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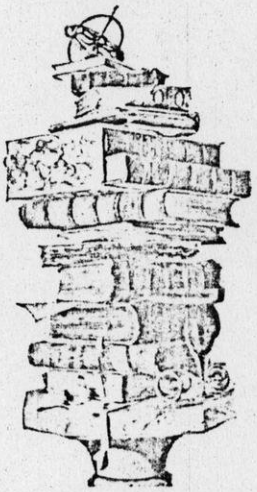

FRIENDS
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THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MESSENGER

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The Citizen and the Memorial Library

To the citizen of Wisconsin there might appear to be a distinct dichotomy between his own public library facilities and those of the University of Wisconsin, which he might suppose are for the exclusive use of students and faculty of the university. There are, however, a growing number of persons having no immediate connection with the University who can prove that this is not true. It would not be easy to make an exhaustive list of the ways, both direct and indirect, in which the Memorial Library and its branches make their resources and services available to the general public, but it is not difficult to point out a few of the services which we are glad to offer.

First of all, a Madisonian has at his command our book collections totaling a million and a quarter volumes—including periodicals, newspapers, and rare book materials—which, with certain necessary exceptions, he may borrow for home use on payment of a small registration fee, returnable when he terminates his use of the Library. He need not, of course, pay any fee to utilize, within the Library itself, any of our materials, which will be made freely available to him. He may take his pick of our books, from the most abstruse treatise to the latest volume of fiction. Also open for his use and enjoyment is the Recreational Reading Room, with its fiction, popular nonfiction, standard authors, and "great books."

Turning for a moment from the Madisonian to others they too may use freely the resources of the Memorial Library. Our materials are no farther away than the nearest public library, which can obtain from us a desired volume on inter-library loan. And to make borrowing even more convenient, a reader may make special arrangements to visit Madison, select his own books from our collections, charge them to his local public library on inter-library loan, and take them home with him.

In addition to the privilege of use and withdrawal of books and periodicals, residents of Wisconsin may avail themselves of the Library's reference services, where specialists in the fields of general reference, humanities, social studies, documents, or rare books, will help him to

find the data he needs. He may come in person, call, telegraph, or write, and one or more of the reference departments will set their cogs in motion for him. If the resources of the Library are not sufficient to meet his needs, reference personnel may be able to suggest who might best answer his questions. The branch libraries, too, are happy to be of service in the more specialized areas of physics, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, commerce, geography, geology, law, agriculture, and so on and on. These varied resources are made available, almost without reservation, to anyone who wishes to call upon them. And many do.

Special collections as well may be examined freely: for example, the superb color plate books of birds, animals, and flowers from the Thordarson Collection shelved in the Rare Book Department, and the many volumes of works by Wisconsin writers in the Wisconsin's Own Authors Collection.

But the two functions of book use and reference service do not exhaust the educational resources of the Memorial Library. Since the new building was opened in 1953, no little effort and thought have been expended to maintain a vital and interesting program of exhibitions and displays, both of book materials and manuscripts, and objects of art. It might be instructive, then, to review some of these displays and to observe their range and variety.

The second floor display cases, on either side of the main stairway, have contained a succession of interesting monthly exhibits ever since the Library was opened to the public. Among these have been commemorations of anniversaries or centennials of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*, Dr. Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary*, Benjamin Franklin, Mozart, Rembrandt, Woodrow Wilson, and The *Atlantic Monthly*—this last with the blessing of Editor Edward Weeks, who supplied manuscripts and galley proofs. Other displays have been built around such subjects as children's books, limited editions, Nobel Prize winners, the Bible, Frank Lloyd Wright and his work, the pottery and paintings of Aaron Bohrod, and first editions of books by Wisconsin authors.

