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* * *

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

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Published by THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES,

Three issues a year, one dollar each.
The original painting, attributed to Robert Edge Pine, has been presented by Mr. Edmund Astley Prentis.
Foreword: in Appreciation of the Friends

GRAYSON KIRK

One of the happy developments in publishing under the auspices of the University during the past decade has been the birth and the thriving growth of Columbia Library Columns. Dr. Dallas Pratt, the Editor from the beginning, set high standards both as to format and as to variety of content, and I want to take this opportunity to salute him for the place of distinction which the journal has attained.

The creation of the journal was one of the first activities of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries, which, as we know, was reactivated at a meeting held in Low Memorial Library on May 1, 1951. The assistance and support given by the members since that time have been most meaningful to all of us at Columbia. The private university has always been dependent upon its alumni and friends for the moral and material support necessary to maintain excellence in education and research. At Columbia, the Deans of the several schools work directly with their graduates and their associates to these ends. Officers of the Libraries, however, have been handicapped in this respect by the fact that while students
rely on library resources for much of their education, they receive no degrees from the Libraries. It was with pleasure and anticipation, therefore, that the University welcomed the organization of the *Friends of the Columbia Libraries*. We had every reason to believe that with the assistance of those who comprised the organizing group, which was headed by Mr. Henry Rogers Benjamin, success was assured. Now, as we look back on the years of accomplishment under the chairmanship of Dr. Dallas Pratt, Mr. Valerien Lada-Mocarski, Mr. August Heckscher, Mr. C. Waller Barrett, and Dr. John A. Krout, we realize that our early confidence was fully justified. Your organization has grown from just over one hundred in late 1951 to more than five hundred members. You have sponsored *Columbia Library Columns*, which has twice won an award for excellence in typography and which has consistently contained articles of interest to all readers. Your program meetings each year have enriched the cultural life of the University, and have been notable for reaching across subject and departmental lines.

I want particularly to express our pride, however, in the contributions of your organization which have been of such direct benefit to the University Libraries. You have helped us enormously in the past, as I know you will in the future.
Personalities in the *Columns*:
The First Decade

DALLAS PRATT

I.

*Columbia Library Columns* was ten years old in the fall of 1961 and I, too, completed my tenth anniversary as Editor. Some personal impressions of this first decade are, perhaps, in order. But first our readers might like to know how we put the magazine together! Three times a year, Roland Baughman, Charles Mixer and I lunch together at the Faculty Club and plan the next issue. Sometimes a coming exhibition gives us an idea, sometimes a recent gift to the Libraries. Rarely does an author come with an article on a silver plate: we usually have to conceive the idea and then think whom we can persuade to write about it. I am surprised at how rarely we are refused, even though we sometimes leave things too late and have to name an importunate deadline. In this issue, for instance, our busy and distinguished authors have had to complete their assignments between Thanksgiving and Christmas, but they have done so uncomplainingly.

When the articles are at last in our hands, we have another conference to choose the illustrations. We feel these make an important contribution to the readability of the magazine. On the day of the conference, piles of books with possibly usable pictures clutter Mr. Mixer’s office. Many are called but few are chosen,
and the meeting often ends with a visit to another institution to find the just-right picture, or in a call to one of the library’s photographers.

I was curious to see what distribution of subjects had resulted from our free-wheeling approach to topic selection during these ten years. The headings under which the articles arranged themselves were more numerous than I had expected; unashamedly miscellaneous, they reflect the universality of a university and the variety of a great library. Here is the breakdown:

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In addition, every issue has contained Roland Baughman’s “Our Growing Collections,” and there have been nine “Visits” by the Editor to as many different collections.

II.

Spending the week-end with friends is an uncertain form of entertainment. The wise guest, however, takes his mind off the
deficiencies of bed and board by quickly locating his host's bookshelves. A few hours spent with books which he would probably not have acquired himself but which are wished upon him, so to speak, by the vicissitudes of hospitality, often prove unexpectedly interesting. Just so, the readers of the Columns may sometimes feel like guests in another man's house, as they sample a miscellany of articles which reflect another's choice. As guests on the campus, we Friends of the Libraries who are not faculty members are at times a little out of our element. This is just where the Columns can be useful—as a kind of versatile middle-man, interpreting and humanizing the intellectual life of the university, both as it is crystallized in the collections of the Library and as it dynamically appears in the achievements of scholars, past and present.

Frankly, we have fashioned the Columns for lay readers, and have frequently hinted to our authors that their audience might shy away from scholastic prose. There is no need to apologize for this, since Jacques Barzun has reminded us that even the classics were “for the most part addressed not to experts. They are books written in the idiom of the streets rather than in the jargon of the schools... Their authors were sublime journalists”. We do congratulate our authors on the way they have entered into the spirit of the periodical. Some of the articles, like Helen McAleer's piece about her uncle, David Eugene Smith,¹ and Richard Logsdon's account of his Afghanistan adventure,² have been journalism in the best sense, and (without aspiring to become classics!) have achieved a good-humored distillation of their subjects which anyone can enjoy.

A few of our articles have had specialized appeal, of course, and with the printing of the ten years' Index readers may readily look up subjects relating to their particular interest. But articles which

are less likely to be referred to are those about personalities; for this reason I want to recall here some of the interesting persons who have made their appearance in our pages.

Several of these accounts have been autobiographical. Herman Wouk described his address to the Friends,3 printed in the *Columns*, as a response to his feeling that he was “at an oral examination before the spirit of the University which gave me the intellectual orientation I have, and as though I have to render something of an account.” Mark Van Doren revealed a whimsical aspect of himself as a writer in his address on a similar occasion, printed under the title “Why I am Presenting my Papers to Columbia;”4 his friends added their tribute of laurels.5,6

Most of the colorful characters, however, who have been remembered in the *Columns* have been affectionately seen through the eyes of friends or relatives. Here is Dorothy Canfield Fisher on her librarian father, James Hulme Canfield,7 quoting an anecdote told her by Harry Norris: “One afternoon he saw President Butler and the Librarian together, as they often were, walking slowly down the steps of the library, deep in talk. A sight-seeing bus lumbered around the corner of 116th Street and stopped. The guide stood up, put his megaphone to his lips and began to yell hoarsely into it, that they were now before Columbia University, and that ‘Down the steps is coming Nich-o-las Murray But-ler, the Pres-i-dent of the ———.’ Mr. Norris told me with laughter as fresh as though he had seen it only yesterday, that my father instantly swept off his hat and with a grandly theatrical gesture

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bowed low to the people in the bus, while Dr. Butler, enchanted by the absurdity, collapsed in laughter against the statue of Alma Mater."

From time to time Dr. Butler inevitably makes an entrance. Isadore Mudge recalled how the staff of the Reference Department, obedient to the President's passion for accuracy, marched in a "their's not to reason why" mood through eleven volumes of the works of Burke to verify a quotation for him.\(^8\)

President Barnard is another Columbia character whom we meet occasionally, first by way of his ear-trumpet, six feet long, which is preserved in Columbiana.\(^9\) It conjures up an odd picture of the President sitting at a long table with the Trustees, while the trumpet end of this device, known as "Charles C. Currier's Conico-Cylindrical Conversation Coil," is solemnly passed around among those who desire to speak. But President Barnard by no means wished to spend all his time in the solemnity of Trustees' meetings, especially during the period when Melvil Dewey started to employ vivacious Wellesley graduates as library assistants.\(^10\) "How we miss you, Mr. Dewey," wrote one of them in 1884, "and I am truly lonesome without you. Dr. Barnard came in on Monday just after you left and remained until after five o'clock telling me about the successful meeting. He was here again yesterday for more than two hours and became acquainted with Mattie and they had a regular Edgerton time of it, here in the office." Dr. Barnard liked to keep in touch with these agreeable young women after they left Columbia, and we find him writing to Mary De Veny in 1886:

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\(^8\) Isadore G. Mudge, "'A Spot of Brightness'," May, 1960, pp. 14-20.
My dear Miss Mary:

I learned, yesterday, after you had gone away, how nearly I came to having the pleasure of seeing you. Why did you not send in your name? I would have choked off the Professor without ceremony, if I had known that you were at hand; and so would I have done with the whole Faculty, if they had been here.

When you come again, you must not be so unobtrusive. Rather than miss you I would send away even so important a person as a trustee of the College.
It is not often I see you now, but I miss you every time I go to the Library, and that is daily.

Sincerely yours,
F.A.P. BARNARD

Another who divided his time between weighty men of affairs and their granddaughters was Mark Twain. Although not a member of the Columbia family himself, he was nothing loath to be "adopted" by the girls of Barnard, and to come up to the campus to talk to them about . . . morals. 11 "It is better to teach them than to practice them," he told the girls; "better to confer morals on others than to experiment too much with them one's self." This lecture at Barnard led to another, to Vassar alumnae, after which there was a reception on the stage for an hour or two. "I was hoping," Twain confessed, "somebody would want to kiss me for my mother, but didn't dare suggest it myself." But when one of the younger and more attractive girls did it, "I did then what I could to make it contagious and succeeded."

