Do-Do-Do" from *Oh, Kay!*, inscribed by the composer, George Gershwin.
Our Growing Collections

The gift also contains eleven framed and glazed terrestrial and celestial maps ranging in date from the 16th to the 18th century.

Finally, Professor Halsband has presented the manuscript and supporting documents of his Life of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and his Complete Letters of the same lady, as well as a number of his articles. This part of the gift will be added to our growing file of "Robert Halsband Papers."

Hsu gift. Mr. and Mrs. U. T. Hsu of Taipei, Taiwan, have presented to the East Asian Library a complete set in 80 volumes of Chung hua ta tsang ching. This collection of Buddhist Sutra in Chinese is the most complete compilation that has been made in modern times.

Louisa M. Kent gift. It is with deep gratitude that we record the fact that Miss Louisa M. Kent has presented the second of three installments of a substantial collection of manuscripts and papers by and relating to her distinguished ancestor, Chancellor James Kent (LL.D., 1797 Hon.). Readers of these pages will recall that the gift of the first installment of this important collection was recorded in the May, 1966, issue of the Columns.

Stephen R. Kent gift. Mr. Stephen R. Kent (B.S. Engineering, 1940) has presented a fine collection, numbering some 380 volumes in splendid condition, relating to the field of space science and technology.

Law Library gifts. These include bound books, miscellaneous pamphlets, government documents and ICAO documents from Professor Oliver J. Lissitzyn; a similar gift from Professor Wolfgang Friedman; eleven bound volumes of the Columbia Law Review (1952-1962) from Mr. Lewis R. Kaster of New York City; the Columbia Law Review complete except for a few miss-
ing issues from 1951-1960 from Mr. Edwin Todd of New York City; some volumes of Columbia and Harvard Law Reviews from Mr. Julius S. Impellizzeri of New York City as well as of the Journal of Economic Abstracts; J. Strange's notes on cases decided in Westminster Hall in the second year of George II (714 pages) from Mr. Michael Iovenko of New York City; and An Essay on the Law of Bailments by William Jones (1796) from Mr. George C. Seward of New York City.

Lerner gift. Mrs. Nathan Hale Lerner (A.B., 1917 Barnard) has placed at Columbia, in honor of her late husband, a work of paramount interest and usefulness. It is Sir Richard Baker's A Chronicle of the Kings of England, 2nd edition, London, 1653, in the very scarce variant issue of which only a single other copy is recorded. The volume is a handsome one, in its original binding, and its value is greatly enhanced to us at Columbia by the fact that, prior to its receipt, no early version of the text was in our collections.

Macy gift. Once each year we permit ourselves the keen pleasure of recording the gifts of the current series of Limited Editions Club books which Mrs. George Macy adds to the complete run of the Club's publications which she has established at Columbia in honor of her late husband (Class of 1921). This year's series is indeed distinguished, and the task of selecting any of the twelve for special mention is by no means easy. From a purely subjective point of view, the superb Discourses of Epictetus with its matchless neo-classic paintings by the Swiss artist, Hans Erni, must take first place—though, having said that, how can we be content to give merely second place to the wit and brilliance of George Him's drawings for Shaw's Two Plays for Puritans, as displayed, for example, in the portrayal of an Egyptian "protest march" which appeared as an illustration for "Caesar and Cleopatra"?
ANTI-CAESAR PROTEST MARCH
A reduced black and white reproduction of the full color illustration by George Him for Shaw's *Two Plays for Puritans*. (Macy gift)
Maltz gift. Mr. Albert Maltz has continued to add materials for inclusion in the collection of his papers which he established here at Columbia some years ago. The present gift comprises photocopies of his recent non-fiction writings, and related correspondence.

Meloney gift. Mr. William Brown Meloney, Jr. (A.B., 1927) has continued his long series of gifts to Columbia University. To be recorded at this time is his presentation of 77 titles in 94 volumes of French literature, analysis, and criticism. Included are numerous titles on François Villon and his writings, and on French linguistics and early literature, many in editions now out of print. Most of the volumes have been bound in half morocco, and not a few have been inscribed by their editors.

Norman gift. Mrs. Dorothy Stecker Norman has made a gift which we are indeed proud to announce. It is a collection of correspondence, reports, pamphlets, and clippings representing the record of Mrs. Norman's many interests and activities over nearly forty years, and covering a wide range of sociological and historical topics. Among these are public health, population control, civil liberties, refugee problems, exiled governments and peoples of World War II, early activities of the United Nations, education, delinquency, race relations, emerging nations, the Scopes trial, censorship, foreign aid, the A.D.A., and many others.

This bare recital does little more than merely sketch the research potential of the "Dorothy Stecker Norman Papers"; only a detailed examination of the contents of the 26 file boxes and 89 archive boxes can do justice to their importance to social studies of the problems and developments of our own time.

Pratt gifts. Dr. Dallas Pratt (M.D., 1941) has presented five manuscripts of great significance. One is a delightful letter from
Our Growing Collections

Jonathan Swift to William Richardson, May 13th, 1740, written as a postscript to a letter of congratulation from Swift's cousin, Mrs. Martha Whiteway, to Richardson on the occasion of his marriage. The gift also includes two letters from the artist John Constable, one to J. C. Denham, December 14th, 1833, the other to Charles Wilkie, December 18th, 1834; a fine long letter from George W. Wales to Mrs. Alexander, January 22nd, 1859, with many details of a ball given by Napoleon III and the Empress Eugénie; and, finally, a document signed by Louis XIV, October 30th, 1705.

Prentis gift. Mr. Edmund A. Prentis (E.M., 1906) has given an engraved portrait of George II made about 1725 when he was Prince of Wales, a year or so prior to his succession to the throne. The engraving was made by the Dutch artist, Michael Van der Gucht (1660-1725), who had come to London from Antwerp. George II was the king who granted the original charter to King's College, and Mr. Prentis has long wanted a suitable portrait of him to grace the King's College Room in Columbiana.

Salisbury gift. Mrs. Leah Salisbury has added significantly to the "Leah Salisbury Papers", which comprise correspondence, scripts, manuscripts, and other records of various playwrights, writers, and actors.

Sawyer gifts. Miss Eleanor Conway Sawyer has added a most desirable item of memorabilia to the "Moncure D. Conway Collection". It is a photographic portrait of Walt Whitman that was made by Alexander Gardner of Washington, D. C., and it was signed by Whitman in 1871.

Schneider gift. Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Schneider have made a gift of the first importance. It comprises manuscripts of Mr. Schnei-
nder's poetry, criticism, short stories, and books, as well as correspondence with other well-known writers of his acquaintance.

Strouse gift. Knowing of our interest in the fine printing sponsored by Thomas Bird Mosher, the Portland, Maine, publisher, Mr. Norman H. Strouse has presented a group of twelve of Mosher's annual catalogues, namely, those for the years 1900-1903, 1905, and 1908-1914. This gift has gone a long way toward completing the Columbia file of the Mosher catalogues.

Tindall gift. Professor William York Tindall (A.B., 1925; A.M., 1926) has continued to present selections from his personal papers. The present gift comprises Professor Tindall's notes, correspondence, manuscripts, finished typescripts, and other supporting documents for three of his recent distinguished studies, those of the writers Samuel Beckett (1964), Wallace Stevens (1961) and Dylan Thomas (1962).

Trilling gift. Professor Lionel M. Trilling (A.B., 1925; A.M., 1926; Ph.D., 1938) has presented the foreign editions of six of his writings, as well as a set of the uncorrected proofs of his Beyond Culture (1965).

Van Doren gift. Professor Mark Van Doren (Ph.D., 1921) has made further distinguished additions to the "Van Doren Papers" by presenting his correspondence with Archibald MacLeish, Vardis Fisher, James T. Farrell, Clifton Fadiman, John Berryman, and Andrew J. Chiappe. Also included in the gift are manuscripts and typed drafts of many of Professor Van Doren's poems, short stories, and plays.

Young gift. Mrs. Agatha Young has presented the original drafts, final manuscript, and published version of her The Town and Dr. Moore (1966).
Recent Notable Purchases

Manuscripts. Among the most interesting of these is a closely-written page in Thomas Gray's hand, consisting of excerpts in Greek from Plato's Republic, Books VI-X. It was apparently a work sheet used by Gray in preparation of his notes on Plato, most of which were compiled ca. 1748-51. (Lodge fund.)

A remarkable collection of 15 letters written by Lafacadio Hearn to Basil H. Chamberlain from January 19, 1893, to July 15, 1894, has been purchased by means of the Friends' Book Account. The collection numbers some 95 pages in all, and is bound up in six Japanese bindings.

Also of special note is a collection of seventeen letters and one manuscript by the English author A. E. Coppard. This was acquired by the use of general funds. The Friends' Book Account was turned to for the acquisition of a collection of 35 E. V. Lucas letters, all but one of them being in the author's holograph.

Fifteenth-Century Printed Books. Five incunabula were purchased during the period, all being editions of classical works to enhance the Gonzalez Lodge Collection. They include: a Venice, 1493/4 edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses (Goff o-189); Quintilian's Declarationes, Venice, 1482 (Goff Q-20); Scriptores Rei Rusticae, Reggio Emilia, 1496 (Goff S-349); Solinus, Polyhistor, Venice, 1498 (Goff S-622); and Valerius Maximus, Facta et dicta memorabilia, Venice, 1500 (Goff V-43).

