CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Ann Charters is a professor in the English Department at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, and is general editor of the two volumes, The Beats, recently compiled for The Dictionary of Literary Biography, which also features her photographs.

Kenneth A. Lohf is Columbia's Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts.

Ene Sirvet is associate editor of the John Jay Papers.

Stanley Wertheim is a professor of English at William Paterson College of New Jersey and is editing the complete letters of Stephen Crane.

* * *

Articles printed in Columbia Library Columns between 1951 and May, 1971, have been fully listed in the 20-Year Index. The latter may be purchased from the Friends of the Columbia Libraries.
CONTENTS

Stephen Crane in the Shadow of the Parthenon

STANLEY WERTHEIM

3

The District Attorney and His Family: The Harisons of New York in the Eighteenth Century

ENE SIRVET

14

Faces of the Beats and Others

ANN CHARTERS

23

Our Growing Collections

KENNETH A. LOHF

34

Activities of the Friends

47

Published by the Friends of the Columbia Libraries, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

Three issues a year, three dollars and fifty cents each.
Stephen Crane in the Shadow of the Parthenon

STANLEY WERTHEIM

FOLLOWING a mysterious explosion in its engine room, the filibustering steamer Commodore, carrying men and munitions to the Cuban rebels, foundered fifteen miles off the coast of Florida on the morning of January 2, 1897. Stephen Crane, en route to report the insurrection for the Bacheller-Johnson Syndicate, was among four survivors who battled heavy seas for almost thirty hours in a ten-foot dinghy until it capsized in the breakers on the beach at Daytona. Ironically, Billy Higgins, the most able seaman and best swimmer aboard the tiny craft, drowned in the surf. For Crane, this struggle for survival with the elements and its irrational denouement came to symbolize the essential condition of life itself and was fictionalized, with little alteration of the actual circumstances, in his finest short story, "The Open Boat."

The sinking of the Commodore left Crane without a place to which he could return. On September 16, 1896, in New York City’s Jefferson Market Police Court, he had defended Dora Clark, a known prostitute, because she had been falsely arrested for soliciting while in his company. This incident and the legal complexities resulting from it precipitated front-page stories in newspapers throughout the United States which exploited the seamier aspects of Crane’s Bohemian life in the Tenderloin. The New York police force was extremely powerful in the nineties.

Opposite: Cabinet photograph of Stephen Crane during his assignment as a war correspondent in Athens in 1897, inscribed to Samuel S. Chamberlain, managing editor of the New York Journal. (Author’s collection)
Despite the corruption in its ranks revealed by the Lexow Commission report of 1895, and Crane suffered the consequences of having brought it into further disrepute. He was harrassed, persecuted, and subjected to arrest on sight. His career as an effective investigating journalist in the City was clearly at an end, and when the Bacheller-Johnson Syndicate offered to send him to Cuba to cover the rebellion, he eagerly seized the opportunity.

The wreck of the Commodore considerably damaged Crane’s chances of reaching the scene of the insurrection. Revenue cutters enforced American neutrality laws by a relatively effective blockade of the Florida coast. When Crane boarded the ill-fated Commodore, she was making her fifth attempt to avoid interception. Unable to find another ship to take him to Cuba, Crane languished in Jacksonville, relieving the tedium by congregating with other correspondents and adventurers at hotel bars and frequenting the “pleasure resort” kept by the flamboyant Cora Taylor, with whom he had begun a love affair shortly after his arrival in mid-November. Cora was thirty-two years old, the veteran of two unsuccessful marriages, and the proprietress of the Hotel de Dream, the finest house of assignation in the Jacksonville area. Crane could no more bring her home to his staid, conservative Methodist family than he could challenge the wrath of the New York Police Department. Clearly, another flight was essential. On March 11, he wrote his older brother, William Howe Crane, with considerable hyperbole, that “I have been for over a month among the swamps further south wading miserably to and fro in an attempt to avoid our damned U.S. navy. And it cant [sic] be done. I am through trying. I have changed all my plans and am going to Crete.”

Crane signed with Samuel S. Chamberlain, Managing Editor of Hearst’s New York Journal, as a correspondent to report the impending Greco-Turkish War. He also negotiated an independent contract with the McClure Syndicate which sold his dispatches to other American newspapers and to the Westminster Gazette. He could not marry Cora since she was unable to secure a divorce
from her aristocratic British husband, Captain Donald William Stewart, who was on Colonial service in Africa and who, in any event, held strict Anglican convictions about the sanctity of marriage. Stephen managed to persuade Chamberlain to send Cora to Greece with him as the Journal's first woman war correspondent, although some aspects of the style and imagery of the articles she submitted under the pseudonym “Imogene Carter” suggest that they were written or at least recast by Crane. In October, 1897, referring to a series of London columns on which he and Cora were collaborating, Crane advised his American agent, Paul Revere Reynolds, to tell Curtis Brown "that a lady name Imogene Carter whose work he has been using from time to time is also named Stephen Crane and that I did 'em in about twenty minutes on each Sunday, just dictating to a friend."

An important holograph letter in the Solton and Julia Engel Collection from Stephen to William Howe Crane (first published by William Weatherford in American Literature, 48 [1976], pp. 79–81) contributes significantly toward the resolution of a prolonged and sometimes acrimonious teapot-tempest controversy between Cora’s biographer, Lillian Gilkes, and Stephen’s most comprehensive biographer, R. W. Stallman, concerning the question of how the Cranes reached the battlefields of Greece. Although the forest of meaning is occasionally obscured by the scholarly trees, the central focus of the disagreement seems to be Stephen's attitude toward his illicit relationship with Cora. The letter is also extremely revealing about the nature of Stephen's ambiguous and enigmatic dependency posture toward William, the dour, parsimonious Port Jervis lawyer and magistrate who became head of the Crane family following the death of the matriarch, Mary Helen Peck Crane, in December, 1891.

According to Miss Gilkes, Stephen and Cora travelled to the front lines together, in defiance of priggish Victorians such as Richard Harding Davis who knew Cora’s past and turned his back when he recognized her on the dock at Dover, or in London, as
Stallman would have it. Stallman infers that Crane attempted to disguise the nature of his relationship with Cora by ensuring that they took separate routes from France to Greece. Conversely, he maintains that they sailed together on the initial part of the journey from New York to Liverpool aboard the Etruria, while Gilkes asserts flatly, “They did not sail together.” Neither provides documentation for these contradictory allegations.