Interesting personalities emerge from Columbia's more remote past as one leafs through the Columns' first decade. There is Samuel Johnson, first President of King's College, 12 who endeavored, like his friend Bishop Berkeley, to "go to the bottom of things," and, laboring to emulate the philosopher-Bishop in his dying as he had in his living, "like him, expired sitting up in his chair, without a struggle or a groan." There is his son, William Samuel Johnson, 13 to whom the great English bearer of their name, Dr. Johnson the lexicographer, wrote: "Of all those whom the various accidents of life have brought upon my notice there is scarce any man whose acquaintance I have more desired to cultivate than yours," but who somehow did fail to cultivate the friend-

ship of the sage, and whose memory now exists obscurely in American history and in Columbiana, rather than in sharply-etched Boswellian immortality.

Finally, rounding out this trio of 18th-Century Columbians, is the vignette of Myles Cooper, second President of King’s College, whose Tory sympathies endear him rather less to us, and endeared him not at all to the patriotic mob who chased him over the back fence on May 10, 1776. Still, it was thoughtful of him to have his portrait so superlatively painted by John Singleton Copley. It now adorns the King’s College Room in Low Library.

These articles run the gamut of mood. They are humorous, scholarly, analytical, nostalgic by turns. But, of all the biographical studies which have appeared in the Columns, my personal favorite is the one we published first: Alice Goudy Lochhead’s account of her typographer-father-in-law, Frederic W. Goudy. Mrs. Lochhead writes in an unpretentious, even homespun way, but she brings “Dad Goudy” vividly to the mind’s eye. “He would bring a piece of printing or layout to me and ask me how I liked it. If I said, ‘It doesn’t look right, Goudy,’ he would come back with, ‘Well, what do you know about it? You don’t know the first thing about type; it’s the best thing I’ve ever done!’ But he would go back to work on it, often accepting the changes suggested, and then bring it to me again with, ‘Well, how do you like it now?’ And I’d say, ‘Why, Dad, it’s wonderful!’”

One day Goudy’s shop burned, with all his drawings, type patterns and equipment. He watched it calmly, and all he said was, “It’s a hell of a blaze, isn’t it?” The next day, someone asked, “What are you going to do now?” and he replied, “I still have my pencil.”

“Dad Goudy was good,” concludes Mrs. Lochhead, and her

verdict stands. We are glad to have his imprints and specimen sheets well represented in the Typographic Library at Columbia, and his portrait, drawn so skillfully from the life, in the Columns.
On October 31, 1929, Madame Curie (seated, right) was guest of honor at a dinner given by the American Cancer Society. Mrs. Meloney stands behind her (third from left).
ONE DAY in May 1920, a well-known American woman journalist went to visit Marie Curie in her laboratory at the Radium Institute of the Sorbonne, in Paris; this was a visit which was to affect profoundly the lives of both women. Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of the *Delineator*, an important women's magazine, had venerated Mme. Curie for years; this interview was for her a long-hoped-for experience. She found a shy, retiring scientist in a small and under-equipped laboratory. The discoverer of radium had no radium of her own with which to carry on her researches, and little money for needed equipment. She had never patented any of her discoveries, nor in any other way realized financial gain from them. Now she needed and wanted, above everything else, a gram of radium for her studies.

Mrs. Meloney went away with the idea that in the wealthy United States she could interest women in collecting the money to buy a gram of radium for a gift to this outstanding (and needy) woman. In less than a year the Marie Curie Radium Fund had passed the hundred thousand dollar mark, and Mrs. Meloney wrote to Mme. Curie, "The money has been found. The radium is yours."

The 182 items in the Marie Mattingly Meloney papers in the Columbia University Libraries contain apparently every letter, card, or cable from Mme. Curie to Mrs. Meloney, a few to and
from other people, and only a few from Mrs. Meloney to Mme. Curie. This is unfortunate; too often the nature of Mrs. Meloney’s letters must be inferred from Mme. Curie’s replies. Even so, it is possible to learn a great deal about the relations of these two remarkable women, and to follow much of Mme. Curie’s story during the last 13 years of her life. The first letters are quite formal, but it is evident that during Mme. Curie’s first visit to America a warm friendship developed, which lasted until her death.

Her first letters express great appreciation for the proposed gift, coupled with anxiety about coming to America to accept it. She had not been really well for a long time, and had always spent all her energy on her work. She is terrified of crowds and big social functions such as Americans wish to honor her by. She wants to bring her daughters with her, both for her sake and for theirs. (Irene was then about 24 and Eve about 17.) It is arranged that she shall come to America in May and June of 1921. The presentation of the radium is to take place at the White House on May 20, and the radium is to be given to her personally, not to the University or any branch thereof.

She arrived in New York early in May, and her schedule for the next six weeks would have tried the strength of a vigorous young man; it was disastrous for a middle-aged woman. Dozens of colleges and universities wanted her to visit them and receive honorary degrees; all sorts of groups wanted to organize mass meetings in her honor. As the social load grew increasingly onerous some engagements had to be cancelled; in some cases one of her daughters could act as “stand-in”. The presentation of a casket for the radium was made at the White House by President Harding as planned; the dangerous element itself was not there.

She left New York late in June, and a cable on July 2 announces her safe arrival in France with the radium. A few days later she sent a manuscript for publication in the Delineator, giving her impressions of America. Certain parts of this merit comment. She had visited several of the large women’s colleges, and was very
much impressed by them. Nothing of the sort existed in Europe. The attention to the physical as well as the mental development of the girls, the considerable individual freedom allowed, the development of student self-government, the democracy, and the general joy of life seemed so important to her that she devoted several pages to discussing them. As she says: "I have been strongly impressed by the joy of life animating these young girls and expanding at every occasion like that one of my visit. If the ceremonies of the reception were performed in a nearly military order, a spontaneity of youth and happiness expressed itself in the songs of greeting composed by the students, in the smiling and excited faces and in the rushing over the lawns to meet my arrival. This was indeed a charming impression which I could not forget". This really appears to have been the part of her trip that she enjoyed most.

The dinners and receptions she acknowledges were to do her honor, but they frightened and tired her. Honorary degrees and memberships were heaped upon her. The high spot, of course, was the ceremony at the White House. Soon after that she almost collapsed, and had to cancel a number of formal ceremonies. Mrs. Meloney was very anxious that she should see something of the United States, and did, with the greatest possible comfort, get her to the Grand Canyon, and to Niagara Falls. But these wonders of Nature are only mentioned in passing, while the formality of academic ceremonies merits considerable description. While noting that the addresses at these ceremonies were generally “devoted to dignifying the ideals and the humanitarian purposes of education”, she observes that “in certain cases it seems permitted to introduce a point of American humor”.

The number and power of the women’s organizations astonished her. In commenting on the great meetings organized in her honor by some of these groups, she is impressed by the fact that there seems to be no antagonism between the feminine aspirations and masculine opinion. It is cause for remark that the men in America
approve of and encourage group activities of women. She enjoyed visiting a radium factory and various hospital laboratories and radium clinics, but she feels keenly that although radium was discovered and first purified in France, both scientific and medical research have lagged there. She is most grateful for the gift that will now permit her laboratory to assume its rightful place in this field. (I remember her visit to the Radium Laboratory of the old Memorial Hospital, where I was at the time a very junior research assistant. Our laboratory was by no means bright and shining, and we considered it not too well equipped. And she was too tired to spend much time, or see much of our work. But it all looked good to her.)

Characteristically, her own explanation of the American enthusiasm over radium and for its discoverer is that it was a response to the scientific idealism which animated herself and her husband; it did not occur to her that it was also a tribute to Marie Curie as a personality in her own right: “The American nation is generous and always ready to appreciate an action inspired by considerations of general interest. If the discovery of radium has so much sympathy in America, it is not only because of its scientific value and of the importance of medical utilization;—it is also because the discovery has been given to humanity without reservation, or material benefit to the discoverers. My husband and I have considered our work from the standpoint of pure science. The publication of all details of our work has created very favorable conditions for the development of the Science of Radioactivity and for the establishment of the industry of radium. Our American friends wanted to honor this spirit animating the French science”.

For the next few months there are few letters. She was apparently exhausted from the trip and had to recuperate. By winter she was back in her laboratory with Irene acting as her assistant. Eve was turning definitely toward a musical career.

There was money left in the Marie Curie Radium Fund after the purchase of the radium. She would have liked to have the
capital to spend at once for equipment, but after considerable correspondence the committee apparently concluded that they would buy some equipment for her, and then arrange the fund so that she would get a regular income from it. (This seems to have amounted to about $2500 annually.)

In 1922 she accepted appointment on the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. This was the only extra-curricular activity she ever accepted and she served faithfully on this committee for as long as she lived, going to Geneva each summer for the meeting. In the ensuing years there are regular allusions to the work of this committee, which she considered very important.

Over the next few years there is a desultory exchange of friendly letters. She is tired most of the time, and having serious trouble with her eyes. (Actually she had three operations on them in 1923 and 1924. Cataracts, possibly radiation-induced, resulted in almost total blindness before she would agree to surgery. Her sight was restored, but she continued to have trouble with her eyes.)

She wrote her autobiography, and a brief biography of her husband, to be published in America as Mrs. Meloney saw fit, and there was some correspondence about the style and content, and about reading the proof. Eventually, autographed copies of the book were presented to the many people who had been particularly kind to her during her American visit.*

Various people gave her financial help,—she never asked for it for herself; it was either for her laboratory or for her students. Some time during these years Mr. Owen D. Young became interested in her work, and was to prove a real benefactor.

Irene got her doctor’s degree, and announced her engagement

* Typescripts of these, with Mme. Curie's manuscript alterations and corrections were recently presented to Columbia by Mrs. Meloney’s son, William B. Meloney, Jr. See “Our Growing Collections” in this issue.
to Frederic Joliot, a young physicist in their laboratory. Eve seemed really launched on her musical career.

