



# The Child Memorial Library

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# NOTES

## The Child Memorial Library

THE predecessor or germ of the Child Memorial Library appears in the report of Librarian Justin Winsor to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, 14 November 1892, 'upon the class room libraries of the college, which are thirteen in number,' to have been the humblest and smallest — certainly the last — on his list.<sup>1</sup> After naming the department and the faculty member in charge of each department library, the number of books in that library, sometimes the location of the library, the supervision of the library — if any, the practice of giving keys for it to students — sometimes up to 300, the Librarian tersely disposed of the classroom library of the English Department by writing: '13. *English*. Under Prof. Hill. 34 books, kept in a locked closet in Sever. Mostly dictionaries. Well enough as it is.' Nevertheless, by 1896, the English classroom library had grown to 655 books, of which 614 belonged to it, while 41 were on deposit from the main library in Gore

<sup>1</sup>College Papers, 14 November 1892. All quotations from the College Records (now Corporation Records), being the minutes of the meeting of the Corporation (President and Fellows of Harvard College), and from the College Papers, being reports or letters to the Corporation, are made with the kind consent of Mr David W. Bailey, Secretary to the Corporation. Both Records and Papers are preserved in the Harvard University Archives. References are by date of the Corporation meeting to which the given documents pertain.

Hall.<sup>2</sup> On 29 June 1897 it became the Child Memorial Library.<sup>3</sup>

Having described each of the thirteen classroom libraries<sup>4</sup> in the first part of his report to the President and Fellows, 14 November 1892, Librarian Winsor recommended grouping all these libraries in 'the old Gymnasium building, which has peculiar adaptability to such use with — I should judge — minimum of outlay.' Then followed a plan showing how the old Gymnasium might be transformed into a library, and, thereafter, some reflections and recommendations concerning these libraries which should be of special interest to those persons who have watched the growth of the libraries now located within the College Yard. After remarking that these collections (the classroom libraries) would be useful even when the University should have a larger building for the general library, he wrote:

. . . The tendency in some of these libraries already — and it is likely to be-

<sup>2</sup>Justin Winsor, *Nineteenth Report*, 1895-96, p. 2. Printed annual reports of the Librarian, submitted to the President of the University (and beginning in 1895 annexed to the printed *Report of the President*) were instituted by Winsor in 1878. Winsor's and, later, Lane's reports were numbered according to the year of tenure of office.

<sup>3</sup>College Records, 29 June 1897.

<sup>4</sup>The minutes of the Corporation meetings refer to the classroom libraries as 'the Department Libraries' in order to distinguish them from 'the Main Library,' Gore Hall.

come a tendency in most of them — is to increase largely the number of duplicates of books indispensable to the students in following the instruction given to them. Unless the students can as a rule be made to buy such books for themselves, the large classes now common seem to require such duplication, under present methods of instruction. The teachers of such classes as a rule favor such duplication, and some of them have exerted themselves to secure money to make purchases of a considerable number of duplicates. I think that in ten years we shall see a large growth of the class room libraries in this way, and it is a very obvious differentiation for them to assume as compared with the reserved book system of Gore Hall, where there is little duplication.

Large duplication is a new element and not a desirable one in the University library, and it draws readers for purposes distinct from those scholarly aims, which the University library should strive to foster. Such duplication is sure in time to leave as a burden a mass of books outgrown and out of date which are not a proper possession of the main library. The discarding of them in such a separate collection as is suggested can be more easily managed, than where they have been regularly made a component part of the shelf-lists and catalogues of the main collection. The use of them at all times will draw from the general library the mass of readers, who use books not as scholars but as a means to passing examinations. This is an element that will not be missed in the general library, except as relieving its service from un-scholarly demands.

Respectfully submitted

Justin Winsor

Librarian

Winsor's plan for placing the classroom libraries in one building was intended to solve the problem of pro-

viding proper supervision of these libraries during the hours when they were open to the students, with minimum cost to the University yet with maximum amount of efficiency. Ever since 1880 the acquisition of books by departments had been placed under the control of the University Librarian, in accordance with a Corporation vote of December 13 of that year to the effect that

1. No books shall hereafter be purchased by any department of the University, except the Law School, out of appropriations or otherwise, unless through the Librarian of the University, who shall from time to time prescribe the form for ordering purchases and rendering account for the same.

