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Mr. Griffin



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MESSENGER

Published Occasionally

Madison

No. 4, Dec., 1962

Gifts of 1962

We have received this year a number of gifts, many of which were books given by members of the faculty and by the heirs of those deceased.

Among these was a collection of almost 200 volumes left by Professor Joseph Tucker, whose sudden death deprived the Library of a wise counsellor. This collection is described in some detail in this issue of the *Messenger*.

Mr. Lowell Hall, son of the late Professor Howard Hall, of the Law School, gave 50 volumes. From the estate of Professor Frederick W. Roe, of the English Department, the Library received about 1,200 volumes, of which 42 were shelved in the Rare Book Department. Professor Frank Thayer, of the School of Journalism, gave a number of volumes of fiction, among which were two first editions of Horatio Alger.

Mrs. Julian Harris presented the Library with a number of books from the collection left by her father, Professor William S. Marshall. These volumes are now shelved in the Rare Book Department. Among the volumes in this fine collection is a first edition (first issue) by Thackeray, illustrated by Cruikshank, as well as first editions by Stevenson, Butler and Stowe.

Professor Milton Barnett, formerly in our Department of Anthropology, gave a number of Chinese periodicals.

Two visiting professors, Kwaji Ahmad Faruqi, of Indian Studies, and Hans Luther, of the Geography Department, gave books which strengthened our collections.

Mr. Robert M. Rieser, Madison attorney, presented the Library with several volumes of unusual bibliographical interest, among these, four first editions of Dickens (in the parts as originally published), two first editions by Longfellow, and a first edition by Stevenson.

Mr. R. E. Onstad, of Research Products Corporation (Madison) once again made possible the purchase of an expensive Russian scientific periodical, in English translation.

From the estate of the former Supreme Court Justice Edward T. Fairchild, the Library chose 60 volumes to be added to our collections.

Microcard Editions (West Salem, Wisconsin) gave four important serial sets on Microcards. These serials in their original form are badly worn.

Once again we received a considerable number of useful books from Mr. Lloyd E. Smith of Racine.

Other gifts from within the state were received from the Fond du Lac Public Library, Mrs. Fred W. Suhr of Madison, Miss Beatrice Haberman of Okee, and Mr. Rudolph J. Paulson of New Holstein.

A gift of \$750 was given by the Wisconsin Society for Jewish Learning to be used by the Department of Hebrew Studies and the Library for the purchase of books in the area of Judaica.

From outside the state, we received gifts from Dolores Brown (Professor of Languages, University of Arizona); Mrs. C. F. Gilen (Santa Clara, California); Mrs. Barbara Corfield Pritchard (Billings, Montana); Alfred Politz (New York City); Rodney L. Mott (Hamilton, New York); and from Elizabeth Corbett (New York City), who sent the worksheets and manuscript notes of two of her novels.

During 1962, we received a considerable number of papers and other materials from a number of playwrights, including Samuel N. Behrman, Moss Hart, Howard Lindsay and Gore Vidal. Credit for these acquisitions, which will become a part of the Mass Communications Center of the State Historical Society, belongs to the Wisconsin Center

for Theatre Research, which is sparked by a number of members of the University faculty.

The Joseph E. Tucker Bequest

During the summer of 1962, the Memorial Library received some 150 volumes from the library of the late Professor Joseph E. Tucker, of the Department of French and Italian. Those who knew Professor Tucker are aware of his deep love of books and his interest in the eighteenth century. Both are mirrored in this gift.

The collection contains many titles on a wide range of subjects which he considered useful in his researches into the history, geography, literature, customs, and everyday life and thought of eighteenth century France—and which he bought partly because he could not resist the fascination of old books. There are seventeenth and eighteenth century almanacs, eighteenth century cookbooks, *Le jardinier solitaire*, a work on the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, published at Paris in 1738, a treatise on female education issued in 1749, *Considerations sur les mœurs de ce siècle*, 1780, by Charles Pinot Duclos, member of the French Academy, and seventeenth century volumes of the *Mercure galant*, which later became the *Mercure de France*.

As one might expect, there are editions of French authors which will supplement the present holdings of the Memorial Library: Voltaire's *Oeuvres complètes*, 1785, his *Lettres sur les anglois, les françois, et les voyages*, etc., La Haye, 1747, in two volumes, and his *Siècle de Louis XIV*,

1768, in four volumes; the works of Saint-Evremond, published at London in French by Jacob Tonson, 1714; Marmontel's *Oeuvres complètes*, 1787; Abbé Prévost's *Philosophe anglois; ou, Histoire de Monsieur Cleveland, fils naturel de Cromwell, écrite par lui-même, & traduit de l'anglois par l'auteur des Mémoires d'un homme de qualité*, Rouen, 1781; Fontenelle's *Oeuvres*, 1758; Le Bossu's *Traité du poème épique*, La Haye, 1714; and Amelot de La Houssaye's *Reflections, sentences, et maximes morales*, 1725.