Stallman and Gilkes do agree that the Cranes crossed the Channel together, accompanied by Mrs. Charlotte (Mathilde) Ruedy, Cora’s companion from the Hotel de Dream. On the basis of Cora’s fragmentary and often disjointed loose-leaf diary, Gilkes conjectures that, after a few days in Paris, Crane with Cora and Mrs. Ruedy entrained for Brussels on April 3 or 4, visited the art galleries there and in Bruges, and boarded the Orient Express at Munich, which Gilkes incorrectly identifies as its western terminal—it was Paris in 1897. The party setting out from Munich ostensibly included two other people: a young Englishman named Ferris and an American journalist, distinguished in Cora’s notes only as “S.S.,” who Gilkes assumes was Sylvester Scovel. They stopped in Vienna and Budapest before continuing via the Orient Express for Varna on the Black Sea. From there, they embarked on the Austrian Lloyd Danae, a leaky old tub that took three full days to accomplish what should have been a seven-hour passage to Constantinople. The final stage in the journey to Athens was presumably made by rail. The individual in Cora’s journal identified as Crane by Miss Gilkes is referred to only by the initial “S.,” except at one point in a fragment concerning a guide which she quotes as “Steve named him ‘Alabasta Sebastopol.’” Stallman, however, reads “Have” for “Steve,” and his reading, which is apparently correct, was confirmed by the late Roland Baughman, former Head of Special Collections.

Stallman contends that Crane did not accompany Cora on this journey but sailed directly to Greece from Marseilles on April 3 aboard the Guadiana. He had written William that he was going
Stephen Crane in the Shadow of the Parthenon

to Crete but arrived off the coast of that besieged island only by chance when the ship changed course to deliver mail to the Allied Fleet—“The Concert of Powers,” as Crane called it—anchored in Suda Bay which had bombarded and blockaded the Cretan ports. Stallman’s primary evidence is Crane’s first report of the Greek-Turkish War, “An Impression of the ‘Concert,'” which is dated “On Board French Steamer Guadiana” but, consistent with Crane’s practice as a feature writer rather than on-the-spot reporter, was almost certainly written after he had arrived in Athens. According to this dispatch, “Leaving Marseilles, the passengers of this ship had no intention of anything more than a tedious voyage to Athens without pause, but circumstances furnished us with a mild digression. In the early morning of the fourth day a ponderous headland appeared to the north and we knew it to be the expected glimpse of Greece. Nevertheless, some hours later another ponderous headland appeared to the southward, and we could not arrange our geographical prejudices to suit this phenomenon until a man excitedly told everyone that we had changed our course, that we were not bound for Pirée, but for the Bay of Suda in Crete.”

In order to counter this evidence that Crane sailed directly to Greece from Marseilles and did not accompany Cora on the overland rail trip, Miss Gilkes suggests that the dispatch from Crete may have been a hoax. Indeed, Crane was not averse to journalistic spoofery. His “Great Bugs at Onondaga” article in the June 1, 1891, issue of the New York Tribune reported that a locomotive had been brought to a stop between Jamestown and Syracuse by the grease from crushed electric bugs swarming along the tracks. His sketch, “When Every One Is Panic Stricken,” in the New York Press of November 25, 1894 gave a highly impressionistic account of a tenement fire on a side street west of Sixth Avenue which never occurred. But, in sharp contrast to these pieces, “An Impression of the Concert” presents a specific and detailed description of the ships and sailors of the Allied Fleet gathered in Suda
April 10

My dear Will: I arrived in Athens three days ago and am going to the frontier shortly. I expect to get a position on the staff of the Crown Prince. Won't that be great? I am so happy over it I can hardly breathe. I shall try — I shall try like

I hope and pray that you are all well and that I see you all again. Love to everyone.

Yours affectionately,

S.
Bay. Crane’s remark in the Engel Collection letter to William that he “was in Crete but saw no fighting. However the exhibition of foriegn [sic] war-ships was great” and the April 10 date of the letter supports Stallman’s claim that Crane was aboard the Guadiana on her voyage to Greece, although his April 8 dating of the ship’s soujourn off the coast of Crete is incorrect by a day.

French shipping records show that the Guadiana left Marseilles at 5 P.M. on April 3. She reached Suda Bay at noon on April 7 and departed three hours later. Most probably, the ship arrived at Piraeus, the port of Athens 150 miles to the northwest of Crete, late that night or early the next morning, which is in approximate accord with Crane’s opening remark in his letter to William that he “arrived in Athens three days ago.” In an article published nine years after her biography of Cora Crane, Miss Gilkes, makes a volte-face to the effect that Stephen reached Athens “with Cora, Scovel, and Mrs. Ruedy from Constantinople, not by the last leg of the Balkan route—as I earlier thought—but aboard the Guadiana on the return from her last port of call, Batum. . . . And if she changed course for a mail delivery to the Fleet in Suda Bay, as Crane alleges in his dispatch, it happened then—not on the trip out from Marseilles.” Since Crane twice mentions that his ship sailed from Marseilles to Crete, this, once again, would make his Cretan dispatch a hoax, which Miss Gilkes now paradoxically acknowledges it is not. In any event, the new Gilkes claim is disproved by the shipping records. The Guadiana left Batum on April 15, a week after Crane told William he had arrived in Athens, but followed a different itinerary from her outward voyage and did not call at Crete before reaching Marseilles.

Consequently, Crane’s April 10 statements to William that he was spending his third day in Athens and that he had seen the Powers’ fleet in Suda Bay seem quite accurate. His breathless,
jejune assertion that he expects to obtain a position on the staff of Crown Prince Constantine ("I am so happy over it I can hardly breathe.") should be viewed with a great deal more skepticism. Crane was sent to report the Greek war largely on the strength of his authorship of The Red Badge of Courage, widely acclaimed on both sides of the Atlantic as the most realistic war novel ever written from the point of view of the common soldier. Yet, as Joseph Conrad later reminded him, Crane had no previous experience of combat, to which he replied, "No. But the 'Red Badge' is all right." Considering Crane's lack of military qualifications, it is most unlikely that he would have been considered for a position on the Greek general staff, and there is not a shred of evidence to support his sanguine expectations that such an ambition would be fulfilled through what he refers to in his letter to William as "The reputation of my poor old books." It is also ironic that a writer who had exposed the futility of war and expressed such cynicism about the virtues of heroism should lust for battle and "try like blazes to get a decoration out of the thing."