2. All books hereafter acquired by any department of the University by purchase or gift shall be sent to the College Library, where they shall be catalogued, and have the stamp and book plate of the University put upon them, before they are sent to the library of the Department.<sup>5</sup>

The time was at hand, therefore, when the classroom libraries could be developed adequately to care for the undergraduate students, though no prohibition existed against caring for graduate students as well. From Winsor's closing remarks it is clear that he

<sup>5</sup>College Records, 13 December 1880. These provisions had had their genesis in 'A Scheme for Consolidating the Purchase of Books for the University, Handed at Their Request to the Corporation, Dec. 1880,' drawn up by Winsor (autograph copy in Council and Corporation Papers, December 1880, in the Archives; slightly revised copy, in secretary's hand, in College Papers, 13 December 1880). Winsor's document is important as a fundamental step toward centralizing library administration. The provisions voted by the Corporation in 1880 were slightly amended in a vote of 31 October 1892.

regarded the main library as dedicated primarily to scholarship. In his view, the main library and the classroom libraries were to have different objectives, and were to obtain those objectives through collections differing in content. His plan was a broad one, and from it grew not only the great collection of the main library, now housed in Widener, but also a new development of the classroom library which did not limit itself to the functions, or display, necessarily, the characteristics described by him as belonging to the classroom library.

Among the first in this new category was the Child Memorial Library, supported by the Child Memorial Fund, the income of which was to purchase books through the main library in accordance with the provisions of 1880. The kind of library it was to be had been envisaged by Professor Child, himself a great teacher both of undergraduate and graduate students, as well as a great scholar. Child had commenced his teaching with the prescribed and elective courses in composition then usual. But he soon began to develop courses in English literature, leading ultimately to graduate instruction.<sup>8</sup> Throughout his career he was aware of the differing problems of both undergraduate and graduate study. He did not live to create the library which received his name, but his views about what such a library should be certainly influenced its creators. Here, for example, is a paragraph from a letter of 9 January 1897 written by John H. Gardiner, '85, Treasurer of the Child Memorial Fund,

<sup>8</sup> Child's appointments were as follows: Tutor 1846-51, Instructor in Rhetoric 1848-51, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory 1851-76, Professor of English 1876-96.

to Prescott H. Butler, '69, who was canvassing the New York Harvard alumni in behalf of the Fund:

The memorial is to take the form of an endowment fund for the department library. The Corporation will supply suitable rooms for the library, so that the income of the fund will be spent on the purchase and maintenance of books for the use of the teachers and students in the department. Professor Child was much interested in the establishment of such a library, for he had felt for some years the embarrassment in his teaching from the fact that the great increase in the number of students has made the supply of books in the general library inadequate to the demand; so that it is often with the greatest difficulty that students come to personal knowledge of the works on which the lectures are based. So sensible was Professor Child of this evil that he would have himself have attempted to raise an endowment but for the hard times of the last few years. The form that the memorial is to take would therefore seem to be particularly fitting, in that it will not only be of great and lasting usefulness in promoting the work to which he gave his life, but that it will fulfil a wish that was especially near to his heart.<sup>7</sup>

Likewise, as we shall see below, the terms of the deed of gift of the Fund to the President and Fellows sought to give tangible and permanent form to the ideas and ideals in teaching and research of Harvard's first Professor of English.

Child died 11 September 1896. By

<sup>7</sup> From a printed copy of the letter forming part of a collection relating to the Child Memorial Fund filed in the Archives under Letters, Votes, etc., 1896-98 (UAV 363.112). The collection includes the deed of gift to the President and Fellows, letters and lists of donors, and records of gifts of money, books, and pictures.

December of that year, the raising of the Memorial Fund was well under way, in the hands of the following Committee for the Department of English: Le Baron R. Briggs, '75, Barrett Wendell, '77, George L. Kittredge, '82, John H. Gardiner, '85, Augustin H. Parker, '97, and Edgar H. Wells, '97. The letters received by the Committee show how highly Professor Child was regarded as friend, teacher, and scholar. Of the great number, three may stand as representative. President Eliot wrote: 'I want to join in the commemoration of his beautiful character and admirable life work.' Joseph H. Choate, '52, wrote: 'His kindness to me began when I was his Freshman in Holworthy 9 in 1848.' And, finally, the last paragraph of a circular letter sent out from Mr Choate's office by Mr Butler in an appeal for contributions to the Fund reads: 'I wish you would take time to read this letter for I need add nothing to its statements to convince you of the importance and value of the proposed *foundation*, and of its fitness as a memorial to one who was not only so prominent among men of letters, but also so personally dear to us all.'<sup>8</sup>

By February 1897 the Committee was able to present the first instalment of the Fund (\$7,500) and to state tentatively the conditions to be attached to the gift. At its meeting of February 8 the Corporation voted to establish the Fund upon the terms named by the Committee.<sup>9</sup> Four months later the Committee was able

<sup>8</sup> All the letters quoted in this paragraph are in the Child Memorial Fund collection in the Archives.