The major book display area of the Library is the lobby of the Rare Book Department, with its many glass cases. On permanent show here are two volumes of Audubon's magnificent elephant folio *Birds of America*. A number of the displays set up in this room have been works of scholarship in themselves: notably Professor William T. Bandy's Baudelaire exhibit, which contained items not available in France, and the printed catalog of which was most favorable reviewed both in this country and abroad; the excellent display on Classical Rome, planned by Professor Paul L. McKendrick, with printed catalog; the Department of Pharmacy's "Pharmacy Through Four Centuries," again with catalog; and

the loan exhibit of modern German bookbinding, yet again with printed catalog. Displays have been created around a variety of subjects—dictionaries and grammars; color plates of flowers, fruits, and gardens; Balzac books and manuscripts; literary fakes and forgeries; letters, first editions, manuscripts, and inconographia of Mark Twain; alchemy and the history of chemistry; English agriculture and gardening; and numerous others. One of the most popular exhibits was entitled "Rare Books from Town and Gown," and was set up utilizing rare and valuable books owned by bookloving Madisonians and faculty members.

Finally, the Lecture Room and Art Gallery, on the fourth floor has contained a good many instructive and pleasurable exhibitions of the works of UW, UW–M, and local artists: James Watrous, Santos Zingale, Robert Von Neumann, Dean Meeker, Aaron Bohrod, Warrington Colescott, Richard Dahle, and many others, who have shown their versatility in the media of painting, sculpture, jewelry, ceramics, furniture, and prints. Outside exhibitions have been presented through the sponsorship of the Madison Art Association, and numerous student shows have been given space, including an excellent display of African art, woodcarving, and sculpture. Those of us who visit the Art Gallery later this winter and this spring will see the work of Gibson Byrd, of the UW Art Education faculty; paintings of William Armstrong, Marjorie Kreilik, and Mrs. Evelyn Marx; and a special exhibit in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Committee of Art Education here at UW. And while we are on the subject of art, it would be thoughtless to omit the *Life* Collection of War Art, on permanent loan to the University, pictures from which are scattered throughout the reading rooms and offices of the Library.

In a sense, the American library is one of those extremely rare places today where one can get much for little—and the Memorial Library is proud to be a part of this great and continuing tradition. Many are those who have lyricized about "this fortress of culture amid the shards and trivia of contemporary society, where anyone may have access to the accumulated wisdom of the ages —for the asking." Here at the Library we recognize the portion of truth in such a statement (though we should probably not phrase it so grandiloquently), but we should rather say that our job is to preserve what is worth preserving of contemporary culture as well as that of the past. And we should add that our goal is to provide the best possible service to our students and faculty, to our friends and benefactors, to the townspeople of Madison, to every citizen of Wisconsin who requests it, and, in short, to all.

Lloyd W. Griffin, Chief
Humanities Reference Division

"Little Magazines" at Wisconsin

The Memorial Library's holdings of little magazines, which up to the present could only have been described—and charitably, at that—as mediocre, have just been raised to a point of equality with those of any library in the Midwest through a single purchase: that of the private collection of Dr. Marvin Sukov, of Minneapolis. The major avocation of Dr. Sukov for many years, the collection numbers over seven hundred titles, composed of 10,621 issues. Of these seven-hundred-odd titles, 378 are not represented in the *Union List of Little Magazines*, which details the holdings of Indiana, Northwestern, Ohio, Iowa, Chicago, and Illinois.

A major acquisition such as this poses certain questions in the minds of most of us: What is a little magazine, and why are they important? And an even more pertinent query: How good is this Sukov Collection, and why do we need it at Wisconsin?

Definitions of a little magazine are numerous and imprecise. In some instances, the answer boils down to a paraphrase of Dr. Rosenbach's definition of rare books: "This is a little magazine because I say it is a little magazine." But generally it is possible to make certain observations about the species. They are usually noncommercial, with private or limited financing. They are often initiated by perennial "outsiders" to express discontent with and rebellion against the more conservative editorial policies of conventional magazines. They are avant-garde and experimental in the widest sense of the term. For example, the editor of *Delta* crowed that his was "the only magazine in the world which dares to print anything and everything." And finally, they often have an extremely tenuous and brief life, and an ignominious death.