Mme. Curie and Irene accepted an invitation to go to Brazil in the summer of 1926, and letters following this trip indicate that both of them enjoyed it very much; it was kept reasonably free from hullabaloo.

In July of 1926, a letter to Mme. Curie from Mrs. Meloney announces her severing her connection with the Delineator, and undertaking the editorship of the Herald Tribune Sunday magazine. She offers Mme. Curie $100 for a statement of what she has done with her radium. This report was apparently sent in February of 1927, but no copy is found among the papers.*

Throughout the preceding four years there had been considerable agitation about founding a Radium Institute in Poland, Mme. Curie’s native country. She had been urged to ask her American benefactors to help raise money for it. She was reluctant to do so, but did tell Mrs. Meloney about it, and in the fall of 1927 it is suggested that something might be done if she would come to America for some personal appearances. She knows that Mrs. Meloney is not well, and does not want her to take on such a project. In Paris, Irene is ill; the birth of a daughter has left her far from strong. Mme. Curie herself is not well, and is frightened at the thought of coming alone. Nothing is decided.

During that winter of 1927–1928 she really begins to be concerned about what will happen to her radium after her death. Realizing that the Marie Curie Radium Fund Committee may have some rights in the matter, she sends them detailed information about Irene’s scientific accomplishments, to convince them that custody should be transferred to her. (Later this transfer is made legally binding.)

Throughout the next year there are renewed invitations to come

* A typed “Note on the Institute of Radium and the Curie Foundation” is among the items recently presented by William B. Meloney, Jr. See “Our Growing Collections” in this issue.
Madame Curie talking with Owen D. Young at the October 29, 1929, convocation at St. Lawrence University.

to the United States, and this time Mr. Young is also urging it. She finally agrees to come, but really is not well and must keep social events to a minimum. She is urged to see a great eye specialist at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and is told that this visit, with the conferring of an honorary degree, and one to St. Lawrence University, Mr. Young’s Alma Mater, will be the only ones required. Money will be given her for the purchase of radium for the Warsaw Institute, and possibly some additional for endowment of either the Paris or Warsaw laboratory. By this time the cost of
Edith H. Quimby

radium has come to half what it was when her gram was bought,—but also the financial situation in the United States is not as easy as it was then.

She arrived on October 15, 1929, and departed three weeks later, with the promise of $50,000. For several months there was correspondence as to where the radium would be bought, and whether the money should all be used for that, or whether some should be withheld for needed laboratory equipment and a bit for running expenses. Eventually the radium was bought from the Belgian firm holding the Katanga monopoly.

During this period Edsel Ford gave her an automobile, and Mrs. Moses undertook to pay the salary of a chauffeur for her. This made her life very much easier. She was living in a rather inconveniently arranged house on the Ile de la Cité, and having to climb several flights of stairs daily, so being able to give up walking to the University was a real amelioration of her daily routine.

Early in 1930, invitations were sent her to spend time at Leland Stanford University and at California Institute of Technology. She wanted to accept, although she was aware of the precarious state of her health. Over the next three years tentative dates were repeatedly set and cancelled because she was not able to undertake the assignments.

In the spring of 1932 the Warsaw Radium Institute was dedicated. She attended the ceremonies and was very happy about them, but returned to Paris ill and exhausted. Now she became very anxious that the legal transfer to Irene of the responsibility for her radium should be arranged.

Again the next year she is trying to make plans to come to the United States, but now the difficulties pile up. Irene has two children and her academic career, and Eve her musical one. Mme. Curie does not feel that she can ask either of them to give up her own work to accompany her mother on such a trip, and the question of a companion is almost insuperable. She does not dare travel alone; in fact, her health is now so precarious that she has
to admit that extensive travel is really contra-indicated. By January 1934 she acknowledges that she has a generalized disease which has put her on a very strict diet, and also that she has real difficulties with her hands (which are suffering from years of over-exposure to radium.)

The last item in the collection, dated 25 March, 1934, is a testamentary document desiring to bequeath her gram of radium to the University of Paris, under the condition that her daughter Irene shall have entire control of it during her lifetime, and shall also be entitled to name her own successor in this custodianship.

One afternoon in May of that year she left her laboratory for the last time. She was put to bed with exhaustion, fever, general debility. Pernicious anemia was diagnosed; doubtless it was a consequence of radium exposure over a period of almost 40 years. On July 3 she died, a victim of her own discovery, but leaving a shining story behind her.
FOUR LETTERS
FROM THE
CURIE-MELONEY CORRESPONDENCE

Late in 1956, Mr. William Brown Meloney, Jr. (A.B., 1927) presented an unparalleled series of letters representing an extensive correspondence between his mother, the late Marie Mattingly Meloney, and Madame Marie Curie. This correspondence, which had begun in 1920, continued until Madame Curie’s death in 1934. It illustrates in remarkable detail the depth of friendship between these two women, a friendship which originated during Mrs. Meloney’s successful campaign to obtain financial contributions from American women sufficient to provide Madame Curie with a gram of radium for use in her scientific experiments in radiotherapy.

Mr. Meloney subsequently presented additional related materials: three magnificent items comprising the original draft in French of Madame Curie’s address of acceptance of the radium, a draft in English of the address as delivered, and an eleven-page article in her autograph, giving her impressions of America on the occasion of the 1921 visit to receive the radium.

In “Our Growing Collections” in this issue of Library Columns, we celebrate Mr. Meloney’s further very recent gifts of still other Curie manuscripts. As we go to press, a display of these distinguished papers is being installed in the main exhibition area of the third floor of Butler Library.

—Editor.
The first letter from Madame Curie to Mrs. Meloney in the papers at Columbia. (The letters are printed without alteration from the original manuscripts.)

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE PARIS
INSTITUT DU RADIUM
LABORATOIRE CURIE

1, Rue Pierre-Curie, Paris (5e) Paris, le 7. Novembre 1920

My dear Mrs. Meloney,

I am sending you back your article. I am very much obliged to you for your kind purpose to get more Radium for my work. Nevertheless, I had to change several lines of the article, and I want to explain to you that this was necessary.

It is very good of you to ask people of Pittsburgh for money to purchase Radium. If you say so yourself in that article, no one may object. But the suggestion should be yours and not mine. I don't feel justified in asking unknown people in your country so far abroad, and I would not like to do it.

I have also suppressed several lines about me, speaking of my private situation. Your view of it would not appear entirely justified to the French opinion. It is true that I am not rich, but that is nearly always so for French scientists, and I live like other Professors of the University, so I don't complain or feel unhappy about it. My gift to the Radium Institute was not much in money, but rather in Radium made by me.

If you should be successful in getting Radium for me, I would of course do all I could to arrange for coming to America to receive the gift.

I am collecting facts for the biography which I wish to write and I expect to be able to do it in a not very long time.

I am sincerely grateful to you for your kindness and send you all my good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

M. Curie

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Letter from Mrs. Meloney to Madame Curie. The proofs referred to were of an autobiographical article by Madame Curie being published by Mrs. Meloney in the *Delineator*; the decision of the Committee which vexed Madame Curie was, apparently, their allocation of the extra funds to Madame Curie for personal needs, rather than for the purchase of instruments. (The letter is represented in the collection in the form of an unsigned retained carbon copy.)

October 12, 1921

Dear Madame Curie:

Thank you for your letter of September 29th and the proofs which have just come to us. I shall be so glad to receive the pictures, which have not yet arrived.

I am so unhappy at the thought that the decision of the Committee about the extra money raised does not entirely meet with your approval. This was not anything I could control. My part was to start the campaign and to keep it going; to get women in this country interested in you and your work and be sure that we did collect enough money to purchase a gramme of radium. Also, my happy responsibility was to make sure that America did not kill you with kindness. Please do not feel that this was a burden to me. It was my greatest happiness. I shall always be interested in you and your work and shall try to make it my job to persuade some of the foundations to support your great plan.

Bill is much better and his father is quite well and working hard as editorial director of the New York Tribune.

My best wishes to you always, and my love.

Your devoted friend,

MADAME MARIE CURIE
1 RUE PIERRE CURIE
PARIS, FRANCE
Letter from Madame Curie to Mrs. Meloney, written when the former was returning from her second American visit. She refers to the financier Owen D. Young, who proved to be a generous benefactor. Mrs. Meloney later assured her friend: “He finds great pleasure in thinking of you and planning for you. It is a relief from many of the tasks which are a duty.”

S. S. ILE DE FRANCE

November 12, 1929

My dear friend,

This letter will be probably posted at Plymouth and it will perhaps reach you next week.

I felt very lonely indeed when you went away from the ship and I realized that I was leaving your friendly country, your friendly home, all those who had been kind to me, and, most of all, you, my dear. I could not go to bed, but went to the ball and looked at the going in and out of the last hour. This gave me the pleasure of seeing Mr. Young who came in for a short while, after the departure of the Homeric and brought me the last good bye of America in his kind way. Afterwards, I went on the top deck and looked at the harbour and the lights, and then it was all over, and I returned to my cabin.

The weather became pretty bad next day, the sea rough, and I did not feel well and stayed three days in the cabin living mostly on fruit and tisane and reading the american books. Today, the weather has improved, so I dressed and went on the top deck to get some more air. As for the promenade deck, I still dislike it and can’t think of sitting in a chair, all wrapped up in a rug. I am glad that I am able to write today and after this letter to you, I shall try to do some of my work.