Crane's vainglorious boasts were apparently an attempt to ingratiate himself with William, the stern paterfamilias, seventeen years his senior and a community leader in Port Jervis who was always known as Judge Crane. Stephen's pretensions should be evaluated in the perspective of his guilt feelings over his youthful Bohemianism, his dependency relationship to his brothers, and his awareness that the Crane family's attitude toward his liaison with Cora would be disdainful. From the spring of 1891, when he aborted his brief flirtations with higher education at Lafayette College and at Syracuse University, until the publication of The Red Badge projected him into fame, Crane made excursions into the slums of New York City from sanctuaries provided him in his brother Edmund's homes in Lake View, New Jersey and later Hartwood, New York and from seedy studios and lofts he shared with his artist friends in lower Manhattan. Hartwood remained Stephen's only established residence in America, even after he became a successful author.
Stephen Crane in the Shadow of the Parthenon

It was, therefore, not as a stranger that Crane wrote about the City's poor in such works as Maggie: A Girl of the Streets, "The Men in the Storm," and "An Experiment in Misery," for he often shared their condition. William's door was also never closed to him, but the provincial and tightfisted attorney maintained a stern disapproval. Especially, he resented Stephen's continuous requests for loans which were never repaid. Crane's awareness of this is revealed in a half jesting letter to William written in October, 1897, a few months after the Greek war had ended and he was attempting to establish himself in England. "I am just thinking," he reflected, "how easy it would be in my present financial extremity to cable you for a hundred dollars but then by the time this reaches you I will probably be all right again. I believe the sum I usually borrowed was fifteen dollars, wasn't it? Fifteen dollars—fifteen dollars—fifteen dollars. I can remember an interminable row of fifteen dollar requests." The deprecatory tone notwithstanding, he continued to solicit money from William almost to the end of his life and disguised the extravagances which made the requests necessary with dissimulations and evasions which only reinforced his feelings of guilt.

Crane never attained the military honors in the comically short bathtub war between Greece and Turkey which might have impressed William. The whole thirty-days' struggle consisted of a series of retreats and rear-guard actions on the part of the Greeks at Pharsala, Velestino, and Domoko and ended in their complete humiliation. Hampered by illness, Crane witnessed only the second battle of Velestino. Unlike the protagonists of his fiction, he at first found combat curiously exhilarating. The crash of musketry was "a beautiful sound—beautiful as I had never dreamed. It was more impressive than the roar of Niagara and finer than thunder or avalanche—because it had the wonder of human tragedy in it. It was the most beautiful sound of my experience, barring no symphony. The crash of it was ideal." Crane acknowledged that the men who died there would have taken a less enthusiastic view,
and in his finest Greco-Turkish War story, “Death and the Child,” he presents a more characteristically sardonic attitude toward the slaughter of Velestino. For the most part, his reporting of the conflict lacked distinction, and *Active Service*, the domestic potboiler based upon his experiences in Greece, was perhaps his poorest novel.

For at least three days after the May 19 armistice Stephen and Cora remained in Athens. Obviously Crane had little appreciation of classical antiquities. “Athens is not much [.,] ruins, you know” he had reflected laconically to William in the Engel Collection letter, noting only that “the Acropolis sticks up in the air precisely like it does in the pictures.” Along with John Bass, the *Journal’s* chief correspondent, the Cranes had cabinet photographs taken at the studio of C. Boehringer, splendidly attired in the costumes of what well-dressed war correspondents will wear. They then departed, again separately, for refuge in England. It was not an act of expatriation but of exile. Stephen’s brothers and their prudish wives would never welcome the former “hostess” of a Jacksonville pleasure resort to Hartwood or Port Jervis, but the literary group among whom Crane settled in England had less stringent mores in regard to marriage. Harold Frederic, Ford Madox Ford, and H. G. Wells lived with women who were not their wives, and Henry James was tolerant, if not approving, of deviations from Victorian propriety. In his correspondence with William, Crane avoided mention of Cora’s existence until circumstances forced his hand.

In the fall of 1898, exhausted from having covered the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns for the *New York World* and the *Journal*, Crane secreted himself in Havana and cut off all communication with his English friends and the debt-ridden Cora. When Cora telegraphed William inquiring about her husband, it was the first time he heard that Stephen ostensibly had a wife. Upon his return to England in early January, 1899, Crane dunned William for another loan, again aggrandizing his position with the distorted admission that “Yes, it is true I am married to an English
lady and through her connections we have this beautiful old manor but we are beastly short on ready money owing to my long illness.” It was only after Stephen’s death that William discovered that Cora was neither Stephen’s wife nor, despite her marriage to Captain Stewart, a proper English lady. Provincial squire that he was, he cruelly severed the Crane family’s personal associations with her and employed his legal skills to deprive her of her just share in Stephen’s meager financial legacy.

Notes

1 Joseph Katz, “S.C. to William Howe Crane: A Recovered Letter,” *Stephen Crane Newsletter*, 1 (Winter, 1966), 8. Katz refers to this letter in the Newark Public Library as a “typewritten original with corrections that may be in Crane’s hand,” but it is apparently a later transcription, and it had been previously printed in the Newark *Evening News*, November 3, 1921 before it was partly quoted by Thomas L. Raymond, *Stephen Crane* (Newark: Carteret Book Club, 1923), p. 11. The holograph original is in the University of Virginia Library.


The District Attorney and His Family

The Harisons of New York in the Eighteenth Century

ENE SIRVET

The life style of a prosperous urban family, a literate woman's role in the family, a prominent lawyer's involvement in political and legal affairs, and a warm and loving relationship between husband and wife are revealed in a charming set of letters between Frances Duncan Ludlow Harison (1766-97) and Richard Harison (1747-1829), a King's College alumnus (A.B., 1764; A.M., 1767) and trustee (1788-1829), loyalist during the Revolution, and an important figure in American law in the new republic. The thirty-nine letters presented to the Libraries by Harison's great-great-great-grandson Richard Harison of Aurora, Ontario, date from the 1780s and 1790s. Frances's nineteen letters (six undated) were written during 1784-90, three in early 1784, one in 1790, and fifteen in 1788 when Richard was a delegate to the eleventh session of the New York State Assembly held at Poughkeepsie. Richard's twenty letters to Frances were written during 1791-94, when he served as federal District Attorney of New York State and was engaged in private law practice. Alas, this correspondence is not complete for the period, but the letters that have survived reveal family life in New York City during the last decade of eighteenth century and the first decade of the new republic.

The Harisons had English ancestors who settled in America in the seventeenth century, becoming prominent as wealthy merchants, landowners, political officeholders, and churchmen. Richard's descent on his maternal side is from Colonel Richard Nicholls, who, among others, under a commission from the Duke of York in 1664, supplanted the Dutch and established English rule in New
Amsterdam, which he renamed New York. On his paternal side, Richard’s grandfather Francis Harison came to New York in 1709 in the entourage of its new governor, John, Lord Lovelace, to whom he was distantly related.

Richard was the fifth of nine children of George and Jane Nicholls Harison. He was baptized in Trinity Church, of which his father, a merchant and Custom House official, was a member of the Vestry. Richard studied law after college, obtaining law licenses in both New York (1769) and New Jersey (1771). He was in practice in the pre-Revolutionary years, relying on his extensive family connections for clients; as a member of the select New York law society, the Moot, he debated points of law with, among others, his King’s College classmate John Jay. At the start of the Revolution he was settled on Long Island, humorously writing to his brother-in-law, Dr. John Jones, two months after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence: “I reap no small consolation in the course of my Labour from considering that other great Men have retired to the Plough. I thought their dignity not impaired by rural occupations.” In 1778 he refused to take the oath “to the rebel cause,” and thus was “banished” behind British lines by the patriot New York Commission for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies. In 1780 he secured appointment as a New York City public notary from the British military Governor James Robertson, and he entered into law partnership with his cousin Robert Nicholls Auchmuty. The Harison family genealogical notes record that Harison had married Maria Jones, daughter of a New York medical doctor, Evan Jones, probably in 1774. When Maria died from childbirth complications in 1782, Richard became a widower with three small children. A year and a half later, on September 4, 1783, he posted bond to marry seventeen year old Frances Duncan Ludlow “of Queens County, spinster.”

Frances was one of two daughters of Frances Duncan and George Duncan Ludlow, who were cousins and whose English ancestors had settled in New York in 1694. The Ludlows became
especially prominent in mercantile affairs, establishing a connection with a notable Dutch firm, Daniel Crommelin and Son. Frances's father, a distinguished judge on the colonial New York Supreme Court, remained loyal to the British Crown. As a Royal

officeholder and an avowed tory, he had been placed under penalty of death and had had his lands confiscated under the patriot State Assembly's 1779 Act of Attainder, whereas the British military governor the following year appointed Judge Ludlow Superintendent of Police on Long Island.

Harison and the Ludlows resided in the same area, were involved in the legal profession and mingled in the same social circle. It is
not surprising, therefore, that Richard and Frances were brought together. From their later letters it would seem that mutual attraction and romantic love had led Richard, nineteen years her senior, to ask for Frances's hand. He was serious, responsible, and urbane; she was spirited, witty, and fashionable, as the portrait miniature attributed to Benjamin Trott attests. Frances had had the prescribed education of a well-to-do young woman. She was proficient in reading, writing and arithmetic, and had had the requisite religious instruction and training in the "accomplishments," needlework, music, dancing, and drawing. Marriage was held to be the accepted goal for women, whose "proper sphere" was believed to be in the home as wife and mother.

In November 1783, the time of their nuptials, the British military evacuation of New York and the loyalist exodus took place. Frances's parents left for England, settling permanently with other loyalists the following year in New Brunswick, Canada, where Ludlow served in the newly formed government and then as the first Chief Justice. Richard, although among the disaffected, had no wish to emigrate and was ready to embrace republicanism, but he cautiously removed to New Jersey at that time and joined with twenty-six other former loyalists in petitioning for the restoration of their rights. His legal status—Frances, as a married woman, had none separate from her husband—was to be clarified in May 1784 by an act of the New York legislature allowing the petitioners to "remain within the state without molestation" and to vote and hold office. He at once availed himself of his new freedom, which in 1786 was extended to his law practice with the removal of restrictions on former loyalist attorneys. Public acceptance was signified by his election in 1787 and 1788 to the state Assembly.

The eleventh Assembly session in Poughkeepsie from January 9 to March 29, 1788, was the first of Richard's many lengthy absences from New York City as a public official and as an advocate at the bench and bar. Frances was left in charge of a household of some dozen persons, including children, servants, and slaves. She
fulfilled the woman's role in marriage as set down by Abigail Adams in an 1809 letter to her sister, Elizabeth Smith Shaw, which was to perform the "useful and domestic duties of life... to order and regulate her family... govern her domestics, and train up her children." Further, Abigail advocated "separate but equal" roles for husband and wife at a time when the social and legal institutions and the male-dominated family structure relegated the wife to a subordinate role. The letters attest that Frances's role was not a wholly subordinate one because Richard's absences required activities and initiative beyond her "sphere."

Twenty-two year old Frances discovered that "being responsible for every thing is as painful a situation as it is a new one." We learn she had five children, "dear little rogues," under her care and supervision, including three from Richard's previous marriage. Two of the sons were in school, and one of the daughters was taking dancing and piano lessons; it was necessary for Frances...
to hire a nurse for their youngest, Richard Jr. Moreover, she was pregnant, noting “I must then [after his return] look forward to a scene of pain, perhaps danger, and a tedious confinement.” Among her responsibilities, which are described in her letters to Richard, she had to entertain and amuse her children, attend to her elderly mother-in-law who lived with them, discharge a male slave who had been “turned over” to her by her father in 1783, increase the wages of their cook, acquire sufficient wood and coal for heating their Broadway residence, purchase linen for the children’s clothing, and obtain additional riding equipment. She also forwarded and distributed mail, messages and necessary documents to and from Richard; reported on his clients’ letters and requests and the family’s real estate holdings; obtained receipts for notes; paid bills; and corresponded with her parents in Canada, where their children later would pay visits. Her social life included calls and visits, “chattering about furniture, Politicks, [the Dancing] Assembly and Deaths.” There were: teas and dinners—“Mrs. Goold [family friend] has a large Party on Saturday next, all the great folks will be there”; sewing circles—“at our work”; and evenings at the John Street Theater, such as the one at which “The Maid of the Mill” was performed, when “Mrs. [Patrick] Henry and Mrs. [Lewis] Morris were in all their glory.” And all of her informative letters contain ruminations and longing for her “beloved Richard.” Their “union” had made her the “happiest of little women,” but she wrote of being melancholy and forlorn for her “companion and confidant” when he was away and was “very impatient” for his return. “We have been married four years,” she reminded him in an early letter, and this my Dear Husband is [the] first time we have been seperated [sic]. I should love but little if I did not feel it severely.”

Richard’s term in the eleventh Assembly was followed by his election in April 1788, along with that of his friends John Jay and Alexander Hamilton on the Federalist slate, to the state convention for the ratification of the federal Constitution, of which he
was a strong supporter. After the Constitution was adopted and the 1789 Judiciary Act created the federal judicial system, President George Washington appointed Harison United States Attorney for the District of New York, a post he was to hold until 1801. A federal district attorney was responsible for prosecuting "delinquents" for crimes and for all civil actions in which the United States was concerned. As the first in this office, Harison was involved in laying the foundations of admiralty and maritime law, original jurisdiction of the district courts.

New and developing political, commercial, and financial institutions led to the rapid growth of the legal profession and Har-
The District Attorney and His Family

ison's private practice thrived. He had cases in four different courts, in such areas as arbitration, contracts, illicit trade, inland commerce, interstate boundary disputes, and marine insurance, as well as cases resulting from state laws in violation of the 1783 Definitive Treaty of Peace which ended the Revolutionary War. Along with Alexander Hamilton, James Kent, Aaron Burr, Robert Troup and Egbert Benson, Harison achieved a distinguished reputation for his knowledge and practice of law. His opinions were sought by government officials, and, at the end of his life, the New York Bar acknowledged him as "the Ornament and Father of the New York Bar," unanimously "holding in high veneration his preeminent attainments, as a Jurist and a scholar, and the un-deviating rectitude and consistency which have marked his long and useful life."

He took his practice seriously, writing to Frances in 1793: "I feel a Consciousness of discharging my professional Duty in a Way that I need not be ashamed of. . . . It is my Duty to do every Thing in my Power for the Advantage of my Client that is consistent with Truth." He also reported to Frances on what was to be his precedent setting case pertaining to the settlement of boundary disputes.

Richard often commented about politics. The French Revolution and the war between Great Britain and France was the divisive national issue in 1793—the Federalists being pro-British, the Jeffersonians pro-French. Nine months after Washington's Neutrality Proclamation Richard noted in January 1794 that Citizen Edmond Charles Genet's "Designs are becoming every Day more apparent. . . . I fear for the express purpose of embroiling us with our Neighbors." The schemes of the Girondist minister almost precipitated a crisis in American foreign relations. Richard cautioned Frances concerning their sons' political behaviors: "I wish that little Rascal Frank to drop his national Cockade. None of my Family ought to wear any Badges of Party at the present Time, and I wish to acquaint George that he will oblige me by keeping
himself totally quiet. It will be Time enough when I return to take a Part if it should be necessary."

While on circuit, Richard longed for Frances, "the Person whom I most tenderly love," and his family: "It is a Mortification to be so long absent, and I should be sorry that my dear Wife and Family should be unhappy during that Time, though I am selfish enough to wish that they should remember me with Regret.... Blest in our mutual love and mutual Confidence, every Moment that I am detained appears to bring with it a loss of Happiness that can never be repaired, and would certainly not be endured but from a conscious Sense of Duty."

Their affectionate letters to one another, now in the Libraries of Richard's alma mater, are evidence of their deep personal concern for the family and for each other, and an equally important concern for the well-being of the emerging nation. In 1793 Richard wrote to Frances so succinctly of these mutual feelings:

The Business of the Term appears to be considerable, but it is very probable that a great Part of it will be deferred. If this Circumstance would contribute to expedite my Return I should view it without Regret, for there is no Satisfaction to compare with that which I feel in the Society of my Family; no Recompence that can atone for the Absence from them, and a Wish to promote their permanent Interests, I should scarcely submit to what I consider as a Deprivation of all Happiness.
Faces of the Beats and Others

Photographs by ANN CHARTERS

Ann Charters has used the camera as an integral part of her research into the lives and books of American authors since 1965 when she photographed the landscape and historical background of the Berkshire writers as part of her doctoral dissertation *Writers in a Landscape*. Throughout the 1960s she chose the writers of the Beat generation as her subjects; she photographed Jack Kerouac in Hyannis as part of her research on a bibliography of his publications, and she took an extensive series of photographs of Charles Olson in Gloucester for her book *Olson/Melville: A Study in Affinity*. While working on her exhaustive biography of Kerouac in 1969 and 1970, she made several trips to California to interview and to photograph those writers who had known the novelist and poet, now recognized as among the leading Beat authors. In recent years Ann Charters has continued to photograph her friends, including the authors Diane di Prima, William Burroughs, Allen Ginsberg, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Gregory Corso, and others whose portraits appear on the following pages.
Allen Ginsberg and his father Louis, Paterson, 1970.
Jack Kerouac and his mother Gabrielle, Hyannis, 1966.
Ed Sanders and his daughter, New York, 1966.
Peter Orlovsky, New York, 1966.
Our Growing Collections

KENNETH A. LOHF

Anshen gift. To the collection of her papers Dr. Ruth Nanda Anshen has added nearly four hundred letters and manuscripts, among which are a number of important letters from Gershom Scholem and Roger Sperry. Also in Dr. Anshen’s gift are several hundred books from her library, as well as volumes which she has edited.

Butcher gift. Professor Philip Butcher (Ph.D., 1956) has established a collection of his papers and writings with the gift of approximately one hundred items including: printed materials relating to George Washington Cable about whom Professor Butcher has written several books and articles; first editions by Paul Leicester Ford, Lydia Maria Child, Mayne Reid and other authors; the journal kept by Adelene Moffat, secretary of the Home Culture Clubs, during her extensive foreign travels in 1928; and four cabinet photographs of Adelene Moffat, Cable and his wife, and James M. Barrie and his wife.