When one understands the underlying purpose of the little magazine, one sees its importance to literature. It acts as a soapbox or sounding board for innovations of literary form and content; it frequently sponsors new movements in art, literature, and philosophy; and, most important, it gives many young writers their first encouragement and publication. From 1912 to the mid-1940's, about eighty per cent of our major English and American writers first appeared in little magazines. This is not to say that the quality of all little magazines is uniformly high. Many are made up of stuff and nonsense, and merit a quick and merciful end, but all have a certain significance in mirroring the form, content, and breadth of modern writing.

Granting the importance of little magazines to modern literature and literary history, just how valuable is the Sukov Collection and what is its range? Prototype titles from the nineteenth century are shelved cheek by jowl with the latest issues of contemporary magazines—and issues of those periodicals still being published are continually arriving. The overwhelming majority of significant titles are present, many of them virtually unobtainable today. Har-

riet Monroe's *Poetry,* alone, is a roster of poetic greatness and contains the early work of Eliot, Rabindranath Tagore, Frost, Vachel Lindsay, D. H. Lawrence, Edgar Lee Masters, Joyce, Pound, Millay, Horace Gregory, Archibald MacLeish, Hemingway, Spender, Tate, Engle, Yvor Winters, Hart Crane, Auden—and of practically any modern poet one could mention. The collection abounds, of course, in *isms,* revealing the growth and decay of literary, artistic, and philosophical movements: futurism, dadaism, imagism, surrealism, bohemianism, Freudianism, simultaneism, vertigralism ("the intuitive reaching toward the above"). And it contains germinal works such as the first appearance of T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" in both English *(Criterion)* and American *(The Dial)* magazines, and James Joyce's "Ulysses," which was first published in *The Little Review*—works which have influenced the entire course of twentieth century English and American literature.

There are, as well, specialized aspects of the little magazine and its growth which can be studied fruitfully from materials in the Sukov Collection. One of these is the expatriate or exile magazine of the post-World War I era, represented by such titles as Pound's *Exile* (Dijon), Ford Madox Ford's *transatlantic review* (Paris), *This Quarter* (Paris, Milan, Monte Carlo), *transition* (Paris and surrounding villages), *Caraval* (Majorca), *Secession* (Vienna, Berlin—and Brooklyn!), and many others. The color, vitality, and verve of these publications is typified in *Broom,* issued in Rome on luxurious Fabriano paper and later in Berlin and New York by a succession of editors, one of whom—Matthew Josephson—was challenged to a duel by a contributor: that Harvard graduate-cum-Greenwich Village bum, Joe Gould, later known as "Professor Seagull." Such magazines published the works of Gertrude Stein, Hemingway, Pound, Ford, Joyce, E.E. Cummings, and others, and introduced to English and American readers the writings of French, German, Spanish, and Russian authors in English translation.

The little magazine of the Midwest is well represented by such periodicals as Vachel Lindsay's *The Village Magazine* (Springfield, Illinois), which appeared in one number only in 1910 and was reprinted in 1920 and 1925; that milestone of American poetry, Harriet Monroe's *Poetry* (Chicago), mentioned above, which carried the early works of middle westerners such as Sandburg, Lindsay, Floyd Dell, Edgar Lee Masters, William Vaughn Moody, Kenneth Fearing, Sherwood Anderson, Paul Engle, and many others; Margaret Anderson's *The Little Review,* which began in the Chicago Renaissance and profited from the writings of Sherwood Anderson, Dell, Sandburg, Masters, Ben Hecht, and others; *The Lantern* (Chicago), a magazine of literary appreciation rather than "new" writing; Paul Engle's *American Prefaces* (Iowa City); *The Prairie Schooner* (Lincoln, Nebraska), the editorial board of which has included Lowell Thomas; *Accent,* published on the campus of the University of Illinois; *The Chicago Review;* and numerous others, including *The*

Rocking Horse, issued at Madison by UW's Arden Club in the early 1930's.