<sup>9</sup> College Records, 8 February 1897, with a letter of the Committee dated 1 February 1897.

to make its final report, under date of June 9, as follows:

Harvard University  
Cambridge, Mass. June 9th 1897

The President and Fellows  
of Harvard College: —

We have the honor to transmit to you the sum of one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents (\$195.50), being the balance of the amount subscribed to establish an endowment in memory of the late Francis James Child formerly Professor of English in the University, over and above the sum of ten thousand, six hundred dollars (\$10,600.) formerly sent you by us.

x x x x x x x

At the same time, we desire, on behalf of the subscribers, to state more fully than in our letter to you of February 1st (accompanying the first instalment of money subscribed), what are the conditions attached to the gift. These conditions are: —

First, that the ten thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents (\$10,795.50), and whatever additional sums may be paid over to the Corporation on account of the Fund, shall be invested and held as an endowment fund, under the name of "The Francis James Child Memorial Fund."

Second, that the principal of this endowment fund shall be maintained at ten thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents (\$10,795.50), or whatever maximum amount it may reach by additional subscriptions paid in to the Corporation hereafter; and if at any time it should become necessary for this purpose, the whole or any part of the income derived from the Fund shall, at the discretion of the Treasurer of the University, be retained and added to the original Fund.

Third, that all the income from the Fund not so retained for the purpose of

maintaining the principal of the endowment, as above provided, shall be expended in the purchase of books and manuscripts relating to the study of English, and in their maintenance in a proper state of binding and repair.

Fourth, that in every book or manuscript purchased with the income of the Fund, shall be inserted a book-plate, indicating that the book or manuscript is a part of the Child Memorial Library.

Fifth, that the choice of the books or manuscripts to be purchased, the decision of when and in what manner they shall be rebound or repaired, the selection of the book-plate, and the determination of all other details in regard to the expenditure of the income of the Fund, shall be made by the Department of English in the University, it being the intention of the givers that the control of the income of this Fund, except that portion thereof as may be retained by the Treasurer of the University as above provided, shall remain in the hands of such members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University, or of any other body or bodies succeeding to its powers and duties, as are engaged in the teaching of English.

We further append, for purposes of record, a list of the subscribers to this Fund, and a copy of the book-plate which has been provided by the Department to mark each book and manuscript.

(Signed)

L. B. R. Briggs	J. H. Gardiner
Barrett Wendell	Augustin H. Parker
G. L. Kittredge	Edgar H. Wells

This report was presented to the Corporation at its meeting of June 29, with the following action taken:

Voted that the terms named in said letter be accepted as those upon which the Child Memorial Fund is established, in place of those named in the letter from the Committee, dated February 1, 1897 and entered in the record of the meeting

of this Board on February 8, 1897; but subject to the conditions of the standing votes of the Corporation, passed December 13, 1880, concerning the regulation of the purchase and care of books belonging to the several departments of the University.<sup>10</sup>

By this vote, the Child Memorial Library became a reality. Its first official appearance with this title is in the first report of William Coolidge Lane, who succeeded Winsor as Librarian of Harvard College on the latter's death in October 1897.<sup>11</sup> The library was then still housed in Sever 2 and 4, along with the German, Spanish, and Italian libraries (French being in Sever 21), since a request to the Corporation for the assignment of Holden Chapel to the Child Memorial and other libraries connected with the Division of Modern Languages<sup>12</sup> could not be granted, it being impossible to provide otherwise for the Department of Elocution and the Young Men's Christian Association.<sup>13</sup> However, a year later Lane was able to report that

During the summer the Warren House on Quincy Street, which has been assigned to the use of the Division of Modern Languages, was fitted with shelves and furniture; and in it are now installed the Child Memorial Library, the Romance Library, the libraries of the French and German Departments, and

<sup>10</sup> Both report and vote appear in the College Records under date of 29 June 1897. An additional \$25.00 had been added to the Fund by this date, bringing the total to \$10,820.50.