Caboon gift. Mr. Herbert T. F. Cahoon (B.S. in L.S., 1943) has donated letters and ephemera of the poet and artist Weldon Kees among which are thirteen letters and one postcard, twelve exhibition announcements and prospectuses, and several clippings. The letters, dating from 1943 to 1954, relate primarily to the writing and publishing of poetry, other writers and critics, and personal activities.

Chase gift. The correspondence, manuscripts and library of the late Professor Richard Volney Chase (Ph.D., 1946) have been presented by his widow Mrs. Frances Walker Chase. There are letters from Saul Bellow, Robert Lowell and Lionel Trilling; manuscripts and proofs of Professor Chase’s writings on Herman Melville,
Cabinet photograph of James M. Barrie (left) and George Washington Cable. (Butcher gift)
Walt Whitman and other American writers; materials relating to his lectures and courses; and a long series of letters from his wife, dated 1938 and 1949–1961. Among the nearly four hundred books and periodicals in the collection are inscribed books, copies of Professor Chase’s own writings, and several first editions, the most important of which is Robert Lowell’s *Land of Unlikeness*, Cummington Press, 1941, one of 26 numbered and signed copies on Dacian paper.

*Clifford gift.* An addition to the papers of the late Professor James L. Clifford has been received from Mrs. Virginia Clifford, including lengthy files of letters from scholars James Osborn and George Sherburn, and publications of Johnson societies in England, the United States, South America and Norway.

*Coggeshall gift.* Several groups of papers and related materials have been presented by Mrs. Susanna Coggeshall for addition to the papers of her mother, the late Frances Perkins: manuscripts and documents relating to the genealogy of the Perkins family, the Perkins home in Newcastle, Maine, and financial matters; photographs of Frances Perkins and her family; and miscellaneous books and items of memorabilia belonging to the family.

*Cranmer gift.* Seventy-five volumes have been presented by Mrs. W. H. H. Cranmer for the John Erskine Collection, including: first editions of Erskine’s *Actaeon & Other Poems*, 1907, and *Tribute to Women*, 1965; foreign translations of Erskine’s novels and biographies; and books from his library primarily in the fields of literature and travel.

*Feinberg gift.* Mrs. Anne Feinberg has donated a collection of approximately four hundred letters, manuscripts and printed materials pertaining to the poet, editor and critic, Joseph Freeman (A.B., 1919), who was the author of *An American Testament* and *Never Call Retreat*, and a founder and editor of *New Mases*. Included are manuscripts of Freeman’s poems and essays, as well as
Our Growing Collections

letters written to him from Erskine Caldwell, Lewis Gannett and Josephine Herbst.

Fleming gift. A rare fifteenth century work has been added to the Incunabula Collection as the gift of Mr. John F. Fleming: Omnibus Leonicenus, Commentum in Ciceronis Oratorem, printed in 1476 in Vicenza by Johannes de Reno. The volume, bound in early eighteenth century English red morocco and elaborately gilt, was once owned by the notable scholars and collectors, Michael Wodhull and Anthony Askew, as noted by the former on the front free endpaper. The handsome English binding was done by Christopher Chapman for Askew's extensive collection of classical books and manuscripts.

Gorn gift. Six letters written by Professor Gilbert Highet (D. Litt., 1977) to Professor Janice L. Gorn, as well as two carbon copies of her replies, have been presented by her for inclusion in the Highet Papers. Written from 1964 to 1977, the letters concern Professor Highet's books, lectures, Professor Gorn's Style Guide and other subjects of mutual interest. Attached to the letter of April 27, 1964, is a five page outline "Teaching Ph.D.'s How to Teach."

Hare gift. Ambassador Raymond Hare has presented the handwritten diary that he kept in South Asia from April to July 1947 at the time he was serving as chief of the State Department's Division of South Asian Affairs. Included among its more than two hundred pages are detailed and perceptive notes of the interviews and meetings that he had with Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and other officials of India and Pakistan at the very critical period immediately preceding independence for these two countries.

Kraus gift. A handsome and colorful manuscript of an eighteenth century French prayer book, illustrated throughout by means of the pochoir process, has been presented by Mr. and Mrs. T. Peter
AD VESPERAS DEFUNCT.

V. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.
V. In memoriam aeternam erunt justi.
V. Aporta inferi.
V. Credo videre bona Domini.
Post Pr. Lauda anima mea Dom.
V. Requiescant in pace.
V. Domine exaudi orationem meam.
V. Dominus vobiscum.

OREMUS

Fidelium, Deus, omnium conditor
& redemptor, animabus famulorum
famularumque tuarum remissionem

The design at the top of this page, from a French eighteenth century manuscript prayer book, was produced in several colors by means of stencils. (Kraus gift)
Our Growing Collections

Kraus. Bound in full red morocco elaborately gilt with the symbols of St. Peter, the folio volume was produced in Paris in 1779 by Joannes De Grouchy. Intricate stencil designs in a variety of colors, primarily of floral and ecclesiastical subjects, appear on virtually every one of its 383 pages.

Lissim gift. Mrs. Dorothea W. Lissim has presented to the Bakhmeteff Archive the papers of her husband, the late Simon Lissim, artist and theater designer in Russia, France and the United States. Among the fifteen hundred items are photographs of Sèvres porcelain and Lenox china that he designed, manuscripts of his lectures and memoirs, articles about his exhibitions and career, and letters from the painters Mikhail Larionov and Alexander Benois.

Lorwin gift. Mr. Boris Lorwin has established a collection of the papers of his father the late Lewis L. Lorwin (Ph.D., 1912), teacher, economist and author of numerous books on economic planning. Included among the more than ten thousand letters, manuscripts and reports are files relating to his work as a consultant to the government, the Brookings Institution, the Institute of Pacific Relations, the International Labor Office in Geneva and the United Nations. Among the correspondents are Louis D. Brandeis, Felix Frankfurter, Ben W. Huebsch, Paul U. Kellogg, Harold J. Laski and Frances Perkins.

Meyer gift. Mr. Gerard Previn Meyer (A.B., 1930; A.M., 1931) has donated five American first editions of English literary works by John Stuart Mill and Thomas Hardy, including Mill's Autobiography, 1873, and Hardy's The Return of the Native, 1878.

Palmer gift. A group of 210 books of biography, history and literature has been donated by Mr. Paul R. Palmer (M.S., 1950; A.M., 1955). Included are a number of first editions, some inscribed, and books on films, Hollywood, show business and theater.

Vignette of Candide in his garden from the first edition of Voltaire's philosophical novel, 1759. (Rice gift)

Rausa gift. Mrs. Mary Torres Rausa (B.S., 1937; A.M., 1939, T.C.) has presented the library of her late husband, Narciso C. Rausa (B.S., 1933; A.M., 1938, T.C.). The 2,750 volumes in the gift relate primarily to Greek and Roman philosophy, archaeology, literature, cosmology, metaphysics, scientific thought, mathematics and economics.

Reynolds gift. The literary agency Paul R. Reynolds, Inc., has added to its collection approximately fifty-five thousand letters, manuscripts and documents, including files relating to Margery Allingham, Thomas Burke, Sir Francis Chichester, Howard Fast, James T. Flexner, Sir Edmund Hillary, Eliot and Elizabeth Jane-way, MacKinlay Kantor, Sax Rohmer and numerous other fiction and non-fiction writers. While some materials date from 1916, most of the files in the gift are from the period of the 1960s to the early 1980s.
Our Growing Collections

Rice gift. In memory of his wife, Charlotte, Professor Eugene F. Rice has presented a first edition of Voltaire’s *Candide, ou l’optimisme*, 1759, the most famous of the author’s writings, which was written to satirize the optimistic creed that “All is for the best in this best of all possible worlds.” This edition, which can be identified by the vignette on p. 228 depicting Candide in his garden, as well as by numerous other bibliographical variants, is considered by the latest research to be the true first edition, possibly printed in London. Professor Rice has also donated *The Works of Sir John Suckling*, printed in London in 1709 by Jacob Tonson.

Saffron gift. Several rare and handsomely printed editions have been presented by Dr. Morris H. Saffron (A.B., 1925; A.M., 1949; Ph.D., 1968) including: *The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer*, New York, 1930, two volumes, illustrated by Rockwell Kent, one of seventy-five numbered copies signed by the artist; John W. Francis, *Old New York: or, Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years*, New York, 1865, extra-illustrated with numerous engraved portraits and views, and with four original pen-and-ink sketches; and two works printed by John Baskerville, *Catulli, Tibulli, et Propertii Opera*, 1772, and *The Book of Common Prayer*, 1761, the latter bound in contemporary red morocco elaborately gilt on the spine.

Schang gift. Seventeen visiting cards have been donated by Mr. Frederick C. Schang (B.Litt., 1915) for addition to the collection which he has established. Among them are the calling cards, autographed or with notes, of Satchel Paige, John B. Connally, William T. Sherman, Edwin Booth, Dmitri Kabalevsky, Alfred Jarry, Jerome K. Jerome and other writers and artists.

Schapiro gift. The past gifts of University Professor Emeritus Meyer Schapiro (A.B., 1924; Ph.D., 1931; D.Litt., 1975) have strengthened the research holdings of the Libraries, and his recent series of benefactions are not exceptions: a collection of thirty-eight autograph letters, dated 1898–1934, from European physi-
cists and mathematicians to the German physicist Arthur Korn, including letters from Albert Einstein, Max Planck and Wilhelm Roentgen; a handsome folio edition, Anatal Petrizky's *Theatre-Trachten*, published in 1929 by the Staatsverlag der Ukraine, which contains fifty-six mounted plates of highly inventive costume designs for the theater; a group of eight Futurist manifestos and leaflets on art, literature and the theater, printed in Milan, 1911–1919; and a collection of 405 letters written to Professor Shapiro by James T. Farrell from 1937 to 1979, in which the novelist discusses his writings, especially the Studs Lonigan trilogy, current events, other writers and their publications, and his personal life.

*Sherwin gift.* Mr. James T. Sherwin (A.B., 1953; LL.B., 1956) has presented the papers of his father, Oscar Sherwin (A.B., 1922; A.M., 1928), professor of English at the College of the City of New York and author of numerous critical and biographical works. Included in the collection are correspondence, manuscripts, notes for courses and printed materials.

*Van Ravenswaay gift.* Mr. Charles van Ravenswaay of Wilmington, Delaware, has presented a volume that was once owned by the first president of King's College, the Rev. Samuel Johnson, and as such has special significance. The volume, the collected edition of the works of Lucius Coelius Firmianus Lactantius published in Basle in 1524, has Dr. Johnson's signature and the date 1725 written at the head of the title page. Enclosed in a handsome case, the volume is in a binding by Jehan Norvins done in Paris, ca. 1525.

*Woods gift.* Mrs. Louise T. Woods has established a collection of papers of her husband, the late George D. Woods (LL.D., 1966), a founder of the First Boston Corporation, an investment banker, and president of the World Bank, 1963–1968. The papers deal almost exclusively with his presidency of the World Bank, and consist primarily of volumes of speeches and articles, world economic briefs and scrapbooks of clippings and photographs. There are let-
Anatol Petrizky’s costume designs for the 1922 ballet “Exzentrischer Tantz” from his *Theatre-Trachten*. (Schapiro gift)
ters and inscribed photographs from Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, as well as inscribed photographs from Mohammad Ayub Khan, Hassan II of Morocco, Ferdinand E. and Imelda R. Marcos, and Gamal Abdul Nasser.

Young gift. The papers of the late Whitney M. Young (LL.D., 1971) have been strengthened by the gift from Mrs. Young of nearly three thousand letters, manuscripts, memoranda, photographs, awards, diplomas, portraits and other memorabilia covering all aspects of the career of the distinguished civil rights leader and executive director of the National Urban League. There are important letters in the gift from Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson, Dean Rusk, Richard M. Nixon and Roy Wilkins.