Since the period of the little magazine has coincided through the years with periods of social unrest and economic maladjustment, it is not surprising that left wing periodicals comprise an important segment of the Sukov Collection. Significant among these are *The Masses,* a radical publication directed by Max Eastman, Dell, Louis Untermeyer, John Reed, George Bellows, and William English Walling—whose collection of socialistica is housed in the University of Wisconsin Library; *the Partisan Review,* mouthpiece of the Marxist writers of the mid-1930's, which has become less political and is still going strong; the two extremely rare issues of the publication *The Left,* major documents in the literary history of the early 1930's; *The Anvil,* noted for its proletarian literature in the form of short stories, directed by Mike Gold, Erskine Caldwell, and Langston Hughes, among others, and finally absorbed by the *Partisan Review;* and *International Literature,* product of Moscow's International Union of Revolutionary Writers, and by far the best document in the field of Marxian aesthetics.

Though perhaps most of us think instinctively of America when we speak of little magazines, the Sukov Collection contains an excellent variety of English periodicals: *Signature,* an anti-World War I publication which ran for three issues under the editorship of D. H. Lawrence, John Middleton Murry, and Katherine Mansfield; Wyndham Lewis's iconoclastic *Blast;* Murry's *Adelphi;* Harold Monroe's *The Chapbook;* and T. S. Eliot's *Criterion,* the first magazine in England to print the works of Proust, Valéry, Maritain, Maurras, Hofmannsthal, Cocteau, and many other foreign writers. Among more recent titles are Cyril Connolly's *Horizon;* Geoffrey Grigson's *New Verse;* the *Poetry (London)* of Tambimuttu; the anti-World War II *Now;* John Lehmann's *New Writing,* a book-magazine devoted to experimental writing by English and Continental authors; and the current *London Magazine,* which took over the mantle of the now defunct *Horizon.* The collection contains as well English-language little magazines from Ireland, India, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Greece, Honduras, Barbados, Italy, Canada, Mexico, and Holland.

There should be no need of further comment to emphasize the importance of the Sukov Collection and, indeed, to ask why it is needed at Wisconsin. Here are the source materials of modern literature, many of them ephemeral and almost impossible to procure. Here are experimental forms and innovations in art, the essay, poetry, criticism, and fiction. Here is a roster, practically, of the great in every field of modern English and American letters, with examples of their early as well as their more mature work. In the person of Professor Frederick J. Hoffman, Wisconsin has the leading authority on the history and development of the little magazine, as well as a group of eager graduate students. As tools

of scholarship, the Sukov materials are as important to them as a laboratory and equipment are to the scientist or an electronic computor to the physicist. All of us with an interest in the humanities, then, can be particularly thankful that the Sukov Collection of Little Magazines is presently occupying its portion of shelves in the vaults of the Rare Book Department.

Lloyd W. Griffin, Chief
Humanities Reference Division

On Being a "Friend"

I was asked not so long ago if joining the Friends of the University Library meant involvement with meetings, phone calls, and the familiar organizational hazards of most groups in Madison. I was happy to give an honestly negative answer on this; I am convinced that the founders of the Friends were altogether knowing and sincere when they selected the word "friends" in their title. They wanted members who would in general support the purposes of the University Library, who would have an idea of its potential and of its immediate problems, and who would bear these facts in mind off and on over the years. These members would, indeed, be friends and would be invaluable in helping to build the Library.

One word easily covers the most important function of the Friends of the University Library and that is, awareness—awareness, to take an example, that the Library is presently interested in enlarging its collection of minor American fiction. If at some time a member of the Friends should discover that the books of an acquaintance were being disposed of, books which contained various types of minor Americana, it would be his very pleasant duty to suggest offering them to the University Library, Similarly, in cases of valuable private collections, it would again be most appropriate to point to the University Library as a grateful recipient.

