De Papiermaaker.

Al is het slecht, Het komt te recht.

Dus word de oude Vod, door vlyt,
Tot nut van nieuw gebruik bereid:
So most de Mens het voddig leeven,
Door wercking van een goe mannier,
Bereiden tot een wit Papier,
Daar's Heeren Wil op wierd geschreven

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Illustration of paper-making from Jan Luiken, Het menselyk bedryf. Amsterdam, 1694.
Dedicated to

Mr. Henry Posner of Pittsburg, Penna.,
whose taste, skill and energy in collecting
make us marvel while we rejoice in his triumphs.
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THE SOCIETY OF BIBLIOPHILES — THE FIRST DECADE

What a library is to a university, so the bibliophilic section of the library is to its whole. The metaphor might be extended to say the relationship is also like that of the head to the body or the Sabbath to the rest of the week. To a people of the book (Am ha-Sefer) the creation and nourishment of a great library becomes a prime obligation. In addition to the usual sources and references, it is recognized that a special body of inspirational material — rare books, manuscripts, letters, engravings and memoranda — the essence of the creative spirit must be succored in this part to establish the very essence of greatness in the whole.

The record of the activities of the Society of Bibliophiles in its earliest days is contained mainly in its first semi-annual publication Brandeis University Bibliophiles. Beginning in May, 1962, one learns from it of the organizational meeting of the group that took place at the Yale Club in New York that was sponsored by President Abram L. Sachar and Professor Irwin Weil. At this meeting Mr. Ralph E. Samuels was elected Honorary President, Mr. Edward Levy was chosen President and Mr. Bern Dibner, Vice President. Mr. Louis Schreiber, the University Librarian provided the facilities and Professor Weil was the Faculty Secretary. We also learn that Cardinal Cushing presented to Brandeis a collection of microfilms of eight hundred Hebrew codices in the Vatican Library. Supplementing this acquisition was the Poebel Library of Assyriology. Professor Cyrus Gordon provided material for the Department of Mediterranean studies. A prime deposit was the Philip Sang collection of early American historical material especially during the period of the Revolution. This material prompted the first publication of the Society, The Genesis of American Freedom, 1765-1795, which appeared in 1961 and which had the unusual distinction of inclusion in the top fifty books selected for distinguished typography that year.

The next issue of The Bibliophiles announced the donation by President Levy of his collection of dime novels. Philip Sang supplemented his earlier Americana by a donation of fifteen-hundred Daniel Webster letters. Ralph Samuels and John Schiff presented the Library with several incunabiles. Levy added two hundred items on James McNeill Whistler and Maurice Spertus of Chicago made a gift of Hebraica and Judaica.

In February of 1963, Levy added to a growing manuscript collection of
Ilya Tolstoi letters and presented additional Disraeli letters. Professor Weil returned from Russia with over a thousand books, laying the foundation for the University's Russian holdings. Mr. Arthur Vershbow contributed major works in history and Philip Neufeld presented twenty-six Aldines as well as some sixteenth-century books, especially some relating to Dürer. Mr. Spertus followed with additional Hebraica. That year saw two exhibits of unusual quality — "Renaissance Manuscripts and Printing" and "Armor and Weapons of the 1500s."

The October, 1963 issue listed 22 incunables already acquired at Brandeis through the efforts of the Bibliophiles. This was a distillation of the more elaborate Descriptive Catalogue prepared earlier that year by Professor Berkowitz. To this, Vershbow added a 23rd and Dr. Maury Bromsen presented the Library with a portrait of Tolstoi. Benjamin Trustman added to the collection of Daumier lithographs and Neufeld supplemented the growing collection of Aldines with additional titles.

Important news was disclosed in February, 1964 when Herman Rosenthal contributed the impressive print in color by Arthur Szyk of the "Statute of Kilsz." This celebrated the institution of Polish Jews in 1264. The growing collection of Leo Tolstoi was supplemented by Ed Levy who provided ninety volumes of his works as well as fifty additional volumes by and relating to Tolstoi.