Recent Notable Purchases

Berg Fund. The rare first American edition in the original parts of William M. Thackeray’s The History of Pendennis has been acquired on the Aaron W. Berg Fund. Containing all of the text woodcut illustrations by Thackeray that appeared in the first English edition, the eight parts were issued in New York by Harper & Brothers in 1849 and 1850. An important collection of twenty-one letters written by the nineteenth century American novelist and poet Charles Fenno Hoffman was also acquired. Written to his niece Matilda Nicholas Whitman, and to his half-sister, Ann Hoffman Nicholas, the letters relate the literary and social life in New York and the activities of the Hoffman family during 1824–1843.

Engel Fund. The Solton and Julia Engel Fund has enabled us to acquire three fine James Fenimore Cooper letters: one to his wife, Susan Augusta Cooper, written from New York on May 15, 1838, to announce his safe arrival there and to detail his business activities; another, the draft of a letter regarding a libel suit against Park Benjamin, addressed to the editor William Cullen Bryant of The
Our Growing Collections

*Evening Post* where it was printed on October 27, 1841; and the third to his daughter, Caroline Martha Phinney, also written from New York, June 6, 1850, in which he discusses the various “commissions” he has performed for her, the sale of his copyrights, travel plans and the New York weather which he finds “hot, hotter, hottest.”

**Friends Endowed Fund.** In addition to autograph letters by Wilkie Collins, Benjamin Disraeli and Anthony Trollope, two manuscripts were acquired on the Friends Endowed Fund: a heavily revised manuscript leaf from Chapter II of James Fenimore Cooper’s *The Water Witch*, written ca. 1828, along with a signed note from his daughter, Susan Fenimore Cooper; and the autograph manuscript of Carl Sandburg’s third book, *The Plaint of a Rose*, a pamphlet privately printed at The Asgard Press in Galesburg, Illinois, in January 1908. Among the printed items acquired was a proof copy in yellow wrappers of D. H. Lawrence’s *Glad Ghosts*, 1926, inscribed by the author to Catherine Carswell.

**Mixer Fund.** *Drum-Taps*, one of the few Walt Whitman publications hitherto lacking from the Whitman collection, has been added by means of the Charles W. Mixer Fund. Printed in New York in 1865, the volume obtained is one of the very few copies of the first issue without the “Sequel.” Also purchased was a group of twenty-four matted portrait photographs by Ann Charters of contemporary authors, primarily those of the Beat generation, dating from the 1960s to the 1980s; a selection from the photographs is reproduced in this issue of *Columns*.

**Ullmann Fund.** Among the press books acquired on the Albert Ullmann Fund are two volumes printed in 1915 at the Omega Workshops in London: A. Clutton-Brock, *Simpson’s Choice: An Essay on the Future Life*, with woodcuts by Roald Kristian; and Pierre Jean Jouve, *Men of Europe*, translated by Roger Fry. An exceptionally fine copy of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild’s *Livre d’Or*, edited by James Pope-Hennessy, was also acquired. Printed
in 1957 at the University Press, Cambridge, for presentation to members of the Roxburghe Club, this impressive liber amicorum includes verses, aphorisms, quotations or drawings by fifty-seven well-known persons during the period, 1873–1896, among whom are Queen Victoria, Robert Browning, Henry James, Anthony Trollope, Guy de Maupassant, Alexander Dumas, Bret Harte and Benjamin Disraeli.
Activities of the Friends

Winter Reception. Guests from Sleepy Hollow Restorations and the Irving Trust joined the Friends and members of the library staff at a reception in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library on Thursday afternoon, February 3, which opened the exhibition “The Bicentenary of the Birth of Washington Irving, A.M., 1821, LL.D., 1829.” Based on the Libraries’ extensive holdings of first editions, manuscripts and drawings, the exhibition also included items of memorabilia loaned by Sleepy Hollow Restorations. The exhibition was moved in March to the third floor of Butler Library where it remains on view through May 23.

Bancroft Awards Dinner. The Rotunda of Low Memorial Library was again the setting for the annual Bancroft Awards Dinner, which was sponsored by the Friends and held on Thursday evening, April 7. Dr. Gordon N. Ray, Chairman of the Friends, presided. President Michael I. Sovern announced the winners of the 1983 awards for books published in 1982 which a jury deemed of exceptional merit and distinction in the fields of American history and diplomacy. Awards were presented for the following: John P. Demos, Entertaining Satan: Witchcraft and Culture of Early New England, published by the Oxford University Press; and Nick Salvatore, Eugene V. Debs: Citizen and Socialist, published by the University of Illinois Press. The President presented to the author of each book a $4,000 award from funds provided by the Edgar A. and Frederic Bancroft Foundation; Dr. Ray presented citations to the publishers.

Future Meetings. Meetings of the Friends during 1983–1984 have been scheduled for the following dates: Fall meeting, Thursday evening, November 3; Winter exhibition opening, Thursday afternoon, February 2; and Bancroft Awards Dinner, Thursday evening, March 29.
THE FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA LIBRARIES

AN OPPORTUNITY

The Friends assist the Columbia Libraries in several direct ways: first, through their active interest in the institution and its ideals and through promoting public interest in the role of a research library in education; second, through gifts of books, manuscripts and other useful materials; and third, through financial contributions.

By helping preserve the intellectual accomplishment of the past, we lay the foundation for the university of the future. This is the primary purpose of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries.

CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

Regular: $50 per year.  Patron: $200 per year.
Sustaining: $100 per year.  Benefactor: $300 or more per year.

A special membership is available to active or retired Columbia Staff members at thirty-five dollars per year.

Contributions are income tax deductible.

OFFICERS

Gordon N. Ray, Chairman  James Gilvarry, Vice-Chairman
Kenneth A. Lohf, Secretary-Treasurer

Room 801, Butler Library, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027

THE COUNCIL

Mrs. Walker O. Cain  Franklin H. Kissner
John M. Crawford, Jr.  Corliss Lamont
John F. Fleming  Donald S. Klopper
Helmut N. Friedlaender  Francis T. P. Plimpton
James Gilvarry  Dallas Pratt
Mrs. Donald F. Hyde  Gordon N. Ray
George M. Jaffin  Morris H. Saffron
Hugh J. Kelly  Mrs. Franz T. Stone
Alan H. Kempner  Carl R. Woodring

Patricia Battin, Vice President and University Librarian, ex-officio

Kenneth A. Lohf, Editor  Rudolph Ellenbogen, Assistant Editor