Saludos Amigos

Our colleague Monsignor Albere da, librarian at the Vatican, shares our curiosity about that copy of Diego de la Maza's Memorial (Madrid, 1693) which we recently obtained. This is the book upon which the University of Santo Domingo relies for its claim to being the "first" American university. It contains what is apparently the first printing of a Papal bull, In apostolatus culmine, issued by Pope Paul III, in 1538, authorizing a university at Santo Domingo. We exhausted American libraries on the subject of this bull before communicating with the Vatican. Monsignor Albereda reports that the official "Bullarium" is not helpful — but he has found another bull with exactly the same title and relating to the foundation of a university at Santo Domingo. This latter bull was issued by Pope Benedict XIV, in 1598. Monsignor Albereda suggests that our book is "certainly rare" for he cannot find a copy in Rome. A facsimile of the whole book, by that mistress of the photostat, Mrs Woodford, is on its way to the Vatican.

Another facsimile of the rare little Memorial has been given, with fanfare, speeches, flashing photographers' bulbs, and newspaper articles, to Signor José Rafael Muñoz, librarian of the Bureau of Statistics, Dominican Republic. Signor Muñoz is at present studying library techniques at the University.

Plumous Implement in Hand

Our late co-editor, who will now do anything to get Indiana mentioned in print, forwards us a choice quotation from a rare book published in that pseudo-Greco-Indian capital known as Indianapolis in 1870. That date is the fourth edition; the extremely rare first edition, known apparently only to Wilberforce Eames, was printed in Cambridge City, Indiana, in 1844. We cite this fact merely to emphasize that for some reason the book had a wide sale and had to be reprinted.

The title of this gem is Letters to Squire Pedant, in the East, by Lorenzo Altisonant, an Emigrant to the West, for the Benefit of the Inquisitive Young. By a Lover of the Studious. The real author was Samuel K. Hoshour, Sam, or Lorenzo, had an idea. He was attempting to help people enlarge their vocabularies. His method was not to list new words and their definitions, but to present unfamiliar and "unusual" words in a context that would make their meanings clear. That, we repeat, was his idea, and he used the device of imaginary letters. Our ex-editor says he is still working on the first paragraph of the first letter, which runs like this: Squire Pedant—Dear Sir—At my deceasement from you, your final adieu, and conscious do not helpfully—but he—un-I have been in ways and relating to the university. Probably other friends. (You present 131 that the official "Bull into se sell our money: all another Emigrant to it puts a thousand possessed May I shall ye t endeavour to obtain. We cite this fact merely to is list purchasing at Auction. n ot helpful — but he has found another bull with exactly the same title and relating to the foundation of a university at Santo Domingo. This latter bull was issued by Pope Benedict XIV, in 1598. Monsignor Albereda suggests that our book is "certainly rare" for he cannot find a copy in Rome. A facsimile of the whole book, by that mistress of the photostat, Mrs Woodford, is on its way to the Vatican.

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John Monteith in the
Auction Room

John Monteith, first president of the University, did not hesitate to go to New York that he might personally attend book auctions. Here is his letter of May 8, 1849, to William Woodbridge, of Detroit:

Since this day last week I have been in this city, employed the greater part of my time in looking after books examining them & purchasing at Auction. I have nearly filled our catalogue & have purchased many others — the whole, probably amounts to 300 vols. There are a few which I shall yet endeavour to obtain. The books generally & perhaps all, are on average at 45 per cent below the retail price.

To-morrow morning I shall depart for Princeton. The books will be in the care of Capt. Adams to be sent with the first goods that are destined for Detroit.

It was necessary to sell our money; all the Western at 8 per cent discount, which reduced it to $575. But I flatter myself, if the books go on safely we shall have a handsome library. Remember me to Mrs. Woodbridge & my other friends.

Original manuscript in the Burton Historical Collection—by permission.
Anathema

Roman Catholics are urged the investigators, nor codices 'Vhen have ... of the Supreme permission for­ever thereafter absolve be in his other place w ith the way do own had Mr ... take out, or in any other snatches had been much in­bonds of no one to were right Club .

