



THE COURANT

Sponsored by the Syracuse University Library Associates



Original cartoon by Thomas Nast, circa 1880, on the back of which he wrote a bitter self-commentary on his decline in popularity toward the end of his career: "Nast leaves, and the rest get left."

POLITICAL CARTOONING EXHIBITION

Need a little perspective on Iraq, global terrorism, and the elections? Step back and take a look at how wars and politics from the 1860s through the 1960s were drawn—and quartered—by some of the nation’s most influential humorists and cartoonists, including Thomas Nast, D. C. Johnston, Carey Orr, Roy Justus, Boris Drucker, Ted Key, and Paul Conrad. This exhibition on display between 23 August 2004 and 27 January 2005 features dozens of original sketches by these and other artists that sharpen the teeth on the old saw of *plus ça change, plus c’est la même chose*: “the more things change, the more they remain the same.”

The exhibition is free and open to the public in the Special Collections Research Center on weekdays, with the exception of holidays, from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. It may also be viewed online at <http://scrc.syr.edu>. For more information, or for class or group tours, call 315-443-9752.

BRODSKY ENDOWMENT FOR CONSERVATION EDUCATION

We are proud to announce the creation of the Brodsky Endowment for the Advancement of Library Conservation funded through a generous gift by William J. ('65, G'68) and Joan ('67, G'68) Brodsky of Chicago, Illinois.

Beginning with the academic year 2004/2005, the endowment will be used to sponsor programs that promote and advance knowledge of library conservation theory, practice, and application among wide audiences, both on campus and in the region. Programs will typically include lectures and workshops by prominent library conservators. John Dean, preservation and conservation librarian at Cornell, will inaugurate the series on Friday, 1 April 2005, with a lecture on the role and development of conservation and preservation programs in research libraries.

Emigrating from Great Britain to the United States in 1969, Dean managed the preservation program at the Newberry Library before establishing the apprentice training and conservation program at the Johns Hopkins University in 1975. He came to Cornell in 1985 to establish the Department of Preservation and Conservation. Widely recognized as one of the major proponents of preservation programs in academic libraries, Dean was the 2003 recipient of the American Library Association’s prestigious Paul Banks and Carolyn Harris Preservation Award. He is increasingly in demand internationally as a conservation consultant.

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DIRECTOR'S NOTE

The purpose of the *Courant*, our semiannual news bulletin, which we proudly inaugurate with this issue, is simple: to build community around our collections by stimulating conversation among those of us who study, maintain, and enjoy them—scholars, librarians, students, collectors, benefactors, booksellers, and everyone who cares about the unique slice of the cultural and historical record that resides in the Special Collections Research Center at Syracuse University Library.

Its name recalls the French expression *au courant* and newspapers founded in colonial America, such as the *Hartford Courant*. It is also meant to evoke the *Syracuse University Library Associates Courier*, which began in 1958 as a newsletter for the Library Associates, a community-based organization of friends and supporters of Syracuse University Library. Over the years, the *Courier* evolved into a respected academic library journal. Increasing editorial and production costs, however, made it difficult, and ultimately impossible, to sustain. The last number—apart from an index volume, which I am pleased to announce is now in preparation—appeared in 2001.

Even before my arrival in January 2003, I understood how much the *Courier* was missed, and it became my ambition to renew regular publication about our collections in some form. Thanks to the faithful and generous support of the Library Associates, you now hold the firstfruits of that desire in your hands.

The wood engraving featured in our banner was one of two designs that celebrated artist John DePol created for the *Courier* in 1962. It appeared on the back cover of a few early issues, but another one of his designs, representing three bookmen in a library, came into more regular use. With DePol's endorsement, we revive the "horse and readers" galloping back in time as a symbol of the origin and purpose of the *Courant*.

Production of the *Courant* draws on distinguished talents and resources from our region. From design and layout to the selection of paper and press, the details in the "About This Publication" section on the back page may be summed up in a familiar motto with a slight twist: "publish globally, but print locally." In addition to articles contributed by our staff, we welcome submissions from our readers, such as Philip Nel's research notes on page four. We also invite you to share with us your comments on this publication and your experiences with our collections, just as we enjoy nothing more than sharing them with you.

With a sadness sweetened by affection, I dedicate this inaugural issue of the *Courant* to Peter S. Graham, our university librarian from 1998 until his untimely death this past August. "PG" would have loved to hold these pages in his hands.

—Christian Dupont

STAFF FOCUS

After more than thirty-three years of dedicated service to Syracuse University Library, Carolyn Davis will retire on 31 December.

A Syracuse native, Carolyn attended Syracuse University, earning a bachelor of arts degree in 1964 and a master's in library science in 1967. Following completion of the latter, she worked briefly for SU Library before accepting a position as a reference librarian at Onondaga County Public Library. She returned to SU Library in 1971 as a cataloger. When the original cataloging unit was disbanded the following year, she was appointed manuscripts librarian in the special collections division, then known as the George Arents Research Library, where she supervised the processing of manuscript and archival collections.

Carolyn's major projects in the 1970s included editing more than a thousand archival collection records for the New York State union cataloging project. Her proudest accomplishment from that period was the establishment of the comprehensive name index for the manuscript collections in the Arents Library, an essential reference tool that we continue to maintain and update. In the 1980s and 1990s, Carolyn assumed increasing responsibility for the public service operations in the Department of Special Collections, as it came to be called.

Carolyn has been active for many years in the Central New York Library Resources Council (CLRC) Documentary Heritage Program (DHP), through which she has shared her experience as a manuscripts and reference librarian with regional archivists. She has also served on the board of the Lake Ontario Archives Conference. Perhaps the most meaningful tributes to the impact of Carolyn's career are the expressions of thanks for her invaluable assistance that many of our researchers have offered in the introductions and acknowledgments to their publications. Library staff colleagues honored Carolyn with a Distinguished Service Award in 1998.

