The Lanman Collection

A significant cartographic collection has come to Yale as a gift from the family of the late Dr. Jonathan Trumbull Lanman, Yale ’40, Yale Medical School ’43.

Dr. Lanman was truly “a man of many parts.” He was instrumental in discovering that excess oxygen use in treating pre-mature babies was a major source of infant blindness. He was professor of pediatrics and chairman of the pediatrics department at the Down State Medical College of the State University of New York, and the author of many articles. He was director of the Center for Research for Mothers and Children at the National Institutes of Health. In addition to a distinguished career in medicine, he built an elegant collection of maps, books and globes, many focusing on the Orient, where he had served during World War II as a medical naval officer.

This early experience kindled a life-long interest in the Far East. Over the years he collected Japanese and Chinese maps, early travel accounts of voyages to the East, and prints, but his interest in cartography extended beyond these distant lands. He also collected important Italian maps of the sixteenth century, seventeenth-century Dutch maps from the Golden Age of Dutch cartography, and an outstanding group of globes.

Maps captured Dr. Lanman’s attention while he was still a young student in the 1930’s. His serious interest, however, began in the late 1960’s. Over the next fifteen years, prowling in shops at home and abroad and working with knowledgeable dealers, he built his collection.

Purchases were made in Istanbul, Vienna, Copenhagen, Milan, London, Lisbon, Amsterdam, Cambridge, and in many cities in the United States.

The collection includes 24 globes, with representative examples of the work of English, American, German, French and Italian makers. Notable are a fine pair (celestial and terrestrial) of early American Wilson globes and a pair of very rare globes dated 1699 by Vincenzo Coronelli, the leading Italian map and globemaker of his time. More than 50 maps portray Asia, China, or Japan, both as mapped by such leading Europeans as Ortelius, Blaeu, and Speed, and by Chinese and Japanese cartographers. Several of the latter are magnificent, beautifully colored manuscript maps. There are fine copies of printed maps of the Tokugawa Era in Japan (1603–1867) done in woodblock on rice paper, folded in typical fashion and secured by small ivory pins.

Early cosmographies and travel books enhance the collection, including such important works as Petrus Apianus’ Cosmographia (Paris 1553), and a rare edition of Pomponius Mela’s De Situ Orbis Libri Tres (Basel 1522). The collection also includes a striking group of ukiyo-e prints which capture 19th-century Japanese scenes and Japanese impressions of Westerners.

Dr. Lanman retired from the National Institutes of Health in 1978. He made use of his new-found “leisure” and his proximity to the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress to continue scholarly work in the history of cartography, writing articles and a monograph On the Origin of Portolan Charts (Chicago 1987). In 1979 he cofounded the Washington Map Society and in 1984 started its journal, The Portolan, which he edited until his death in 1988. Glimpses of History from Old Maps (Tring, England 1989) reflects a collector’s joy and excitement in his collection. Now users of the Lanman Collection at Yale can share in his pleasure by using the materials which Dr. Lanman gathered together.

An endowment fund accompanied the gift of the collection and will ensure its continued growth. A selection of materials from the Lanman Collection is on view in the Beinecke Library through June.—BBMcC

Heinrich Bünting produced this allegorical map of Asia in his Itinerarium Sacrae Scripturae, first published in 1581. This example, from a late sixteenth-century German edition, is in the Lanman Map Collection.
Jolas Archive and James Joyce Papers

The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library has announced the acquisition of the archive of Eugene and Maria Jolas, American writers who spent most of their lives in France. The collection documents the careers of the Jolases, the founders of transition magazine. It also contains original letters and manuscripts by James Joyce. Vincent Giroud, Curator of Modern Books and Manuscripts at the Beinecke, describes the Jolas papers as one of the most important additions to the library's holdings in twentieth-century literature since the acquisition of the Dial archive and the Milosz papers in 1987.

Mr. Giroud describes the Jolases as "key figures in the American-Parisian community." They were among the closest friends of James Joyce during the last decade of his life.