The June, 1964 issue of The Bibliophiles was devoted to Mr. Maurice Spertus of Chicago. His gifts of Judaica and Hebraica contained some precious remnants of the great cultural heritage threatened by persecution in the Middle Ages and in more recent times. Now stored in the security of the Brandeis vault, its arrival recalled that in June, 1242, twenty-four wagon loads of Hebrew manuscripts were burned in a square in Paris, and this culture approached extermination, like the Mayan under the conquistadores. The Spertus gift exceeded nineteen-hundred volumes. Further gifts were from Mr. Louis Greene which brought some highlights of American and English literature. Similar contributions were made by Mr. Alfred Knopf and Ralph Samuels added fourteen additional letters to the Disraeli collection.

During these first ten years of activity, a number of important exhibits were held in the Rapaporte Hall under the sponsorship of The Society of Bibliophiles and with its active involvement. One of these was "Heralds of Science" devoted to the great works that have established science as the
core of modern society. This was followed by an exhibit on the Renaissance and incunables, the period that re-invigorated Western thought through the new art of printing. Later the works by and on Leonardo da Vinci were put on display, drawn from the rich collection of Leonardo at Brandeis, the most comprehensive Leonardo collection east of Los Angeles. An exciting exhibit entitled, "From Ptolemy to the Moon" featured early navigational and exploration cartography and instruments. The best-known exhibit, "In Remembrance of Creation," held in 1968 in celebration of the University’s twentieth anniversary, was devoted to the genesis and development of the Bible from a clay tablet account of the Flood through its many manuscript and printed versions to the Bay Psalm book. The remarkable catalogue for this occasion, undertaken by Professor Berkowitz, has itself become a collector’s item as well as a reference work for the early history of the book. A recent exhibit was devoted to Arabic Typography; and the decade closed with the current exhibition on paper technology and history from Mr. Leonard Schlosser’s collection.

Many publications and leaflets have been issued by the Society in these years, the more notable of which have been mentioned above. It would be remiss however to omit The Work of Six Days, a handsome souvenir pamphlet issued in 1970 in connection with the Society’s gift to the Library of a splendid copy of the Latin edition of the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493. And finally, to succeed The Bibliophiles the first number of our new journal, OCTAVO, appeared in May 1970 to mark the completion of our tenth year and to launch us on new paths of commitment and support.

All organizations have their ups and downs, their periods of tentative grouping and uncertainty, and ours has been no exception. If we cannot take credit corporatively and individually for all the rare books and special collections added to the Library in this period, nevertheless our gifts have been substantial and our interest has endured. And since the re-invigoration which followed on our support of the Bible exhibition in 1968 we have begun to have a better sense of our identification and role.

Most significantly of all, in the last year of the first decade we added substantially to our numbers with the addition of six new members.

The surviving members who pioneered this undertaking in 1961 could justifiably feel as they convened on June 12, 1971 for their Tenth Annual Meeting and luncheon that the Society of Bibliophiles at Brandeis University had not only justified its existence but was stronger than ever before.
In that sense we can all hope that the past is but prologue to a new decade — and more — of productive growth at Brandeis.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC GAME: MORE FIRSTS IN INCUNABULA

In OCTAVO 1 we presented a selection from Emma Miriam Lone’s ‘Lists of Firsts’ which she assembled for the Epilogue to Lathrop C. Harper’s five-part catalogue of a thousand incunabula. That selection featured the first book printed in fourteen states of Europe before 1500 and much to our surprise generated some correspondence from readers. We are thus encouraged to complete the reprinting of Miss Lone’s list by the present installment of 28 titles which largely extends to points of typographic and bibliographic interest plus some subject-matter entries.

One could continue with first works by printers, first printing in the towns of the several countries, editio princeps of the classical authors, etc. Much of this of course has been bibliographically established in the reference books. Unfortunately, complete listings along these lines would require more space than is available. However, we would welcome some future discussion of special problems along this approach if any of our readers are prepared to submit short articles or notes.