Certain volumes have been added to the Rare Book Department's collections: an eighteenth century commonplace book in manuscript; a manuscript volume of the letters of Jacques Joseph Duguet (1649-1733), theologian and moralist; certain ordinances of Louis XIV, published in 1680; a book on the correspondence of ancient and modern measurements by C. Fois Martin, published at Toulon; an historical précis of the life of Mme. du Barry, 1774; collections of literary pieces submitted to the Académie Française in competition for the Prizes of 1687 and 1695; works by Rousseau (the *Contrat social*, 1793, *Lettres de deux amans*, 1761, and *Les Pensées*, 1766); and a contemporary critique of Fénelon's *Aventures de Telemaque, fils d'Ulysse*, published in 1700, the year following the appearance of the work itself.

Professor Tucker's bequest of volumes from his library will be of lasting value to the scholarly community at Wisconsin and is a fitting memorial to one who was a sincere friend of the Memorial Library and its public.

Lloyd W. Griffin

The F. D. Lessing East Asia Library

In January, 1962, The University of Wisconsin Memorial Library purchased the library of the late F. D. Lessing, Emeritus Professor, Berkeley. Born in 1882 at Essen, Germany, Professor Lessing distinguished himself in three philological fields, involving the Chinese, Tibetan, and Mongolian languages, although he was at home in many other languages.

After gaining his diploma in Russian and in Chinese at the Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen, in 1905 he became an assistant in the East Asiatic section of the Museum für Völkerkunde (Anthropological Museum) in Berlin, where he began his study of Buddhism. In 1907 he migrated to China, where he became interested in Lamaism (the religion of Tibet) and stayed for many years. A work on the North Chinese spoken language was published in 1912.

After the First World War he became (1919) Professor of German and Sanskrit in Peking University, and in 1921 Professor of German at the Japanese Medical College in Mukden. In 1925 he returned to Berlin and in 1926 was awarded the Doctor's degree for a dissertation on the Chinese language. From 1928 he was "Custodian" and Professor, Head of the Far Eastern Department of the Museum für Völkerkunde.

During 1930-32 he was associated with the Scientific Expedition to the North-Western Provinces of China under the leadership of Dr. Sven Hedin and resumed his study of Lamaism. In 1935 he was appointed Agassiz Professor of the University of California and organized the

Department of Oriental Languages there.

His first volume of Lamaist researches appeared in 1942 under the title of *Yung-ho-kung* (the name of the Lamaist Temple in Peking). In 1947 he again did research in China and purchased books for the East Asiatic Library, University of California.

After being relieved of teaching duties in 1950, he continued his Lamaist studies with the assistance and collaboration of his student Alex Wayman, now Assistant Professor in the Department of Indian Studies, The University of Wisconsin.

Professor Lessing also supervised a monumental Mongolian-English Dictionary which he had begun during the war years while participating in the U. S. Army Training Program; this was successfully completed and published early in 1961.

Professor Lessing's personal library represented his catholic interests. His scholarly library acquired by The Memorial Library is of modest proportions, because it consists mainly of works which he utilized. With approximate numbers, they fall into the following categories:

(1) 100 Tibetan books, some being sets containing many small works. The emphasis is on Tantric Buddhist ritual, but there are fundamental works in other areas, *e.g.*, on Buddhist terminology.

(2) 20-odd Mongolian books, some being sets, with emphasis on Tantric ritual, and in other fields, *e.g.*, a bulky life of the Buddha.

(3) 100 Chinese titles on literature; and another 100 on Buddhism, Taoism, and miscellaneous. The works of literature

are largely title duplicates of present Madison holdings; but being different and convenient editions, they are a welcome addition to the Sinological collection.

(4) 100 books published in Japan, mostly scholarly reference works on Buddhism of pre-war vintage, and largely unavailable in modern book lists.

(5) 500 books in Western format on Buddhism and miscellaneous topics, in Sanskrit and European languages. This group naturally contains many duplicates of our present holdings, but there are also a number of rare out-of-print works.

Alexander Wayman

The Rousseau Collection

The Memorial Library will receive early in 1963 from Geneva a unique collection of 243 works by and about Rousseau and his impact on eighteenth century thought. Items include contemporary pamphlets, books, and extracts both for and against Rousseau, and a few judgments from the nineteenth century. In them he is a hypocrite, plagiarist, monster, saint, man of dangerous principles, begger, and genius.