Cardinal inscription.

re­chuckled let those con­Holine ss' right Hunter's a ghostly takes possession of Clements Pontiff a crime and car­into the of whatsoever rank or dignity, ex ­any have the Vatican Library, neither the librarian, we came to the Vatican Library . he and volumes of anyone commits remove of anathemas, and let are written hereinafter His his paragraph on the very proper excommunication of book thieves, Albert Cim, "cites the curse of Sixtus V excom­municating anyone who removes ... is a marble tablet on which is in­scribed a decree of Sixtus V excom­municating anyone who removes even a single book without the Holy Father's permission." A light flickered in the back of our head—and then went out. Later we had a blazing bonfire. Surely it was not necessary to cite Cim as citing Lalande (sounds like G. Stein, but it's what we mean). Our Mr Adams had seen that inscription. 'Way back in 1929, when the then Mon­signor (now Cardinal) Eugene Tisserant, the Pope's bibliotecario, was showing him around the Vati­can Library. You see, His Emi­nence, had been a student in Ann Arbor the previous year, learning how to run a library. He called Mr As's attention particularly to the slab of marble bearing the anath­ema of Pope Sixtus—because in Ann Arbor he had been much inter­ested in the somewhat reserved attitude the Clements Library takes towards readers who want a ten thousand-dollar book to "circulate" like a best-selling novel. Cardinal Tisserant declared we were right and read aloud in sonorous Latin the thunderous words of the Pope against people who are careless with rare books.

Fascinated by the inscription, Mr A begged permission to take a copy, but the cautious librarian said that one must have His Holiness' per­mission to do that. But the Car­dinal was a most understanding librarian, so it was not long before we received a transcript of the anathema which, translated, reads as follows:

According to this perpetual decree of Pope Sixtus the Fifth, concerning the books in the Vatican Library, let those rules which are written hereafter be regarded as sacred, and be inviolably ob­served. Let it be the right of no one to take away, take out, or in any other way remove the books, codices and volumes of this Vatican Library, neither the librarian, the curators, the investigators, nor anyone else of whatsoever rank or dignity, ex­cept by the permission of the Supreme Roman Pontiff in his own hand writing. If anyone commits such a crime and car­ries off, or draws out, or steals, or matches away, or plucks away or takes possession of the books to any other place with malevolent thought, let that person be expelled from the communion of the faith­ful, let him be damned, let him be con­fined by the bonds of anathemas, and let no Roman Pontiff ever thereafter absolve him.

The Index in America

The papal anathema above excited the curiosity of one of the members of the Clements Library staff who enquired whether there ever had been an American edition of the Index Librorum Prohibi­torum—that curious list of works which Roman Catholics are urged not to read. We turned to our good friend Father Jean Delanglez, of Loyola University, whose recent lucubrations on our local hero, Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, have upset our friends in Detroit. Father Delanglez pointed out that only a few printed editions of the Roman Index have been printed in America, and that the first was published at St. Louis in 1901. He sent us a copy of this St. Louis edition at the back of which we found a list of books forbidden for particular rea­sons. Among them are four works by that royal author, James I. We have beaten our brains in vain for some reason why we should ever want to read a book by James I, particularly in view of his illiberal views towards tobacco. How he must have chuckled—a ghastly chuckle, to be sure—over the war­time cigarette shortage! He may have chuckled; we didn't.

China Hunter's Club

Antique dealers — proprietors of Ye Olde Mille, the Spynnyng Wheel and assorted shoppees north and south, east and west — may be noticed filing into the Clements Library in awed silence to view a little book which had a great deal to do with setting them up in busi­ness, The China Hunter's Club ... by the Youngest Member (New York, 1878).

William Van Dyke, of Detroit, presented the book to us as one of the first of a long line designed to popularize the collecting of antiques in general and glass and china in particular.

