The QUAR TO

No. 2.

Thanks

The Editors of The Quarto wish to thank those recipients of the first number who wrote to them about the venture. The tone of those letters was surprisingly friendly. We even thank our friend Paul McPharlin, the typographical expertmaniac, for his strictures on our format. (If we break out in gorgeous raiment someday, it will mean that we have induced Brother Paul to design us typographically in the current taste.) But what we started to tell about was our first "Personal" reading as follows:

PERSONAL: Collector with restless mind and tireless historical curiosity wants a really tough historical problem to work on. Suggestions welcome. Address R., Care of the Editor.

We thought it was a joke, at first, but it turns out to be meant seriously. Now, we do not intend to turn over the precious columns of this sheet to advertisers, but never let it be said that we muffed the chance to set someone to work. What do you wait for? What do you suggest? Our ideas (and there are a couple of honeys) are winging their ways by air-mail to Mr. B.

Among the greetings elicited by the first number of The Quarto was Dear Ed.

Congratulations on the successful lifting of the bushel from our library lights. (See Matthew V. 15-16.)

Sincerely

Alexander G. Ruthven

We went to the nearest Bible to look up the citation and here is what we found:


We would like to give you verse 16, also, but our typewriter won't stand any more of John Eliot's Indian (Natick) language.

“*The true bibliophile has a keen pleasure in seeing an important document in its proper home.*” (Sir William Osler)

Special mention must be made of the response by a certain member of the Library of Congress staff, whose envelope bore a return address to the Division of Maps and whose initials are, we suspect, L. M., preceded by Col. This gentleman returned us a parody of this august publication which he called *The Half Pint Oh.* Its three columns contained the most readable, if not strictly accurate, news of the Library of Congress we have ever seen.

Some of the librarians who wrote pleasant (to us) notes about The Quarto, No. 1, were Julian Boyd (Princeton), R. W. G. Vail (New York State Library), Frank K. Walter (University of Minnesota), Jacob Blanck (Indiana Historical Society), H. B. van Hoesen (Brown University), Gilbert Doane (University of Wisconsin), F. L. D. Goodrich (C.C.N.Y.), Belle da Costa Greene (Pierpont Morgan), Harry Clemons (University of Virginia), Ruth Granniss (Grolier Club), and Nathaniel Goodrich (Dartmouth), whom we venture to quote:

For a good while our [the Dartmouth] Bulletin has been the only one which did not seem to be afraid to have a light touch. It is comforting that you are trying the same admirably somewhat difficult and risky experiment. Occasionally on viewing the ponderous bulletins of other libraries we have had some misgivings ... so we are especially glad that we are no longer to be alone in this attempt.

We thank those librarians who "got the point" that we intend not to be stuffy. Others who encourage us to go on are Lathrop C. Harper, Mitchell Kennerley, Richard Wormser, Frederic G. Melcher, and George McKay (all of New York City), Wright Howes (Chicago), Forest H. Sweet (Battle Creek), W. A. P. John (Detroit), Hon. Clinton P. Ander-

son (M.C. for New Mexico), and many book collectors in and of the University family. If, in this first "acknowledgement of acknowledgements," we mention but one of this last group—you will understand that we were particularly gratified to receive a cheery letter from Dean Mortimer E. Cooley.

Note for a New Primer

In Duce's fall
We glory all.

Smith Indian Collection

Readers in the Flint area will be particularly interested to learn that the collection of Indian books gathered by the late William Vernon Smith (1857-1941) has been given by his family to the Clements Library. The son, Allen T. Smith (U. of M. '19), called the Library and made the generous offer.

The gift will greatly enrich the American Indian collections now in the Clements Library and elsewhere on campus. The family wisely has permitted the disposal of duplicates in trade for other Indian books which the Library lacks and which the late Mr. Smith would have liked to own. A special bookplate has been designed for insertion in each volume.

William Vernon Smith was born in western New York, and for his legal activities in behalf of Indian interests there, was initiated into the Seneca tribe. He migrated to Flint in 1905, once edited the Flint Journal, was the Flint librarian, practiced law, and wrote on Indian topics. He collected for more than fifty years, and when he retired from practice he kept himself busy in his rich library.

Prepared in the Interests of Book Collecting at the University of Michigan August 1943
White Kennett

Where are the books of White Kennett? He compiled the first exclusively American book catalogue, that's why we want to know. Just 130 years ago appeared his Bibliothecae Americanae Primordia. An Attempt towards Laying the Foundation of an American Library, London, 1713. The Clements Library copy of this work (only 250 copies were printed) bears the bookplate of the famous bibliographical Dean of Peterborough — the author. But, alas, the bookplate was inserted 125 years after the book was published. White Kennett's catalogue is really a list of his own books, a library formed in connection with his work as an active member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (founded in 1701 and still going). Dean (later Bishop) Kennett gave his library "to the perpetual use and service of the Corporation" [of the S.P.G.]. It was not so perpetual, we take it, since four of the items listed in the Bibliothecae Americanae Primordia, now in the Clements Library, bear, in his fine, spidery handwriting, his autograph signature "Wh: Kennett". Someone might make a list of all the White Kennett books which have found their ways into American libraries. The S.P.G. has been selling them off for years. The good bishop did not accompany his gift by an adequate contract — he should have familiarized himself with the legal document which protects the library of Samuel Pepys, or that which safeguards the Clements Library.

Pepys Provided

"1. That after the death of my said nephew, my said library be placed and for ever settled in one of our Universities, and rather in that of Cambridge than Oxford.
2. And rather in a private College than in the Public Library.
3. And in the Colleges of Trinity or Magdalen preferable to all others.
...
11. That before my said library be put into the possession of either of the said Colleges, that College, for which it shall be designed, first enter into covenants for performance of the foregoing articles.
12. And that, for a yet further security therein, the said two Colleges of Trinity and Magdalen have a reciprocal check upon one another, and that College which shall be in present possession of the said Library be subject to an annual visitation from the other, and to the forfeiture thereof, to the like possession and use of the other, upon conviction of any breach of their said covenants." — E. Edwards: Memoirs of Libraries, London, 1859, Vol. I, pp. 617-18.
(P.S. In 250 years Magdalen has not yet lost the library.)

John Cotton's Hours of Labor

Among Clements Library books which belonged to White Kennett are two by the Rev. John Cotton. Sabin lists some fifty titles by this prolific colonial divine. In our collections we find about half of these. Someone really should do a bibliographical work on John Cotton, similar in scope to Thomas J. Holmes' recent works on the Mothers of Massachusetts. The Rev. Mr Cotton was vicar of the famous St. Botolph's Church in Boston, England — a position he secured because the mayor of the town, when the voting in council was tied, twice voted for Cotton, thinking he was someone else. In addition, the approval of the Bishop (essential to a vicar's election) was apparently secured by bribery. Is it any wonder that John Cotton became miffed at the Established Church and turned Puritan? This latter indiscretion brought upon him the charge of treason. Whereupon a friend, the Earl of Dorset, sent word to Cotton that, if only he had been guilty of drunkenness or adultery, or some such minor ministerial offense, he could have been pardoned easily. However, since his crime was Puritanism, he must flee for his life. He did.

John Cotton left Boston, England, and went to Boston (St. Botolph's Town), Massachusetts, in 1633. In the words of the late Prof. Moses Coit Tyler:

As a student, he was of the heroic pattern of the seventeenth century. A sand-glass which would run four hours stood near him when he studied, and being turned over three times, measured his day's work. This he called "a scholar's day.

Did we hear someone speak of a forty-eight hour week?

A Friend in North Carolina

One of John Cotton's works, in the Clements Library is A Modest and Cleare Answer to Mr. Ball's Discourse of Set Formes of Prayer, London, 1642. Upon reading it, we admit it may be modest, but it certainly is not "cleare". However, as we get the general idea, the Rev. Mr Cotton took the same attitude toward "set formes" as was taken by the late Calvin Coolidge's preacher toward sin. Two hundred years, less one, after the Rev. Mr Cotton's book was printed in Boston, there was a similar publication issued here in Ann Arbor. The dissenters on "Piety Hill" (Huron Street, the other side of Main) thought the set
prayers and forms of the Episcopal Church (on this side of Main) lacked zeal. They said so. Whereupon, the Rev. Mr Francis H. Cuming, Rector of St. Andrews, Ann Arbor, wrote a pamphlet on The Forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church not Promotive of Formality in Religion, Ann Arbor, 1841. It is a rare book—much rarer than John Cotton's book of 200 years earlier, and to us Ann Arborites, much more interesting. McMurtrie was able to locate only three copies in the Michigan Imprints Inventory, Detroit, 1942. Not one of these was in Ann Arbor. University friend Alexander B. Andrews, of Raleigh, North Carolina, recently has done us a great service, by presenting to the Clements Library a copy of this unusual Ann Arbor imprint.

G.M.A.—W.H.H.

George Matthew Adams, of New York, is known to many people as a newspaper man and columnist of considerable repute. By a smaller group (and it is a group of which we are fond) he is honored as one of America’s distinguished collectors of rare books. Mr Adams likes to collect books and—fortunately for us—he likes to see that the collections he forms find permanent homes of his choosing. Recently, he gave his remarkable collection of W. H. Hudson material to the University of Michigan. The collection is probably the finest of its sort ever made and comprises first editions, autograph letters, and presentation and association copies of the most sensitive of all English naturalists. In presenting the collection to the University, Mr Adams said, “This is one of my favorite collections and I wanted it in the Library of my native state, even though I wasn’t an Ann Arbor man. I have a warm spot in my heart for the University of Michigan and always will have.”

We have warm spots in our hearts for Mr Adams, too, for our remarks in The Quarto, No. 1, with respect to Eugene Field’s Culture’s Garland, brought another gift from our friend. He wrote that the book has long been a pet of his and he sent us his own copy of the first edition, complete and perfect in all “points.” Thank you, Sir.

EXHIBITIONS

General Library: Photographs of the North American Indian by Edward S. Curtis.

Clements Library: Military Medicine, 1775–1785.

Michigan Historical Collections: The University in the First World War.

Kultur’s Guardian

Those of you who saw Joe Goebbels’ recent complaint against the American Air Force probably thought of the same answers we did—answers from Germans better informed than Herr Goebbels. Despite all that Nazi Germany has done to discourage her own good artists and all that the Luftwaffe has done to destroy the art treasures in other countries, the doctor is glad to ignore all that to bleat a new note:

The Americans destroy towns of the European Continent with their cultural institutions, of which there are no equals in Chicago or San Francisco. What they cannot buy of European art and culture shall become victim of their terror bombers .... They talk of culture and humanity, but we possess them and are today our guaridians and defendes.

In answer we need only quote the Nazi hero, Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche:

I believe only in French culture, and regard everything else in Europe which calls itself ‘culture’ as a misunderstanding. I do not even take the German kind into consideration .... Wherever Germany extends her sway she ruins culture.

Mrs Pauline Waite Skarshaug tells us these blithe excerpts are from Ecce Homo, Nietzsche’s autobiography, written in 1888, but not published until 1908 in Leipzig. Nietzsche was adopted by the Nazis because he talked of a super race. (Hitler sent a set of Nietzsche’s works to Mussolini on the latter’s birthday—four days after Superman Benito was stripped of power.)

Important as the book is for the understanding of National Socialism in Germany, it is not easy to find. Mrs Skarshaug adds that there is no copy of the first edition on campus. Moreover, the General Library’s union catalogue reveals that neither the Library of Congress nor any of the several contributing libraries owns a first edition.

Box Score on Pepys

Apropos of discovering that the General Library has no first edition of Samuel Pepys’ diary, our friend Wilson W. Mills, of Detroit, sent us the results of his intensive study of the Pepysian treasury of trivia and curios. He writes:

Samuel Pepys was a lover of the theatre and a keen critic. In the roughly ten-year period of the day, he records seeing eleven different Shakespearean plays. Commentators usually state that Pepys had no admiration for the plays of Shakespeare and even Wheatley notes “Pepys seldom liked any play of Shakespeare”, but I rather agree with this view. Six of the plays he did not like (he classed Romeo and Juliet as the “worst play”): he was enthusiastic about four plays and another (Henry VIII) he thought disappointing the first time, pretty good the second time, and finally he was “mightily pleased” with it. I think the Pepysian box score would show something like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At Outs</th>
<th>Hits</th>
<th>Batting Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>.545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anyone with a batting average in the four hundreds can name his own price in the big leagues. This fact about Pepys’s theatre-going is not mentioned frequently; he saw the same plays many, many times, particularly his favorites Macheath and The Tempest. Altogether, he writes of seeing over forty Shakespearean performances—an average of about once a month. Not bad for one who has the reputation of thinking Shakespeare a poor playwright.

Wellington to Croker

to Lippmann

Walter Lippmann’s quotation, July 5, of the Duke of Wellington from The Correspondence and Diaries of John Wilson Croker sent us scurrying to the Croker manuscripts in the Clements Library. We quickly found the original manuscript of Wellington’s remarks, as taken down by Croker during his conversation with the Iron Duke. A number of other observations delightfully expressed by Wellington were there,
No Copy Recorded in U.S.A.

In the recent catalogue of an Oxford dealer offering a remarkable selection of early English books at very high prices, the striking phrase quoted above caught the eye of William W. Bishop, our librarian emeritus. Of course, the "record" is that given in the Bibliographical Society's (London) Short Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, & Ireland. 1475-1640 (familiarly called "STC"). This work lists a considerable number of American holdings. In the dealer's catalogue, there were so many phrases, "no copy recorded" or "one copy recorded" in the United States that Mr Bishop was led to consult the manuscript of his forthcoming Checklist of American Copies of S.T.C. Books. Here is his report:

Of the sixty books which fall within the STC period and for which STC numbers are given in the first part of the catalogue, no effort has been made to cite the number in the United States. Twenty titles are designated as "no copy recorded in U.S.A." or the location of copies in Great Britain is given in the statement that those are the only copies known. Of these twenty, five are not as yet recorded in the manuscript, but the remaining fifteen are all found in the American libraries which have contributed notes of their STC holdings to the Checklist. The number of copies runs from one to five in libraries scattered from California to Massachusetts. Of many, a single copy only is recorded as being owned in this country.

Of the eight books noted "one copy only recorded in U.S.A." all are in the manuscript Checklist and in most cases in several copies, sometimes again as high as fifteen.

The showing is more impressive in the case of books cited as "very rare", or "extremely rare". Here the copies owned by American libraries run in some cases as high as thirteen and fifteen and in most cases to at least five or six. Thirty-two such instances were noted, of which but four books are reported in a single copy only, equally divided between the Huntington and Folger libraries.

It may be worthwhile to cite in short form the five books in the catalogue not reported by American libraries. Only seventy libraries have reported their holdings of STC books to the writer, and not all of these have completed a search of their entire collections. So these books may be in American libraries after all. The titles are:

STC 14844, Gatti, Alessandro. Agon 
STC 17448, Nun, Thomas. A Comfort Against the Spaniard, London, 1596. (B.M. and Bodleian only)
STC 18071, Perkins, Wm. Catilina reformed ... London, 1599. (B.M. and Bodleian only)
STC 28579, Valera, Cipriano de. De los tratos ... London, 1588. (B.M., Bodleian, John Rylands)
STC 25555, Wells, Robert. Syntaxis ... Southwark, 1577. (B.M., Bodleian, Cambridge)

It will be interesting to observe whether any copies are reported in response to this note before the publication of the Checklist.

In the body of the catalogue, the bookseller offers a considerable number of STC books under the caption "English History and Literature". All but one of these are recorded in the Checklist as being in American libraries, most of them in several libraries, running as high as fourteen. The one (STC 8446) is an Opusculum ... by John Crilke which of no copy is as yet recorded in America. The STC notes two copies. Under the bookseller's heading "English Translations from the Spanish" the record is even more gratifying, though here, again, our pride at one work (STC 15399) being owned by both Huntington and Newberry is offset by our regret that no American library has reported a copy of STC 15392.

It is apparent that the publication of the Checklist will reveal unexpected strength in American holdings of books printed in Great Britain before 1611. The gaps in American holdings must be filled somehow. This can be done best by reports from American libraries not already checking their STC books.

In Print


Carlton F. Wells, Associate Professor of English: The G. M. Adams-W. H. Hudson Collection. An appreciation of the gift to the Clements Library, available on request.

Colton Storm, Curator of Maps, Clements Library: "Lieutenant Armstrong's Expedition to the Missouri River, 1790" in Mid-America, July, 1943.