Naturally enough, opportunities of this nature do not happen every day, but if and when they do occur, the very fact that the University Library is recognized as a possible and desirable repository of the collections is more than adequate justification for the Friends' existence.

There is, however, a day-to-day function that the Friends of the University Library might fulfill and that would be their awareness of the great help the Library can offer to anyone in the field of major or minor research. This seems so obvious an opportunity, and yet many Madisonians doubtless have the feeling that the Library is for the total and exclusive use of the students. All of us now and then pursue various lines of inquiry often with the flimsiest of reference materials to help us. How much more profitable these ventures would be if we would turn to the University Library at the outset.

It would be misleading to imply in concluding a sketch of the Friends of the University Library that this group is totally unorganization-like and entirely unde-

manding of its members. There is one characteristic of the Friends that it has in common with all other groups—it needs more members, more members who will only be asked, it's true, to give their understanding and encouragement to the aims of the University Library—but still more members. Only by increasing the number of people who are aware of these aims will the Friends accomplish their purpose of strengthening and building the Library.

Joyce Erdman

Richard T. Ely—Master Builder

During the last decade of the Nineteenth Century it became a matter of concern to the administration of the University of Wisconsin that the natural and physical sciences were assuming a disproportionate role in the curriculum. In 1892 President Chamberlin announced the organization of a new school of economics, history, and political science intended to promote research and scholarship in the social sciences at Wisconsin. As the director of the newly formed school, Chamberlin appointed one of the country's leading economists, Richard T. Ely, who had been Frederick Jackson Turner's teacher at Johns Hopkins. Ely was induced to leave the East by the offer of $3,500 a year, a substantial salary for those days, and the unprecedented sum of $5,000 for the purchase of library materials. His main interest then being in labor and social reform, Ely confined his purchases to books in these fields. His colleagues, Charles Homer Haskins and Frederick Jackson Turner, supplied him with recommendations of the best works on their subjects.

Professor Ely, a resourceful and imaginative administrator, was determined to supplement state appropriations for the books and periodicals necessary to his research with private contributions. "I am a firm believer in the principle of state universities," he informed Chamberlin, "but I think that private philanthropy should cooperate within the state in their development." In 1900, a favorable opportunity to stimulate private contributions arrived when an important collection of the works of Robert Owen was offered for sale by an English bookseller. Ely immediately wrote to a number of prominent Wisconsonians of Scottish descent asking them to underwrite the cost of the works of the "Sage of New Lanark." Robert Owen was, of course, an Englishman, but his most significant reforms were carried on in Scotland, and he had become a beloved figure there. Ely was entirely successful in this nationalistic approach, and the required sum was soon subscribed. That same year he raised $2,000 from the German community in Milwaukee for the purchase of German language books on European economic problems. Ely's close friend William Dodge of New York City, who warmly supported his investigations into social and economic problems, added $500 to the fund.

While still at Johns Hopkins, Professor Ely had written a his-

tory of French and German socialism and had lectured widely on the subject. In the course of a series of Chautauqua appearances, he made the acquaintance of William English Walling of Chicago, a wealthy student of socialist theory. Through Walling's generosity, about two hundred volumes on European economic thought were presented to the University Library in 1907; and in the following year over six hundred volumes were acquired from the personal library of the socialist leader Herman Schlueter. Among the manuscripts presented at this time was Sorge's report on the Amsterdam meeting of the First International, which has recently been published by the University Press. Walling's donation, though numerically small, forms the nucleus of the outstanding socialist collection of the University Library.

In the summer of 1913, Dr. Ely made a trip to Ireland to study a development that he believed to be unique in history, the transfer of ownership of a large part of the island from one economic class to another. He returned with the idea of forming a collection of Irish books at Wisconsin in order to make this university a center for the study of the history, economics, and culture of the Emerald Isle. In an attempt to gain financial support for his plan, he wrote to Monsignor Patrick B. Knox of Madison, a great student of Irish literature and Irish questions. Father Knox made the suggestion known to some of the prominent Irishmen of Wisconsin, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians donated a generous sum of money for the purchase of books. The books were presented to the State Historical Society on March 17, 1914, at the special Irish celebration, but they were later transferred to the University Library when the division of fields were established. This collection, greatly augmented and strengthened by subsequent donations, now ranks among the half dozen major Irish collections in North America.