Eugene Jolas (1894–1952), born in New Jersey, moved to Europe with his parents at age two. He was trilingual, having learned French at home, German in school, and English upon his return to the United States in 1910. After working as a journalist in the United States and France, he founded transition in 1927, a quarterly review devoted to avant-garde literature and modern art. Jolas wrote original poetry in English, French, and German, published extensively in all three languages, and was a prolific anthologist and translator.

Maria Jolas (1893–1987), born in Louisville, Kentucky, immigrated to France in 1919, where she married Eugene in 1925. Trained as a musician, Maria Jolas, like her husband, was active as a translator most of her life. She served as an editor of transition and in 1932 founded a bilingual school in Neuilly-sur-Seine. She spent the years 1940–46 in the United States, working in support of the French Resistance. After the war she returned to Paris, where she increasingly devoted herself to translation.

The collection acquired by the Beinecke contains the Jolases' family and literary correspondence as well as documents relating to their careers in journalism, government, and public life. Besides Joyce, they corresponded with such literary figures as Sylvia Beach, Samuel Beckett, René Char, T.S. Eliot, Henry Miller, and Jean Wahl. The collection documents Eugene Jolas's work for the United States government during the Second World War and also contains a large file of his manuscripts—poetry, journalism, articles, translations, and several versions of an unpublished autobiography, "Man from Babel."

Maria Jolas is represented by a similar array of materials, including manuscripts of her articles and translations, as well as records of the Ecole bilingue de Neuilly, documents relating to her work for France during the Second World War, and correspondence reflecting her post-war literary contacts.

The Joyce portion of the collection contains Joyce's letters and cards to the Jolases, beginning in 1935, and letters to Joyce by numerous prominent literary figures, including Samuel Beckett, Valéry Larbaud, and Louis Gillet. Twenty-eight letters from Ezra Pound to Joyce, written between 1920 and 1931, discuss various literary matters and include an original poem by Pound, dated 1923, "Ballad of the most gallant Mulligan, senator in ordinary, and the frivolous milk wench of Hogan. Aply dedicated to S. Daedalus, tenor, by his friend Sinn McNulty."
Included in the collection are letters to the Jolases from Joyce family members, and a large amount of correspondence concerning Joyce—from Sylvia Beach, Richard Ellmann, Thornton Wilder, and Edmund Wilson among others. Another series of letters to Maria Jolas in 1940 documents Joyce’s last days. There are also photographs of James Joyce and his family.

Among the Joyce manuscripts in the collection are the satirical poem, “Comeallyou,” dedicated to Maria Jolas, corrections for the second edition of *Finnegans Wake*, and a copy of the first edition inscribed by Joyce to the Jolases.

The Jolas papers were acquired last year, by gift and purchase, from the daughters of Eugene and Maria Jolas, Betsy and Tina Jolas.—CAS

**Preservation Grant for Archival Collections**

The Yale University Library is participating in a unique cooperative project to preserve archival collections through microfilming. This enterprise involves thirteen institutions and will receive funding through a grant to the Research Libraries Group by the National Endowment for the Humanities. According to project manager, Diane E. Kaplan, Yale will receive $59,351 to produce 267,570 frames, or 270 reels of microfilm during the three year endeavor which begins this spring.

The Manuscripts and Archives Department of Sterling Memorial Library and the Yale Medical Historical Library will microfilm four heavily used, fragile collections in an effort to preserve them for future scholars. These collections include the correspondence and diaries of Harvey Cushing, pioneer neurosurgeon and founder of the Yale Medical Historical Library, and the papers of George Bird Grinnell, a nineteenth century American conservationist and authority on the American West. The project will also preserve the papers of Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin and the concept of interchangeable parts in gun production, and the letters, business papers, account books, diaries of John Trumbull, George Washington’s aide-de-camp during the American Revolution and painter of Revolutionary scenes for the United States Capitol.

The Research Libraries Group (RLG), a not-for-profit enterprise of research institutions in the United States, has been awarded $724,814 by the National Endowment for the Humanities to film and make widely available twenty-five endangered archival collections important to research in American history. Combined, these materials in thirteen RLG institutions total over 1100 linear feet, to be captured on an estimated two million frames of microfilm. This project, the first of its kind, will be a model for subsequent preservation efforts.

Katharine Morton, Head of Manuscripts and Archives, who chaired RLG’s Archives, Manuscripts, and Special Collections Program Committee when this project was being developed, commented, “Preservation problems facing archival and manuscript material are enormous and all the more compelling because of the uniqueness of these collections. The development of joint preservation efforts within the Research Libraries Group is a breakthrough.”

Yale and other project participants are committed to making microfilm available through interlibrary loan or duplication. As part of the project, records for the filmed materials will be entered in RLG’s national on-line database RLIN, allowing researchers easy access to them.

—DEK
Tocqueville Sesquicentennial
Celebration at Yale

On the weekend of April 6, the Beinecke Library and the Whitney Humanities Center co-sponsored an international conference, Liberty, Equality, Democracy, on Alexis de Tocqueville, one of the most important political philosophers of the nineteenth century. At the same time, Tocqueville, Beaumont, and America, an exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of Tocqueville’s Democracy in America opened at the Beinecke.

Drawing on the largest gathering of Tocqueville manuscripts in a public institution, the display uses letters, manuscripts, books, drawings, portraits, and memorabilia to delineate the careers of Tocqueville and Gustave de Beaumont, his travelling companion and collaborator. Eduardo Nolla, who organized the display, places special emphasis on Tocqueville and Beaumont’s trip to the United States in 1831–32 and the composition of Tocqueville’s classic study of democracy. Nolla has recently completed the first critical edition of De la démocratie en Amérique, based on Tocqueville’s working manuscripts housed at the Beinecke; Nolla’s Spanish translation of the edition appeared simultaneously.

Born into an old French aristocratic family, Tocqueville was a magistrate at the time of the 1830 July Revolution. To create a kind of political exile for themselves, he and his friend Beaumont proposed a trip to the United States to study the American penitentiary system. The trip yielded not only a prize-winning report on American prisons, but also volume one of Tocqueville’s classic, De la démocratie en Amérique, published in 1835, and Beaumont’s social novel, Marie, or slavery in the United States, a tragic tale about American free blacks and Indians.

After the completion of his Democracy, Tocqueville was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he was active in prison reform and in drafting the French constitution of 1848. He served briefly as minister of foreign affairs but was forced to abandon politics at the time of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte’s coup d’etat in 1851. Once more Tocqueville turned to writing, publishing L’ancien régime et la révolution in 1856. He died in 1859 before completing the second part of this final work.

The Beinecke exhibition displays the writings of Tocqueville and Beaumont, in various stages of their composition, from notes to published books. The autograph of De la démocratie en Amérique, typical of the Tocqueville manuscripts, shows much revision by the author, as well as commentary by his friends and relatives, particularly Beaumont. Of special interest is a letter Tocqueville wrote to John Quincy Adams in 1837, after the publication of the book. Adams had objected to Tocqueville’s claim that he had dismissed government officials appointed by his predecessor. Adams says that he dismissed no one, except for misdemeanors, although his successor, Andrew Jackson, “did pursue a different principle.” Tocqueville apologizes for the mistake and assures Adams that the offending passage “will disappear from the sixth edition.”

Beaumont was a skilled draftsman, and the exhibition includes sketches he made in the United States: scenes from Newport, Rhode Island, where the travellers first landed, a view of the New York harbor in 1831, and other scenes from their travels, which took them as far north as Quebec and as far south as New Orleans. Travel notes, accounts of interviews with Americans, and letters home supplement the pictorial record of their journey.

The display includes a number of portraits, some of them lent for the occasion by Professor George W. Pierson, whose book Tocqueville and Beaumont in America (1938) stands near the beginning of the twentieth century revival of interest in Tocqueville. Mr. Pierson has also kindly lent Beaumont’s flute and Tocqueville’s walking cane for the exhibition.—CAS
Access to Hebraica at Yale

Since the founding of Yale University, Hebrew books have been an important part of the Library's collection. The Judaica Collection at Sterling Memorial Library originated in 1915 with two major gifts. The first was the private library of Alexander Kohut, Professor at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, given by his son, George Alexander Kohut. The second was the Merrill Collection of Josephus, assembled by Selah Merrill, an American consul in Jerusalem, and given by his widow. Additional collections and individual titles in Hebrew, Yiddish, and other Judeo-languages have been added over the years.