First dated printing with Movable Type:

Papal Indulgence. Probably at Mainz. 1454.

First book printed with Movable Type:

DONATUS. De octo partibus orationis.
Mainz: Gutenberg. [c. 1448]

First book with a Date; Printer’s name; and Colophon:

Psalter. Mainz: Fust & Schöffer. 1457

First dated book with Woodcut Illustrations:

First book printed in any other language than Latin:

BONER. Edelstein (in German).
Bamberg: Pfister 1461
First book with a Title-page:
AEneas Sylvius. Bullae.
Mainz: Fust & Schöffer 1463

First use of Roman type in Germany:
Durandus. Rationale Divinorum.
Strassburg: "R"-Printer. 1464

First Latin Classic:
First use of Greek type:
Cicero. De officiis.
Mainz: Fust & Schöffer 1465

First book on Geography:
Strabo. Geographia.
Rome: Sweynheym & Pannartz. 1469

First book with a dated Title-page:

First use of Head-lines:
First pagination:
Rolewinck. Sermo in festo praesentationis.
Cologne: Ther Hoernen. 1470

First printed Diagram of the World:
Isidorus: Etymologiae.
Augsburg: Zainer. 1472

First book with Signatures:
Nider: Preceptorium diviue lagis.
Cologne: Koelhoff. 1472

First book printed in Hebrew:
Jacob Ben Asher. Arba Turim.
Piave di Sacco: (for Meshullam Kuzy). 1474-75

First book on Cookery:
Platina. De honesta voluptate.
Venice: Lorenza of Aquila & Sibylllimis. 1475
First book printed entirely in Greek:
   **LASCARIS. Greek Grammar.**
   Milan: Paravisimus. 1476

First book with a Title-page giving Author, Title, Place, Printer, Date, and a Border:
   **REGIOMONTANUS. Calendar.**
   Venice: Ratdolt, Maler & Löislein. 1476

First book with Copper-plate Engravings:
   **BOCCACCIO. De la Ruine des Nobles, etc.**
   Bruges: Colard Mansion. 1476

First book on Arithmetic:
   **INCOMMINCIA ... larte de labbacho.**
   Treviso: Manzolinus. 1478

First Classic printed in Greek:
   **AESOPUS. Vita, Fabulae, etc.**
   Milan: Accursius. 1479

First Herbal:
   **APULIEUS BARBARUS. Herbarius.**
   Rome: Lignamine. 1483

First book with Diagrams printed in Colors:
   **SACROBOSCO. Sphaericum opusculum.**
   Venice: Ratdolt. 1485

First dated book Illustrated by a Known Artist:

First book with folding Plates:
   **Breydenbach's Peregrinations.**
   Mainz: Reuwich. 1486

First book on America:
   **COLUMBUS' Letter. (in Spanish).**
   Barcelona: [Pedro Posa] 1493

First book printed in Italic type:
   **VIRGILIUS. Venice: Aldus Manutius.** 1501
THE LEONARDO CODICES IN MADRID: A PROGRESS REPORT

The most comprehensive collection of scholarly material relating to Leonardo da Vinci is at UCLA's Elmer Belt Collection. East of Los Angeles, one turns to the Leonardo collection at Brandeis for references on the master. Business was as usual in both libraries until mid-February, 1967, when The New York Times featured the accidental discovery of the two codices by Leonardo in the Bibliotheca Nacional in Madrid. Prof. Ladislao Reti of UCLA had been searching for them and he was the first Vincian scholar to examine the 700 pages of Leonardo's manuscript text and drawings. The discovery was a literary sensation.

Such a discovery let loose a train of complex involvements among publishers, science editors, art historians, technologists, and Vinciani. LIFE in a special issue reproduced some of the new drawings in color and other publications quickly followed suit. The codices which had slumbered quietly for over 300 years became a relic to be examined and assessed. Fortunately, Dr. Reti and a few dedicated scholars helped guide the Spanish authorities into a feasible arrangement for having the delicate pencil, pen, and wash drawings color photographed. A contract, after some false starts, was entered into by the Spanish government with McGraw-Hill for publishing in appropriate format these two important documents.