"The Youngest Member" was An­nie T. Slosson, later the author of scores of popular books. The China Hunter's Club may have been based on a real club, but its actual exist­ence is unimportant, for the book was a means — and a very effective one, too — of making reasonably ex­pert information about old China available in a sugar coated form.

Our friend Mrs Mary Adams, Ann Arbor's antiquiste extraordinaire, may eye askance several of Mrs An­nie's dicta. Still and all, she should remember that the book started the procession of auction haunters and antique searchers who are still for­warding the work started by The China Hunter's Club in the 1870's.
THE LELAND-BOKER BROADSIDES OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Proclamation of Emancipation
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will take such part as may be necessary for their efficient execution.

And whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will take such part as may be necessary for their efficient execution.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the union and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing such rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first publication thereof, and designated, as the States and parts of States, wherein the people thereof respectively are kept in rebellion against the United States, and the people thereof, shall be, in a state of insurrection against the Constitution and laws of the United States; and I do therefore order and declare, that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, and all persons held or brought as slaves into said designated States and parts of States, are hereby declared to be, and the same shall be free; and that all persons held as slaves on lands included within any of the designated States and parts of States is hereby declared to be, and the same shall be free.

And whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will take such part as may be necessary for their efficient execution.

And whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will take such part as may be necessary for their efficient execution.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the Constitution, Government, and laws of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing such rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first publication thereof, and designated, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively are kept in rebellion against the United States, and the people thereof, shall be, in a state of insurrection against the Constitution and laws of the United States; and I do therefore order and declare, that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, and all persons held or brought as slaves into said designated States and parts of States, are hereby declared to be, and the same shall be free; and that all persons held as slaves on lands included within any of the designated States and parts of States, is hereby declared to be, and the same shall be free.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

By the President:

[Signature]

BROADSIDE A
Reduced facsimile of the "rejected edition"

January 1, 1863

This is an effort to "locate copies." Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, appeared in print the following day. More than a year later, two Philadelphians, Charles Godfrey Leland and George Henry Boker, had printed on Whatman paper a small edition of the Proclamation in broadside form. A number of these, possibly fifty copies, were signed by President Lincoln, Secretary of State Seward, and President's secretary Nicolay. Although late printings of the Proclamation, these broadsides have been regarded as collectors' items; meriting, they are also hard to obtain.

The above facts have been known for a long time. However, we now believe that Leland and Boker probably ran off an earlier edition of the broadside with which they were not satisfied (for good reason). They seem to have rejected this earlier printing because it was not impressive enough and because there was no space for Nicolay's authenticating signature. It is probable that no copies of the rejected state were signed. Yet, instead of throwing away the copies of this rejected edition, Leland appears to have kept at least twelve copies, which have recently come to light.

Now, our present effort is to locate the surviving copies of the signed edition. To simplify matters we reproduce above both broadsides in reduced facsimile. A is the "rejected" edition and B is...
the edition which Leland and Boker approved for signing by Lincoln et al.

Our friend Thomas W. Streeter, of Morristown, New Jersey, has asked us to try locating copies of "B" edition. As a starter, we point out that Leland says one copy may be seen hanging in the King's Library at the British Museum. Solon J. Buck, of the National Archives, tells us that his institution owns a copy. There is another in the New-York Historical Society; this is the copy exhibited last winter at the Grolier Club. The Illinois State Historical Library owns a copy. A copy is owned by the University of Chicago Library, according to page 4 of the fourth volume of Carl Sandburg's Abraham Lincoln; the War Years. (Sandburg, by the way, is probably in error with respect to the balance of his description of the item.) Leland's retained copy was in the possession of the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop (Chicago) and is, we suggest, the same copy now owned by Dr Charles W. Olson, of Chicago. Dr Olson will exhibit his copy at the Chicago Historical Society starting January 1, 1947.

That accounts for only six of the possible fifty. Nor does our census take into account a copy owned by Maj. William H. Lambert, which was bought at his sale in 1914 by the late George D. Smith; nor the William Randolph Hearst copy which was sold at the Parke-Bernet Galleries in 1938. The present whereabouts of these two is unknown to us; they may be one and the same.

