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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
THE WARBURG INSTITUTE
ANNUAL REPORT 1944-1945



PRESENTED TO THE SENATE,
NOVEMBER, 1945.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1944-45

On 28th November, 1944, a Trust Deed was signed incorporating the Warburg Institute in the University of London, and the Principal of the University was handed a book from the Library by the Director of the Warburg Institute as a token of the transfer. *Signature of Trust Deed and Constitution of Committee*

The Senate appointed a Committee of Management which was for the current year to consist of: The Vice-Chancellor; The Chairman of Convocation; The Principal; Two Representatives of the Warburg family (Lt.-Col. E. M. Warburg and Dr. M. Wolf); The Chairman of the Academic Council; The Chairman of the External Council; The Chairman of the Collegiate Council; Prof. H. H. Bellot; Prof. T. S. R. Boase; Prof. C. S. Gibson; Prof. H. F. Jolowicz; Prof. H. Levy; Prof. E. Purdie; Prof. D. Tarrant; Prof. C. L. Wrenn; Mr. Samuel Courtauld; Sir Richard Livingstone; the Director of the Institute. The Committee met for the first time on 24th April, 1945, when Professor Purdie was elected Chairman. The Committee recommended that Lord Lee be invited to become one of its members.

The staff at the end of the year was as follows: Director: Professor F. Saxl; Assistant Director: Dr. G. Bing; Curator of Photographic Collection: Dr. R. Wittkower; Editor of Publications: Miss F. A. Yates; Librarian: Dr. H. Buchthal; Assistant Librarian: Dr. O. Kurz; Senior Library Assistant: Mrs. G. Sondheimer; Secretary: Miss A. M. Meyer; Senior Clerk: Mrs. M. Telfer; Master Bookbinder and Photographer: Mr. O. Fein; Bookbinder: Mr. H. A. Cottrell. *Staff*

Dr. Saxl was appointed Director of the Warburg Institute. The title of "Professor of the History of the Classical Tradition in the University of London" was conferred upon him. *Appointment of Director*

The year 1944 was decisive in the history of the Institute. After it had existed in Hamburg for more than forty years as a private, unendowed institution; and after it had been saved from destruction in 1933 by its transfer to this country (with scant prospects however that England would become its permanent home), an agreement was reached in 1944 between the Warburg Family and London University which will secure its future. Not only are its survival and its activities made secure, but the Institute will also gain wider scope. Up to 1944 it consisted of a few scholars exploring certain aspects of its basic problem, the history of the classical tradition, making contacts as best they could with other scholars and students working on similar lines. Continuity in the staff, and continuity of contact with others, resulted not so much from any firm organization built on material security as from personal initiative. In the future this security will be guaranteed and new tasks and opportunities provided. Students will have to be trained both for carrying on the Institute's research programme and for educating a younger generation to replace the old staff. At the same time it is hoped that a number of students who have no intention of specializing in the studies for which the Institute is designed will benefit from its Library, Photographic Collection, and teaching facilities. Eventually—but this will be a slow process and it will take years of steady work—it may provide a link between teachers and students of the University engaged on work in the wide field of the history of classical tradition. *Position and Prospects*

Evacuation In 1941, after the death of Dr. Meier, our Librarian, in one of the raids and the burning of the only duplicate copy of the Library catalogue, the reference library, the Photographic Collection, and almost the whole staff were moved to Denham. There we had the advantage of housing some of the books, and photographs of English mediæval manuscripts, of the Courtauld Institute, and Mr. Blunt's, Dr. Wind's, and Dr. Gronau's excellent libraries. The Bookbinder and the Photographer continued working at the Institute in South Kensington as their installations could not be moved. Members of the staff took it in turn to attend to the current business in London. The evacuation was on the whole successful. The only surviving copy of the Library catalogue was safe and at the disposal of the staff, while research which had to be carried out in London was not seriously affected. For certain subjects the temporary reference library at Denham proved particularly useful. Friends of the Institute in the Forces and in Government offices often made prolonged use of the guestroom at Denham. It can hardly be expected that the restless atmosphere of London will allow the more intimate contacts to continue which the seclusion of Denham made possible.

Library The administration of the Library (now comprising about 90,000 volumes) was, like everything else in those years, abnormal. Few new books appeared in this country but more books were purchased from America than in peace-time. The main source of supply, however, was the second-hand bookshops, which provided excellent opportunities for filling old gaps. About 1,250 volumes were added to the Library (as compared with about 1,800 in 1938). The principles guiding the selection of books were not substantially changed. The following table gives the figures of the additions to each main section of the Library in percentages:

Art and Archæology

Classical	5%
Oriental	6%
Mediæval	10%
Renaissance and later	10%
	31%

Religion, Science, Philosophy

Comparative Religion	2%
Greek and Roman Religions	2%
Mediæval Church History	6%
History of the Reformation	3%
Religions of the East	2%
Magic, Astrology, Early Science	9%
Mediæval and Renaissance Philo- sophy	5%
	29%

Literature, Learning, Education

Ancient Literature	2%
Mediæval Latin Literature	4%
Vernacular Literature	5%
Humanism	5%
History of Mythology and Imagery	3%
Schools, Universities, Libraries	2%
	21%

Political History and Social Sciences

Anthropology	4%
Psychology	3%
Folklore	3%
Political History	6%
Political Theory	3%
	19%

The war-time limitations of buying had one beneficial consequence: they gave the Librarian time to work off arrears. By August, 1945, about 6,000 volumes had been dealt with which at the outbreak of war had not yet received a press-mark and which, though available, were not yet accessible on the shelves.

During the last months of the war we began ordering books from the Continent. Only a small number of books and periodicals was actually received, but the firms in France and Italy with whom the Institute dealt in former years received lists of book titles which we had collected from different sources. They were asked to reserve copies of these books for us even if they could not be delivered for the time being. It was possible to secure by this method a number of important publications, especially from Italy. Contact was also resumed with foreign learned societies and institutions and exchanges of publications were arranged on pre-war lines.

The insertion of the above 6,000 old volumes into the prevailing system and the purchase of about another 6,000 new volumes during the war have upset the arrangement of the books on the shelves as it was in 1939. A new plan has had to be devised which will render it necessary to turn the large reading room in the centre into a stockroom; this change will make it impossible in future to arrange exhibitions at the Institute. The detailed elaboration of this plan was not easy. As the date for our re-entry into the premises at South Kensington (August, 1945) drew nearer, preparations were accelerated and several new appointments to the junior Library staff were made.

There are considerable arrears in the binding of the books, mainly accruing from pre-war days. Several thousand volumes are still unbound and thus hardly accessible to the reader. These unbound books, however, most of them published during the last years before the war, often contain the most up-to-date information on a subject. The situation will become worse during the coming year, when Continental books which are usually published in paper covers are again available in greater numbers. Additional staff would have to be engaged to cope with the work.

a) *National Buildings Record*

*Photographic
Department*

Outside activities played a major role, as from 1942 onwards the Curator, Dr. Wittkower, was engaged on war work for the National Buildings Record. The buildings to be photographed were chosen in consultation with that body and with a view to fitting them into our field of research. The photographs form a systematic record of each monument. As a result of this branch of our activities the Institute now possesses a collection of several thousands of photographs of classical architecture and sculpture in and around London. Mr. H. Gernsheim was specially engaged for this task. From 1942 to 1945 he was working with the Curator—a collaboration which proved very successful. When in July, 1945, this war-time activity came to an end, Mr. Gernsheim left the Institute which he has served with enthusiasm and skill. During the period under report photographic records were made of Ashburnham House, Westminster, Chatham House, Chiswick House, St. James's Palace, and other buildings, as well as of the two big monuments outside London, Hampton Court and Greenwich Hospital—of which alone several hundreds of photographs were taken. H.M. Queen Mary was interested in the Greenwich photographs, and a selection was presented to her.

b) *Exhibitions*

Up to May, 1945, we supplied the Churchill Club with bi-monthly photographic exhibitions for the benefit of its American visitors. Each of the exhibitions showed an aspect of English

art, e.g., sculpture from Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, mediæval sculpture from York, the Winchester Bible, etc.

The Institute had a share in the Exhibition arranged by the National Buildings Record which was first shown in the summer of 1944 at the National Gallery. During the past year the exhibition has been circulated in a number of provincial towns by C.E.M.A.

Photographs were supplied in considerable numbers for exhibitions arranged under the War Office (Aldershot and Southern Command H.Q., Army Education H.Q., H.Q. London District).

c) *Regular activities*

Loan and supply of photographs to individual scholars and various bodies, such as the British Council, the Ministry of Information, and Messrs. Batsford, the publishers, continued as in previous years. Faber & Faber's book on the Winchester Bible by Mr. Oakeshott was illustrated almost entirely from photographs taken by Mr. Fein, the Institute's Photographer. For research purposes we took photographs of the Romanesque sculpture at Lincoln and of the little known but rich collection of illuminated manuscripts at Stonyhurst College (at the suggestion and under the supervision of Dr. Pächt). This was in addition to the normal accession to the Collection of several thousands of photographs which were catalogued and filed.

Publications Printing made slow but steady progress. The first half of Miss Yates's book on "The French Academies of the Sixteenth Century" has been set up, and so has the whole text of the illustrated edition of the Catalogue of "British Art and the Mediterranean" (three un-illustrated editions having been sold out previously). The text of the latter has been considerably enlarged, and the book with its 600 illustrations will be a useful handbook. It is published by, and at the expense of, Messrs. Jarrold & Sons. In addition a selection of articles bearing on this subject from the "Journal" (mainly from Vol. VI) will appear as a book with the title "England and the Mediterranean Tradition." We are grateful to the Oxford Press for having agreed to publish this book—an arrangement which will ensure for it a wider circulation. The terms made by the Oxford Press were remarkably generous; even the paper was provided by the Press.

The manuscript of W. Friedlaender's "Poussin Drawings" Vol. II is in the hands of the printers. Part I is completely sold out. The first edition of Mr. Blunt's "François Mansart and the Origins of French Classical Architecture" has also been sold out. Since writing the book the author has found some new and interesting material, and the issue of a second edition seems desirable.

For the "Corpus Platonicum" see Dr. Klibansky's separate Report on page 7.

Vol. VII (1944) of the "Journal," the second part of which is now in the press, will be much reduced in size compared with Vol. VI (247 pages), the printing costs of which were ca. £1,000. The first part of Vol. VII was an experiment in international collaboration. All save one of the articles contained in it were contributions by American scholars, which Dr. Wind had had the kindness to collect for us. Vol. VIII will contain a number of articles by French scholars, and Vol. IX will appear as an "Italian number" exclusively written by Italian scholars.

Professor Ruffini, Cultural Attaché of the Italian Legation in London, whom we approached. discussed the matter with his colleagues in Rome, and Professor G. Calogero, with his customary energy and critical gifts, took the matter in hand. We understand that about ten articles, all chosen to fall into our line of research, have been promised.

Before the war the "Journal" had 360 subscribers; it now has 223. Unless this number can be almost doubled a substantial subsidy will be necessary.