<sup>11</sup> William C. Lane, *First Report, 1897-98*, on p. 12 Lane states: 'The Child Memorial Library is the only one of the classroom libraries that has a permanent fund of its own.'

<sup>12</sup> The Division had been created in 1891, with Child as its first Chairman.

<sup>13</sup> College Records, 14 June 1897.

(upstairs) the Sanskrit library of the Indo-Iranian Department. The rooms are well adapted for the purpose, have something of the attractive and familiar air of a private library, and are open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. in constant charge of an attendant, so that the condition of these libraries is far better than it has previously been when they were scattered in the class-rooms of Sever Hall and subject to no constant supervision. It is no doubt true that most persons find it easier and pleasanter to work in a room of moderate size than in a great reading room where there are unavoidable distractions.<sup>14</sup>

And in 1900 he stated that

The Warren House on Quincy Street in which the libraries of the modern languages and of Sanskrit were installed last year has been moved during the summer back from Quincy Street to Prescott Street so as to make room for the New Harvard Union. At present it seems a little remote in its situation, but when the new club building is finished and occupied its proximity to what is expected to be a new centre of college life will be in its favor.<sup>15</sup>

A beginning had thus been made toward the unified housing of the 'class-room' libraries which Winsor had contemplated in his Gymnasium proposal of 1892. And with the construction of Widener it became possible to place under one roof all such libraries. Thither, with its fellows, the Child Memorial Library moved in 1915, to occupy Room Z, at the northwest corner of the top floor, and in Room Z it has remained ever since.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> *Second Report*, 1898-99.

<sup>15</sup> *Third Report*, 1899-1900.

<sup>16</sup> With the removal of the Woodberry Poetry Collection from Widener to Lamont in 1949, Rooms W, X, and Y, adjacent to

It is clear that after 1899 the attendants in the Child Memorial and similar libraries were engaged and paid by the Librarian of Harvard College. The money to pay the attendant was transferred annually to the main library from the general funds set aside as the budgets for the various departments. From 1899 to 1902 the annual totals for these libraries is known: 1899-1900, \$1263.50; 1900-01, \$1225.28; 1901-02, \$1500.<sup>17</sup> This centralizing of administration, in making the attendants responsible ultimately to the Librarian, may justifiably be regarded as one more manifestation of the trend initiated by Winsor's 'Scheme of Consolidation' of 1880.

The names of attendants of the Child Memorial Library have in general gone unrecorded, and in most cases tenure of office was doubtless brief. There is one notable exception, however, in the person of Francis Storer Thacher, S.T.B. '73, who served from October 1908 to his retirement in May 1923. Thacher was in charge of all the libraries in Warren House, and after the transfer to Widener continued to exercise a supervisory function from his desk in Room Z.<sup>18</sup> In recent years, graduate students have served as attendants in the Child as in many other special libraries.

the Child Memorial Library, became available for other purposes. Rooms W and X have been remodeled into two faculty studies (at present occupied by members of the English Department), while Room Y has been fitted up as an English seminar room, with shelving which might in time be available for an overflow from the Child Memorial Library.

<sup>17</sup> Ledgers listing the main library employees from 1896 to 1905 (HO 515.36F), in the Archives.

<sup>18</sup> Thacher died in May 1923, just after his retirement.

The Department of English, empowered to purchase books through the main library from the income of the Child Memorial Fund, has naturally always determined the nature of the collection maintained in the Child Memorial Library. Designed as a working library of English literature, it has so remained throughout its course. Concentration has been upon standard texts and critical works, from Anglo-Saxon times to the present, though the twentieth century is more fully represented in the English Tutorial Library, to be discussed below.

Unlike its classroom predecessor, the Child Memorial Library has not purchased considerable numbers of duplicates. Further, when the Lamont Library for undergraduates was instituted, such duplicates as the Child Memorial Library had of reasonably obtainable books were transferred thither, the Child Memorial Library retaining only duplicates of certain essential out-of-print books. However, the fact that Child Memorial Library books do not circulate, but are continuously available to those who use the library, coupled with the increasing pressure of graduate students upon the English books in the stacks of Widener, has recently led to some modification in the book purchasing policy. In consequence, the library may now contain two or three editions of a given author, but not two or three sets of the same edition. The library thus seeks to assure the constant availability of at least one set of the principal scholarly editions, even though all stack sets may be reserved in students' stalls or professors' studies.