These languages, written in Hebraic script, have traditionally been present in Yale University Library card catalogs. Access is available by author, brief romanized title, series, and subject. However, the body of the card, the full title, publication information and contents notes, have remained in vernacular script only. The implementation of Orbis last summer threatened to deprive users of access to vernacular data in the on-line catalog record unless an alternative solution could be found.

The difficulty in romanizing Hebraic languages is due primarily to the fact that these languages usually are written without vowels. In romanization, the vowels are supplied. It is not a letter for letter transcription and understanding it requires linguistic expertise. As a result, the In-Process List that supplements the card catalog and Orbis contained many inaccuracies. Lack of uniformity in romanization has made access to materials already received by the library but not yet cataloged very difficult.

In January 1988 Hebraic script became available for use in searching and cataloging on RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network), the computer network of the Research Libraries Group of which Yale University is a founding member. In May 1989, Leonard Mathless, Hebraica Cataloger, and Linda P. Lerman, Judaica Bibliographer, received training in the use of Hebraica on RLIN. A generous donation allowed the library to acquire three Zenith computers that serve as Hebraica terminals with RLIN and has provided two years of operating costs.

Since May 1989, all Hebraica titles cataloged by Yale University have been entered in RLIN in vernacular script with parallel fields in romanized script. The romanized portion of the record is now available on the Orbis system. The Hebraic portion of the record can be searched on the three RLIN Hebraica terminals, two of which are located in the Processing Services Department, with the third in the Bibliography Department. Since mid-August 1989, all new Hebraica orders have appeared on the Orbis system. When received, the Hebraica titles and romanized information are added to the RLIN record and finally linked to the Orbis record.

A major project to remove the over 6,000 Hebraica titles from the In-Process List and to provide access through RLIN has begun. Such bibliographic access for nearly a third of these titles is now available to users. It normally takes four to six weeks before RLIN records are transferred to Orbis.

To obtain Hebraica titles in the backlog, first identify the bibliographic information and location on Orbis, on the In-Process List microfiche near the Sterling Reference desk, or through vernacular access to the RLIN Hebraica data base (consult Linda Lerman, 2-4798), then submit a “Request for Library Materials On Order or In Process” card available at the Circulation Desk.—LPL

Nota Bene is published during the academic year to acquaint faculty, staff, and other users with the resources of the Yale libraries. Please direct comments and questions to Susanne Roberts, Editor, Bibliography Department, Sterling Memorial Library (432-1762).

Copyright ©1990 Yale University Library
ISSN 0894-1351

contributors to this issue include Diane E. Kaplan, Linda P. Lerman, Barbara B. McCorkle, and Christa A. Sammons.
Special thanks are due Kristin M. Hacken.

Millicent D. Abell, University Librarian
Susanne F. Roberts, Editor
**Calendar of Exhibits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEINECKE RARE BOOK LIBRARY</th>
<th>MEDICAL LIBRARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Tocqueville and Beaumont in America</em> through June</td>
<td><em>Dedication of the New Library</em> through June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVINITY LIBRARY</th>
<th>MUSIC LIBRARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dr. Livingston, I presume?</em> through September</td>
<td><em>Misc. Ms. 286: Ole Bull Papers</em> through June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agriculture and Famine Relief in China: Missionary Input</em> through September</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERNATIONAL LAW LIBRARY</th>
<th>STERLING MEMORIAL LIBRARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>The 1990's: A New Decade for the United Nations</em> through May</td>
<td><em>Slavic Scholarship at Yale</em> through June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Summer Pleasures</em> June through September</td>
<td><em>Army Specialized Training Program: Yale University, 1943–44</em> through May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>History of Banking in Connecticut</em> through June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Indubitably American: The Music of Charles Ives</em> July through September</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Photographs on pages 1 and 6 in this issue of *Nota Bene* are by Michael Marsland.

Yale University Library
P.O. Box 1603A Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520-7429

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
New Haven, Connecticut
Permit Number 470