CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ISSUE

KENNETH A. LOHF is Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts at Columbia.

RICHARD B. MORRIS, Gouverneur Morris Professor Emeritus, is editor of the John Jay Papers.

ROBERT M. SHEPHERD is Director of Public Information at Marymount College in Tarrytown, New York.

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CONTENTS

How I First Met Thomas Merton ROBERT M. SHEPHERD 3

Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay: Conversations in Paris RICHARD B. MORRIS 10

The Brothers Harper & Their Authors: Pictures from an Exhibition KENNETH A. LOHF 18

Our Growing Collections KENNETH A. LOHF 33

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Monks at Mass in the Basilica at the Abbey of Gethsemani, Trappist, Kentucky.
I had long been an admirer of Thomas Merton, the celebrated Trappist monk. I'd read his The Seven Storey Mountain some years before at a difficult point in my life and it had touched me deeply. Later, I had made two or three retreats at Gethsemani Abbey near Bardstown, Kentucky, where Merton lived and wrote, but by that time, the demands upon his time by visitors, potential converts to the order and the novitiates all but excluded his seeing an unknown admirer who "just wanted to meet him."

I remember my second retreat at the Abbey, made late in the winter of 1964-65. I had finally met Dan Walsh, Merton's former teacher from Columbia University, who was then teaching at Gethsemani and was soon to become a priest himself. He seemed amused and touched by my intense desire to meet Merton, but was unable to arrange a meeting for me. He did show me a photograph of the man, something I had not seen up to that time. He also pointed out his seat in chapel to me, even though Merton was not in it, but before my retreat was finished I managed to catch a glimpse of him, by leaning over the balcony railing at the back of the nave, and straining my eyes to see.

This had to satisfy me for awhile. I continued to read Merton's writings and to discuss him whenever possible with anyone who
Robert M. Shepherd

would listen. Finally, while working as a feature writer and columnist for the Lexington Herald, I met Stan, a fellow admirer of Merton who seemed as eager to make his acquaintance as I was. After several discussions, Stan suggested that we just drive down to Gethsemani one Sunday and see if we couldn’t manage to meet the man. Stan was an Episcopal seminarian, working as cub reporter to get through the seminary. I was both surprised and delighted and wasted no time making arrangements for that coming Sunday.

We arrived at the Abbey on the 30th of November, 1965, just after mass. Several priests and brothers were clustered about the entrance to the Gate House, talking with friends and relatives. Stan, not the least bit shy, went directly to the kindly-looking older priest and asked, “Where could I find Father Merton?” The question was so direct that I’m sure the priest thought him a friend of Merton’s who had an appointment to see him and with no hesitation answered, “Why, he’s up at the Hermitage, of course. Just go up the road there to the gate on the right. Open it and drive right in. The combination is 1098 (the year the Cistercian order was founded at Citeaux, France). Just drive in past the white barn on the left, park your car and walk up the hill. But be sure to close and lock the gate after you!”

Off we went. The combination worked perfectly and the gate opened without a sound. We drove boldly in and parked. There was the white barn, and there was the famous hill, one typical of those in Kentucky’s knob country. Rough, rocky, and leaf-strewn, it was covered with pin oaks and scrub pines.

We started up the hill through the woods. My heart pounded with apprehension that someone would call out, “Stop! Get out of here you trespassers!” But nothing happened. I was the nervous one because, after my visits to Gethsemani, I had come to respect Merton’s privacy as I would have that of some emperor or king. But there we were and it was too late to turn back now. I let Stan
lead the way, hoping that he in innocence and brashness would be the one to make the first contact and, somehow, get us in to the charmed circle.

At the top of the hill, we came to a stop. The climb had left us breathless (later I learned that there was a rough road by which one could and did drive up to the Hermitage). Through the trees before us we could see a small house made of cinder block, very grey and very stark in that somber gold of late Autumn. There was a rudimentary porch in front, and between us and the house, close by a low wire fence, was a tall, handmade cross of two logs, tied or wired together. It was moving and beautiful in its simplicity. Later I was to see it in a photograph from one of Merton’s books, and again on stationery when I heard occasionally from Merton’s secretary, Brother Patrick Hart.

The door opened. Out came the famous man we had waited so long to see. Dressed in the biege and brown robe of the order, his
sleeves were rolled back, and in one strong-looking fist he carried a tin of beer. He stood there, looking at us questioningly.

Stan went up to him. “Father Merton?”

“Yes,” came the answer. “What are you doing here?”

From Stan there then issued an emotional speech, telling how he had always admired his work, that he was a seminarian, that he had wanted so long to meet him, and how much he would like to talk with him for a bit.

“Who’s your friend, there?” Merton asked.

Feeling like someone caught in the act, I nervously told him that I was I, that I too had admired his writings for a long time, and that I too had wanted to meet him ever since reading The Seven Storey Mountain. How many times he must have heard that same story from those who came to worship him!

Merton laughed his deep laugh and said, “Well, you know, of course, you’re not supposed to be here. But as long as you are here, you might as well come on in.” I heaved a sigh of relief. At least he wasn’t going to turn us over to the Abbey authorities.