I am somehow overwhelmed by the generous appreciation of me in your country. It is very comforting. but it makes me feel the responsibility ahead of me. You know that I mostly think of what has to be done and not of what has been done, and it is because I
am afraid that my strength could fail me, that I do not enjoy remembering my birthday.

I surely need several years of efficient work to take care of the Institution created by me and Dr. Regaud\(^1\) and to make it safe in the future,—as well as to carry on scientific work on various lines and to write so many things that I have in mind. And there is also the Polish Institute and the international work in the Committee of the League of Nations.—Well, I will do my best and hope for the best.—and try to keep in good condition.

My dear friend, I am still in the dark about what I ought to do in the matter of purchase of radium. I will talk it over with Dr. Regaud and write to you what he will think. And I shall not take any step before having your advice and Mr. Young's.

I ask you also to be so kind and to inquire about the radiothorium that did not come in time for me to take it to Europe. It is desirable to have it forwarded as soon and as carefully as possible, without breaking the glass tube containing it, as might occur if the package is not satisfactory or if it is some trouble with the customs. Could not Mr. Failla\(^2\) or the President of the Radium company find some way of bringing the tube to Paris safe?

It seems to rain again, and it is dark. A bad crossing altogether.

Your radio has arrived with the information on the statement. Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness. I did not send news by radio because they weren't very satisfactory, but I shall send a cable or a radio on arriving. The ship comes in at Havre Friday morning and I am afraid that it will not be easy for Eve to come because it would mean for her to be in Havre over night.

My very dear friend, give my love to Mrs. Mead, Theo, Mrs. Moses and Bill and you,—and remember me to all my friends.

M. Curie

\(^1\) Claudius Regaud, Director of Biological and Medical Services of the Institut du Radium.

\(^2\) Gioacchino Failla, Columbia, EE '51, AM '16, was Physicist at Memorial Hospital.
Last letter in the Columbia collection from Madame Curie to Mrs. Meloney. Marie Curie died five months later; Marie Meloney died in 1943.

FACULTE DES SCIENCES DE PARIS

INSTITUT DU RADIUM
LABORATOIRE CURIE

1, Rue Pierre-Curie, Paris (5e) Paris, le January 22, 1934

My very dear friend,

Your letter of December 28th has distressed me. I did not know that you had a bad accident. I beg you to explain me all about it and about the consequences.

I did not write at once, because I too had troubles. First, a kind of general disease which obliged me to a very strict diet, probably to last for the future,—second, an injury to my wrist, which had to be fixed in plaster for weeks, and is still under observance. These things have seriously hampered my work. At least, I have the pleasure of real success in the work of Irene and her husband. They have just published a new discovery, most remarkable and promising.

My coming to America next spring seems very doubtful, on account of the condition of my health. Besides, I would feel very lonely if I were deprived of your society, which I have enjoyed on my previous visits. Of course, I am very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Hoover for their kind offer to take me to the mountains, but even in that case I would not know how to miss you. And I am sure that you must be quiet and free of the cares which my coming would bring very likely. So I must perhaps wait a little more before I have the chance of seeing my American friends and their beautiful national parks.

My love to you and my best wishes of recovery in a quick way.

M. Curie
MARIE MATTINGLY MELONEY AND MARIE SKLODOWSKA CURIE
“Missy” Meloney

HELEN ROGERS REID

The publication of articles about the correspondence between Madame Marie Curie and Mrs. Marie Mattingly Meloney in *Columbia Library Columns*, has brought back to life one great achievement in the record of a remarkable human being—“Missy” Meloney. (This first name by which she was known to all her friends had been given by her Kentucky mammy and it endured to the end.)

The friends who called her “Missy” included statesmen, scientists, and leading figures in every field throughout the world. Outstanding literary people and artists created for her some of their most original work. She was a great editor and on the *Delineator* she was one of the first to break the million mark in circulation among magazines.

After that, she did such brilliant work for the *Herald Tribune* Sunday Magazine that she was drafted and reluctantly persuaded to become editor of the extraordinarily successful *This Week*. Under her leadership its circulation reached six million and it is now over fourteen million, thanks in large part to her inspiring legacy to fellow workers: “Never stop learning—Never stop growing”. President Theodore Roosevelt once said of her, “Mrs. Meloney knows how to think, but what’s more important she’s thinking in terms of the future.”

The basis of her talented editorial success was her experience as a newspaperwoman. She started early. At 15 she did music criticism for the *Washington Post*. At 17 she was head of the Washington Bureau of the *Denver Post* and the first woman to sit in the
Helen Rogers Reid

Senate Press Gallery. Later she was the first woman on the staff of *The New York Sun*.

Among other records was her own assignment as a magazine editor in France during World War I, where she came to know all the leaders. After the armistice, she rescued almost single handed a devastated French village where she slept on the ground under an overturned cart rather than take any space from people who had lost their homes.

By the end of the war she had discovered the pitiful conditions under which Madame Curie was trying to carry on her scientific research. Mrs. Meloney immediately went into action among the women of America. The result was that she raised enough money, in less than a year, to purchase a gram of radium for Madame Curie's own research, and additional funds to provide her with a well-equipped laboratory administered through the Curie Foundation. Eight years later Mrs. Meloney made possible another gram of radium that was given to the Marie-Sklodowska Curie Institute in Warsaw. All Poland joined in buying bricks for the building in response to the statement of the scientist, “My most ardent desire is the creation of an institute of radium in Warsaw.”

She was a welcome guest in all the capitals of Europe as well as in our own White House, regardless of who was president. In fact, she knew every one. Four times she interviewed Mussolini—the last time shortly before he invaded Ethiopia. An appointment with Hitler was broken by him and, when he later tried to make another, she declined the invitation.

As a result of her constructive service in Europe she received many decorations—three from France, three from Belgium and one from Poland. Honors offered her in the United States were never made known. One unusual tribute paid her was from the editor of a newspaper in a Federal Correctional Institution on the West Coast. In a full page article about her as an “Editor Extraordinary”, the author ended with the words, “She knows how to do her job so well that she has no contemporaries.”
A keystone of her editorial formula was linking both fiction and articles close to the world news and signing up as contributing writers a vast number of men and women—cabinet members, public officials, educators, labor leaders, scientists—who were in the forefront of new developments. Among those who wrote for her in the fiction field were Pearl Buck, Sinclair Lewis, James Hilton, Channing Pollock, Booth Tarkington, John Galsworthy, Sir James Barrie, and P. G. Wodehouse. Groucho Marx, W. C. Fields, Gracie Allen and Walt Disney were among the humorists. In whatever she did she kept the image of journalism at its highest and best and those who worked closely with her emerged with the knowledge that they had touched someone unique. Perhaps her top capacity lay in being able to give ideas to others as well as to receive them.

In 1930 she organized the Herald Tribune Forum—an annual event for 25 years that stands as a special monument to her memory. The program grew into national and international importance with leading personalities from many parts of the world presenting their views on current problems. In 1936 all campaign candidates for the presidency, including Earl Browder, spoke at one of the sessions.

In addition to her unlimited hours as an editor, “Missy” Meloney seemed literally to manufacture time for worth-while activities and give them the necessary drive for going ahead. She originated the idea of the Junior Red Cross. She helped organize the American Child Health Association. During the First World War, she spearheaded a drive for a ship-load of food, clothing and medical supplies for the people of Belgium, and in 1921 she organized the Better Homes in America movement which spread to 5,000 cities. In this project she contributed to new thinking in architecture and better designs for living on every front. Three years later the Better Homes movement was incorporated as a public service organization with Herbert Hoover as president and Mrs. Meloney as vice-president.
Although a small, slender person, who was lame from an early age when a knee was crushed by a horse in a riding accident, she had energy far beyond any normal power-house of her day. Hers was energy of the atom before the power of the atom had been discovered. The editor who succeeded her on *This Week*, in a recent address before the Newcomen Society, said that she possessed "a radar-like sensitivity and intuition". Certainly she anticipated history while it was in the making, both politically at home and in world-wide changes. A famous columnist long ago described her as one of the most civilized people in New York City, and an important Southern newspaper stated on page one, "Writing about her is like trying to put *Gone With the Wind* on a post card". This is the way I feel in an attempt to shrink a wealth of colorful material. I had the challenge of working with "Missy" Meloney for many years (an association spiced with lively arguments!), and I can only conclude an inadequate article by saying she was ageless, and objective in her approach to everything she undertook. She was rare, she was great, and she was my very dear friend.
Marie Curie in her Paris laboratory in 1912, the year following the award of her second Nobel Prize.
"To Madame Curie: One Gram of Radium"

JOHN HOHENBERG

IN PARIS, in the spring of 1920, everything seemed possible. The war to end all war had been won. The League of Nations was meeting for the first time in Geneva. A conference on the limitation of armaments was but a year off in Washington, D. C., and a bold figure in science, Albert Einstein, was being talked of for a Nobel Prize. It was a time for great dreams, great achievements, seemingly a turning point in mankind's long struggle for a better world.

In such an atmosphere of hope that spring a gentle American visitor came to see Mme. Curie at her cluttered office in the Radium Institute in Paris and asked her impulsively: "If you had the whole world to choose from, what would you take?"

The world-famous scientist, a frail little woman in a black cotton dress, replied without hesitation, "I need a gram of radium to continue my researches but I cannot buy it. Radium is too dear for me."