Please send your answers to STREETER*, Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Please, where are the others?

* Society for Tracing Rare Estrays and Establishing Typographical Errors Rationally.

Good News Out of Rhode-Island

"This Master-piece of Women's Wit" is what Edward Johnson called Mistress Anne Hutchinson. We noted that compliment in our copy of A History of New-England (London, 1654), but as we went on to read Captain Johnson's opinions of the lady, we found them far from complimentary. Anne (1591-1643) was among the first of our American feminists. To the rage of the Boston Winthrop's, she did not hesitate to speak out in meeting (or out of meeting either). Eventually, Anne was banished to Rhode Island.

We like to think that the banishment of such unusual characters as Mistress Anne from Massachusetts to Rhode Island is responsible in some measure for the fine things which, even today, issue from that tiny state. As further evidence that noble works come from Rhode Island, we offer our friend Lawrence C. Wroth's new book, The First Century of the John Carter Brown Library (Providence, 1946). This account of the origins, growth, resources and use of the JCB (as it is affectionately known) is a brilliant piece of work. It is a book which every collector of rare books should cherish, for it exhibits more clearly than any other contemporary book why the collecting of rare books is important and desirable.

Author, T.H.E.

Philip C. Duschnes' current offering of The Necronomicon (Catalogue 78, item 511) and Francis Farquhar's recently issued catalogue of rarities offered by the Caveat Book Shop (San Francisco) continue to excite excitement. (We expect a forgery-a facsimile of the latter delicacy shortly—the demand exceeds the supply.) However, our friend Mitchell Kennerley gave us some memoranda on American bibliographical history not long ago, and among those notes we found a little item very much to our own taste. It is a form of description to be used as a guide by the cataloguers of rare books at the Anderson Galleries in the 1920's. Here it is:

[AUTHOR (T.H.E.)] Ye Illusions of Reality. Portrait, and original drawings by Rubens. 2 vols. extended to three, 999 pp., imp. 8vo., light green straight grain morocco, gilt tooled back and sides, gilt edges, heraldic device of eagle and shield in center, doublures and fly-leaves of green watered silk (old names on fly-leaf), by Riviere. In a full dark green morocco slip case. [London]: J. Laggard, 1609.

FIRST ISSUE OF FIRST EDITION, with inverted O on the half-title of Vol. I. VERY RARE. One of 50 copies on antique Utopian hand-made paper. With the J. D. Rockefeller bookplate, and his portrait in oils laid in.

OF UNIQUE SHAKESPEAREAN INTEREST, as the initials of the great dramatist—W.S.—are written in pencil on the title-page of each volume. In the course of the time the letters have become invisible, but they are undoubtedly in the neat chirography of Bacon himself, and the inference is obvious.

Hmm. We might infer that the book is not in the Folger Library.

And Speaking of the ridiculous—which we were—has anyone else ever noted the arrangement of the General Library's file of catalogues of American universities and colleges? They are arranged in strict alphabetical order, but all the women's colleges are omitted. They are found in a separate alphabet at the end.

Invitation for Book Collecting

About a year ago, The Quarto carried an announcement of a shortly-to-be-published book on rare book collecting by two of its editors, Colton Storm and Howard Peckham. The state of the world prevented the appearance of the book (or, at least, so the authors say), but now the publishers (R. R. Bowker Co.) tell us that the book will be on the stands in February, 1947. The authors tell us they have had more trouble seeing the book through the press than they would have had if they had been building a house. Mr Peckham lives in Indianapolis, Mr Storm lives in Drexel, and the publishers publish in New York. Between one place and another, 86 corrected galleys of proof were lost in the mail and the authors are certain that when they corrected the galleys for the second time they missed corrections they made on the first set. Well, we suppose it is no more nor less than they deserve for writing a book. Most librarians think there are enough books in the world now.

Issued Occasionally by the Clements Library. Address Communications to the Editors of The Quarto, Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor