All members of the Friends who have not yet sent their contributions for 1935 membership are reminded that their membership may be renewed by a gift of money, of not less than five dollars, or of books of not less than five dollars in value.
DR. NEWTON'S ADDRESS

A meeting of the Friends of the Library, held in the outer reading room of the Library Saturday evening, April 13, was made a most enjoyable occasion by Dr. A. Edward Newton's address on "The English Novel;" by an exhibition of more than forty first editions which Dr. Newton had placed on view in the Library; and by the presentation to the Library of a splendid *incunabulum*, given by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach as a tribute to Dr. Newton, recently elected president of the Friends. (See page 31.)

The meeting was opened by Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, who spoke appreciatively of the pleasure felt by everyone in Dr. Newton's acceptance of the presidency of the organization, now in its third year. Before commencing his address, Dr. Newton talked informally concerning the great value of the Library as an indispensable factor in the work of the University, and referred to the gifts of many friends over a long period of years, making particular mention of the latest large benefaction, the Godfrey F. Singer Memorial. Brief talks were given from the floor by Mr. John Stokes Adams and Dr. Felix E. Schelling, who were called upon by the president to speak concerning the place of the Library in a great university.

In his address on the English Novel Dr. Newton talked with all his habitual charm of many authors and books, land-
marks in the development of English fiction. At the close of the meeting opportunity was given to inspect the exhibit of first editions, many of them almost priceless and all of them treasures much sought by collectors.

The books which comprised this exhibit were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Editions</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DON QUIXOTE</td>
<td>2 vols.</td>
<td>Cervantes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OROONOKO</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1688) Aphra Behn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOGNITA</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1692) Congreve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBINSON CRUSOE</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1719) Defoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLL FLANDERS</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1721) Defoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOURNAL OF THE PLAGUE YEAR</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1722) Defoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GULLIVER’S TRAVELS</td>
<td>2 vols.</td>
<td>(1726) Swift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAMELA</td>
<td>4 vols.</td>
<td>(1741) Richardson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARISSA HARLOWE</td>
<td>7 vols.</td>
<td>(1748) Smollett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RODERICK RANDOM</td>
<td>2 vols.</td>
<td>(1748) Fielding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOM JONES</td>
<td>6 vols.</td>
<td>(1749) Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RASSELAS</td>
<td>2 vols.</td>
<td>(1759) Sterne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRISTRAM SHANDY</td>
<td>9 vols.</td>
<td>(1760-7) Walpole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASTLE OF OTRANTO</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1765) Fanny Burney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVELINA</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1778) Beckford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VATHEK</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1786)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWER OF SYMPATHY</td>
<td>2 vols.</td>
<td>(1789) Mrs. Morton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYSTERIES OF UDOLPHO</td>
<td>4 vols.</td>
<td>(1794) Mrs. Radcliffe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MONK</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1796) Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUY MANNERING</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1815) Scott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIDE AND PREJUDICE</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1815) Jane Austen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANKENSTEIN</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1818) Mrs. Shelley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICKWICK PAPERS</td>
<td>Parts</td>
<td>(1836) Dickens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JANE EYRE</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1847) C. Brontë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WUTHERING HEIGHTS</td>
<td>2 vols.</td>
<td>(1847) E. Brontë</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VANITY FAIR</td>
<td>Parts</td>
<td>(1847-8) Thackeray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARY BARTON</td>
<td>2 vols.</td>
<td>(1848) Mrs. Gaskell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCARLET LETTER</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1850) Hawthorne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOBY DICK</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1851) Melville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Appeared in England under the title of</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>THE WHALE</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1851) Melville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCLE TOM’S CABIN</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1852) Mrs. Stowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARCHESTER TOWERS</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1857) Trollope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAM BEDE</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1859) George Eliot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH</td>
<td>4 vols.</td>
<td>(1861) Reade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR. ROMFORD’S HOUNDS</td>
<td>Parts</td>
<td>(1864-5) Surtees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE MOONSTONE</td>
<td>3 vols.</td>
<td>(1868) Collins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE WAY WE LIVE NOW</td>
<td>Parts</td>
<td>(1874-5) Trollope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREASURE ISLAND</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1883) Stevenson</td>
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THE FIRDAUSI CELEBRATION

The University of Pennsylvania had a very large share in the commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the birth of Firdausi, national poet of Persia, which was held at the Free Library of Philadelphia Thursday evening, May 9. Firdausi lived from about 934 to 1021. In his honor a formal celebration was held at Teheran, the capital of modern Iran, in October 1934, and a great mausoleum, erected by popular subscription, was unveiled at Tus, the poet's birthplace, near Meshhed. Other commemorative meetings and expositions have been held in Leningrad, Berlin, Paris, London, Istanbul, and New York.

The lead in the local commemoration was taken by Dr. Roland G. Kent, professor of comparative philology in the University of Pennsylvania, and during the past academic year president of the American Oriental Society and of the Oriental Club of Philadelphia, jointly with his student, Dr. Muhammad A. Simsar, of Tabriz, Persia, who is majoring in oriental studies in the Graduate School of the University. Together they enlisted the cooperation of the Oriental Club of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Library Club, and the Philadelphia Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, to hold a joint meeting on May 9; and the interest of the Free Library of Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania Library, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, each of which held a special exhibition of materials pertaining to Firdausi and his time and country.

The meeting of May 9 was opened by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, who welcomed the guests and requested Professor Kent to present the speakers. The first address was made by Mr. Hussein Khan Nawab, First Secretary of the Persian Legation at
Washington, who on behalf of His Excellency Ghaffar Khan Djalal, the Minister of the Imperial Government of Iran, presented a message of appreciation. Professor Kent then gave an address on the life and work of Firdausi, in which he presented a picture of the poet’s life and struggles. The next speaker was Dr. Simsar, who spoke upon the background of the Shah-Nama and the influence which it has had and still has on the Iranian people. Dr. Jotham Johnson, of the University Museum, followed with an account of finds at Rayy made by the University Museum expedition to Persia, illustrating it with a selection of vases and similar objects of the time of Firdausi. After announcement of the three exhibitions, Dr. Simsar spoke on the manuscripts of the Shah-Nama, and the miniatures showing scenes from it, in the John Frederick Lewis collection presented to the Free Library by Mrs. Lewis. Dr. Rosenbach closed the meeting, and the nearly two hundred persons who were present devoted themselves to a nearer examination of Dr. Johnson’s vases and the inspection of the manuscripts and miniatures which filled the exhibition cases in the main entrance hall of the Library.

The exhibition at the University of Pennsylvania Library, though smaller, was of great interest. It included manuscripts and printed works on Firdausi; the official poster calling for subscriptions for the mausoleum at Tus; views of the mausoleum and of the recent bust of him made by a distinguished Persian artist; and some miniatures by Dr. Simsar himself, which he lent to the Library for this exhibit. The most interesting and valuable item in the University’s exhibit was a manuscript of the year 1474, written and illuminated by the famous calligrapher Kasim Ali Shirazi.

The exhibition at the University of Pennsylvania Museum included potteries, glass, sculptures, and other works coming from Persia, notably those of the tenth and eleventh centuries of the Christian era, when Firdausi lived, and a cross-section of the entire collection of Persian objects in the possession of the Museum, from the earliest times to the present day.
A RARE JAMI MANUSCRIPT

By Muhammad A. Simsar

Those who are lovers of rare books and manuscripts know the thrill and excitement of a new discovery. On the eve of the Firdausi celebration, when I located the Jami manuscript in the archives of the University library, I was overcome with joy and lost no time in examining the volume. I very soon struck upon a verse which revealed plainly the year, the month, the day, and the hour of the completion of this precious work of art. The time given was the 10th of Shawwal of the year 878 Hijra five hours after the daybreak (March 1, 1474). We know that Jami's dates were 1414-1492; therefore the manuscript was completed eighteen years before his death, when he was sixty years old. Before going into the description of the manuscript it will be appropriate to mention a few words about its author.

Mulla Nurud-Din Abdur-Rahman Jami was born at the little town of Jam in Khorasan, Iran, and hence adopted the pen name of Jami. He was one of the most remarkable poets Iran ever produced. The six greatest poets of Iran are considered to be Firdausi for epic poetry, Nizami for romances, Rumi for mystical poetry, Sa'di for his verses on ethical subjects, Hafiz for lyrics, and Jami for general excellence in all these forms. He was educated in Herat, but disliked the disciplinary methods of instruction. He was not studious as a boy, and preferred games to the study of books. However, he was adept and quick in learning. It is said of him that he used to snatch a book from his fellow students while on his way to school and excel them all when they recited in class. Later he studied at Samarkand under the well-known master of letters Kazi-i-Rum. On one occasion he outwitted his master in a public discussion before a large gathering. Whereupon, the learned man described Jami thus: "Since the building of this city no one has crossed the Oxus and entered Samarkand who is equal to young Jami in intelligence and in power of reasoning." This and other recognition early in life gave him an exaggerated feeling of his own importance, and he was never cured of this disease of egotism. He acknowledged his indebtedness to no one but to his father and
thought there was no master in the art of learning superior to himself. However, he was not as original as he professed to be. The traces of the influence of Nizami and of Sa‘di are quite evident throughout his writings. Of his works the most important were his three diwans or collection of lyrical poetry, and his seven masnawi poems, the Haft AWRank or “The Seven Thrones.” He also wrote numerous prose works. The best known of the seven masnawi is the “Yusuf-u-Zulaykha.” The story is that of Joseph and Potiphar’s wife and was first used in verse by Firdausi. The manuscript at the University Library is an illuminated edition of this last mentioned work.

The volume is 8½ inches by 4½ inches and is slightly injured by insects. The first four pages have been badly damaged and stained by dampness. There are 430 unnumbered pages beautifully written in Nasta‘lik style by the famous calligrapher Kasim Ali Shirazi. Another poem entitled Mehr-u-Mushtari or “The Sun and Jupiter” is embodied in the manuscript, written in excellent small Nasta‘lik on three margins of each page in the hand of the above-mentioned calligrapher. The authorship of this poem has not yet been determined. It is of course the work of one of the contemporaries of Jami, or of an earlier poet. Each page of the manuscript is 5½ inches by 2½ inches and has 20 lines of “Joseph and Potiphar’s wife” in the center of the page; each line is ¾ of an inch in length, written on gold-sprinkled paper. The story of “The Sun and Jupiter” on the margins of each page has approximately 24 lines, each line of which is ¾ of an inch long. All the headings of the main text, of which there are eighty-four, are nicely illuminated. The pages are gold lined and ruled in red ink with four triangular ornaments on each page. The first two pages are richly illuminated in gold, as are the eighteen pages containing the miniatures and the pages facing them. Nine of the miniatures belong to the embodied text, while the remaining nine depict scenes from the main text.

According to an annotation on the flyleaf the volume was originally in a royal library of a certain city (the name is not legible) and was given to a certain bookbinder by a person named Ghulam Hussein in the year 1105 Hijra (1693 A.D.) to be rebound. The bookbinder—if the present bind-
1. Facsimile Page from Manuscript

2. Joseph in the Slave Market

3. Zulaykha Receiving Joseph

4. The Prophet's Ascension
The manuscript must have been in bad condition when he rebound it, for he has trimmed and mounted each page on either dark brown or blue thick paper. The back and corners of the cover are in brown leather decorated in gold. The flyleaf also bears evidence of several notes and seals of successive owners. Most of these are not legible. One of them, however, is legible and states that the manuscript was bought for a modest sum of eighty Tumans in cash ($50.00 at the present rate of exchange), but no date of the purchase is given.

The paper of the manuscript is the product of Samarkand, the mother city of the paper trade in Islam. Chinese paper had become known to the Muslims about the middle of the seventh century, but they mastered the art of paper making some hundreds of years later. Certain Chinese slaves who were expert paper-makers were brought to Samarkand and were put to work at their trade for the profit of their masters. Later the Persians of the province of Khorasan took up the trade and developed it in Samarkand. They were the first to use linen rags as material for the fabrication of paper. The fame of the Samarkand paper spread rapidly and continued for centuries. Several brands of paper were developed. Among these we find the “Ja‘far” named in honor of the Persian Vizir of Harun-al-Rashid. The “Pharao” was a quality designed to compete with the Egyptian papyrus. The “Sultan” and the Samarkand “Silk” paper also became famous. This last brand, on which the manuscript is written, was not made from silk, but from linen rags, and received its name from the soft silky touch which it obtained from a light sizing of soap and the use of a glassy polishing stone. It was generally gold-sprinkled before being used.

A facsimile page of the manuscript which is reproduced here, shows how the same letters in the same line are uniform in size. The length of each line and the width of the margins and the spaces between the lines present a harmonious appearance. Such an absolute precision in writing is the result of years of patient and conscientious work and is one of the outstanding characteristics of the works of the master painter and calligrapher Kasim Ali. Even single pages of his work
are much sought in Iran today by collectors of rare manuscripts.