The American visitor, Mrs. William Brown Meloney, was thunder-struck. The discoverer of radium, who had been honored with a Nobel Prize for her achievements, owned none of it and there was but a gram in her entire laboratory. She had no patents, no revenue. She had given her remarkable discovery to the world.

Then and there, Mrs. Meloney decided that Mme. Curie would

Author's Note: For this account, I am indebted to Eve Curie's biography of her mother, Mme. Curie, and to contemporary periodicals.
have the radium she needed. The cost, $100,000, would be met by
the women of America. And Mme. Curie herself would come to
America and receive her princely gift from the President of the
United States at a White House reception.

It was an ambitious plan. But that spring in Paris, nothing
seemed too difficult for Marie Mattingly Meloney, daughter of a
Kentucky physician and for two decades a devoted admirer of
the Polish-born chemist who had transformed the world of
science. Mrs. Meloney had been trained as a concert pianist, but,
after an accident while riding on a horse, she had turned instead
to journalism. Now, she was one of the foremost editors in the
United States and was soon to become the dominant figure behind
This Week, the Sunday magazine that went into millions of
American homes.

Within a year, Mrs. Meloney accomplished what she set out to
do. The women of America gave generously to purchase Mme.
Curie’s gram of radium. And the great scientist, amid a fanfare of
publicity worthy of a queen, set out for what she called “this
distant frolic, so little suited to my taste and habits.” At 4 p.m. on
May 20, 1921, she was escorted by President Warren Gamaliel
Harding into the East Room of the White House for the presenta-
tion of a symbolic lead-lined casket. The precious radium itself
had been left safely in the factory.

Insensibly, during the year that had passed between Mrs.
Meloney’s promise and her performance, the world atmosphere
had changed. America, under Harding, had slipped comfortably
into what was thought to be normalcy, a pitiful state of isolation
from the world coupled with unrestrained speculation at home.
Two humble Italian immigrants, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo
Vanzetti, arrested and accused of a payroll holdup killing, almost
overnight had become symbols of a campaign against radicalism.
The spirit of Woodrow Wilson and his League of Nations was as
good as dead.

None of this, of course, showed in President Harding’s eulogy
of Marie Curie in the timeworn tradition of American officialdom saluting triumphant womanhood. She was, to him, that "noble creature, the devoted wife and loving mother who, aside from her crushing toil, had fulfilled all the duties of womanhood." Before a distinguished gathering there in the East Room, with Mrs. Meloney looking on, Mme. Curie then was presented with a deed of gift, a parchment roll tied with a tricolor ribbon, and a tiny gold key on a silk cord, the key to the radium chest.

Briefly, Mme. Curie responded. All America knew that she was grateful, but here in the White House she formally thanked President and Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Meloney, and the ladies of the Marie Curie Committee who had raised the money to buy the radium, M. Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador to the United States, and finally her own vivacious daughters, Irene and Eve. A rustle of applause saluted her.

Then President Harding escorted Mme. Curie to the Blue Room where she was seated in a chair. The assemblage filed past her, with Mrs. Harding presenting each one and Mme. Curie's daughters doing the handshaking for her and politely addressing the notables in English, Polish or French, as their nationality dictated.

Next came the familiar American rite of photography with the President of the United States dutifully obeying the commands of the impatient camermen. Mr. Harding again escorted Mme. Curie, this time out on the White House porch, where they were photographed "in action," descending the stairs together to the resplendent lawn.

The pictures showed Mme. Curie in a long dark dress, her parchment scroll held up in her black-gloved hand, her left hand resting on the President's arm. She wore a black hat that slightly resembled an inverted flower pot and shadowed her face, giving it a somewhat grim look. The President, large and white-haired and handsome, the public image of an American politician, was smiling broadly and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying himself. Mrs. Meloney, who could not move as briskly as her guest, was
somewhat back in the procession, content that she had stage-
managed a White House spectacle and at the same time performed
a distinguished public service.

It is perhaps typical of the two women that they had already
taken care of the practical details without flowery speeches and
crushed lavender sentiments. Mme. Curie had read the deed of
gift the night before and told her friend:

“This paper must be modified. The radium offered me by
America must belong to science. So long as I am alive, it goes
without saying that I shall use it only for scientific work. But if
we leave things in this state, the radium would become the
patrimony of private persons after my death—of my daughters.
This is impossible. I want to make it a gift to my laboratory. Can
we call in a lawyer?”

“You can,” Mrs. Meloney said. “If you like, we can take care
of these formalities next week.”

“No next week. Not tomorrow. Tonight. The act of gift will
soon be valid and I may die in a few hours.”

The paper was drawn up by a lawyer, as Mme. Curie had di-
rected. And that night, she signed. The White House ceremony
therefore was mere glamor. Mrs. Meloney had accomplished
everything she had set out to do and from then on maintained a
friendly and continuous correspondence with her illustrious as-
sociate. In the long midnight of America’s isolation from the
world, the tiny but steady glow shed by this communion of inter-
est between two brilliant and generous women was a welcome sign
that international relations were not entirely the business of dry-
as-dust chancellories. The Curie-Meloney letters, which have
been given to the Columbia University Libraries by Mrs.
Meloney’s son, are therefore something more than a mere footnote
to the history of their time. They are human documents that
testify to the bravery and courage of that impossible springtime
of 1920 in Paris, when their story began.
The New Engineering Library:  
A Picture Section

JAMES D. RAMER

In September, 1961, the Engineering library moved from Mines Building to its new quarters in the recently completed Seeley Wintersmith Mudd Building at 120th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The reading room, staff and service areas are on the fourth floor, supplemented by periodical stacks on the third floor which are reached by an interior stairway.

The library has been named the Monell Library in honor of Ambrose Monell, EE ’96, who was the first president of the International Nickel Company. The Monell Foundation made a gift to the Engineering School which included funds for new furniture and decorations in the library. As a result, the latter has become one of Columbia’s most attractive and colorful departmental libraries.
James D. Ramer, Librarian of the Engineering and Physical Science Libraries (left), and staff members at the Circulation desk, which is located adjacent to the entrance. The Reference Librarian's desk is in the foreground.

At the left in the background is a glass door which opens out on to a terrace that extends along the north side of the building.
This view of part of the Reading Room shows the modern design of the furniture, the generous four-foot width of the tables, and, in the background, a few of the many individual study carrels. The tables are oiled walnut and the chairs are upholstered in turquoise Naugahyde. With 125 seats for readers on this floor, the seating capacity is ample for all normal needs.

Not shown in this photograph are open bookstacks with a capacity of 20,000 volumes.
This picture shows part of the library area on the third floor. On both sides of the central corridor, which is shown above, are filing cabinets which contain the depository collection of Atomic Energy Commission reports. The adjoining stacks have a capacity of 65,000 volumes.

Also located on this floor are photocopying facilities, individual and group study rooms, and additional carrels. In all, 36 readers can be accommodated here in more private, if less colorful, quarters than on the main floor above.
To the east of the circulation desk are shelves for current periodicals on which are located 750 of the more popular journals. Lounge chairs nearby accommodate those who are browsing. The tall tropical plants flank the stairway which leads to the periodical stacks on the floor below.

The light gray, vinyl tile floor-covering contributes to the effect of airy spaciousness in the reading room beyond.
Our Growing Collections

ROLAND BAUGHMAN

Auerbach gift. Mrs. Irwin Elkins Auerbach has presented to Avery Library an autograph letter written to her by Frank Lloyd Wright, January 18, 1949.

Berol gift. A year ago we noted the important gift by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Berol of some fifteen letters and documents relating to the American Revolution, or to personages who figured in it. This year Mr. and Mrs. Berol join in adding to their gift forty-two other letters and documents, all of prime historical significance. Since, unhappily, there is not space to list all of the items, the following selections must serve to show the superb quality and distinction of this extraordinary gift.

1. The official order issued by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania on September 27, 1780, authorizing the confiscation of all papers in the house of Benedict Arnold. The order was addressed to James Claypoole, Sheriff of Philadelphia, and was signed by the Vice-President of the Council, William Moore.

2. An autograph letter, signed, from General Cornwallis to Major James Wemyss, October 7, 1780. The letter is partly in cipher, and it orders Wemyss to proceed with his regiment into North Carolina in order to recruit men from among the British sympathizers presumed to be there.

3. A long and detailed report from Captain Drury Ragsdale to General Nathaniel Greene, February 4, 1782. Captain Ragsdale had been involved in General Greene’s efforts to gather additional forces for the projected attack on Charleston, S. C.
Reproduced above is the order of William Moore, Vice President of the Council, to seize the papers of Benedict Arnold. The treason of Arnold, who had accepted command of West Point with the intent of betraying it to the British, became known to General Washington when he arrived at the Point on September 26, 1780. He dispatched word immediately to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. (Berol gift)

4. An autograph letter, signed, from George Lux to General Greene, April 28, 1778. Lux apparently kept Greene informed about conditions and persons in the southern colonies. A large part of the letter discusses the officers of the Maryland Division, and outspoken comments are made in reference to Generals Arnold, Gates, Wayne, Schuyler, and Putnam.
5. An autograph letter, signed, from George Washington to Rev. Jonathan Boucher, December 16, 1770. Rev. Boucher was the tutor of Washington’s stepson, John Parke Custis, and he is being cautioned to see that the young Custis pays strict attention to his studies and deportment.