He offered us beer which we both took as if it were sacramental wine, and we sat down at the long table which served as his desk in front of the window looking out over the valley. I was not exactly tongue-tied, but I was awed by his presence and the brilliance of his mind. A few years later I came to know Tom as a friend, but the feeling of being in the presence of someone quite unique never left me, no matter how many times we met or under what circumstances.

Stan contributed most of the conversation. I was content to sit and listen, stealing an occasional glance at Tom. I remember his touching upon the Church, Zen, Hinduism, a world of topics, but I could not reproduce the conversation. Before we left, he gave us each a pamphlet which he autographed at our request.

Then he said goodbye to us, and as we left, called out, “Don’t, for God’s sake, tell anyone else the combination to that lock! And
tell that priest to keep his mouth shut next time.” We promised, and descended the hill, each of us lost in thought.

In late June of 1967, I met Tom for the second time. Carolyn and Victor Hammer of Lexington, friends of Tom’s, had printed three of his works on their hand press. Victor asked me to drive to Gethsemani to pick Tom up and bring him to Lexington for lunch with them. Victor had been quite ill (he died three weeks later) and wanted very much to see Tom. When I drove into the long allée leading to the Gate House, there stood Tom, dressed in an open-necked blue denim shirt, trousers, and no hat. His sleeves were rolled up and he wore a button which said, “Celebrate Life!”
Robert M. Shepherd

We were rather quiet as we drove to Lexington, although we did talk at intervals. But he seemed deep in thought and I didn’t want to disturb that thought. After the luncheon, on the way back to the Abbey, I reminded him that we had met before and told him how it had come about. He chuckled for a long while.

Epilogue

(editor's note)

The friendship described in the preceding article continued for a number of years. Robert Shepherd, his wife Hanna and Carolyn Hammer often joined Father Merton for a picnic, and there were other meetings.

In 1968 Merton set out on a long-anticipated trip to Asia. He wanted to study the relationship between Buddhism and Catholicism. On December 3 he wrote his friend a postcard from Ceylon, evidently pleased by an encounter with “a Buddhist hermit living in a cave.” A week later he was dead, accidentally electrocuted in Bangkok by contact with a defective wire in his room.

Meditating on this journey and its unimaginable end, Robert Shepherd has suggested one of Merton’s prayers as a fitting commentary:

“My Lord God, I have no idea where I am going. I do not see the road ahead of me. I cannot know for certain where it will end. Nor do I really know myself, and the fact that I think that I am following Your will does not mean that I am actually doing so. But I believe that the desire to please You does in fact please You. And I hope I have that desire in all that I am doing. I hope that I will never do anything apart from that desire. And I know that if I do this You will lead me by the right road though I may know nothing about it. Therefore will I trust You always though I may seem to be lost and in the shadow of death. I will not fear, for You are ever with me, and You will never leave me to face my perils alone.”
Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay

Conversations in Paris

RICHARD B. MORRIS

Once again an extremely choice John Jay item has been acquired by Special Collections, and once again through the generosity of the Class of '23. This is an account of a series of conversations between Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, which the latter recorded while in Paris during the years 1783–84.

It is not perhaps extraordinary for the United States to dispatch abroad on peace missions a variety of characters with sharply contrasting personalities. One has only to recall the prim John Quincy Adams at Ghent horrified by the antics of the less inhibited Henry Clay. Despite their differences in character and styles, that commission agreed upon settling the issues of the Second War with England, just as the Americans in Paris, including Franklin, Jay, John Adams, and, at the very last moment, Henry Laurens, achieved a triumphant peace with Great Britain a generation earlier.

Franklin and Jay were indeed an odd couple. The former was a genial, tolerant, humorous, and racy cosmopolite, with a penchant for indolence and an immense untidiness in handling office affairs. Jay was a stern, vain, conscientious, tidy, and mostly unbending lawyer, indefatigable in pursuit of his ends. Yet despite their differences in style they quickly struck up a fast and lasting friendship. What is more surprising is that the straight-laced Jay not only relished the racy stories of the master raconteur, but took the trouble of writing some of them down. Perhaps an analyst can tell us why Jay, who combined virtue and monogamy in equal amounts, delighted in putting down on paper the pecadilloes of
others who did not share his principles of conduct. The same propensity to record scandalous tidbits is evidenced in his Supreme Court Diary on circuit, another significant item which Special Collections owns, and which is to be published in the forthcoming *Papers of John Jay*.

"Franklin Urging the Claims of the American Colonies before Louis XVI": from a painting, ca. 1847, by G. P. A. Healy. *American Philosophical Society.*

The fact is that between Jay and Franklin an unusual degree of intimacy existed. Franklin and Jay first met in May of 1775 at the Second Continental Congress. They served together on a committee to consider the state of trade with America, and more importantly, on the secret committee of five members appointed in November 1775 to correspond "with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world." With Jay returning to New York to assume a cluster of quasi-military, political, and constitutional responsibilities and Franklin heading for France, their paths diverged for a number of years. Once Jay reached Spain in Janu-
ary 1780, to which nation he had been dispatched by Congress as an envoy plenipotentiary (never to be accredited), common problems kept the man in Madrid and the man in Passy in constant touch.

Time on end Franklin came to Jay’s financial assistance when he could not get bills paid by a tight-fisted Spanish court. Finally, Franklin urged Jay to cut his mission short in Spain and come to France (Congress had elected Jay a peace commissioner on June 13, 1781), where his presence was needed in the peacemaking. In France Jay took over the negotiations with Great Britain during Franklin’s illness in the late summer of 1782. Chagrined that Franklin failed to share his own suspicions of Franco-Spanish intentions to limit America’s territorial ambitions and her claim to the fisheries off the Grand Bank, Jay secretly devised a formula of recognition of the United States and dispatched it to the Earl of Shelburne, England’s prime minister, via a friendly intermediary. This action cleared the chief obstacle in the way of negotiations.

If Franklin objected, he was too shrewd to voice his opposition. Contrariwise, he totally endorsed his colleague’s behavior at the peacemaking and through his diplomacy secured another large loan from France. In retrospect, Jay came to appreciate Franklin’s superb tact in dealing with the French court, and when the old Doctor was under fire from his critics in Congress, Jay endorsed his colleague’s actions as peace commissioner. When, at the conclusion of the peacemaking, Jay took a trip to England, partly for reasons of health and partly to settle a family estate, he left his wife, the beauteous Sarah Livingston Jay, under the chaperon-age of Franklin, and the latter joshingly warned Sally that no man in his senses would run off and leave an attractive woman at the mercy of an old roué like himself. After the war Franklin appointed Jay an executor of his estate, an extreme mark of confidence.

Jay’s manuscript is a series of scattered excerpts of oral history.
Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay

He starts off with an account of an interview with a ship's captain he met in Spain in April, 1781, giving us some juicy background items about Benedict Arnold, who started out as a youthful crook and ended up as a notorious traitor. Since news of Arnold's trea-

The house at Passy in which Franklin lived at the time of the peace negotiations.

son did not reach Jay in Madrid until the middle of December, 1780, the treason was still shocking news and among patriots like Jay the traitor's behavior still rankled.

Jay's first recorded chat with Franklin was dated July 19, 1783, some three weeks after the New Yorker had joined his senior commissioner in Paris. The elder statesman, who was twenty-nine years old at the time of the famous Zenger trial of 1735 involving the issue of freedom of the press, told Jay something about the
Richard B. Morris

Philadelphia lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, who came to the rescue of the German Palatine printer, and in a peroration that still stands as a classic of its kind, declaimed stirringly on behalf of the freedom of the press. The author of the Hamilton article in the

Dictionary of American Biography speaks of the eminent Philadelphia lawyer's early years as "shrouded in obscurity." Franklin reported the interesting gossip that Hamilton was a Scotch redemptioner, rising from poverty to great esteem at the bar and to marriage into a powerful and affluent family.

Franklin's anecdote about Lewis Morris, founder of the New York Morris clan and royal governor of New Jersey, is interesting for its light on the illiteracy of the members of the New Jersey Assembly, who had the effrontery to threaten to withhold Morris's salary unless he agreed to a particular bill. They did not know their man. Morris could afford to hold the job even without the
salary, nor was he a man who would be easily brow-beaten. What Franklin says about the educational level of the Assembly is confirmed by Morris himself. When the New Jersey Assembly refused Lewis Morris both his salary and house rent, he attacked them frontally with a quotation from the thirty-eighth chapter of Ecclesiastes: “How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plow, that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?”

The Assembly, which may not have been learned but knew its Bible, retorted with an apt quotation from the Book of Proverbs (ch. 219:12): “If a ruler hearken to lies, all his servants are wicked.” Now, from Franklin’s confession to Jay, the suggestion is herein raised, perhaps for the first time, that it was Franklin who drafted the stinging answer to the governor. His literary efforts did not go unrewarded, for the Assembly designated him their official printer. The old Doctor observed to Jay, “This shows the then state of Literature in Jersey.” He might have added a postscript, “And with an assist from B.F.”

In Pennsylvania for more than a generation Franklin played the combined role of printer, philanthropist, educator, scientist, and leader of the party opposed to the Penn family, proprietary rulers of that colony. In the course of his constant encounters with all the political personages of his own and the neighboring colonies he picked up a rich store of anecdotes. Thus he described Robert Hunter Morris’s talents for disputation, and he portrayed young Elias Boudinot, later a President of the Continental Congress, as a selfish little beast. Shrewdness and diplomacy in combination explain Franklin’s phenomenal success as a local politician. One incident recorded in these accounts underscores these talents, notably the tale of the stratagem Franklin employed to persuade peace-minded Quaker members of his old fire company to permit a vote to be passed to erect fortifications in Philadelphia toward the end of King George’s War.
Finally, appended to the Franklin conversations is a single sheet of notations made by John Jay in Paris concerning the background of a confrontation he had with his chargé d'affaires in Madrid, William Carmichael. Sent home from France by Franklin and Silas Deane when suspicions were raised by the French government as to his loyalty, Carmichael managed to get Congress to name him secretary of the mission to Spain headed by Jay. The two proved completely incompatible. There were numerous occasions when Jay was sorely tempted to dismiss his subordinate. Finally, when summoned to France to participate in the peace-making, Jay was forced to leave the mission in Carmichael’s hands. Meticulous in handling accounts, Jay insisted that Carmichael come to France and personally explain certain discrepancies in the
moneys the latter was handling. Once the Definitive Peace had been signed, Jay had sufficient time on his hands to tidy up his Spanish affairs, and his impatience about Carmichael’s procrastination is evident from a series of fragmentary entries in which Carmichael’s slow progress from Madrid is recorded. By this time, too, Thomas Barelly, the vice-consul to France, had been appointed commissioner to examine and settle the accounts of all American officials abroad. What especially irritated Jay was that Carmichael had discussed these accounts with the Comte de Montmorin, the French ambassador to Spain, and Jay correctly, if unrealistically, objected to his subordinate’s having disclosed American confidential affairs with a foreign official. The details of his long-deferred contretemps will be documented in volume two of the forthcoming Papers of John Jay. Suffice it to say here, however, that when the two antagonists met in Paris on May 12, 1784, the various accounts outstanding against Jay were adjusted in a compromise settlement.

Jay never forgave and he never forgot William Carmichael. In a note undated but written sometime in 1795, attached to a bundle of correspondence, Jay recorded: “Care should be taken of these Papers. They include Letters to and from Wm. Carmichael—a man who mistook cunning for wisdom; and who in pursuing his Purposes, preferred the Guidance of artifice and Simulation, to that of Truth and Rectitude. He finally yielded to intemperance, and died a Bankrupt.”

But enough to whet the appetite and make one wish that Columbia’s specialist in oral history, Louis Starr, had been on the scene in Paris with his tape recorder!
The Brothers Harper & Their Authors

Pictures from an Exhibition

KENNETH A. LOHF

The nineteenth century was a time of adventurous publishers. George Palmer Putnam came to New York from Maine and established the firm of G. P. Putnam & Son in 1866. Daniel Appleton, born in Massachusetts, opened a general store in New York with a book department, and in 1831 in partnership with his son, William, founded the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Company. In Philadelphia it was Mathew Carey, and in Boston, James T. Fields, who established important firms. However, in some respects Harper & Brothers of New York set the pace for the others by their imaginative publishing schemes.

From the family farmhouse in Newtown, Long Island, the first brother, James, migrated to New York in 1810. John joined him two years later, and they both worked in the city as apprentices and journeymen printers. In 1817 they printed their first work, an edition of Seneca’s Morals, on two old Ramage presses, set up in rented quarters at 68 Water Street. Their fortunes quickly prospered, due in no small measure to the combined energies and business acumen of the four brothers. Wesley had become a partner in 1822, and Fletcher in 1825.

The brothers vied, most successfully, with their competitors in selecting for their lists the writings of the best-known English and American authors. Through their popular series of inexpensive volumes, such as the Harper’s Family Library and the Franklin Square Library, they increased the reading public. Harper’s Weekly and Harper’s Monthly were magazines that helped to form opinion and to enlighten the reading public. Harper & Brothers soon became the largest and most influential publishing house of the
The Brothers Harper & Their Authors

century. One can derive a sense of the growth of American literature by a mere tally of its leading authors—R. H. Dana, William H. Prescott, Herman Melville, Henry James, William Dean Howells and Mark Twain.

The Columbia Libraries have recently received, as a deposit from the publishers, more than five thousand contracts and agreements with authors, which document Harper’s publishing history from 1817 to 1900. Future bibliographers will be especially indebted to the publishers for including in the deposit 2,760 volumes bearing the Harper imprint. Of special importance to the history of the firm, and also donated, are the following historical records: William H. Demarest’s handwritten catalogue of Harper books from 1817 to 1879; the set of “Contract Books,” containing file copies of agreements with authors, 1832 to 1916; and the “Memorandum Books,” dating from 1857 to 1939, in which were recorded book announcements, advertisements, works in preparation, number of copies printed and other bibliographical data.

The background, not only of printing and publishing in New York, but of the development of American culture in the nineteenth century will be found in these documents and records. Their preservation at Columbia will help assure their continuing usefulness to students and scholars who study the complex relationships between authors, publishers and printers.

An exhibition, “The Brothers Harper & Their Authors,” featuring selections from the collection, is being held in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library from February 7 through April 4. Highlights from this exhibition are reproduced on the following pages.
Photograph by Mathew B. Brady, ca. 1850, of the Harper brothers, (l. to r.) Fletcher, James, John and J. Wesley.
Parties of the second part further agreed to deliver up to the said parties' legal representatives, the said street, and drawings, each and all of any one of them, come into the hands of the second part, in as good ordinary wear and tear excepted. In witness whereof, each Party to their hand and seal the day and year. 

A. Sidney Doane
James Harper
John Harper
J. W. Harper
Helen N. Harper

Contract for Augustus S. Doane's Midwifery Illustrated, dated September 24, 1834, signed by the four Harper brothers.
The Harper buildings on Cliff Street in the 1840's. The building on the right was the original establishment of the firm.
TWO YEARS
BEFORE THE MAST.
A
PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF
LIFE AT SEA.

Crowded in the rank and narrow ship,—
Housed on the wild sea with wild usages,—
Whate'er in the inland dales the land conceals
Of fair and exquisite, O! nothing, nothing,
Do we behold of that in our rude voyage.
COLE RIDGE'S WALLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK:
HARPER & BROTHERS—82 CLIFF STREET.
1840.

Richard H. Dana's novel was published in Harper's Family Library, one of the most successful of the firm's publishing ventures.
A shelf of Harper books spanning sixty years, and illustrating the chapter published in 1837, was issued in full cloth with paper spine labels. At the end of their runs such as the 1896 edition of *A*...
ging styles of book binding. *Guy Rivers* by William Gilmore Sims, the end of the century books were issued with vivid pictorial designs *A Boat on the Styx* by John Kendrick Bangs.
The contracts for Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*, *Redburn*, *Typee*, *Mardi* and *Pierre* or the Ambiguities.
The drawing of a family gathered around a library table appeared on the illustrated title-page of Harper's 1850 catalogue.
The 1851 Rail-Road Guide was illustrated on the title-page and throughout the text with engravings by Benson J. Lossing.
After the fire of December 10, 1853, the Harper brothers decided to rebuild. In the summer of 1855, two new fireproof buildings on Franklin Square and Cliff Street were opened. In this engraving, ca. 1875, are shown the two buildings which were the first large commercial structures to make use of wrought iron columns. The Franklin Square building housed the editorial offices, and the manufactory was in the Cliff Street Building.
A cartoon by Thomas Nast.
Poster by Edward Penfield to advertise the August 1896 issue of *Harper's Magazine*. 
Our Growing Collections

KENNETH A. LOHF

*Baer Gift.* Mr. Albert M. Baer has presented the collection of letters and manuscripts of Lydia Maria Child, formed by his wife, the late Helene Baer, during the period she was writing her study, *The Heart is Like Heaven: The Life of Lydia Maria Child,* published in 1964 by the University of Pennsylvania Press. Concerning primarily slavery and the Abolitionist Movement, the twenty-six letters in the gift, dating from the 1840's to 1879, were written to some of the most important editors and reformers of the time, among them George William Curtis and William Lloyd Garrison. The seven manuscripts in Lydia M. Child's hand include the poems, "A Yankee Soldier's Song," written ca. 1863, and "The Dandy Poet's Appeal," ca. 1829.

*Barnouw gift.* Miss Elsa Barnouw has added to the collections a group of forty works relating to Dutch history, literature and art, dating from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, among which are included nineteen songbooks. Of special interest, apart from the Dutch books, is the London, 1705, edition of George Psalmanaazaar's *An Historical and Geographical Description of Formosa, An Island Subject to the Emperor of Japan.* The author, a literary imposter, was a native of the south of France, who posed as a pagan and a Japanese, moved to England and was converted to Christianity. His real name is unknown, but he took his fictitious name from the biblical character, Shalmaneser, and pretended that his birthplace was Formosa. The first book he published was the imaginary *Description of Formosa,* illustrated with fanciful engravings of the island's royalty, inhabitants and methods of transportation.
Bell gift. In a generous and thoughtful gesture Mr. Elliott V. Bell (A.B., 1925) has presented to the Libraries his extensive collection of rare books in the field of angling. Numbering more than five hundred volumes, the collection contains splendid exemplars from the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries covering all aspects of the art and technique of the sport of fishing. The earliest work in the gift is the London, 1615, edition of *The Pleasures of Princes* by Gervase Markham, a scholar and military man who later in life became a writer on country pursuits, principally fishing and the breeding of horses. The most famous book in the subject, Izaak Walton’s *The Compleat Angler*, is represented by twenty-two editions, dating from the third edition issued in 1664. There is also a particularly fine copy of Charles Cotton’s *The
Compleat Angler, 1676, which was written by Cotton as a second part to Walton's classic work. Dame Juliana Berners's fifteenth century discourse, The Treatyse of Fysshynge with an Angle, is present in the collection in the handsome Ashendene Press edition printed in 1903. While it is not possible to call attention to all of the rare and important works in the gift, mention can be made of some of the important writers whose works are included. Among them are W. H. Aldam, Thomas Barker, Thomas Best, William Blacker, Richard Brooks, Frederic M. Halford, Henry William Herbert, Henry A. Ingraham, Charles Lanman, Robert Nobbes and Thomas Westwood.

Berg gift. Mr. Aaron W. Berg (A.B., 1924; LL.B., 1927) has donated the following: a set of The Colophon and The New Colophon; eighteen lithographs by Adolf Dehn, Paul Landacre and other artists; and lengthy files of the magazines, American Heritage, Horizon, Fortune, and American Mercury.

Brown gift. Mr. Andreas Brown has donated copies of the three variant issues of "The Fall of America" Wins a Prize, a pamphlet publication of Allen Ginsberg's acceptance speech for the National Book Award in Poetry, delivered on April 18, 1974, at Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, New York.

Caswell gift. Dr. Hollis L. Caswell, President Emeritus of Teachers College, has donated the series of fifty letters written to him and his wife by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Allen, who were teaching in China during the period of the second World War. Most of the letters were written from Chennan and Kunming, and they give a detailed picture of what life in China was like at the time when General Chiang Kai-shek's armies were moving west and numerous Westerners were escaping from China through Burma and India.

Clifford gift. Professor James L. Clifford (A.M., 1932; Ph.D., 1941) has presented several interesting eighteenth century auto-
graphs, including two letters written to Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi by the Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, February 18, [ca. 1800], and Richard Graves, February 1, 1799. Graves, rector of Claverton near Bath and the author of *The Spiritual Quixote*, encloses in his letter manuscript verses written in Mrs. Piozzi's defense, entitled "Facit Indignatio Versus." Also donated by Professor Clifford is a three-page manuscript of verses written by Mrs. Hester Mulso Chapone, beginning "Doom not to obloquy, my friend...." Dated December 10, 1794, the verses were sent to a Mr. Mulso, possibly her younger brother, Thomas, who died in 1799. The final autograph in the gift is a letter, dated January 8, [ca. 1820], written by the Romantic poet, Thomas Campbell, to a Mrs. Bold, who lived at Everton in Lancashire and who had attended lectures delivered by Campbell.

Economou gift. The writer and scholar George D. Economou (A.M., 1957; Ph.D., 1967) has established a collection of his literary papers. His initial gift of nearly five hundred autograph and typewritten manuscripts of his prose and poetry includes the typescript and proofs for his study, *The Goddess Natura in Medieval Literature*, published in 1972. There are also several notebooks containing drafts of poems, as well as single issues of periodicals with contributions by Dr. Economou and publications of little poetry presses, many of which are inscribed to him.

Hamilton gift. Mrs. Robert P. Hamilton has presented the papers of her grandfather, Colonel Peter Wellington Alexander, C.S.A. (1825-1886), a native of Georgia, who became an important editor and war correspondent during the Civil War and the mid-nineteenth century. He gained fame with his letters, signed "P.W.A.,” published in the *Savannah Republican*, which were sent from the various battle fronts in the South. Because of the graphic and informative style of these letters, Colonel Alexander was employed as a correspondent by the London *Times*. After the war
he settled in Columbus, Georgia, and resumed the practice of the law in partnership with James M. Smith, who later became the Governor of the State. The collection of papers presented by Mrs. Hamilton is rich in the documents and records of the Army of the Confederate States of America, particularly the Trans-Mississippi Department. There are sixteen copybooks of letters, telegrams, general and special orders, and military papers relating to the commands of Generals Thomas C. Hindman, Pierre G. T. Beauregard and Braxton Bragg. These volumes, as well as the nearly two thou-
sand single documents, telegrams, orders and reports, were sent to Colonel Alexander in connection with his researches on the South during the Civil War. There are more than four hundred letters in the gift, most of which are written to Colonel Alexander. Among the most interesting is the one written by General Robert E. Lee on October 11, 1865, in which Lee states his desire to write a history of the campaigns during the Civil War so that “a truthful record of our struggle should reach posterity.” Also preserved in the collection is the group of letters of condolence sent to Mrs. Theresa Shorter Alexander at the time of her husband’s death. To complete the account of this gift mention must be made of the more than one thousand issues of Southern newspapers, primarily of Alabama and Georgia, issued during the Civil War period.

_Hazen gift._ Dr. Allen T. Hazen, Professor Emeritus of English has donated a group of ten editions of works by James Boswell, Horace Walpole, Conyers Middleton and other English authors. The earliest volumes in the gift are Middleton’s _The History of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero, 1741_, two volumes, and _A Collection of the Statutes Now in Force, Relating to the Stamp Duties, 1752._

_Hibbitt gift._ Mrs. George W. Hibbitt has presented a collection of letters written to her husband, the late Professor Hibbitt, from numerous poets and novelists concerning his pioneering project in the mid-1930’s of recording authors reading from their own works. Included among the nearly one hundred letters are those written by Conrad Aiken, George Arliss, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Padraic Colum, Irwin Edman, John Gould Fletcher, Robert Frost, Zona Gale, Alfred Kreymborg, Archibald MacLeish, Edgar Lee Masters, Carl Sandburg, Gertrude Stein, James Stephens, James Thurber, Alice B. Toklas, Mark Van Doren and Alexander Woollcott.
Our Growing Collections

Hsiung Family gift. The papers of the late General Hsiung Shih-hui (1894–1974) have been presented by members of his family, including his widow, his daughter Mrs. K. S. Lee, and his sons Y. H. and Edward Hsiung. General Hsiung served Chiang Kai-shek as an officer on the Northern Expedition against the war lords 1928–1931, and was the governor of Kiangsi Province, 1931–1941, the head of a military mission to the United States, 1942–1943, and the director of the President’s Headquarters in Northeast China (Manchuria), 1945–1947. Of great importance in the gift collec-

Mrs. K. S. Lee, daughter of General Hsiung Shih-hui, shows a volume of the General’s diaries to Professor C. Martin Wilbur. Mr. Kenneth A. Lohf, at the right, accepted the gift of papers and letters from Mrs. Lee, who presented the collection on behalf of the General’s family at a private ceremony in the Librarian’s office on October 14, 1974.
tion of papers are the forty-three diaries kept by the General from June 1931 to January 1974, in which he recorded his activities and thoughts during this critical period in Chinese history. In addition, there are more than three hundred photographs made of the General during his career, as well as of Chiang Kai-shek during the 1930’s. The General’s family has also donated his diploma from the Military College of Japan, two volumes containing 47 original letters from Chiang Kai-shek written during the early 1930’s and 1940’s, and two calligraphy scrolls written by the General in the summer of 1971.


Macy gift. Mrs. Helen Macy has presented 178 volumes distinguished by their fine printing, including the following: The Nonesuch Dickens, published by the Nonesuch Press in London, 1937-1938, in twenty-three volumes, and including a wood-engraving block by George Cruikshank for an illustration to Oliver Twist, entitled “Mr. Bumble and Mr. Oliver in Mrs. Mann’s Parlour”; the Nonesuch Press editions of the works of George Farquhar, Thomas Otway, Plutarch, Sir John Vanbrugh and other English poets and dramatists; a group of press books printed, illustrated, or designed by Valenti Angelo, Richard W. Ellis, Fritz Kredel, Ward Ritchie, René Ben Sussan and John Henry Nash; files of The Colophon: A Book Collector’s Quarterly and The Dolphin: A Journal of the Making of Books; and more than fifty volumes designed, edited, printed, or published by Mrs. Macy’s husband, the late George Macy, among which are the imprints of Macy-Masius and the Readers Club. Many of the volumes are warmly inscribed to the Macys by their authors, printers and illustrators.
Our Growing Collections

Marshall gift. Mr. James Marshall (LL.B., 1920) has made a significant addition to the collection of papers of his wife, the late Lenore G. Marshall (A.B., 1919,B.) in his recent donation of more than one thousand items, including manuscripts of her short stories

“Mr. Bumble and Mr. Oliver in Mrs. Mann's Parlour.”
A wood-engraving by George Cruikshank for Oliver Twist. (Macy gift)

and poems, notebooks and diaries from 1907 to 1967, files of notes and school papers, and letters from Robert Penn Warren, Klaus Mann, Edward Weeks and other editors and writers.

Pacella gift. A manuscript of considerable historical and literary importance has been presented by Dr. Bernard L. Pacella: the
complete holograph manuscript, written by Alexandre Dumas, père, of his Mémoires de Garibaldi. The Mémoires, published in Brussels, 1860–1862, and in Paris, 1860–1861, are based on Garibaldi’s own autobiography, the manuscripts and notes for which he had placed into Dumas’s hands. The connection between the Italian patriot and the French novelist goes back to 1850, and in their correspondence it becomes apparent that Dumas acted as an adviser to Garibaldi in the compilation of his autobiography. The manuscript presented by Dr. Pacella is essentially that of Garibaldi’s, translated and edited by Dumas. Enclosed with the manuscript, which is preserved in a red morocco case, is an interesting autograph letter by Candido Augusto Vecchi, who was an aide to Garibaldi and had fought with him. The letter, written from Naples on October 16, 1850, emphasizes that Dumas had not given the manuscript of the Mémoires to English or American publishers.

Parsons gift. To his numerous earlier benefactions to the rare book collections, Dr. Coleman O. Parsons (A.B., 1928) has recently added one of his most significant gifts of first and fine editions of English and Scottish literature. Of primary interest among the 151 volumes in the gift are writings important in the fields of English translations from the classics and folklore and the supernatural. The later group includes several choice and scarce titles, the most unusual being the following: John Beaumont, An Historical, Physiological and Theological Treatise of Spirits, Apparitions, Witchcrafts, and Other Magical Practices, London, 1705; [William M’Leod], A Treatise on the Second Sight, Dreams and Apparitions, Edinburgh, 1763; and Joseph Taylor, Apparitions; Or, The Mystery of Ghosts, Hobgoblins, and Haunted Houses, Developed, London, 1815. The fifteen editions of Sir Walter Scott in Dr. Parsons’s gift, most of which are in their original board and calf bindings, bring our holdings of Scott editions close to completion.
Our Growing Collections

Randall gift. Professor John H. Randall, Jr. (A.B., 1918; A.M., 1919; Ph.D., 1922) and his wife, Mrs. Mercedes Moritz Randall (A.B., 1916; A.M., 1930) have donated several groups of letters and manuscripts for inclusion in the collection of their papers.

Samuel Palmer's illustration for Il Penseroso. (Ray gift)

Among the items in the gift are the following: lecture notes, miscellaneous manuscripts and a notebook of Professor Frederick J. E. Woodbridge; an autographed photograph of George Santayana; and letters to Professor Randall from Frederick Woodbridge, John Dewey, William Ernest Hocking, Paul Tillich, Mrs. Ernst Cassirer and Jacques Maritain.

Ray gift. Dr. Gordon N. Ray (LL.D., 1969) has presented a number of important historical manuscripts and literary editions. Among the latter are the following: Lawrence Durrell, The Tree of Idleness, 1955; John Milton, The Shorter Poems, 1889, one of 135 large paper copies, with engravings after drawings by Samuel
Kenneth A. Lohf

Palmer; Edgar Alan Poe, Les Poèmes, 1888, translated by Stéphane Mallarmé and illustrated by Edouard Manet, one of 800 copies on Holland paper; and Evelyn Waugh, Basil Seal Rides Again, 1963, one of 750 copies signed by the author. The most significant manuscripts in Dr. Ray’s gift are the twenty letters written to the United States ministers to France, Albert Gallatin, William H. Crawford, William C. Rives and Nathaniel Niles. These interesting letters, including those by Élie Decazes, Antoine René Charles Mathurin and Armand Emmanuel du Plessis, deal with numerous diplomatic matters, such as the exchange of American for English prisoners (January 9, 1813) and the refuge of the ship Decatur in Nantes harbor (December 14, 1814). Also donated was a group of twenty-seven documents and letters from the period immediately following the French Revolution. Most of the items, ranging in date from 1793 to 1812, are signed by military and governmental officials, and relate to the dispersal of funds, obtaining supplies, conscription and similar matters.

Shepherd gift. Mr. Robert M. Shepherd, a friend of the poet Thomas Merton (A.B., 1938; A.M., 1939) has presented his collection of the poet’s published works, autograph letters, photographs and printed ephemera. The fifteen letters date from 1967 and 1968, and concern the poet’s reading and writings, the printers Victor and Carolyn Hammer, fellow poet Robert Lax and Monks Pond, a poetry journal edited by Merton in 1968. Among the more than thirty first editions of works by and about the poet, there are seven which bear warm inscriptions to Mr. Shepherd, including The Ascent to Truth, Cables to the Ace, Conjectures of a Guilty Bystander, Disputed Questions, Mystics & Zen Masters, New Seeds of Contemplation and No Man Is an Island. Laid in Merton’s copy of The Cloud of Unknowing is a sheet of notes written by Merton at the time he was working on his foreword to William Johnston’s The Mysticism of the Cloud
of Unknowing which was published in 1967. There are also twenty-five mimeographed issues of Merton’s individual sermons, prayers and religious and literary essays, several of which are also inscribed. Mr. Shepherd has written of his first meeting with Thomas Merton elsewhere in this issue.

Sproule gift. Mr. Ralph B. Sproule has donated, for inclusion in the Italian literature collection, a copy of the splendid four-volume folio edition of Dante Alighieri’s La Divina Commedia, printed in Florence from 1817 to 1819 by the Tipografia all’Insegna dell’Ancona. The work is handsomely illustrated with 125 full-page etchings by Luigi Adamolli (Ademollo), an early nineteenth century Florentine fresco painter and engraver.

Tindall gift. Professor William York Tindall (A.B., 1925; A.M., 1926; Ph.D., 1934) has presented five noteworthy editions of English literature, including the following: Sir Thomas Browne, Pseudodoxia Epidemica, London 1646; The Works of the Learned St Thomas Brown, London, 1686, the first collected edition; James Thomson, The Seasons, London, 1730, the first collected edition; Quintus Horatius Flaccus, Ex Recensione & cum atque Emendationibus Richardi Bentleii, Cambridge, 1711; and Edmund Waller, Poems &c. Written upon Several Occasions, and to Several Persons, London, 1694. All of the volumes are fine, tall copies in contemporary calf bindings.

Wittkower gift. Mrs. Margot Wittkower has established a collection of the papers of her late husband, Professor Rudolf Wittkower, the distinguished authority on the art and architecture of the Renaissance and Baroque periods, who was chairman of the Department of Art History and Archaeology at Columbia, 1956–1969. Mrs. Wittkower’s initial gift includes twenty-eight off-prints of Dr. Wittkower’s essays and reviews, seventeen sets of proofs of his writings with manuscript corrections and emendations, and thirteen of his book publications. Of special interest are
Engraving by Luigi Adamolli of Dante and Virgil in Malebolge, the Place of Pits, the Eighth Circle of the *Inferno*. (Sproule gift)
Dr. Wittkower’s own copies of his important studies: *Architectural Principles in the Age of Humanism*, 1952; *Art and Architecture in Italy, 1600 to 1750*, 1958; *The Drawings of the Carracci in the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle*, 1942; and *Gian Lorenzo Bernini: The Sculptor of the Roman Baroque*, 1955. All of these bear manuscript corrections and typewritten inserts for new editions of the works.

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