While no one can truly be replaced, least of all Carolyn, we have hired a capable successor to fill the newly defined position of reference and access services librarian. Nicolette Schneider has held positions at the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin, Austin Public Library, and most recently at the Rakow Research Library at the Corning Museum of Glass. Nicolette studied English and theater design at the University of Buffalo before earning a master of science and information studies degree from the University of Texas at Austin. Nicolette began her new duties on 16 November, which will permit Carolyn to provide her with more than a month of in-depth orientation to our collections and reference services. Carolyn remarked, "I look forward to providing the foundation upon which Nicolette will build services that I can only imagine."

E. S. BIRD LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS

All exhibitions on the sixth-floor gallery of E. S. Bird Library are open between 9:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday, with the exception of holidays. For more details, please consult our web site at <http://scrc.syr.edu>.

*Draw Your Own Conclusions:
Political Cartooning Then and ?*
23 September 2004–27 January 2005



Director Christian Dupont, right, talks about the political cartooning exhibition (see page one) with craftsman Brad Venditti, who renovated our sixth-floor wall display cases for the Exhibition Alliance of Hamilton, New York. The renovation was generously funded by a gift from Joseph ('38, G'41) and Elaine ('42) Spector.

The Bill of Rights

31 January–1 April 2005

In conjunction with this traveling exhibition by book artist Richard Minsky, the artist will present a lecture on Friday, 11 March 2005, at 4:00 PM in the Hillyer Room entitled "Material as Metaphor" as a part of the Syracuse University Library Seminar in the History of the Book series. On Saturday, 12 March 2005, Minsky will offer a workshop in which participants will learn to evaluate their work by "balancing the power of the object (material and structure) with image and metaphor." For details and registration, contact Peter Verheyen at 315-443-9756. Richard Minsky's web site is <http://www.minsky.com>.

Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath": Bitter Fruit of the Depression

4 February–27 May 2005

In support of the annual CNY Reads initiative and the Syracuse Stage production of *The Grapes of Wrath* in the spring of 2005, the Special Collections Research Center will draw on its extensive holdings in literary radicalism to probe contemporary critical responses to Steinbeck's masterpiece and other Depression Era novels in an exhibition. Professor

Harvey Teres from the Department of English will discuss the responses of past and current readers to *The Grapes of Wrath* as part of the Library Associates lecture series on Thursday, 24 February 2005, at 4:00 PM in the Hillyer Room.

Syracuse University Student Book Arts Show

8 April–27 May 2005

This juried exhibition will feature the work of students from the College of Visual and Performing Arts who explore the medium of the book through the creation of original interpretations of its form.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE JOSEPH I. LUBIN ALUMNI HOUSE

With the collaboration and support of the University Art Collection, the Special Collections Research Center presents regular exhibitions from its collections in the Louise and Bernard Palitz Gallery at the Joseph I. Lubin Alumni House at 11 East 61st Street in New York City. All exhibitions are free and open to the public during normal business hours. For further information, consult the Lubin House web site at <http://lubinhouse.syr.edu> or telephone 315-443-9763.

"The Photographer Who Never Took a Picture": Portraits of Early 20th-Century Life from Ewing Galloway

8 November 2004–28 January 2005

Known as "the photographer who never took a picture," Kentucky-bred lawyer, journalist, and farmer Ewing Galloway founded in New York City in 1920 one of the nation's largest and most successful commercial stock photography agencies. This exhibition features forty images of industry and daily life from the United States, Asia, and Native American reservations that Galloway marketed to newspapers and publishers around the globe. They were selected from a collection donated by Mark Jacobson of New York City in 1997.

"Don't pay any attention to him. He's 90% water." The Cartooning Career of Boris Drucker

19 March–29 April 2005

For more than half a century, Boris Drucker earned a livelihood and reputation as a cartoonist. His drawing style and humor became familiar to readers of major magazines such as the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Playboy*, *Family Circle*, and the *New Yorker*. Throughout his career, Drucker also worked as a commercial artist for corporate clients in advertising and industry. This retrospective exhibition will be complemented by an illustrated catalog featuring a biographical essay by his daughter Johanna Drucker, the noted book artist, scholar, and critic. Mr. Drucker will be honored at an opening reception on Wednesday evening, 23 March. To receive an invitation, telephone 315-443-9763.

RESEARCH NOTES:
“A LEFT TURN” BY PHILIP NEL

I had driven past Syracuse many times, but never stopped to visit. More than a decade ago, while I was an undergraduate at the University of Rochester, I would drive up from Connecticut, take a left turn onto the Massachusetts Turnpike, and stay on Route 90 across most of New York State until I reached the exit for Rochester. I no longer live in Connecticut, but this past May, I flew to Connecticut, rented a car, and headed back to New York State. This time, I took a left turn off of the Thruway to spend a week in Syracuse.

Research for my biography on Crockett Johnson (1906–75) and Ruth Krauss (1901–93) drew me to the Special Collections Research Center. Married to one another for over thirty years, Johnson and Krauss are two major figures in children’s literature and American culture. Johnson is best known for *Harold and the Purple Crayon* (1955) and its many sequels, and for the comic strip *Barnaby* (1942–52, 1960–62), which Dorothy Parker called “the most important addition to American arts and letters in Lord knows how many years.” Krauss is best known for *The Carrot Seed* (1945, illustrated by Johnson) and *A Hole Is to Dig* (1952, illustrated by Maurice Sendak).

Their papers are not at Syracuse, but papers of their friends are. Although few people know this today, Johnson was the art editor of the Communist weekly *New Masses* for four years. With Granville Hicks’s papers at Syracuse is a 6 June 1936 letter from *New Masses* editor Joe Freeman, listing new additions to the staff, beginning with “Crockett Johnson, who did the makeup for FIGHT, art editor. He is leaving McGraw-Hill to work for us.” Before reading this letter, I knew that Johnson had been art editor for *New Masses*, but I did not know when he left McGraw-Hill (the company’s records do not go back that far) nor that he had been involved with *Fight against War and Fascism*. After I returned to Kansas State University, I requested *Fight* and discovered that Johnson redesigned it in April of 1936 to make the magazine appeal to a wider audience—which is exactly what he did when he got to *New Masses*.