6. A fine autograph letter, signed, from Nathaniel Greene to General James M. Varnum, August 17, 1777, reporting the military situation of the American and English forces in the northern colonies.

7. An autograph letter, signed, from Dr. Benjamin Rush to Lewis Morris, July 22, 1776. A fine letter from one Signer of the Declaration of Independence to another.

8. Autograph letter, signed, from Philemon Dickinson to John Hancock, September 29, 1777. Dickinson, the commanding officer of the New Jersey militia, explains that his lack of troops lays New Jersey open to great peril, which would be increased if he is asked to join Washington’s force.

9. Autograph letter, signed, from Thomas Jefferson to William Burwell, May 9, 1804, in which Burwell is offered the position of personal secretary. (Burwell accepted, and remained in that capacity throughout Jefferson’s administration.)

10. Autograph letter, signed, from General Anthony Wayne to Major John Habersham, August 30, 1782, in which Habersham is notified that a British fleet is operating off the coast, and that in a skirmish with one of its landing parties Lt. Col. Laurens was killed.

The Berol gift also includes Habersham’s reply, mis-dated August 7 (a postscript is correctly dated September).

Bonom gift. Mr. Paul J. Bonom’s name occurs with frequency in these pages. Recently he has presented a number of most useful items, chief among which is the 40-volume set of the Yale Shakespeare, 1956.
Brewer gift. More than a year ago we received a cash gift from Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Brewer, members of the Friends who now reside in Sevenoaks, Kent, England. The only restriction on the gift was that it was to be used to acquire some particularly desirable item for Special Collections. We knew almost at once what that was to be—Don Cleveland Norman’s *Pictorial Census of the Gutenberg Bible*, which was scheduled for publication in the spring of 1961. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer’s gift was earmarked for its purchase, but release was delayed for several months. Our copy did not reach us until the final week of December, but it was well worth waiting for. Handsomely printed in monumental format, it contains full and authoritative descriptions of each of the 47 extant copies of the Gutenberg Bible, and is replete with plates, reproductions, and facsimiles, some in full color.

Brown (Perc S.) gift. A year ago we noted the gift by Mr. Perc S. Brown of a unique Benjamin Franklin document, a promissory note announcing the indebtedness of the United States to France in the amount of 750,000 livres. Printed by Franklin at his press in Passy, and bearing his signature in two places, it represents the indentured left-hand half of a double form that was executed on August 15, 1781.

Recently Mr. Brown presented a most remarkable companion piece. It is the right-hand half of a similar but earlier promissory note, dated February 15, 1781, also for 750,000 livres, and signed by Franklin in three places. Together the two pieces, though representing different transactions, form an exhibit of unusual completeness and rarity.

Brown (Robert U.) gift. Mr. Robert U. Brown has presented a collection of unique materials relating to the history of journalism. The gift includes: a typescript of “Park Row” by Samuel Williams; a typescript of “Talcott Williams, Gentleman of the Fourth Estate”, compiled by Elisabeth Dunbar; a typescript (car-
Our Growing Collections

bon) by Charles Lincoln on Joseph Pulitzer, Adolf Ochs, the two Gordon Bennetts, and others; original manuscript cables from James Gordon Bennett; and eleven correspondence-books, being the files of Don C. Seitz of The World from ca. 1897 to 1911.

Crouse gift. Mrs. Russell Crouse, daughter of John Erskine, has presented an unparalleled collection of her distinguished father's manuscripts, typescripts, correspondence, and printed items. This gift fully bears out what has been so often said—that through the generosity of its donors Columbia University frequently acquires materials that could come in no other way, for such treasured family heirlooms as these are not to be purchased.

Mrs. Crouse's gift comprises nine bound manuscripts of complete books (holograph and typed), including the first and second versions of Galahad; fourteen manuscripts and typescripts of individual works, including musical scores, poems, dramatic sketches, and lecture notes; 143 letters to members of his family; 21 holograph poems (valentines) written to his wife; and 18 printed works, including many inscribed copies. One of the last-named items, The Governor's Vrouw (New York, 1900), contains in the autograph of one of the co-authors, Melville H. Cane (A.B. 1900; LL.B. 1903), verses that were sung as encores of the various songs, but which were not printed with the regular text.

de Lima gift. Miss Agnes de Lima (A.M., 1909) has added to her earlier gifts of the books and manuscripts of Randolph S. Bourne (A.B., 1912; A.M., 1913) by presenting twenty-seven volumes formerly in Bourne's library (see also Library Columns, May, 1955, and February, 1961). Included with the present gift are two typed letters signed by Vachel Lindsay and dated December 3, 1916. One of the letters is addressed to Bourne, the other to Harold Stearns, both of whom were at that time on the staff of the Dial.

Demuth gift. Mr. Frank W. Demuth (B.S., 1914 C; LL.B., 1916) has presented to the Law Library a most interesting and useful
legal manuscript. It comprises proceedings in a law suit in Savoy, A.D. 1330—"In causa que volvitur coram nobis Johanne de Montaug. . ." It is complete in six paper leaves, mounted in larger leaves which bear transcriptions and annotations by Richard H. Thornton, formerly the distinguished Dean of the University of Oregon Law School.

de Vegh gift. It is not often that we have the opportunity of announcing so distinguished a gift as that made recently by the late Mr. Imrie de Vegh. The gift includes four printed works in eight volumes, and three manuscripts, all related to Mr. de Vegh's special interest, Spanish America, and all in the most superb condition.

1. Reglamento y Aranceles Reales. . . Madrid: Pedro Marin [1778]. A most important volume, containing the decree and tariff schedules of Charles III that freed trade with Spanish America and the Philippines; concessions to Louisiana are also included. This copy is initialed on p. 262 by Joseph de Galvez, certifying it to be a true copy of the original. The binding bears the arms of Charles III of Spain.

2. Real Ordenanza para el Establecimiento e Instrucción de Intendentes de Exercito y Provincia en el Virreinato de Buenos Aires. Madrid: Imprenta Real, 1782. The first codification of administrative law for the Viceroyalty of Buenos Aires. An official copy, on large paper, with the arms of Charles III of Spain on the binding.


4. Humboldt, Alexander von, and Aime Bonpland. Vue des
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MEXICAN MANUSCRIPT

Ornamental capital letter and portrait of King Philip IV of Spain in the manuscript which confirms the title of Don Ioan de Albares Serrano. The original is in colors and gold. (DeVegh gift)

5. Calligraphic manuscript. “Carta Executoria” on behalf of Don Ioan de Albares Serrano and his family, confirming title, etc. Dated at Mexico City, Dec. 7, 1635, and bearing the name of the scribe, Joan Perez de Ribera. On 78 vellum leaves, including two with full-page miniatures. The text is richly decorated with numerous illuminations, including a portrait of Philip IV on leaf 21.

6. Spanish manuscript, beginning: “En el nombre de la santissima trinidad...”, dated at Madrid, July 11, 1612. On 18 vellum leaves. It is the original of a decree confirming that Pedro de Maránón has a lien for 20,827 maravedis on the tolls and rents of
the city of Carmona, based on a claim against a certain convoy from the Indies in 1597.

7. Spanish manuscript, beginning: “La cofradia y Hospital de nuestra Señora Sª Maria del Camino de la Villa de Carrion”, dated at Madrid, April 6, 1623. On 22 vellum leaves. It is the original of a decision in proceedings instituted by the Hospital to establish its rights to certain payments from the custom house in Seville, secured by a lien on trade with the Indies.

**Donovan gift.** Last year we reported the generous gift by Mrs. William J. Donovan of part of the results of the remarkable study of the Intelligence Service of the American Revolution, carried on by her husband, the late General Donovan (A.B., 1905; LL.B., 1908). Recently Mrs. Donovan has added substantially to her earlier gifts by presenting further materials, specifically a report on the documentary files contained in the Vatican, relating to military intelligence during the Revolution; a report of the Halde-man Papers in the Canadian Archives; and the valuable Wainright Report of British intelligence.

**Dorn gift.** Mrs. Ellen Dorn Warburton has presented the manuscripts and professional papers of her father, the late Professor Walter Louis Dorn, long a beloved and respected member of Columbia’s Department of History. Professor Dorn’s special area of interest was the European scene from medieval times to the industrial revolution; his *Competition for Empire, 1740–1763*, published in 1940, remains a classic in its field. Present in this collection are many of his unpublished manuscripts, drafts, and lecture notes, which will be of incalculable usefulness to other scholars, as well as a voluminous correspondence with his colleagues.

**Fletcher gift.** Mr. Walter D. Fletcher (A.B., 1921; A.M., 1922; LL.B., 1922) has presented three valuable sets to be added to the
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Student Activities Library in the new Law School Building. They are: McKinney's *Consolidated Laws of New York*; Abbot’s *New York Digest*; and a full set of the *New York Reports*.

*Franken gift.* Mr. Paul L. Franken (LL.B., 1948) has presented a magnificent collection of letters written to Marie Mattingly Meloney by Theodore Roosevelt and Sir James M. Barrie. Among the seven letters from Roosevelt are two of surpassing importance: one of August 5, 1916, in which Roosevelt outlines the four gifts he would bring to America if he were Santa Claus; and one of February 6, 1917, in which the high character and accomplishments of General Leonard Wood are specified. Much of the latter, which begins as a typed note, is drafted in Roosevelt's autograph.