The Child Memorial Library has always been open to graduate students, and to undergraduates upon recom-

mendation of a member of the Department of English. However, with the coming of the House Libraries, about 1930, and still more tellingly with the opening of Lamont in 1949, undergraduate use inevitably decreased. None the less, there are still certain special aspects of undergraduate interest, as an account of the development of the English Tutorial Library will show.

The introduction of the tutorial system of instruction in the middle twenties brought with it a need for tutorial book collections. An item, 'Books,' appeared in the tutorial budget of the Division of Modern Languages, shared among the English, German, and Romance Languages Tutorial Boards, apparently according to the number of students tutored. From 1924-25 to 1931-32 the book item was evidently \$500.00, divided as follows: English \$310.00, German \$40.00, Romance Languages \$150.00.<sup>19</sup> After 1932, the book item diminished gradually, and disappeared in 1939-40.

The English Tutorial Library, shelved as early as 1924-25 in the Child Memorial Room,<sup>20</sup> was developed by Professor J. Tucker Murray, Chairman of the English Tutorial Board, and by his successor, Professor Arthur Colby Sprague, together with Drs Philip Souers, W. Ellery Sedgwick, and Philip A. Child. The books

<sup>19</sup> Division of Modern Languages, Correspondence and Papers, 1924-40, in the Archives (UAV 578.10). From the tutorial budgets for the English Department, contained in these files, it is apparent that the book funds for all three tutorial libraries in the Modern Languages came from the Harvard Book Fund for Duplicates.

<sup>20</sup> Appendix to Archibald C. Coolidge's report as Director of the University Library for 1924-25, printed with the *Report of the President of Harvard College for 1924-25*.



chosen were principally modern poetry, fiction, and criticism, and they were chosen with prescient discrimination. Tutors might use the books themselves, or loan them to their students provided they, as tutors, guaranteed the books' return. It was a library for tutors as well as for those tutored.

This library, shelved in specially purchased book cases, was kept distinct from the Child Memorial Library until 1941, when its books were added to the Child Memorial total. The combined collection has since been known as the Child Memorial and English Tutorial Library.<sup>21</sup> The special Tutorial Library stamp has been supplanted by the Child Memorial Library stamp, and additions to the Tutorial Library have been purchased from the Child Memorial Fund.

These purchases have recently been considerably augmented. After a gradual decline in importance over a period of years, through restriction of the role played by the tutorial system in the educational framework,<sup>22</sup> the English Tutorial collection has assumed new significance — in connection with the written tutorial examination which all concentrators in English must take in the spring of their senior year. In 1950 the Tutorial

Board of the Department of English issued a revised edition of *A Tutorial Bibliography of English Literature*, forty pages, including American and contemporary Celtic literature. This bibliography contains titles recommended for reading in preparation for the tutorial examination. All titles not already in the combined Child Memorial and Tutorial Library have been ordered. This will mean an increase of several hundred volumes over perhaps a three-year period, a very welcome addition to the resources of the combined Library, particularly in American literature since 1900 and in the Celtic field.

The statistics of the Child Memorial Fund and of the Child Memorial Library deserve attention to show the growth of each. It will be remembered that on the establishment of the Library in June 1897 the Committee for the Fund turned over to the Corporation \$10,820.50.<sup>23</sup> As of 30 June 1951 the principal of the Fund stood at \$28,721.54.<sup>24</sup> In its first year the Child Memorial Library totaled 2,318 volumes (of which 41 were on deposit), thus showing a more than three hundred per cent increase over the 655 volumes of the classroom library which it had succeeded.<sup>25</sup> In 1919-20 the total was 5,945, and by 1940-41 it had reached 8,280, there being an increase of 596 volumes in the latter year, largely through the incorporation of the Tutorial Library. There

<sup>21</sup> See note 10 above.

<sup>22</sup> Paul C. Cabot, *Financial Report to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College for the Fiscal Year 1950-51*, p. 155.

<sup>23</sup> The yearly figures for the Child Memorial Library may be found in the printed annual reports to the President of the Librarian of Harvard College or the Director of the University Library, except for the years 1929 to 1940.