Dr. Reti was appointed Editor-in-Chief of the project. He in turn selected a commission of Leonardo scholars to analyze and comment upon the designs and projects treated in the Madrid codices. He also arranged for facilities to reproduce the delicate drawings by the most advanced lithography and to have them printed and appropriately bound in Europe. It is planned to issue the work in a set of six volumes. Two volumes are to be of the codices in exact facsimile, including their original bindings and annotations. One is to be a transcription of Leonardo's notes in Italian; a second, translation into English, and the fifth volume is to contain an introduction, concordance, glossary and index. Finally, the sixth volume, issued separately under the title "The Unknown Leonardo" is to be a series of commentaries on Leonardo's work by recognized scholars. These include Professor Heydenreich of the University of Munich; Professor Anna Maria Brizio of the Catholic University of Milan; Professor Augusto Marinoni of the same university; Sr. Bruno Bearzi of Florence; Dr. Silvio Bedini of the Smithsonian; Bern Dibner of the Burndy Library; Professor André Chastel of Paris, and Dr. Maria-Vittoria Brugnoli Pace of Rome. Subjects treated by this group will be Leonardo's military architecture, art, technology, philology, mathematics, and his work in horology.
In order to concentrate fully on this demanding task, Dr. Reti has moved to Monza, near Milan. His English translation of Leonardo’s notes have been completed and he is currently engaged in a translation into Spanish. Publication will release some very significant understanding of the level of technology in Leonardo’s time as well as the brilliance of his conceptual power and skill of graphical presentation. To art historians, the first-hand data on Leonardo’s plans to cast the largest equestrian statue ever attempted, will be eagerly studied.

THE 1499 POLIPHILO: GENUINE AND FORGERY?

Last June unanticipated inspection, a week and 400 miles apart, of two copies of Franciscus Columna’s Hypnerotomachia Poliphili (Hain 5501) produced an observation of extraordinary differences in the quality of the paper, especially in the thickness of the paper in these two 1499 exemplars of the early Aldine Press. The perennial attractions of the woodcuts and the typography are such as not to focus much attention on production technicalities and the only thought that occurred to me at the time was the likelihood that the printer had somewhere in his run exhausted his original paper stock. Regretfully, I made no effort then to examine the watermarks but I subsequently commented on the difference in paper to several collectors and librarians and inquired if others had observed such differences.

Along with other bibliographical puzzles the observation soon receded into the background as new problems arose in the day-to-day activities of other research and writings. During the winter, however, the problem emerged once more as I had occasion to run through a copy of Contributi alla storia del libro italiano. Miscellanea in onore di Lamberto Donati (Biblioteca di bibliografia italiana, LVII), Florence, Leo S. Olschki, 1969.

Among the many excellent pieces in this festschrift to the great bibliographer was one by Giovanni Mardersteig who happily combines scholarship with expertise as a printer. His essay, entitled ‘Osservazioni tipografiche sul “Polifilo” nelle edizioni del 1499 e 1545,’ dealt basically with typographic points involved in the recut initials and new upper-case alphabet employed in the 1545 edition. But along the way Signor Mardersteig reported the strange case of a Leipzig copy dated 1499 which was for the most part printed with the upper-case alphabet and recut initials employed in the 1545 edition.
How this important discovery correlates with the paper variation reported above is not yet clear. But taken together, the grounds for suspicion in connection with the first edition are of considerable magnitude and import. Collectors and dealers must now take into account the likelihood that some of the so-called "1499" copies are forgeries contrived in the 16th century, but whether before or after 1545 is not yet established. Some of the nearly 70 institutional and private owners whose 1499 copies are listed in Goff's *Incunabula in American Libraries* may, on the basis of rigorous examination, have to be de-listed in some future census!

Few bibliographical problems escape complexities and this is not one of them. About 40 years ago Philip Hofer examined some 12 copies of the 1499 edition and identified about 30 variations. His pioneering article, "Variant Copies of the 1499 Poliphilus," printed in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* (July 1932), suggested the possibility of an "early" and "regular" state of the edition.

Thus, we have two main problems and not one. The characteristics of the machining of the relation of these states to Signor Mardersteig's Leipzig copy have to be noted and the characteristics of the forged 1499 edition plotted. The bibliographical problem presented in the 1545 edition involves more precise dating for the first appearance of the new upper-case alphabet. It is hoped that the typographical study would employ the Hinman collator or alternatively, the new University of Leeds television camera for textual study, thereby permitting a detailed survey of a large number of specimens. And finally, very much to the point is the need for a study of the paper employed by the Aldine Press in the printing of these 234 leaves. In view of the interest already manifested, one can only hope that a study in depth may soon be forthcoming.

**THE SLOSBERG COLLECTION OF DREYFUSIANA**

Brandeis University Library has recently acquired a significant collection of scarce books, pamphlets, newspapers and photographs pertaining to the famous Dreyfus case in France.

The collection, which formerly belonged to Leon Lipschutz of Paris, France, includes many association copies as well as letters by Emile Zola, Georges Clemenceau, Fernand Labori and other personages connected with the case.
This acquisition was made possible through the beneficence of Mrs. Helen S. Slosberg in memory of her late uncle, Max Sagoff.

THE SCHLOSSER EXHIBITION

Opened originally for the Society of Bibliophiles Tenth Anniversary meeting on June 12, 1971 a most unusual exhibition on paper history and technology was continued in the Rapaporte Treasure Hall throughout the summer. The material exhibited came from the collections of Leonard B. Schlosser, a newly elected member of the Society. Those who came to the exhibition were provided with a hand-list and a leaflet, the later entitled Paper: Bearer of Ideas and Images. Prepared by Mr. Schlosser, both contributed much to the viewers appreciation of an assemblage of titles not commonly seen even by experienced bibliophiles.

MEETINGS

The Tenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held in June 1971, was in the judgment of all present the best of our annual sessions. The enjoyable luncheon provided excellent opportunity for book talk and time to get acquainted with our new members and our guests. Full details are included in the minutes which were circulated to all members during the summer.

Plans for a winter meeting in New York, tentatively scheduled for January 1972, are now in abeyance and further notice in this connection will be distributed as soon as plans are more firmly established than they appear to be at this writing.

ELECTIONS

In OCTAVO 1 we reported the election during 1970-71 of three members to the Society. We are happy to report the election through December 1971 of five new members: Dr. Lloyd E. Hawes of Boston; Mr. Max Goldberg of Natick, Mass.; Mrs. Nancy Danziger Foxwell of Indianapolis; Mr. Philip Pinsof of Chicago, and Mrs. Alice Goodman of San Antonio,
Texas. This is the second year of increase in our rolls and a welcome change from our past exclusivity, or rather torpor! In our last report we deplored our inability to enroll women collectors, a matter which was satisfactorily remedied with the election of Mrs. Foxwell in June, followed thereafter by that of Mrs. Goodman. We are of course, pleased with this growth and all the more with the removal of the sex barriers. To echo the poet — may our tribe increase.

PERSONALIA

Ideally, one would wish that every number of OCTAVO was equally interesting to all our members, an impossible goal which falls into the category of ‘consummations to be desired.’ But this present number will probably long be unique in that the book review section presents reviews of books by two of our members, Ludwig Rosenberger and Maury Bromsen. This may not happen again for the predictable future, but we are willing to conspire to make it so.

Miss Emilia Lange, Exhibits Director, reports that preparations are being made for two exhibitions during the Spring term which will involve members of the Society and materials they have already donated to the Library or will put on loan for this purpose. The first in point of time will be an exhibit of Lincolnia which builds on the extensive collection of Lincoln iconography presented some years ago by Justin Turner and amplified by some rare materials loaned by Maury Bromsen as well as some of the Library’s own resources. The exhibition will open in February. Later in the Spring the Rapaporte Exhibition Hall will house Bern Dibner’s collection of Stradanus graphics.

From correspondence it would appear that our members have traveled extensively during the fall and summer. Bern Dibner spent nearly three weeks in Russia, Maury Bromsen toured England for nearly a month, Arthur Vershbow covered the libraries of Switzerland and Edward Levy spent considerable time in Central Europe, mainly Czechoslovakia. Henry Posner was in London during the period of the International Antiquarian Bookdealers Exhibition and then toured northern France. David Berkwitz convalesced in Israel and Italy in October and found the energy to visit the ancient library of the Saint Catherine at Mount Sinai and the
Vatican Library in Rome. Victor Berch scoured the book stores of Mexico City and Cuernavaca during August. Undoubtedly others of the Society were abroad during this period but did not have occasion to mention it.

**THE ROSENBERGER COLLECTION**


Writing towards the close of a busy and fruitful life 625 years ago, Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, looking back on his long life of collecting, wrote that short apologia known to us as *The Philobiblon*. With lightness of touch and the self-deprecating modesty which characterized the earliest humanists, in the Prologue of that work he identified his collecting mania as an ‘ecstatic love,’ ‘a passion for acquiring books.’ In his eighteenth chapter, de Bury discharged himself of the criticism of others and any lingering sense of guilt feeling for self-indulgence to excess, on the ground ‘that we have collected so great store of books for the common benefit of scholars and not only for our own pleasure.’

De Bury, consoled by his pleasures and his projected philanthropy, was ironically less fortunate than Ludwig Rosenberger: his collection is no longer intact and if there was ever a catalogue, it has not survived to us. Any collector worth his salt must be aware how much his collection is but an extension of himself, a manifestation of his psyche, a revelation of mind and spirit — in short, a part of one’s autobiography. In Chicago, in precincts other than the Newberry and the University of Chicago Library, Mr. Rosenberger is known essentially as a businessman, diligent and successful; but in New York, London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Paris, and Vienna — and in Waltham, Mass. — Mr. Rosenberger is recognized as a collector of scholarly taste who has created his own unique pattern of collecting. And now with this distinguished, quarto-sized catalogue of some 20,000 entries — hopefully, to be followed by a second installment — the scholarly world can figuratively hold in its hands a reflex of the man.

Even on cursory inspection, it quickly becomes apparent that it is the
world of scholarship rather than bibliography which primarily motivates Mr. Rosenberger. There are, of course, inevitable bibliographic triumphs: a unicum (Osiander, 1540), many early rarities, 25 incunabula, manuscripts, letters, presentation and interesting association copies. More significant by far, however, is the frequent citation: 'Not in Roth.' But Mr. Rosenberger is concerned more with the representative, with documentation, with the clash of ideas and values, with human values, than with bibliographic points *per se*. It is with a sharp eye to researchers in the future that he has so lovingly assembled the evidence distilled from the past.

The user of this catalogue must understand that the first word of the title is explicitly modified by the long sub-title. Despite an occasional synagogue publication, Mr. Rosenberger has not been concerned with the religion, theology, and ritual of the Jews: nor with works printed in Hebrew; and he has excluded languages which he cannot read — in this case, essentially those in non-Roman alphabets, chiefly the Cyrillic. What remains in his net falls into two dominant themes. The first is the secular life of Jewry in the last half-millenium, its contribution to civilization as evidenced in historical and literary remains chiefly in central and western Europe and the United States, although Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, South America, Africa, New Zealand, Australia and Palestine are not neglected. The material assembled here to reflect the life of these Jewish communities in this fashion, is, to say the least, unusual in its scope and intrinsically interesting in nature. The second general theme is the historical reaction to the Jews where ever they found themselves, here identified, under an older formula as 'The Jewish Question.' However rich the material for the first theme, there can be no question that for the history of anti-semitism Mr. Rosenberger has pioneered a collecting pattern that is uniquely his own and inherently the more exciting for future researchers. Wanderers in our wild forests of card-catalogues will deprive themselves of the more valuable part of Mr. Rosenberger's collection if they pass by *Judaica* without being aware that the title should be amended: *and anti-Judaica*.

Professor Zafren, who has undertaken the gargantuan task of putting the work through the press, has left Mr. Rosenberger's subject approach to collecting undisturbed. This was eminently wise as it reflects the sensible practicality of the energetic collector rather than the artificial logic of classificatory schemes. Between the table of contents and the alphabetic
subject index the researcher should speedily locate what he is looking for. Occasionally the logic of sub-division has not been followed; thus entries on the Falashas fall under North Africa and Yemen under Asia, in both cases the titles being regarded as too few to warrant a more specific subject class. Occasionally, it should be noted, as in the case of Dreyfus, Frankfort, Rothschilds, Palestine, and France, that a single entry will be found to serve as a blanket for a small collection of MSS, photographs, etc. The user also might be helped if it were called to his attention that a general structural pattern is followed in the national groupings: (1) Judaica in general, (2) Emancipation, (3) The Jewish Question, (4) Special Issues or Events, (5) Prominent Jews or prominent anti-Semites. The related sub-division for the non-national subjects, e.g., Socialism, Zionism, etc., have structural relationships which are inherent to their history and development.

Once the user adapts to the scheme, he will find under one or the other of the two central themes, a richness dazzling in variety and imagination. Not surprising, Jewry in Germany and Zionism, with their respective related sub-divisions, vie for primacy and each has about 30% of the pages. Marxism and Jewish Socialism comes next with about 20%. Within these chief points of emphasis, the material on anti-semitism constitutes about 20% and almost half of that in Germany. The "Emancipation" material is most impressive. Only a scattering of the subjects can be noticed here, but it would be a sin of omission to ignore Moses Mendelsohn, Heinrich Heine, Walter Rathenau, Leon Pinsker, Theodore Herzl, Menasheh ben Israel, Isaac and Benjamin Disraeli, and Spinoza among the biographical entries. For the rest, attention must be called to the Napoleonica, the Dreyfus Affair, Ritual Murder, Converts and Conversionism, British-Israel, and Nazi Judaica.

Hopefully this brief — and inadequate — selection of the highlights reveals the extraordinary range of Mr. Rosenberger's collection and the immensity of his achievement. The user will quickly discern his sharp eye, equally sensitive to original source material and documentation and to later monographic scholarship. It is this happy amalgam which makes the collection a researchers' paradise, and it can be anticipated that it will be exploited by literary scholars, historians, sociologists, economists, psychologists, political scientists, folklorists, bibliographers — in short a whole university of researchers will busily cultivate Mr. Rosenberger's garden — and call him blessed.
And yet as impressive as all this is, it is but a first installment. No one who has had the pleasure of inspecting the collection on North Michigan Avenue can help but notice that the most exciting material is not listed in these 500 pages. Mr. Rosenberger possesses a unique collection of anti-semitic ephemera — broadsides, leaflets, caricatures, pictures, stickers, pins, etc. largely from Germany, France, Spain, and the United States. It is not the kind of material that librarians collect easily and it can be categorically stated that its like exists nowhere else in this country. Its cataloguing constitutes a major difficulty, but one that will only challenge rather than overwhelm Professor Zafren’s skill. Without systematic description of this material social scientists will be deprived of a guide to a major research resource for the most abysmal pathological pattern of modern civilization.

There only remains to be said that the present volume is a handsome piece of book-making, the selection of paper, type, binding and format being evidence of Mr. Noel Martin’s skill. But those who know Mr. Rosenberger’s support for fine book making in the past would not have expected anything less in this case.

Owner’s catalogues of their libraries have been somewhat suspect in the bibliographical world, their genuine utility to scholarship usually bearing an inverse relationship to their elegance. Happily, this will not apply to Mr. Rosenberger’s Judaica, for here the good Bishop of Durham’s words are an apt tribute: ‘so great store of books for the common benefit of scholars.’

BROMSEN’S MEDINA


At first sight, this recent Spanish translation of the proceedings of the Medina centennial is of interest to Brandeis Bibliophiles chiefly because its editor is an active member of the organization. But more ties the Chilean scholar José Toribio Medina (1852-1930) to Brandeis Bibliophiles than that. One of Medina’s interests was the Discovery of America (not the least being his biography and documentary publications on Magellan) a field where, thanks to the Charles McKew Parr collection, the Brandeis
library is strong. Another was the Spanish Inquisition in America and the Philippines; his histories of the Inquisition were recognized by our sister institution, the American Jewish Historical Society, which made him an honorary member in 1902. But what ties Medina closest is the fact that he was, basically, a bibliophile.

He spent his life going through archives and libraries in America and Europe, copying material, buying books (he amassed a library of sixty thousand printed items, some seventeen hundred original documents, nine thousand transcribed documents, and though not a wealthy man he donated this library to the Chilean Biblioteca Nacional) working through material, and publishing. He was so devoted that he had printing presses in his own house where he published under his own imprint. And the results were phenomenal. He wrote and published 282 titles (books, pamphlets, and articles) in fields as diverse as numismatics and anthropology centering on his native Chile and Spain's colonial activities in America. The 1952 centennial celebration in Washington, originally edited by our member Bibliophile, Maury Bromsen and now translated into Spanish, had discussions of Medina in Bibliography, History, Geography, Numismatics, Literature, Philology, Linguistics, Science, and Intellectual Cooperation by an international group of eighteen scholars, librarians, and archivists.

Biographers argued that he was not a biographer, the literary critics argued that he was not really a literary critic. In history, Arthur Whitaker concluded, "By present-day standards he does not seem to be a first-rate historian . . ." Yet all acknowledged a tremendous debt to him and one participant went so far as to call him a genius. The explanation is that Medina was primarily a researcher and bibliographer, his bibliographies of book publishing in colonial Spanish America are his greatest monument—an editor who publishes documents. Medina was at his best editing unpublished histories, annotating critical editions, and producing biographical dictionaries. In short, he pioneered in fields of investigation and provided materials others later assimilated. Ricardo Donoso, the Chilean historian, calls Medina a polygrapher, a term which emphasizes Medina as a versatile researcher.

Though the centennial celebration occurred almost twenty years ago, the contributions are not at all dated, a tribute to the solidity of Medina's work and to the well chosen and cohesive group of participants. Bromsen, the centennial's organizer, contributed a solid introduction on Medina's
life. For those who prefer to read the original English edition, it was published in 1960, under the title, "José Toribio Medina: Humanist of the Americas."

One last point, of which the interpretation can be left to the Brandeis Bibliophiles. Of the nearly hundred titles published by Medina, the Goldfarb Library catalogue including originals, reprints, and microcopies, lists thirty-eight.

**OXFORD'S OTHER GLORY**


For the 14 years allotted him after retiring as Bodley's Librarian the late Edmund Craster served as College Librarian at All Souls. Despite the extraordinary change in the scope of his responsibilities there was still insufficient time to complete this elegant, if slender, display of scholarship and the final chapter was supplied by the editor who managed to put the work through the press before his own recent death. With its appendix by R. W. Hunt listing some manuscript pastedowns in All Souls binding, it is a welcome contribution to the literature of book collecting.

This bird's eye survey is richly complemented by Mr. Ker's edition of All Souls early library records, a unique assemblage of lists and inventories from its cradle period to the eve of Bodley's inception. Those who had the good fortune to be in England in the late spring and summer of 1970 and relished the splendors of the Duke Humphrey Exhibition could not but have wondered how the college libraries fared during that period and whether the rate of survival of their book stock was better. The groundwork for answering these queries is perhaps one of the more important, if unintended, by-products of what must be acclaimed as a major contribution to reference materials on library history. Equally significant is the additional light it throws on the painfully slow and late advent of humanist interests and scholarship as Oxford moves from the world of manuscript to print. With so many benefits it is only a minor complaint to sigh over the cumbersome arrangements and wish that Mr. Ker had not forsaken the model clarity of Powicke's *Medieval Books of Merton College*. 