The Barrie correspondence consists of eighteen letters and notes; a copy of his Rectorial Address, *Courage*, inscribed to Mrs. Meloney, November, 1924; an autographed copy of a program for *Peter Pan* (“Mr. Charles Frohman presents Scenes from Peter Pan...to be played in Michael's Nursery at Egerton House...on Feb. 20th, 1906...”); and a program for *The Wheel* (“a play for Eight Children and their Grandpapa as presented by the Nine at Stanway, Christmas Time, 1926”), inscribed by Barrie to Mrs. Meloney.


*Friedman gift.* Mr. Harry G. Friedman (Ph.D., 1908) has presented materials in wide variety, ranging from a leaf from a 14th-century manuscript written in beautiful “Round Gothic” script, to an edition of Milton’s *Comus* printed in 1902 by Clarke Conwell at his Elston Press in New Rochelle. Meriting special mention is
a group of more than 75 engraved portraits of literary and historical personages, a collection of specimens of foreign paper currency, much of it representing the German inflationary period following World War I, and a 4-volume set in the original bindings of James Cook’s *Voyage to the Pacific Ocean*, 1784.

_Frost gift._ Mr. A. Corwin Frost has presented to Avery Library a splendid collection of 37 original architectural drawings, mostly by his father, Frederick G. Frost, the noted New York architect.

_Hammond gift._ Mrs. Paul Hammond has presented two letters written by early sons of Columbia. One is a fine four-page letter from Gouverneur Morris to Miss Susan Livingston, 17 April [i.e., May], 1772; the other is from Alexander Hamilton to the same recipient, 29 December 1792, two pages.

_Hill gift._ In the November, 1958, issue of *Library Columns* we noted the gift by Mr. Frank Ernest Hill of a collection of more than fifty letters written by his great-great aunt, Mary Sumner Chapman. Now Mr. Hill has added to his earlier gift nearly a hundred letters centering about his pioneer great-grandmother, Sarah Sumner Broughton (Mary Chapman’s sister). The letters document the later period of her life, and reveal the urge that was moving whole families from the east in search of new lands. Sarah Broughton never reached California—although other branches of the family did, including that of Mr. Hill (his grandfather, Franklin Watkins, had been with the ill-fated Donner party, but had fortunately left it to take the Oregon Trail). She and her husband, Shebuel, settled in Michigan; after her death in 1853 Shebuel went on to an unsuccessful career in the gold fields of California.

_Irving gift._ Mr. Harold Irving has presented a notebook kept by R. B. Davis of his course under Dr. John Kemp at Columbia College in 1791. The volume is entitled: “Notes on Natural and Experimental Philosophy taken from the Lectures of Dr.
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John Kemp. . .”. Items of this kind are eagerly sought for the Columbiana collection.

Jay gift. Miss Frances Jay (A.M., 1953) has added significantly to her earlier presentations of memorabilia of her distinguished ancestors. The present gift includes 90 items, of which thirty-seven are letters to or from Elizabeth C. Jay; eighteen are letters and documents pertaining to Peter Jay, the father of John Jay; twenty-nine are letters from or to various important personages; five are early deeds and leases of lands; and one is an early printed map of New York City, prepared by Thomas H. Poppleton, City Surveyor, and published in 1817.

Among the items are seven letters from Peter A. Jay, the son of John Jay; five from William Jay to his brother, Peter A. Jay; one from John Jay; and one each from Fanny Kemble, Rufus King, Brander Mathews, F. Hopkinson Smith, and F. Marion Crawford.

Kehl gift. Professor George H. Kehl has presented to the Columbiana collection a group of eight notebooks and scrapbooks kept by Henry Marion Howe, who was Professor of Metallurgy at Columbia from 1897 to 1913.

Kelly gift. Through the generosity of Mr. Rob Roy Kelly of the Minneapolis School of Art we have received two fine specimen books of American wooden types for inclusion in our growing file of such books. The volumes are: Specimens of Wood Type, issued by the Wm. H. Page Co. at Greenville, Conn., 1870; and Specimens of New Process Wood Type, also issued by the Page Co., at Norwich, Conn., in 1890.

King gift. Mr. James Gore King has presented an extremely interesting and important document associated with Alexander Hamilton. It is a four-page manuscript in Hamilton’s autograph, containing notes written in preparation for a law case.
Kumm gift. Dr. Henry William Kumm has presented nearly 200 books, mainly relating to African exploration and description through the 19th century. Included in the gift are: the complete works in Latin of Melancthon, published in four volumes in Wittenberg, 1526–64, and in the original stamped pigskin binding; and W. G. Browne's *Travels in Africa*, London, 1799. The gift represents selections from the library of Dr. Kumm's father, the late Dr. H. Karl W. Kumm.

Lada-Mocarski gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Valerien Lada-Mocarski have presented a number of important items to the Avery Library, including: *Brenta Villas: Engravings of V. Coronelli and G. Costa*, 1960; Japanese color prints by Hiroshige Tokaido; and a fine portfolio of color reproductions of Rubens' most famous paintings.

Lamont gift. Dr. Corliss Lamont (Ph.D., 1932) has added to his earlier presentations of books and manuscripts of George Santayana. Dr. Lamont's latest gift comprises twelve unpublished letters from Santayana to Mr. David Page of Brown Shipley & Co. of London. The letters are dated from May 3, 1935, to July 10, 1946.

Luquer Family gift. Mr. Evelyn P. Luquer (LL.B., 1926), Mr. Lea S. Luquer (A.B., 1921; A.M., 1922), and Mr. Thatcher P. Luquer have joined with their sister, Mrs. T. L. Purdy, in presenting a magnificent addition to their earlier gift of the papers of John Howard Payne. The present gift comprises an extraordinary group of materials, including the largest known corpus of Payne's original letterbooks (21 volumes); autograph manuscripts of five of Payne's plays, mostly unpublished; a collection of 124 letters written by Payne; and a collection of nearly 200 letters to him, among which are to be found many important autographs.

Macy gift. As in the past, Mrs. George Macy has continued to place the current publications of the Limited Editions Club, Inc., in the complete collection which she has established at Columbia in memory of her husband, the late George Macy (1921 C). In
1961 twelve notable additions have joined their distinguished fellows on our shelves. It is difficult—and certainly unfair—to mark any one of the books for special mention, but the impulse to turn again and again to The Oresteian Trilogy of Aeschylus, with its compelling illustrations after the oil paintings of Michael Ayrton, is, for this writer, not to be resisted.

Maltz gift. Mr. Albert Maltz (A.B., 1930) has presented the drafts and notes for several of his novels to be added to his earlier gift made in July, 1952. The present gift comprises manuscripts of The Cross and the Arrow, The Journey of Simon McKeever, and A Long Day In A Short Life.

Meloney gift. Mr. William Brown Meloney (A.B., 1927) has established at Columbia University the collection known as “The Marie Mattingly Meloney Papers”, in honor of his mother (cf., Library Columns, February and November, 1957). To his earlier gifts he has now added a remarkable series of original writings of Madame Marie Curie, many of them typed by the author, and most of them bearing her manuscript corrections and additions, which had been presented by her to Mrs. Meloney. Chief among the new materials is the original version, in French, of her biography of her husband, Pierre Curie, comprising 102 pages with copious manuscript alterations throughout; four early versions of the beginning chapters of her autobiography, one of which is in French and all being heavily corrected by the author, totaling some 150 pages; a most important untitled professional article on radium, comprising 53 typed pages of which the first is missing, heavily corrected by Madame Curie; a typescript of her address delivered at Vassar College on May 14, 1921; a transcript of her “Note on the Institute of Radium and the Curie Foundation”, five pages; and “Memo to Madame Curie for the Press”, two closely typed pages with her corrections in manuscript.

Meyer gift. Mr. Charles H. Meyer (A.B., 1912; A.M., 1913;
Roland Baughman

LL.B., 1914) has presented three valuable collector’s items: Agnes Berry’s *Extracts from the Journals and Correspondence*. . ., London, 1866, in 3 volumes, extra-illustrated by the insertion of 173 portraits and plates, and finely bound in full blue polished calf by Morrell; Victor Hugo’s *Works*. . ., being no. 1 of an edition of 25 copies (“Edition des Amateurs”), in 30 volumes bound in full tree calf; and Oscar Wilde’s *Writings*. . . New York, 1925, no. 81 of 575 copies, in 12 large-paper volumes, original boards.

Neff gift. Professor Emery Neff (A.M., 1914; Ph.D., 1924) has presented his “author’s copy” of his *Edwin Arlington Robinson*, New York, 1948. The copy is handsomely bound in full leather, and contains added photographic material.

Oko gift. Mrs. Dorothy Kuhn Oko has presented a fine collection of some 230 items, mostly in the German language, and including 31 items by the German philosopher, Fritz Mauthner.

Paschal gift. Mrs. Dorothy Iselin Paschal has presented a magnificent collection of John Jay Family Papers, comprising several thousand pieces. Included are letters from many notable figures such as John Jay (5), John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Noah Webster (on his dictionary), Benjamin Silliman, George Bancroft (20), Wm. C. Bryant, Grover Cleveland (2), Peter Cooper (3), R. H. Dana Jr. (2), R. W. Emerson (2), Cyrus Field (4), U. S. Grant (2), Washington Irving (2), H. W. Longfellow (3), James R. Lowell (2), Theodore Roosevelt (12), E. M. Stanton (2), J. G. Whittier, W. T. Sherman (7), and Whitelaw Reid (18). This is by no means a full roster of the important items—that must wait until the collection can be fully cataloged.