<sup>21</sup> The Library has also been known unofficially in recent years as the English Department Library.

<sup>22</sup> In 1943-44 the Division of Modern Languages turned over responsibility for tutorial work to its component departments; control of the tutorial libraries naturally accompanied this transfer. Among the factors affecting the function and use of the tutorial libraries were the development of similar collections in the House Libraries (through the activity of resident tutors representing the various language fields) and, more decisively, the establishment of the Lamont Library.

were slight decreases in 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49, because of transfers of duplicates to Lamont, but 1949-50 and 1950-51 showed increases of 296 and 80 volumes respectively, plainly reflecting the buying based on the *Tutorial Bibliography* noted above. On 30 June 1951 the total for the combined Child Memorial and English Tutorial Library stood at 8,888.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup>Figure kindly supplied by the Office of the Director of the University Library, prior to inclusion in the Director's Report for 1950-51.

For the sake of completeness, mention should be made of one more English library, that located in Warren House and known, until the transformation of English A into a General Education course in 1951, as the English A Library. This library first appears in the Director's Report for 1926-27, where it is listed as the Freshman English Library, 42 Holyoke Street, and is credited with 1,740 volumes. The total for the Warren House Library as of 30 June 1951 was 2,661 (figure again supplied by the Office of the Director). The future of this library is at present under discussion.

The record of growth may not be spectacular, but it is clearly in keeping with the aims and function of the Library envisaged by its founders. If it has not followed exactly the pattern outlined for classroom libraries by Justin Winsor in his report to the President and Fellows in 1892, it is because changing circumstances have brought forth effective responses in other directions; Winsor's pattern has, perhaps, been fulfilled by the Lamont Library in a broader and happier way than he could have foreseen. Yet changing circumstances have not invalidated the record of service to education performed for over fifty years by the Child Memorial Library, a service as alive today as in the nineties, and, it is hoped, as appropriate to the ideals of the great scholar whose name it bears.

JAMES B. MUNN

## The Duchess Replies to the King

**I**N London at the end of February in 1729 (or 1728-9) as they would write it) the newspapers had a good story to print. In our day it would be featured; but in 1729 kings, duchesses, and especially prime ministers had to be considered tenderly, and so the story 'broke' in small fragmentary items. On the second page of the *Universal Spectator* for Saturday 8 March the first item printed under London news was the following:

His Grace the Duke of Queensberry and Dover hath resign'd his Place of Lord Vice-Admiral of Scotland, to which Office is annex'd a Salary of 1000*l.* *per annum.*

In days when 'every man has his price' not even a duke forgoes a place that nets 1000*l.* unless something is very wrong. On the fourth and last page of the journal (a weekly journal!) occur two further items. The first is tactfully impersonal:

The latter End of last Week Mr. Vice-Chamberlain Stanhope waited on a celebrated Dutchess, to forbid her Grace's appearing at Court; and it's said to be about the second Part of the *Beggar's Opera*.

Immediately following is an item couched so as to imply identification of the offending duchess:

## List of Contributors

- ROMAN JAKOBSON, Samuel Hazzard Cross Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Harvard University
- WILLIAM A. JACKSON, Professor of Bibliography and Assistant Librarian of the College Library in charge of the Houghton Library, Harvard University
- KEYES D. METCALF, Professor of Bibliography, Director of the Harvard University Library, and Librarian of Harvard College
- EDWIN E. WILLIAMS, Chief of the Acquisition Department of the Harvard College Library
- BOIES PENROSE, Devon, Pennsylvania
- PHILIP HOFER, Lecturer on Fine Arts, Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts in the College Library, and Secretary of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University
- COURTNEY CRAIG SMITH, Bicentennial Preceptor and Assistant Professor of English, Princeton University
- MARY WALKER, Librarian and Research Secretary, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
- HERBERT DIECKMANN, Associate Professor of French Literature, Harvard University
- M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE, Boston, Massachusetts
- G. W. COTTRELL, JR, Editor in the Harvard University Library
- JAMES B. MUNN, Professor of English, Harvard University
- GEORGE SHERBURN, Professor of English, Harvard University
- MABEL A. E. STEELE, Custodian of the Keats Memorial Collection, Harvard College Library
- ALVIN WHITLEY, Instructor in English, University of Wisconsin
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- ADRIANA R. SALEM, Paris, France