The miniatures of the manuscript are in the late Timurid style and were probably painted in Herat where the author of the poem, Jami, spent most of his life. The painters of this school represent a distinctive transition of the art of miniature painting from that of the Mongol influence to that of a more brilliant and perfect style of the Bihzad School which followed the Timurid School. The Timurid School first flourished in Samarkand under Tamerlane (1369-1404), a descendant of Genghiz Khan, who made that city his capital, and it continued to flourish under his followers. His son Shah Rukh, however, preferred Herat, and moved his court there. The Timurid school of painting was based on the Mongolian traditions, but it marks the beginnings of the development of the Persian style of miniature painting. The painters of this school showed a preference for miniatures of small size, and while retaining some of the Chinese motives, excelled in color scheme and in combining it harmoniously with their own decorative qualities. These features are evident in the miniatures of the Jami manuscript. The Chinese clouds, the big lotus tree, the Mongolian figures, and the costumes and armors which they wear, are easily identifiable, but the traces of the influence of the Persian national style strike the eye immediately. For instance, gold is lavishly applied to the costumes, the armor, and to the furniture, and the beginnings of a new Persian technique are quite noticeable.

Of the eighteen miniatures in the manuscript, three have been selected for reproduction. They are all 3 inches by 1 3/4 inches. The first depicts Joseph in the slave market. He is shown standing on a gilded stool, and the slave merchants are eagerly bidding for him. He has a halo of flame around his head. In the rear is Zulaykha, Potiphar’s wife, on horseback with her attendants and a footman holding an ax. In the foreground is an old woman, an agent of Zulaykha, who is represented bidding for Joseph. According to the story she makes the final bid and buys Joseph for Zulaykha. The costumes worn by women, and especially the gold embroidered outfit on Zulaykha, are remarkable.
The second shows Joseph, Zulaykha, and her maids. The halo of flame is again around Joseph’s head. Zulaykha is shown seated on a divan surrounded by her maids who are peeling apples for her. Again, according to the story, they are so dazzled by his beauty, that forgetting themselves they cut their fingers instead of cutting the fruit. The color scheme of this painting is excellent, and the whole arrangement of the interior gives a feeling of romance.

The third is a religious scene and is inserted in the beginning of the poem in connection with the poet’s eulogy of the Prophet. It shows Muhammad on his journey through the seven heavens to the throne of God. He is on the back of Borak, his famous steed, and is accompanied by Gabriel and other angels. Both the Prophet and Borak are surrounded by a halo of flame, and the Prophet’s face is left blank. This of course, is quite in keeping with the custom of the times when the reproduction of the likenesses of holy personages was considered a great sin. This miniature is very expressive, and shows a marked animation worthy of the master painters of the late Timurid School.

An analysis of these and other miniatures of the manuscript leads us to conclude that they are all of high quality. The extremely effective color scheme of these paintings, in which blue, red, and green predominate, show that they have been executed by a skillful master.

The manuscript was acquired by the University Library through the gift of the late Mr. Clarence S. Bement in July 1900. It is a masterpiece of calligraphy, illumination, and painting, and the Library may be considered fortunate in possessing it.
COMMENCEMENT OF 1781

The following account of the Commencement exercises of the College held July 4, 1781, is reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 11 of that year. The occasion seems to have been that to which Barbé-Marbois, the French consul-general, referred in his letter to the Comte de Vergennes, July 5, quoted in the *Library Chronicle* of October, 1934.

On Wednesday last, the Anniversary of our Glorious Revolution, the commencement for degrees in the Arts was held in the Hall of the University, at which were present, by particular invitation, His Excellency the President¹ and the Honourable Congress of the United States, His Excellency the President of this State² and the Honourable Council, and the family of His Excellency the Chevalier Luzerne, the Minister of France. Besides these, the Hall was honoured with a very great concourse of Officers of the army, Foreigners of distinction, Ladies and Gentlemen of the first rank from the different States, and respectable Citizens.

An excellent band of music striking up, as the Hon. Congress entered the Hall, and playing until His Excellency the President and the Hon. Board of Trustees and Faculty of the University were seated, ushered in the Exercises of the day, and by interludes, between the several performances of the young gentlemen, heightened the pleasure of the entertainment.

Order of the Exercises


2d. Salutatory oration in Latin on the advantages which the United States may expect to derive from a free trade with the whole world, by James Wade.