On its table of contents, the April 1936 issue of *Fight* offers “Thanks to Crockett Johnson, who in his quiet and persistent way worked night in, night out. This magazine was his in the evenings after working in the daytime on other publications. Who said the profit makers’ press has no role in life?” So, then, Johnson was working at McGraw-Hill during the day and staying up nights working on *Fight*. I had already learned from my interview with *New Masses* editor A. B. Magil that Johnson was, in Magil’s words, “a very quiet man. He worked, he devoted his time to work and not to conversation.” So, the “quiet and persistent” approach described in *Fight* seemed very much in line with what Magil described. Mary Elting Folsom, who knew Johnson in the 1930s, told me that he was

acquainted with people in the Book and Magazine Union, such as David Zablodowsky, who appears on the masthead of *Fight*. Also on the masthead was Kyle Crichton, who, under the name Robert Forsythe, contributed to *New Masses*: two of Johnson’s cartoons appear in his collection of essays, *Redder Than the Rose* (1935). My research at Syracuse helped reconstruct Johnson’s milieu in the 1930s, bringing together more pieces of the puzzle.

Syracuse does not have any letters from Johnson, but it does have several letters from Krauss. Although best remembered as a children’s writer, Krauss was also an avant-garde poet: in the 1960s and 1970s, she published experimental poems in underground magazines alongside works by Andy Warhol, Lou Reed, Allen Ginsberg, and Charles Bukowski. Among poet Gerald Malanga’s papers are several letters and poems from Krauss. Malanga had published Krauss’s poetry in Wagner College’s literary magazine in the early 1960s, and he was upset not to be acknowledged in her work *The Cantilever Rainbow* (1965). Her poem “Duet” appeared in the Wagner literary magazine before it appeared in *The Cantilever Rainbow*. In 1966, Krauss wrote to apologize, and Malanga accepted her apology. After they renewed their acquaintance, she wrote another letter, jokingly asking, “How is my coat? I remember it with affection.” This otherwise inconsequential remark helps me to date Malanga’s visit to the Johnson-Krauss home. In a taped interview located with the Bookstore Press papers (at the University of Connecticut at Storrs), Malanga recalls spending the day with them in Rowayton, and Ruth loaning him a coat: it had gotten cold, and so she loaned him hers. “But it was very funny because three or four years later she asked me for the winter coat,” he remembers. This remark places his visit in 1962 or 1963, which makes sense since both he and Ruth were students of Kenneth Koch’s at the New School in the fall of 1961 and the spring of 1962. While the loan of a coat seems trivial, details like this help me to piece together the biography.

I also found letters from Krauss in poet Ted Berrigan’s papers—she contributed to his poetry journal, *C*, in the 1960s. Both Krauss and Johnson attended a birthday party for legendary radical cartoonist William Gropper in December of 1944. Johnson’s name appears among the sponsors of the event, and they both signed a card at the party itself.

After finishing research related to the biography, I spent time on another project—an anthology of left-wing children’s literature that Julia Mickenberg at the University of Texas at Austin and I are compiling. I discovered that curator Kathleen Manwaring has been assembling at Syracuse a vast collection of lefty literature for children that includes, among other rare titles, R. F. Outcault’s *Buster Brown Goes Shooting and Other Stories*, Arna Bontemps’s *We Have Tomorrow* (1945), and Art Young’s *The Socialist Primer* (1930). Julia and I hope

to include excerpts from several of these titles in the Syracuse collections.

I am certainly glad I finally took that left turn off of the New York State Thruway and into Syracuse.

Philip Nel is the author of *Dr. Seuss: American Icon* (New York: Continuum, 2004) and *The Avant-Garde and American Postmodernity: Small Incisive Shocks* (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2002). He is an assistant professor of English at Kansas State University.

THE ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING OF THE MARGUERITE HIGGINS PAPERS

A concentration of collections of personal papers of prominent journalists marks one of the great strengths of the Special Collections Research Center. To support the curriculum and research of the S. I. Newhouse School of Public Communications and to preserve primary resources for the larger scholarly community, curators in the 1960s began to seek and solicit materials from journalists, critics, and news commentators who helped to document and shape the times in which they lived. As a result of their efforts, the archives of Bob Considine, John H. Crider, Henry Hazlitt, Fulton Lewis, Jackie Martin, Vermont Royster, and Robert Sherrod are now among our holdings together with the papers of Margaret Bourke-White, the Brisbane family (Arthur Brisbane and Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman, also known as “Nelly Bly”), Elizabeth Medill Patterson, William Safire, George Samuel Schuyler, Dorothy Thompson, and Mike Wallace. The acquisition and recent reprocessing of the Marguerite Higgins Papers demonstrate how ongoing efforts are essential to advancing and improving access to this important area of collection strength.

Marguerite Higgins, the pioneering war correspondent, columnist, and author, was best known for her reporting from the front lines during the Korean War. Honored as the first woman to receive a Pulitzer Prize for coverage of international affairs (1951), she started her long career with the *New York Herald Tribune* (1942–63) during World War II, catapulting onto the scene as a foreign bureau chief before she turned twenty-seven. She later worked as a syndicated columnist for *Newsday* (1963–65). She also wrote popular books on Korea, Russia, Vietnam, and on journalism as a profession, as well as contributing feature articles to major newspapers and magazines. As a frequently requested lecturer and commentator, Higgins traveled as extensively inside the United States as she did abroad, and made television appearances on network programs such as *Meet the Press*. While covering the Vietnam conflict in 1965, she contracted a rare parasitic disease (leishmaniasis) that forced her return to the United States. She died a few months later in Washington, D.C., on 3 January 1966

at the age of forty-five. She is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Higgins had been initially contacted in 1963 about donating her papers to Syracuse, but it was her husband, Lieutenant General William E. Hall, who completed the transfer in 1972. Arriving that summer in sixteen boxes, the papers included research subject files, notebooks, manuscripts, galley proofs, clippings, publications, financial records, photographs, scrapbooks, certificates and awards, and other memorabilia spanning her entire career and early family life. Later accessions include material on Higgins through 1986.



Marguerite Higgins on duty as a war correspondent in Korea.

Due to the frequent attention the Higgins papers have received over the years, we decided to reorganize the collection and prepare a more detailed finding aid and index in order to aid researchers. The reprocessing of the papers, which took over a year, included rehousing all materials to meet current archival standards. An exhibition entitled *On the Spot with Pulitzer Prize-Winning Journalist Marguerite Higgins, 1920–1966* was mounted during the summer of 2004 to celebrate Higgins’s life and the completion of the project.

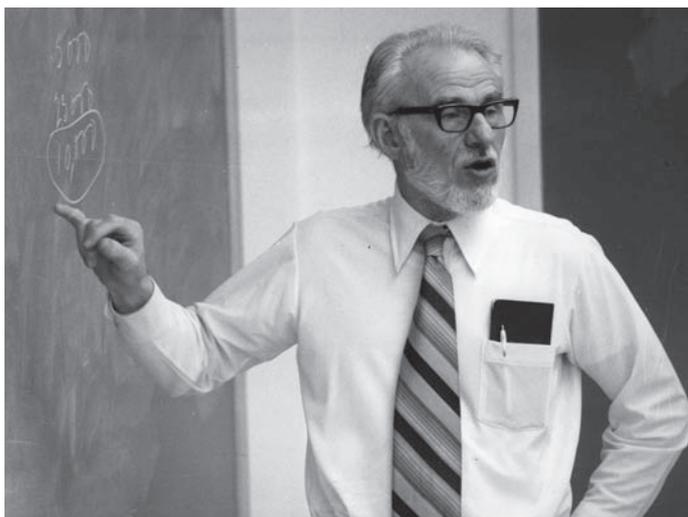
Peter Murray, the first beneficiary of these efforts, completed his doctoral dissertation on Higgins for the University of Maryland in 2003, making extensive use of the collection even as it was being reprocessed. Titled “Marguerite Higgins: An Examination of Legacy and Gender Bias,” Murray’s dissertation “focuses on allegations in the literature regarding unethical and immoral behavior by Higgins as she pursued her career, and addresses the degree to which these allegations may have been influenced by gender bias.” Higgins was accused by some of using her physical attractiveness to obtain stories. Failing to find evidence to substantiate such claims, Murray argues that Higgins was a target for discrimination.

LAWSON FAMILY ENDOWMENT FOR NEW YORK STATE HISTORY

Through the generosity of Eric W. Lawson Sr. and his family, we have recently established the Eric W. Lawson Family Endowment for New York State Documentary Heritage. The Lawson endowment will bolster our role as a leading repository for documentation of the history and culture of Central New York and the Finger Lakes region, as well as the Adirondacks, the Thousand Islands, and the North Country.

Following an initial gift by Eric W. Lawson Sr., a professor emeritus of finance at Syracuse University and long-time member of our Library Associates, other members of his family (including Eric Lawson Jr. '62 and Dr. Beverly Lawson '62, Michael and Alice Susan Lawson, and D. Scott and Darlene Lawson) contributed additional monies to create the endowed collection fund. D. Scott Lawson commented, "My grandfather has always been an ardent supporter of Syracuse University and particularly the library. Given his academic and personal interests in the history and culture of Central and Northern New York State, the Eric W. Lawson Family Endowment at Syracuse University Library is an excellent way for us to remember his commitment and support for the important collections held by the library."

The Lawson Family Endowment will enable us to acquire regional monographic imprints, directories, guidebooks, manuscripts, and other archival and artifactual materials that pertain to the heritage of Central and Northern New York State. The endowment will also help to promote and provide broader access to our collections in these areas by supporting exhibitions, lectures, publications, and other types of educational outreach.



Professor Eric Lawson Sr. conducting a class in the economics department at Syracuse University. He and his family have created an endowment for the acquisition of documentary material on New York State history.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS FROM NEW YORK STATE

Numismatist Gordon L. Harris has donated his collection of private bank notes and scrip issued by Syracuse merchants in the nineteenth century. When federal currency was scarce during economic depressions and war years, banks cooperated with merchants to produce small denominations of local currency to enable them to continue transacting business. A resident of nearby Tully, New York, Harris is the author of the definitive catalog on this topic entitled *New York State Scrip and Private Issues* (2001). Our conservation lab has created a special sleeved binder to house the thirty-nine items in the collection.



One-dollar note issued by Old Joe's Salina and Syracuse Express as scrip in 1859.

Another remarkable recent New York acquisition is an account book of Dr. David M. Benson of Geddes, New York, that records the treatments he performed and the monies collected from his patients between 1 February 1842 and 16 March 1849. Benson was only the second permanent physician to reside in the small village near Syracuse, having come specifically to attend to the growing number of salt workers in the community. We learn from Benson's ledger that he was regularly extracting teeth, performing bleedings, and dispensing "tonic bitters," quinine, and Thompson's Eye Water. It appears that an outbreak of small pox must have occurred around 14 February 1848 because a significant number of vaccinations are recorded after that date. He delivered a girl weighing seven pounds and five ounces after twelve hours of labor to the wife of Ezekiel Oliphant on 21 April 1845, charging five dollars for the service. Several receipts, together with Benson's certificate of membership in the Onondaga Medical Society, dated 9 June 1840, came loosely inserted in the volume. With this type of detailed documentation, Benson's handwritten record book offers an important window on the history of our region.

Although the 1844 second edition of the biography of Jemima Wilkinson has long had a place on our shelves, we only recently added the very rare first edition, entitled the

History of Jemima Wilkinson, a Preacheress of the Eighteenth Century, written by David Hudson and published in Geneva, New York, in 1821. Wilkinson was the first woman in America to found a religious organization. Born in Rhode Island, she claimed in 1776 to have “passed the gates of death, and was now risen from the dead.” After this experience, she referred to herself as the Public Universal Friend and embarked upon her ministry. She preached in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, but ultimately settled in Yates County, New York, where she created her own community named Jerusalem. Between 1788 and 1790, she and her followers became some of the first to settle in the region. The community prospered because the land near Seneca Lake was well suited to agricultural activities. Jerusalem’s early reputation as a tranquil haven did not last long as disputes over property and possessions inevitably arose, and its inhabitants completely dispersed shortly after Wilkinson’s death in 1819.



Frontispiece portrait of Jemima Wilkinson from the 1844 biography.

Our copy of the 1821 edition of Wilkinson’s biography has an interesting provenance confirmed by the letters that accompanied it. While it was at one point in the possession of the New-York Typographical Society Library (established in 1823), it was sent in 1884 by Beverly Chew, a New York banker, to one of the organizers of a historical society in Geneva, New York, because Chew recognized its rarity and its important local associations. Fifteen years later, it was returned to Chew because the historical society had not been successfully formed. We purchased the volume from a dealer in Sharon, Massachusetts.



In our regular perusal of catalogs from booksellers for early regional New York imprints, we became intrigued by a volume entitled *The Golden Person in the Heart* by Claude Fayette Bragdon. The author’s note explains that the book is

“an attempt to present, in metrical form, such of the tenets and teachings of Brahamism as may best indicate the main outlines of that most ancient and wonderful philosophy.” That noble purpose notwithstanding, the most striking detail to our eyes was its publication by the Brothers of the Book in Gouverneur, New York, in 1898. This led us to investigate whether we had any other volumes published by this relatively obscure group in the North Country of our state. As it happened, a copy of the same edition of *The Golden Person in the Heart* turned up in the library’s general circulating collection, and we promptly transferred it to our stacks.

Further searching for volumes issued by the Brothers of the Book revealed three other titles in our special collections: “The Vampire,” a poem by Rudyard Kipling (1898), *The Morality of the Profession of Letters* by Robert Louis Stevenson (1899), and *One Hundred Quatrains from “The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám”: A Rendering in English Verse* by Elizabeth Arden Curtis (1899). Only two other titles published by the Brothers of the Book came to our attention after searching through various library and trade catalogs: *Confessio Amantis* by Richard Le Gallienne (1898) and *Some Children’s Book-Plates: An Essay in Little* by Wilbur Macey Stone (1901). Fortunately, we were quickly able to locate and order copies of both.

During this period around the turn of the twentieth century, the Brothers of the Book were printing their material at the Adirondack Press in Gouverneur. Of the titles we encountered by this publishing group, only *Some Children’s Book-Plates* and *One Hundred Quatrains* were printed at presses other than the Adirondack Press, but both of these were produced for Laurence C. Woodworth and issued by the Brothers of the Book.



The Witch-Woman’s Revenge; or, The Golden Secret of the “Oswego” is a small pamphlet printed in Oswego in 1882. It purports to recount the Onondagan Native American background of a medicine that was being produced and distributed
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NOTABLE NEW YORK COLLECTIONS

The Special Collections Research Center possesses many collections having important or interesting associations with the history of New York State. The following are descriptions of several of them.

The papers of Peter, Gerrit, and Greene Smith were donated to the university by Gerrit Smith’s grandson Gerrit Smith Miller in 1928. Including some of Miller’s own papers, the family collection spans more than a century and a half. Peter Smith (1768–1837) came to Central New York as a land speculator and established a reputation that allowed him to count John Jacob Astor among his correspondents. Gerrit Smith

(1797–1874) further developed his father’s speculative interests from his home in Peterboro in Madison County, New York, but he was best known for his involvement in the major social reforms of the mid-nineteenth century, including abolition, women’s suffrage, dress reform, and temperance. Gerrit Smith’s son Greene (1842–86) took a different road through his short life, amassing a large collection of bird skins by purchase or hunting. Much of his collection was sent to Harvard, but the hummingbird skins went to Cornell’s Laboratory of Ornithology. Gerrit Smith Miller (1845–1937), son of Gerrit Smith’s daughter Elizabeth Smith Miller, became a politician and dairy farmer in Peterboro. Miller introduced dairy cattle from the Netherlands to improve local herds, and his papers include records related to the industry. Aside from business correspondence and records, there is a great deal of personal correspondence in these collections between the men and women of the family.

The Special Collections Research Center is the major repository for the publications, records, and papers of the Oneida Community and its founder, John Humphrey Noyes (1811–86). One of many utopian and reform movements founded in the mid-nineteenth century, the Oneida Community flourished for nearly forty years and included at one time up to three hundred members. The community was based on the principles of Christian Perfectionism and Bible communism, with all property being held in common and Noyes serving as the spiritual leader. In time, it also engaged in what Noyes called “complex marriage,” whereby all men and women could potentially have relations with one another and matings were determined by elders in order to breed the best offspring—an experiment Noyes termed “stirpiculture.” The community supported itself through various commercial ventures, such as the production of silk thread and animal traps and the canning of fruits and vegetables, but most successfully by the production of silverware. A combination of internal tensions and external pressures led the community to dissolve officially on 1 January 1881, but a stock corporation, Oneida Limited, was formed in order to enable the former community members to maintain their profitable businesses; Oneida Limited is still marketing Oneida silverware and tableware today. Our Oneida collection does not include any records of the corporation, but it does contain complete runs of all of the books and magazines that Noyes and the Oneida Community published, as well as diaries, correspondence, and other personal papers and documents of community members and their descendants.

The New York State imprints produced by the prolific printer and publisher Joel Munsell (1808–80) of Albany represent another collection strength. While we already had significant numbers of books, tracts, and pamphlets published by Munsell during the nineteenth century in our collections,

these holdings were dramatically enhanced by the gift in 1984 of Munsell imprints amassed by Henry S. Bannister. Thanks to Bannister, we now have nearly every edition of every title Munsell published, and we attempt to fill any gaps we discover in the collection.

Mary Edwards Walker (1832–1919) graduated from the Syracuse Medical College in 1855 (not affiliated with Syracuse University Medical College, which was founded later) and practiced for a time in Rome, New York. At the outbreak of the Civil War, she volunteered her medical services to the Union. Although never fully accepted as a doctor, Walker did perform surgeries and was ultimately awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor—an award that has engendered controversy ever since. Walker is most often thought of as the “little lady in pants” because of her support of the women’s dress reform movement; this led her to adopt the contemporary male attire of trousers, frock coat, and top hat.

L. Frank Baum (1859–1919), author of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (1900) and its many sequels, spent his early years around Chittenango, New York, which still hosts an annual Oz Fest. The 1963 purchase of the collection of books, manuscripts, and artwork of Baum biographer Russell MacFall laid the cornerstone of a Baum collection that has grown over time to encompass genealogical material, letters, and ephemera in addition to printed volumes. The donation this past summer of the archives of the International Wizard of Oz Club by its late secretary Fred Meyer adds a new and unique dimension to our Baum resources.

The personal papers of Melville Clark and the records of the Clark Music document the life and work of Clark (1883–1953) and the music company he founded in Syracuse. A prominent local citizen, Clark also helped to establish the Central New York Music Festival and the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra. Programs and other ephemera from these and other regional musical associations are included in the collection.

The records of Grace Episcopal Church of Syracuse span nearly a century, from its beginnings in 1870 through 1966. They include vestry minutes, registers of services, and various printed materials that help to document the activities of a congregation known for its social activism and community involvement.

George F. Johnson (1857–1948) became well known for his management of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company in Binghamton, New York. Johnson developed and practiced in the 1920s and 1930s a controversial management philosophy he called “industrial democracy.” His papers and those of relatives who were also company executives (namely, Charles F. Johnson Jr., Frank A. Johnson, and George Willis Johnson) provide a comprehensive view of the company, its impact on the Binghamton area, and employee relations.

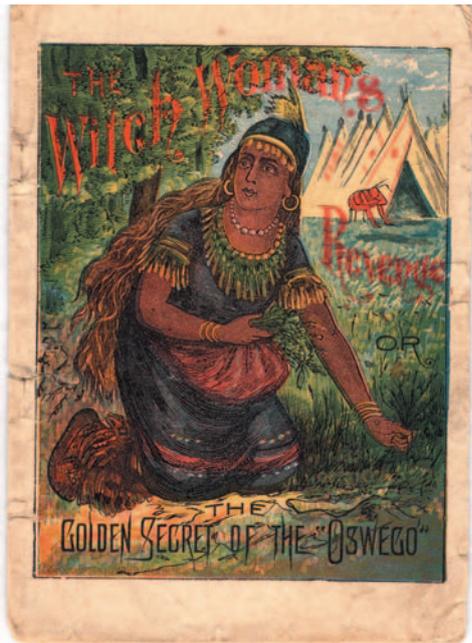
The gubernatorial papers of W. Averell Harriman (1891–1986), governor of New York between 1954 and 1958, include not only his own files but also those of his major aides and officials, as well as material on the campaigns of 1956 and 1958. The massive collection consists of over nineteen hundred archival boxes of material.

The Portfolio Club was founded in 1875 in Syracuse as a women’s organization, and it is still active today. Its members meet regularly to study and discuss a wide range of topics from literature to politics. The club’s records contain essays and other program material dating from 1888 to the present.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

continued from page seven, column two

ed by W. J. Austen and Company of Oswego: “It was handed down from father to son for many generations as a priceless gift, for its results were certain. The fever fled before it, and such a secret could not die. At first it was only used in cases of fever, but its potency was rapidly extended to the whites, and as the Indians faded away before the onward march of civilization the secret passed from their hands into those of the conquering race.” On the last page, we learn that this mi-



The Witch Woman's Revenge; or, The Golden Secret of the "Oswego" (Oswego, N.Y., 1882).

raculous substance was being marketed as “Austen’s Oswego Bitters, and is now doing its work as a family medicine which is unsurpassed. . . . It is a sovereign remedy for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions, and Skin Diseases, all of which these Bitters will cure by removing the cause.” We purchased the pamphlet to serve as an excellent local example of the type of nineteenth-century advertising literature for patent medicines that claimed to have

Native American origins but were simply flavored alcoholic concoctions.



Published posthumously in 1991, *Gutsy Lady* is both a memoir by Central New York political activist Lillian E. Reiner (1901–87) and a tribute from her many friends. The latter include Sari Biklen, Janet Bogdan, Karen DeCrow, and Jean M. Hoefler, who joined in donating documents and memorabilia that now make up the Lillian Reiner Collection. The collection chronicles Reiner’s championing of civil rights, feminism, pacifism, and other social causes over almost seventy years. It includes correspondence (Reiner was an inveterate writer of letters to editors), writings, photographs, campaign buttons (she periodically ran for office, although she was never elected), and printed material. According to Paul Barfoot, who processed the collection earlier this year, Reiner’s papers “provide a unique perspective on the political climate of Central New York in the second half of the twentieth century.” About *Gutsy Lady*, Reiner herself had this comment: “Writing about my life has not been easy or pleasant, and it seems a waste of time when there is so much suffering, exploitation, and unjust discrimination in the world. I would rather work for the future and forget the past.”



Nancy and Clifford Rowley recently donated papers relating to their long struggle to have a sign-language interpreter provided for their deaf daughter, Amy, in her elementary classroom at Furnace Woods School in Peekskill, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley, who are also deaf, based their legal challenge to the Hendrick Hudson School District on the provisions of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975 (now the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act [IDEA]). It stipulated that, in order to qualify for federal assistance, a state must demonstrate that it has in effect a policy that assures all handicapped children the right to a “free appropriate public education” tailored to their unique needs. After initial rulings in favor of the Rowleys in the Federal District Court in New York and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, the United States Supreme Court reversed the decisions of the lower courts in 1982 because it deemed that Amy was making sufficient academic progress without an interpreter. Although unfavorable to the Rowleys, the judgment ultimately helped to clarify and advance public educational standards and support for disabled students. Michael Schwartz, a newly appointed professor in Syracuse University’s College of Law, and the only deaf law professor in the nation, facilitated the transfer of the Rowley Family Litigation Papers so that they may be accessible to researchers concerned with the ongoing relevance of the landmark case that has had important implications not only for New York State, but for the rest of the nation as well.