Professor Ely's activities illustrate the contributions that faculty members working in concert with loyal friends can make to the growth of research institutions. A friendly persuasive man, always eager to advance the interests of the University, he ranks as one of the true builders of our Library resources.

Jack Clarke, Chief
Social Studies Reference

The Joseph Black Manuscript

Recently, a Joseph Black manuscript was given to the Library by Mr. Denis I. Duveen, manufacturing chemist of New York City. There follows a description of this manuscript written by Aaron J. Ihde of the Chemistry Department.

Joseph Black (1728–1799), through his fundamental researchers on the decomposition and reconstitution of limestone and magnesium carbonate, was an important figure in laying the foundations of modern chemistry. Through use of the balance he was able to account for all decomposition products and thus

established what later became the Law of the Conservation of Matter. He also made important contributions to physics through his studies on specific and latent heat. Although trained as a physician, he spent most of his years teaching chemistry at Glasgow, and from 1766, at Edinburgh. The latter school was at that time one of the world's leading medical schools and students from many lands, including America, were in attendance. Hence, Black's influence was widespread.

Black left no published works on chemistry, except for a short paper on the decomposition of carbonates. After his death, his former student, John Robinson, published a set of lectures reconstructed from Black's notes. These lectures, however, represent Black's later years, after Lavoisier's overthrow of the phlogiston theory had brought about a major change in chemical thought. The Clark manuscript notes just presented to the University Library represent a valuable addition to the literature since they reveal the state of Black's thought before the phlogiston controversy began. Through comparison with the Robinson notes it will now be possible to study the changes in Black's ideas.

Francis Home (1719–1813), whose lecture notes are also part of the volume, taught Materia Medica at Edinburgh for many years. His observations on diphtheria, measles, and the inhibitory action of squill on the heart were of importance in the history of medicine.

Joseph Clark (1758–1834), the transcriber of these notes, was a medical student at Edinburgh from 1776–79. He later became a famous obstetrician, publishing various works of which his "Observations on Puerperal Fever" (1790) are the most important.

Aaron J. Ihde
Department of Chemistry.

Notable Gifts of 1958

Mr. Norman Bassett of Madison again has made possible the acquisition of a number of important books, especially those by Mark Twain and O. Henry.

From the public library in Green Bay, the University received about 70 volumes, mainly published in the 18th and 19th centuries. These books once belonged to a Green Bay priest and deal with important theological problems of considerable significance to the history of religious thought.

Mr. Lloyd Smith of Racine again has sent us a number of useful books on a variety of subjects.

From Mrs. Lucy Gfroerer of De Pere, the University received about 200 volumes. Among these were a number of novels not previously acquired by the Library, and a goodly number of books of non-fiction of which the Library needed additional copies.

Harriett (Taylor) Ephrussi, now living in France, sent $75 to be used for the purchase of books in genetics and embryology.

From the public libraries of Manitowoc, Kenosha, Beloit, Oshkosh and Wisconsin Rapids, several hundred volumes of early 20th century fiction were received.

Through the good offices of the Wisconsin Society for Jewish Learning, the Saffro family of Milwaukee gave a considerable number of volumes useful to the work of the Department of Hebrew Studies.

Mr. James A. Schwalbach of the University faculty made the Library a gift of books on art.

From Mrs. Velma Stauffer of Madison, the Library received an interesting collection of 20th century books, mainly on psychology, psychiatry and sociology.

Louis Kaplan, Director
U of W Libraries

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Our masthead is adorned by a partial reproduction of a painting by Aaron Bohrod (Artist in Residence) entitled Pillar. The original painting is owned by Dr. Jacob Fine of Cudahy, Wisconsin.