Plimpton gift. Included in the great library of the “tools of learning”, formed by the late George A. Plimpton and presented to Columbia University in 1936, is one of the most notable collections of early writing books now extant. The Honorable Francis
Our Growing Collections

T. P. Plimpton has recently added to his father’s library an exceptionally fine and scarce work in this unusual field, Aznar de Polanco’s *Arte nuevo de escribir*, printed at Madrid in 1719.

*Pratt gift.* Dr. Dallas Pratt (M.D., 1941) has presented a beautiful copy of Grynaeus’ *Novus orbis regionum*, printed at Basle in 1532. This is the first edition of the collection of voyages compiled by J. Huttichius but more generally known under the name of Grynaeus of Basle, who wrote the preface. The voyages included are those of Columbus, Vespucci, and Pinzon, with excerpts from Peter Martyr, Marco Polo, Cadamosto, and the Armenian prince Haython. In a fine old monastic binding of blind-stamped calf.

*Prentis gift.* Mr. Edmund Astley Prentis (E.M., 1906) and his sister, Mrs. Katherine Murphy, have joined in presenting to Columbiana, for the King’s College Room, a unique series of framed silhouette portraits of five early presidents of Columbia: William Samuel Johnson, who was president from 1787 to 1800; Charles Henry Wharton, whose term was short, May to December, 1801; Benjamin Moore, 1801 to 1811; William Harris, 1811 to 1829; and William Alexander Duer, 1829 to 1842.

More recently Mr. Prentis has been instrumental in obtaining for the King’s College Room an even more extraordinary acquisition. When the Room was first planned it was hoped that someday an original portrait of John Jay would be found to hang with those of other famous Columbia sons of the King’s College period. Such a portrait has at last been found, and it now hangs proudly in the Room.

The painting is a pastel, 23” by 17”, attributed to the English portrait painter, Robert Edge Pine. It is a three-quarter view, half length. Jay appears to be standing against a background of grey-blue sky. He wears a plain brown jacket with yellow embroidered lapels, and a delicate white lace cravat. His wig is grey. The face is painted strongly but sensitively. Clear blue eyes look directly
at the viewer, and a faint smile plays at the corners of his lips. (The painting is reproduced as the frontispiece of this issue of *Columns*.)

As if this were not enough, Mr. Prentis and Mrs. Murphy have, with the gracious cooperation of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, placed on display in the King’s College Room the family Bible of William Samuel Johnson, with his manuscript genealogical annotations.

**Raditsa gift.** Mrs. Nina Ferrero Raditsa has presented a collection of incalculable research value, the original manuscripts of published and unpublished writings of her father, the late Guglielmo Ferrero. Ferrero, during his entire professional life, was active as historian, novelist, and social scientist, and his writings have had the greatest impact on socio-economic thought of our time. During his later years he was a member of the faculty of the University of Geneva, and included in Mrs. Raditsa’s gift are Ferrero’s lecture notes used there and elsewhere.

In her letter of gift of this extraordinarily rich collection, Mrs. Raditsa states: “Part of the material... has never been published, and it is my hope that by placing it at Columbia University I will open the way for students and scholars to make worthy use of the vast fund of knowledge which my father possessed.”

**Randal gift.** Mrs. Judith Randal has presented a most important collection of works by or used by her late husband, Nicolai T. Berezowsky. Included are nine Berezowsky manuscript compositions and more than 1150 letters to the great composer from musicians, publishers, organizations, and the like. The collection also includes 146 recordings, mostly of Berezowsky compositions.

**Samuels gift.** Mr. Jack Harris Samuels (A.M., 1940) has presented his remarkable collection of the first and other important editions of the works of Theodore Dreiser. The gift comprises
Our Growing Collections

nearly a hundred items, including ten letters by Dreiser, the original autograph manuscript of his "Fulfillment" in 88 pages, seventy-five editions and variants of his published works, including twenty-five volumes to which he contributed prefatory or editorial matter, and eleven bibliographies and other works about Dreiser.

Among the items is the copy of the first edition of Sister Carrie which Dreiser inscribed to his brother.

As a further gift, Mr. Samuels has presented a volume containing 21 original sketches, some being in water-color, by George Cruickshank.

Tanzer gift. Mr. Lawrence E. Tanzer (LL.B., 1897) has presented to the Law Library a large collection of extremely useful materials. The gift comprises runs of serials in law, international law, municipal government, and the like; hundreds of pamphlets and official documents of the past forty years; and a wealth of materials devoted to New York municipal charter revision, state taxation, and urban reorganization.

Turkel gift. Miss Pauline H. Turkel has presented three works that were formerly in the library of the late poet, Hart Crane, as evidenced by his inscriptions in each. They are: Henry James, Daisy Miller, London, [1919]; The Sonnets of Michael Angelo Buonarroti. . . Portland, Mosher, 1919; and Sigmund Freud, Group psychology. . . New York [no date].

Van Doren gift. Professor Mark Van Doren (Ph.D., 1921) has added significantly to his earlier gift of his manuscripts and correspondence. The present gift comprises the corrected typescript and page proofs of Morning Worship; the corrected typescripts of twelve short stories; the manuscripts (first drafts) of forty-seven poems written between December, 1958, and September, 1959; the corrected typescript of Don Quixote's Profession; the cor-
rected typescript of *The Mayfield Deer*; and the corrected typescript of *Windless Cabins*.

*Westervelt gift.* Mrs. Leonidas Westervelt, whose earlier gift was noticed in the February, 1960, issue of *Library Columns*, has recently presented a very valuable collection of books, correspondence, and memorabilia in the field of the theater and related subjects, numbering several hundred volumes. The collection was originally gathered by Mrs. Westervelt's late husband (1903 C).

*Wilbur gift.* Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Wilbur have presented a number of scarce items over the past months, including letters from prominent persons, association books, bindings, photographs, and bookplates.

*Woytinsky gift.* Those who have read the recently published memoirs of the late Wladimir S. Woytinsky, *Stormy Passage*, will have a special appreciation of the gift which Mrs. Woytinsky has made. The gift comprises as nearly complete a collection of her husband's writings as can now be gathered, much of it in photocopy from unique or nearly unique originals. Mrs. Woytinsky has had four sets brought together—exclusive of her own archival file—and these have been placed in four institutional libraries for the convenience of scholars: the London School of Economics; the Library of Congress; the University of Michigan; and Columbia University. The sets are to be freely available, and it is part of the arrangement that other libraries may have photocopy prepared for the use of their particular clientele upon request.

Woytinsky, one of the world's great scholars and workers in the field of social legislation, is internationally known, and his writings will be much studied in the future. This gift, to be preserved as a unit, will be a prime resource for such research at Columbia.
Activities of the Friends

FRIENDS BOOK ACCOUNT ESTABLISHED

During a report which Mr. Roland Baughman gave about Special Collections at the September 25 meeting of the Council, he mentioned the desirability of having a book fund established which could be used, upon authorization of the Director of Libraries, for the purchase of rare books or manuscripts which come on the market from time to time and which cannot normally be purchased from funds in the Libraries' budget. If such items are not purchased at the time that they are offered, the opportunity for acquiring them is lost. The Council members unanimously approved in principle the setting up of such an account by the Friends and an account has been opened. Three members of the Council shortly thereafter made contributions totaling $450 for deposit in it and, at the December 5 meeting of the Council, transfer of $2,000 from the operating account of the Friends to the new book account was voted. When the annual dues appeal is sent to the members in March, the dues form will contain a line on which a separate contribution may be indicated for deposit to the book account.

Meanwhile, the funds already provided have been useful in helping the Libraries to purchase a collection of letters of Nikola Tesla, the famous American scientist-inventor, which recently was offered for sale.

MEETINGS

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries was held in Wollman Auditorium of Ferris Booth Hall at 8:30 P.M.
Activities of the Friends

on Wednesday, January 24, 1962. In the absence of the Vice Chairman, the Honorable Francis T. P. Plimpton, the program was conducted by Dr. Richard H. Logsdon, the Director of Libraries.

During the short business session, the presiding officer called upon Mr. Hugh J. Kelly, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, who nominated for re-election the following members of the Council whose terms expired at the meeting: Professor Lewis Leary, Mrs. Francis H. Leneygon, Dr. Dallas Pratt, and Mrs. Franz T. Stone. They were reelected for new three-year terms.

The program part of the meeting was designed to honor the publication by the Columbia University Press of the first two volumes of The Papers of Alexander Hamilton. The principal address was given by Dr. John A. Krout, who, although eminent as an American historian and popular as a teacher, is best known to our membership as Vice President of the University and as Chairman of the Friends. Speaking from the vantage point of an historian, he extolled Dr. Harold C. Syrett and the editorial staff, and the Columbia University Press for their combined accomplishments on this project. It is anticipated that when publication has been completed, the set will comprise 20 volumes.

During the social-hour of the evening, the Friends and their guests had the pleasure of examining a special exhibit arranged by Mr. Roland Baughman, Head of Special Collections, which contained a selection from the books and manuscripts that were presented by our members during 1961.

Bancroft Awards Dinner

Members may wish to note on their calendar that the Bancroft Awards Dinner will be held this year on Wednesday, April 18. Invitations will be mailed in March.
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 $10.00 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.

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Charles W. Mixer, Secretary-Treasurer

Room 315, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

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