BRODSKY CONSERVATION ENDOWMENT *continued from page one, column two*

The idea for an endowed lecture and workshop series on library conservation was inspired by Joan Brodsky's strong interests in the traditional arts of book production and her experiences working as a volunteer in conservation facilities, including the Newberry Library and the Spertus Museum in Chicago. Joan Brodsky also serves on the board of visitors for the School of Information Studies, from which she earned a graduate degree in library science. She remarked that "Bill and I are delighted to establish a program that promotes the understanding and importance of book and paper conservation. We hope and expect this initiative will fill a void that currently exists in this field. We are excited that our gift will both enhance learning within the university community and also showcase our library and its expertise in the art of conservation."



William J. and Joan Brodsky, creators of a new endowment for the advancement of library conservation.

The educational programming sponsored by the endowment will be organized by Peter Verheyen, an internationally known and award-winning conservator, craft binder, and book artist who directs the conservation lab at the Special Collections Research Center at Syracuse University Library. According to Verheyen, "The Brodskys' gift will enable us to offer high-quality theoretical and practical learning opportunities in library conservation that will appeal not only to students and faculty from the School of Information Studies, but also from the College of Visual and Performing Arts, which offers a graduate degree in Museum Studies and courses related to the arts of the book. It will also contribute signifi-

cantly to regional educational needs and bring prominence to Syracuse University nationally." Endowment-sponsored events will complement the internship, independent study, and class presentations currently offered by our conservation lab, which have already led some students to pursue library conservation as a career.

The Brodskys have both been named members of the chancellor's council in recognition of their support of many advancement initiatives at Syracuse University, including renovation of the Hall of Languages, construction of the Schine Student Center, and the Michael O. Sawyer Chair of Constitutional Law and Politics in the Maxwell School. More recently, they have contributed to the Eleanore and Marcus I. Breier Digital Learning Center at the School of Information Studies (in honor of Joan's parents) and the Winnick Hillel Center for Jewish Life. Bill Brodsky, chair and CEO of the Chicago Board Options Exchange, was a university trustee from 1987 until his promotion to emeritus status in 2003. He has served on the board of visitors of the Syracuse University College of Law since 1995. All three of the Brodskys' children—Michael, Stephen, and Jonathan—received undergraduate degrees from Syracuse University in the 1990s.

OUR COLLECTIONS IN PRINT

Many books, articles, and other publications appear each year that are substantially based on research conducted in our collections. We call attention here to a few works that we have recently received and encourage all of our researchers to keep us informed of their publication activities.



Joyce Carol Oates (Stockholm: Alfabet Anamma, 2003) is a compilation by Swedish literary critic Stig Bjorkman of interviews in which Oates speaks about her life and work as a novelist. Bjorkman said the project was inspired by a 2001 interview with Oates about her novel *Blonde*. He heard it broadcast on Swedish radio and later saw it translated in a Swedish newspaper. With Oates's help and that of curator Kathleen Manwaring, Bjorkman assembled and translated a considerable number of interviews that had been recorded or published over the previous three decades.



The American Locomotive Company: A Centennial Remembrance (Warren, N.J.: On Track Publishers, 2003) by Richard T. Steinbrenner is the result of the author's exploration of the papers of Schenectady's American Locomotive Company (ALCO) that are preserved among our regional railroad collections. Steinbrenner began his study in the 1980s and then, between 2000 and 2001, made a series of visits in order to complete the research for this thoroughly illustrated and exhaustively detailed volume.



The Cowboy's Dream: The Mythic Life and Art of Lon Megargee (Wickenburg, Arizona: Desert Caballeros Western Museum, 2003) by Betsy Fahlman is an exhibition catalog that features the work of this American artist who is remembered for the cover illustrations he created for pulp publisher Street and Smith's *Western Story Magazine*.



Two recent studies on Jews in television and broadcasting made extensive use of our Gertrude Berg Papers. Berg (1899–1966) was the actor who played Molly Goldberg in the popular radio and television series and Broadway play. David Zurawik in *The Jews of Prime Time* (Brandeis University Press, 2003) shows how Jewish characters were first obscured and later rediscovered by television. A more comprehensive survey of American Jewish popular culture is *Entertaining America: Jews, Movies, and Broadcasting* (Princeton University Press, 2003) edited by J. Hoberman and Jeffrey Shandler. This volume accompanied an exhibition they curated at the Jewish Museum of New York. Bringing together original analyses and primary texts, the copiously illustrated book examines the dynamic relationship between Jews and the entertainment industry, offering commentary from fan magazines, literary fiction, religious and political leaders, journalists, historians, and Jews who have worked in the business.

OUR COLLECTIONS ON TOUR

The Special Collections Research Center regularly loans items from its holdings for exhibitions organized by other institutions. The following are some current and recent exhibitions that have featured our collections.

Margaret Bourke-White:

The Photography of Design, 1927–1936

Fort Wayne Museum of Art, 13 November 2004–9 January 2005;
Portland Museum of Art, 22 January–27 March 2005; and the
Oklahoma City Museum of Art, 14 April–12 June 2005

This traveling exhibition organized by the Phillips Collection in Washington, D.C., in 2003 includes more than one hundred and fifty vintage photographs, mostly drawn from our Margaret Bourke-White Papers. With her first industrial photographs in Cleveland in 1927, her appointment as the first photographer for *Fortune* magazine in 1930, and her cover photograph for the first issue of *Life* magazine in 1936, Bourke-White proved in the span of a decade that she was not only an important photojournalist, but was equally skilled at modern design and composition. A complete catalog of the exhibition written by curator Stephen Bennett Phillips was published by Rizzoli in 2003.