Among supporters of Rousseau represented are Jean-Pierre Berenger, Brissot de Warville, who championed the "unjustly calumniated" philosopher in England, George Sand, and Mme. de Staël, whose letter on Rousseau's works and character is present in the rare Lausanne edition of 1789. Among his detractors are Charles Bordes, represented by several works; Dom Jean-Joseph Cajot, Benedictine and archeologist, who accuses Rousseau of plagiarizing from Aristotle, Plato, Plutarch, Montaigne, Malebranche, Fénelon, and others; King Stanislaus

of Poland and his Jesuit priest, Joseph Menoux, who attack the prize-winning *Discourse* to the Academy of Dijon; and Voltaire, whose letter to Hume, 1766, is a part of the collection.

Experts in the eighteenth century and in Rousseau will delight in the variety of materials available. Here are poems, dialogues, parodies, plays, letters, anonymous elegies, critiques of the *Confessions*, *Émile*, the *Contrat social*, d'Alembert's favorable judgment of *La nouvelle Héloïse*, and scurrilous and obscene attacks. Begue de Presle's *Relation des derniers jours de Mr. Jean-Jacques Rousseau* is present in the first edition, 1778, which appeared the same year in which Rousseau died, as well as in an Italian issue of 1780. Also among the items are an early bibliography of Rousseau by Antoine Barbier; the Comte de Barruel-Beauvert's life of Rousseau, one of the first important studies, published eleven years after his death; petitions to the National Assembly in 1791 to relocate Rousseau's ashes in the Panthéon; accounts of celebrations in his honor at Montmorency and Geneva; proposals before the Assembly in 1793 and 1794 to erect a monument to him; and discussions of whether he died a natural death or was poisoned or shot.

Hardly less important than the many rare ephemeral pieces are some thirty-seven first or early editions of Rousseau himself. The collection contains the first edition of his *Discours qui a remporté le prix à l'Académie de Dijon* . . . [1750] which asserted the supremacy of natural man and disagreed with the thesis that "the re-establishment of the sciences and arts have contributed toward purifying morals." It

was this work and its reception which catapulted Rousseau to fame. His *Observations de Jean-Jacques Rousseau de Genève. Sur la réponse qui a été faite à son discours*, [Paris] 1751, is a first edition of particular interest because of the manuscript corrections in the same hand as those in the copy at the Bibliothèque de Genève, which are said to be by Rousseau himself. Two of these corrections have passed into modern editions of Rousseau; the third has not.

Included also are the very rare first edition of Rousseau's *Narcisse, ou l'amant de lui-même*, 1752; a first edition of his famous letter to Voltaire, published surreptitiously at Berlin by Formey four years before the first authorized edition of 1763; the first separate edition of *De l'imitation théâtrale*, 1764, which aroused the wrath of Voltaire; Rousseau's play *Le devin du village*, 1753; four editions of *Pigmalion*, 1771 to 1775, including an Italian version; the first edition of the important preface to *La nouvelle Héloïse*, 1761; and the second edition, 1759, of the celebrated letter to d'Alembert concerning the article on Geneva in the *Encyclopédie*, and especially "the project to establish a *théâtre de comédie* in that city."

The collection bears witness to the immense influence of Rousseau on the intellectual currents of his time—on romanticism in literature, on philosophy, and on government and the social order (his *Contrat social* was the Bible of the French Revolution and supplied its motto: *Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*). In the hands of Wisconsin scholars these materials could be the basis for a major study.

Lloyd W. Griffin

Automation in Libraries

In 1945 our Circulation Department was still using a "two-card" charging system: that is, each time a book was charged out, one card was filed by call number and a second card by the "due date" card. To save labor we adopted an IBM card system which enabled us to dispose of the "due date" card. This we accomplished shortly after 1945, making Wisconsin one of the first to adopt this system.

Subsequently, we undertook a study of our Acquisitions procedures, especially with a view to determining whether the IBM punched card system could be used to order books and to process invoices. We decided that the system would not provide economically services which we were expected to perform; instead we adopted a "multiple-slip" order form which upon a single typing provided the catalogers with a copy which could be used in ordering catalog cards from the Library of Congress. Simultaneously, one copy became available to insert in the public catalog upon arrival of the book, making the book available for circulation though not yet fully cataloged.

The IBM company has now developed a machine which takes punched cards and automatically files them by call number; when books are returned, the cards are automatically discharged. Apparently, this represents a saving of labor compared to our own system, which requires the Circulation Department to file cards and to discharge them manually. An installation of this new machine can now be seen at UCLA, and we intend soon to see it.

Meanwhile, with the aid of a foundation grant, engineers of the General Electric Company and librarians at the Chicago branch of the University of Illinois have just published the results of an intensive study of automation for libraries. The system they recommend is based on computing machines which print multiple copies of various forms, these forms being useful in several departments of a library. Apparently, the Chicago librarians intend to proceed along these lines, which will give the rest of us an opportunity to profit from their experimentation.

Louis Kaplan

The Undergraduate Library

Some 8,500 books on open shelves, specially chosen to meet undergraduate reading needs, are available in the undergraduate collection in Room 120 of the Memorial Library.