3d. A Forensic disputation on the question, 'Is it for the interest of America to remain Independent of Great-Britain?' in which all the candidates took part, and supported with great spirit and address their respective sides of the question.

The debate was opened, the advantages of Independence

¹ Samuel Huntington of Connecticut, was President of the Continental Congress from 1779 to July 10, 1781.
² William Moore, of Philadelphia, a trustee of the University 1784-1789. His daughter married Barbé-Marbois, the French consul-general.
described, and the folly of re-union pointed, by William Clarkson. ³

He was replied to by Andrew Proudfoot, who was followed by George Swift, both in favour of dependence.

Their arguments were replied to by James Wade and William Ewing,⁴ and the Provost concluded by observing, that the subject was chosen as an exercise of genius,⁵ not as a doubtful question; every reason pointing to the wisdom of the declaration of Independence.

4th. An oration in praise of ignorance, by William Clarkson. The genuine humour and attic salt of this performance gave universal and high satisfaction, and produced general applause. It concluded with the following lines:

'Since then all knowledge is at best but vain,
Since it not lessens but increases pain.
It is most evident, we may conclude,
That in sheer ignorance consists all good;
That to be happy we need know more—
No! not so much, as, two and two make four;
And therefore as they care for nought that passes,
The happiest creatures in the world are assès.'

5th. An oration on the advantages of peace, by George Swift.


7th. Conferring of degrees by the Provost, when the degree of Bachelor in the Arts was conferred on William Clarkson, William Ewing, Andrew Proudfoot, George Swift and James Wade; of Bachelor in Medicine on Ezekiel Bull, Solomon Drown and Samuel Powel Griffitts; and the honorary degree of Master in Arts on William Bradford, Esq., Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and William Barton, Esq.

8th. Valedictory oration on the duties of a good citizen, and the glorious prospect of the diffusion of learning in the

³ Subsequently became a Presbyterian clergyman, and was one of the founders, and a Fellow, of the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia.
⁴ A son of Provost Ewing.
⁵ An interesting example of the "academic mind," that this question was debated, solely as "an exercise of genius," while the war was still being fought.
United States, by means of the University of Pennsylvania, by William Ewing.

9th. The Provost concluded the business of the day with a very warm, affecting and sensible charge to the Graduates, on that dignity of conduct becoming men of education, who wish to become useful and respectable citizens.

The pleasure which so brilliant and sensible an assembly expressed in every part of the exercises of the day, was the best and most honourable testimony that could be given to the merit of the young gentlemen. The alliance with France was mentioned in the performances of the day repeatedly, in the most honourable terms.⁶

The distresses of our sister States, which have suffered by the ravages of the enemy, the Southern States particularly, were described in so lively and pathetic a manner, as to draw tears from many of the auditors, and shewed that the citizens of Pennsylvania were not insensible to their misfortunes.

The exercises being over, the Hon. Board of Trustees and Faculty of the University partook of a cold collation, given at the State-House by the Hon. Congress, to the Officers of the Army and Navy of our illustrious Ally and these United States.

⁶ Compare with the account given by Barbé-Marbois (Library Chronicle, 2:39): "The literary exercises of the pupils, which lasted nearly six hours, have as their chief object to inspire in them the keenest devotion to the cause of independence and to the King and the French Nation, and to stir up their hatred against the English . . . The name of his Majesty was repeated over and over in these exercises, and the heads of the University said that an essential point in the training of youth was to foster these sentiments in a way to form a new generation free from all the prejudices of the old in favor of England, and to enkindle a spirit of gratitude for France."
PHI BETA KAPPA FUND

Grateful acknowledgment is due the University of Pennsylvania (Delta) chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society for its establishment of a Phi Beta Kappa Fund, which is placed at the disposal of the Librarian for the purchase of books; the only restriction being that the books be chosen in the field of the humanities. The Fund is opened by the gift of $400., which is to be spent for this purpose, and this initial gift will be supplemented by the annual interest on the balance of the Chapter's invested funds. Announcement of this action was made in the following letter:

PHI BETA KAPPA
Delta Chapter of Pennsylvania
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia.

May 25, 1935.

Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, Librarian,
University of Pennsylvania.
Dear Mr. Thompson:—

It is a great pleasure for me to be able to inform you that the University of Pennsylvania Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at its last meeting voted to establish the Phi Beta Kappa Fund, for the purchase of books for the University Library.