Marcel Breuer: Design and Architecture

Centro Culturale Candiani, Mestre, Italy,

22 October 2004–9 January 2005

Organized by the Vitra Design Museum in Weil am Rhein, Germany, this traveling exhibition offers the first comprehensive retrospective of the works of Hungarian-born architect and designer Marcel Breuer (1902–81). Breuer gained early fame as a Bauhaus proponent with his innovative tubular-steel furniture. He also designed private residences and larger projects, especially after immigrating to the United States in 1937. His trademark was the sculptural use of concrete, which he creatively exploited in his designs for buildings such as the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, and St. John's Abbey in Collegeville, Minnesota. The exhibition and illustrated 448-page catalog edited by exhibition curator Mathias Remmele and Alexander von Vegesack feature several reproductions of original drawings and photographs from our extensive collection of Breuer's papers.

PSFS: Nothing More Modern

Yale School of Architecture, 30 August–5 November 2004

This was the first exhibition to explore the design, construction, and adaptive reuse of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society Building (PSFS), a landmark of twentieth-century modernism designed by Howe and Lescaze Architects, a six-year partnership that began in 1929. Although considered by many to have been the world's first modern high-rise building when it opened in 1932, PSFS was not distinguished for its great height, but rather, according to Robert A. M. Stern, "for the sophistication of its structural and environmental engineering." Several original drawings from our William Lescaze Papers were included among other drawings, photographs, ephemera, and models in the exhibition.

Unbuilt Providence: Architectural Visions, 1856 to 2000

David Winton Bell Gallery, Brown University,

14 April–31 May 2004

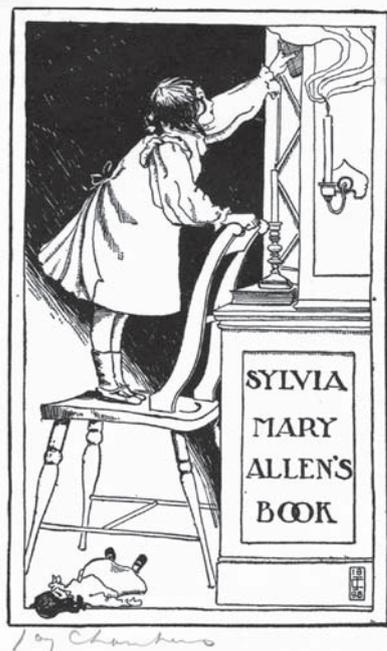
Hidden beneath the architectural heritage of Providence, Rhode Island, lies another story—that of its unbuilt architecture: urban visions before their time, ambitious designs that were not needed, and detailed projects that were abandoned. Among the architects who designed structures for Providence that were never executed was William Lescaze (1896–1969), a Swiss immigrant who became one of the premier modernist architects in the United States with his design of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society Building in 1932. Lescaze submitted a design for a competition for a memorial to the fallen soldiers of World War I. The exhibition and accompanying catalog by Dietrich Neumann featured two images for the memorial from our William Lescaze Papers.

ADOPT-A-BOOK PROGRAM

If you would like to stake a personal claim in our collections, please consider adopting an item that we have recently purchased. Your name, or the name of someone you wish to honor or memorialize with your gift, will be included on a bookplate affixed in an archivally sound manner to the inside cover of the volume and will also be added to its electronic catalog record. Adopt-a-book gifts are fully tax-deductible, and donors will receive a proper receipt for tax-filing purposes.

In our feature about recent acquisitions from New York State (see page seven), we mention *Some Children's Book-Plates: An Essay in Little* by Wilbur Macey Stone, one of the imprints of the Brothers of the Book, a publishing group that flourished in Gouverneur, New York, around the turn of the twentieth century. Reproduced below is the bookplate of Sylvia Mary Allen, which is used as the frontispiece to the volume. It was executed (and signed in pencil) by Jay Chambers, who had studied under Howard Pyle at the Drexel Institute. This charming little volume, which includes several original examples of bookplates designed for children and short essays aimed at encouraging reading among the young, may be adopted for one hundred and fifty dollars.

If you would like to adopt this or another item recently acquired for our collections, please contact William La Moy at 315-443-9752. In the future, we also expect to offer a conserve-a-book program to support the treatment of materials needing special restoration or repair.



Bookplate of Sylvia Mary Allen, the frontispiece to *Some Children's Book-Plates; or, An Essay in Little* by Wilbur Macey Stone (Gouverneur, N.Y.: Brothers of the Book, 1901).

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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The editors are Christian Dupont and William La Moy. Mary Beth Hinton serves as the consulting editor. If you would like to receive the *Courant* regularly by mail or would like information about membership in the Library Associates, please contact Therese Belzak at 315-443-9763 or tabelzak@syr.edu. The *Courant* is also available electronically in PDF format from our web site at <http://scrc.syr.edu/courant/>.

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The Special Collections Research Center is open to the general public as well as members of the Syracuse University community and visiting scholars. No appointment is necessary, but those interested in consulting specific materials are advised to contact us in advance of their visit. Researchers are encouraged to keep us informed of any publications in which they discuss or cite materials in our collections. Brief articles, reviews, and research notes are also welcome.

We invite our readers to send us their comments or notice of the availability of items that we should consider accepting as a donation or acquiring through purchase in order to augment our holdings. New acquisitions are largely the result of purchases made with endowed or gift funds designated for that purpose or gifts-in-kind. If you would like to support the growth of our collections through a financial contribution or through the donation of books, manuscripts, or archival materials relevant to our collecting areas, please contact Christian Dupont, Director, Special Collections Research Center, Syracuse University Library, 222 Waverly Avenue, Syracuse, N.Y. 13244-2010. You may also e-mail cydupont@syr.edu or telephone/fax 315-443-9759/2671.