Established in February, 1961, the Undergraduate Library was a response to marked educational trends: a rising curve of student enrollment; the growing emphasis on honors programs in many fields at the University; a continuing growth in U. W. library holdings (about 1½ million); an increasing complexity of library resources with the necessary emphasis on graduate research materials. To open an approach for the new student to the world of books, to familiarize him with the basic writings in many fields, to arouse a reading curiosity became the aim of the Undergraduate Library.

This working collection of outstanding books ranges through art, literature, political science, history, sociology, philosophy, science and many other areas. The

classics are included but so is Camus. Thurber and Thucydides both occupy shelf space. Although the test of time is an important criterion, current influence is also a determinant in the selection. Salinger's *Franny and Zooey*, Schorer's *Sinclair Lewis*, Kennan's *Russia and the West under Lenin and Stalin* are also a part of undergraduate culture. Fourteen popular periodicals including *The Economist*, *Harper's*, *The New Yorker*, *The Progressive*, are a special circulating group.

Though the collection was designed especially for the great body of undergraduates, its services are open to all. No limit is placed on the number of books which may be borrowed at one time; books may be taken for a two-week circulation period, and students are encouraged to browse through the open shelves in Room 120 for as long as they please.

Rising circulation figures give some indication that the collection is helping to serve student book needs. In the first six months of operation, average circulation was 283 titles. Currently, monthly figures are over 900. Undergraduate usage accounts for over $\frac{2}{3}$ of the books borrowed. Most students charge out one or two books during the month, but one enterprising sophomore holds the November loan record of 14 books.

Books on language and literature, not including fiction in English, comprise about a third of the loans, with the social sciences (14%) and history (13%) following. Fiction in English currently accounts for 11%, and philosophy and psychology are next with 9%. This is generally

reflected in titles most often in demand: the works of Homer; the fiction of Hemingway and Salinger; Festinger's *Theory of Cognitive Dissonance* and Freud's *Civilization and Its Discontents*; Mowry's *Era of Theodore Roosevelt* and Van Deusen's *Jacksonian Persuasion*.

Perspectives of the Undergraduate Library are necessarily conditioned by the broad educational perspectives of the next decade. The rising tide of college students shows no sign of diminishing; rather, the peak is still ahead. This offers both challenge and opportunity to provide a broad liberal education for the majority of youth at the college level. The Undergraduate Library should have a vital role in helping orient students in education through books by providing a workable collection large enough to reflect their studies and to arouse their interests. With books and space and service, the Undergraduate Library should aim to provide a place of his own for the undergraduate in the large world of a research university.

Mrs. Dorothy Schultz

The Giolito Collection

The Rare Book Department has added to its holdings a fine collection of about 120 titles of 16th century Italian imprints, all printed by Gabriel Giolito de Ferrari, a printer and type-cutter of renown. Giolito was born in Trino in Northern Italy, the son of a printer. While he was still a boy, he went with his father to Venice. There the elder Giolito set up, in 1530, a printing establishment, which his son inherited and raised to a high level of excellence. His surname "de

Ferrari" is due to his being a nobleman, a member of the Ferrari family.

Gabriel Giolito's typefaces are distinguished by a pleasing sharpness and gracefulness. Most of the volumes in our collection are printed in italics, the type invented by Aldus Manutius in 1531, and Giolito's script designs are no doubt influenced by those of Aldus. But many of the famous printers of that period were also scholars, interested in the contents as well as in the appearance of their volumes. Giolito's editions of the Greek and Latin classics are marked by textual correctness and meticulous editing.

His printer's mark is a Phoenix on a winged globe, looking toward the sun; it bears the letters G. G. F. and the inscriptions, "*De la mia morte eterna vita io vivo*," and "*Semper eadem*." His firm was thus known simply as the *Phoenix Printers*.

Felix Pollak

The Teerink Swift Collection

During the summer, the Memorial Library purchased a collection of some 100 volumes on and about Jonathan Swift compiled by Dr. H. Teerink, the Dutch expert on Swift and Swiftiana, and author of the bibliography of Swift. The collection supplements our present materials and contains many eighteenth century editions. Included are some 20 editions of *Gulliver's Travels* in English, French, German, and Dutch; numerous editions of *A Tale of a Tub*; first editions, such as the John Bull pamphlets and *The History of the Four Last Years of the*

Queen; and many scholarly editions, with commentaries. In addition to secondary sources on Swift and the English novel, there are contemporary editions of Mandeville, Pope, Prior, Richardson, Fielding, Addison and Steele, Bishop Burnet, Woodes Rogers, and others. UW faculty and students concerned with the textual history of Swift and his contemporaries will find much of interest in the Teerink Collection.

Lloyd W. Griffin

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