For some time the Executive Committee of the Chapter had contemplated using some of the accumulated funds for the purpose of encouraging scholarship at the University. The Committee considered the establishment of fellowships or scholarships, of grants in aid for research, and of prizes of money or books. It felt very strongly, however, that the cause of scholarship might best be served by making possible the purchase of books for the Library, at a time when its prestige is seriously threatened by inadequate appropriations. It was also felt that by spending part of the principal sum, instead of merely the interest thereon, the greatest good could be accomplished for the largest number of scholars, actual and potential, since books thus obtained would serve at least a generation of readers.

The Chapter approved the payment to the University for the Phi Beta Kappa Fund of the sum of three hundred dollars
($300.), together with the annual interest on the balance of its invested funds (currently about $16. annually). The report as adopted terminated with the suggestion that an effort be made to encourage members of the Chapter to add to this Fund, in order to increase its usefulness to the University and to its scholars. Immediately upon the reading of the report, one of the members present, who prefers to remain anonymous, contributed one hundred dollars ($100.) to the Fund. 

I am instructed to convey to you the suggestion of the Chapter that the books purchased on this Fund be chosen in the field of the humanities, that the books be appropriately marked as the gift of the Chapter, and that there be kept available a list of books bought on this Fund, for the inspection of the members of the Chapter who may be interested. In accordance with the action of the Chapter, I shall send you on June 1, 1935, a check for four hundred dollars ($400.) and on each January 15th a check for the annual interest on our invested funds.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Otto E. Albrecht,
Secretary-Treasurer.

This gift is doubly welcome because of the reduced state of the Library's book funds. Even in prosperous times, a very high proportion of our expenditures for books goes for works which must be considered indispensable. As the University's appropriations for books have been, of necessity, largely reduced, and as income from endowed funds has diminished, we have been obliged to adopt a policy of the strictest economy. Excepting the occasional acquisition of desirable items in special fields, made possible by some of our endowments, we have been forced to forego the purchase of practically everything which may be considered something less than indispensable. The result of this unfortunate economy is the absence, from our shelves, of many hundreds of important publications of the last few years; books which ought to be available in every large university library. In accordance with the desire of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter to do something to relieve the present situation, it is our intention to use the Phi Beta Kappa Fund for the purchase of as many as possible of these desiderata.
RECENT GIFTS

From Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach

At the meeting of the Friends of the Library on April 13 the Library was presented with a valuable addition to its collection of incunabula, through a gift from Dr. Rosenbach of a splendid copy of "De Evangelica Praeparatione," by Eusebius Pamphili; translated from the Greek into Latin by Georgius Trapezuntius; edited by Hieronymus Bononius; and printed in 1480 by Michael Manzolinus at Treviso; an unusually fine, large, clean copy, in a magnificent red morocco binding by Chambolle-Duru.

The "Praeparatio Evangelica," one of the most important of the many treatises written by Eusebius, "is directed against heathen, and aims to show that the Christians are justified in accepting the sacred books of the Hebrews and in rejecting the religion and philosophy of the Greeks." (McGiffert, Life and Writings of Eusebius.)

In the Library Chronicle of October, 1933, a description was given of four other volumes of incunabula which had been presented by Dr. Rosenbach.

From Dr. A. Edward Newton.

A set of the seven beautiful volumes of the Carnavalet edition of the Letters of Madame Sevigné.

John C. Eckel’s Prime Pickwicks in Parts.
Frederick A. Pottle’s Literary Career of James Boswell, Esq.


Jane Austen’s Volume the First, printed from the manuscript in the Bodleian Library.

A copy of the first edition of Carlyle’s French Revolution.

A copy of the complete Oxford (New English) Dictionary.

And several other works, including a copy of the Dream-Children edition of his own delightful End Papers.
From Dr. Charles W. Burr

Problemata Aristotelis cum commentario et duplici translatione. Printed by Jean Petit in Paris, 1520. (A copy which belonged to the famous Colbert Library; bound in full red morocco.)


Johannis Despauterii Ninuittae commentarii grammatici, Paris, 1537. (A complete collection of the grammatical treatises of Despautère; printed by Robert Stephanus.)

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Blanquerna: A Thirteenth Century Romance Translated from the Catalan of Ramón Lull by E. Allison Peers.

From Mr. F. Corlies Morgan