Other Important Printed Works. A very rare issue of the second edition, augmented, of the important Summa perfectionis magisterii in sua natura attributed to the Arabian alchemist and physician Jabir (Geber) has been acquired for the Smith Collection. It is an undated variant from other recorded copies, but internal evidence places the printing in the period 1523-1527. A collection of alchemical writings gleaned from various Arabian sources,
the work presents detailed descriptions of the processes for distillation, sublimation, and calcination, and for the preparation of a number of chemical substances. It also gives directions for the construction and operation of furnaces, and discusses the art and mystery of metallurgy generally and specifically.

The opportunity to acquire three early English imprints could not be resisted. Bound together in what appears to be contemporary sheepskin, they are Machiavelli’s The Arte of Warre in Peter Whitehorne’s English translation; the translator’s companion work (derived from Machiavelli?), Certaine Waiies for the ordering of Souldiours; and Girolamo Cataneo’s Most briefe tables (concerning military array), translated into English by H. G. (Henry Grantham?). All of these works were published in London by Thomas East in 1588, and they were acquired by means of general funds.

A truly remarkable addition to the Smith Collection is Salomon de Caus’s Les Raisons des Forces Mouvantes avec diverses Machines, Frankfort, 1615. This, one of the finest books in the field of early technology, is noted for its spectacular full-page engravings showing various machines. These include a saw-mill, a fire engine, a lathe, organs, and the like, as well as a number of ingenious water-power devices for grottos, fountains, music boxes, and even mechanical birds that whistle or drink. The author of this work lived from 1576 to 1626, and when the book was published he was serving as engineer and architect to the Elector Palatine, for whom he laid out the castle gardens at Heidelberg.

Finally, we must record the purchase, by means of the Friends’ Book Account, of Herbert Lawrence’s The Life and Adventures of Common Sense in both the first edition (1769) and the second (1771). These are both extremely rare. The work is notable in that it contains the first published attribution of the authorship of the Shakespeare plays to Sir Francis Bacon, preceding all other
books on that belabored matter by nearly a century. It contains a reference to the manuscript of Bacon's commonplace book, now in the British Museum, which was not otherwise brought into the controversy until 1883.

**EARLY FIRE ENGINE**
Engraving in Salomon de Caus's *Les Raisons des Forces Mouvantes avec diverses Machines*, 1615. (Smith Collection)
Activities of the Friends

MEETINGS

The Fall dinner meeting was held on November 9th at the Men's Faculty Club. Robert Halsband, Adjunct Professor of English, addressed the members and guests on the subject: "Rare Books and Manuscripts: Luxury or Necessity?" Mr. Hugh Kelly presided. Selections from Columbia's more recent acquisitions of rare materials, taken from the current Butler Library exhibition, "Rarities for Research," were brought to the meeting for display to the guests during the cocktail hour and after the address.

The annual meeting of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries will be held on the evening of March 8th at the Men's Faculty Club. Mr. Alfred A. Knopf will speak on the work of the late Blanche Knopf, and examples of her correspondence with famous authors will be on view. Mr. Knopf will be introduced by Professor Justin M. O'Brien of the French Department.

The Bancroft Dinner will be held in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library on the evening of April 19th.

CREDITS

Credit for some of the illustrations and for one long quotation is acknowledged as follows: (1) Article by Dorothy Sturgis Harding: The photograph of Mark Twain and the three young girls is from Albert Bigelow Paine's *Mark Twain* (N. Y., Harper & Bros., 1912); the one of Mr. H. H. Rogers and Mark Twain is from Elizabeth Wallace's *Mark Twain and the Happy Island* (Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1914); the description of the introduction of Samuel Clemens to "Mark Twain" at a dinner at the Tavern Club in Boston is reprinted, with permission of the Club, from M. A. DeWolfe Howe's *A Partial (and Not Impartial) Semi-Centennial History of the Tavern Club, 1884-1934* (Boston, The Tavern Club, 1934). (2) Article by Te-kong Tong: The Photograph of the Empress Dowager is a Keystone View Co., von Harringa Collection picture.
THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES

PRIVILEGES

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

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

Annual. Any person contributing not less than $15.00 per year.
Contributing. Any person contributing not less than $25.00 a year.
Sustaining. Any person contributing not less than $50.00 a year.
Benefactor. Any person contributing not less than $100.00 a year.
Checks should be made payable to Columbia University. All donations are deductible for income tax purposes.

OFFICERS

Morris H. Saffron, Chairman     Francis T. P. Plimpton, Vice-Chairman
Roland Baughman, Secretary-Treasurer
Room 315, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 10021

THE COUNCIL

Henry Rogers Benjamin      Alfred C. Berol
Frank D. Fackenthal         August Heckscher
Mrs. Arthur C. Holden       Mrs. Donald Hyde
Hugh J. Kelly               Lewis Leary
Mrs. Francis H. Lenyon      Mrs. George Macy
Mrs. Donald Hyde            Mrs. Franz T. Stone
Richard H. Logsdon, Director of Libraries, ex officio

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Dallas Pratt, Editor
Roland Baughman             Charles W. Mixer
Augest Heckscher            August Heckscher