Preparations for the second volume of "Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies" have been delayed as one of the two joint Editors has not yet been released from Government service. It will, however, go to press in the coming year. The reviews of the first volume which have lately appeared in Britain and U.S.A. are a sign of the friendly reception the periodical has met with among scholars interested in the intellectual history of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Unfortunately, these promises of a successful continuation of our publishing activities are darkened by the serious losses which the Institute has suffered in Belgium and Germany. We were able to reprint in this country after 1941 the books set up by the Imprimerie Ste. Catherine in Bruges (Vol. III, 3-4 of the "Journal," the "Hand List of Illuminated Oriental Christian Manuscripts," and the "Continuity of the Platonic Tradition during the Middle Ages"), the fount of which was destroyed by the order of the Germans; and publication of the second volume of Praz, "Studies in Seventeenth Century Imagery," containing a bibliography of Emblem Books, will soon be resumed (the first part of the manuscript was set up by the Imprimerie Ste. Catherine in 1940). But three of our most important publications, which have been in preparation for the better part of twenty years, have perished at Glückstadt at the works of Messrs. Augustin without hope of recovery. They are: 1) the German translation of the Arabic text *Picatrix*, a handbook of mediæval magic (the Arabic text appeared in our series in 1933); 2) the Catalogue of Illuminated Astrological and Mythological MSS. of the Latin Middle Ages; the Director has been engaged since 1913 on the earlier volumes of this work, and the volume in question dealing with the MSS. in London, Oxford, and Cambridge, was completed just before the war in collaboration with our late Librarian, Dr. Hans Meier; and 3) the second revised and enlarged edition of the book on Dürer's *Melencolia I*. Together the three books comprise 900 pages and 180 plates, and all three have long been announced and are expected by a number of scholars. No definite plans have yet taken shape as to how this loss can be made good, but it is felt that every effort should be made to have the composition re-set from the existing page proofs. Apart from the loss of these books in the press, part of the stocks of earlier publications were destroyed in air raids in this country and on the Continent; in some cases the orders for books printed abroad which have accumulated during the war cannot now be executed. A third of the edition of the "Paris Psalter" perished in the London blitz.

The following publications by members of the staff either appeared during the last year or were well advanced:

H. Buchthal: "The Houghton Collection of Gandhara Sculpture". Burlington Magazine, March, 1945. "The Foundations for a Chronology of Gandhara Sculpture". Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society, 19, published 1945. Several reviews in the Burlington

*Publications
and Lectures
by members
of the staff*

Magazine, The Journal of Hellenic Studies, the Classical Review.

In the press: "The Western Aspects of Gandhara Sculpture". British Academy. A note on "Islamic Enamelled Metalwork and its Influence in the Latin West". *Ars Islamica*.

- O. Kurz: "A Model for Bandinelli's Statue of Cosimo I". *Burlington Magazine*, November, 1944. "Shakespeare and the Shaven Hercules". *Burlington Magazine*, July, 1945.

In the press: "Fakes. A Handbook for Collectors" (for Faber & Faber).

- F. Saxl: "The Ruthwell Cross". *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, Vol. VI.

- R. Wittkower: "Pseudo-Palladian Elements in English Neo-Classical Architecture". *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, Vol. VI. "Federico Zuccari and John Wood of Bath". *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, Vol. VI.

In the press: "Critical Bibliography of Georgian Architecture" (to be published by the Georgian Group). "Principles of Palladio's Architecture". In collaboration with F. Saxl: "British Art and the Mediterranean". In collaboration with W. Friedlaender and A. Blunt: "The Drawings of Nicolas Poussin, Vol. II".

- F. A. Yates: "The Emblematic Conceit in Giordano Bruno's 'De gli eroici furori' and in the Elizabethan Sonnet Sequences". *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, Vol. VI. In the press: "The French Academies of the Sixteenth Century". "Paolo Sarpi's 'History of the Council of Trent'".

The following lectures and courses were delivered by members of the staff:

- H. Buchthal: "The Western Aspects of Gandhara Sculpture". British Academy, 11th July, 1945.

- O. Kurz: "Sources of Art History". Course at the Courtauld Institute.

- F. Saxl: "Three 'Florentines'—Herbert Horne; A. Warburg; Jacques Mesnil". Courtauld Institute, 14th December, 1944. "History and the History of Art" (Rubens' Whitehall Ceiling). Institute of Historical Research, 8th March, 1945. "Dürer's Melencolia". Courtauld Institute, 10th May, 1945. "The Troy Romance in French and Italian Art". *Dumbarton Oaks*, 9th June, 1945. "A Humanist Dreamland". Phillips Gallery, Washington, 10th June, 1945. "Velasquez". Harvard University and Metropolitan Museum, May and June, 1945.

- R. Wittkower: "Lord Burlington and his Circle". Three Public Lectures at Liverpool University, October/November, 1944. "Raphael". Classes at the Courtauld Institute. "Lord Burlington's Architectural Method". Courtauld Institute, 23rd November, 1944. "Michelangelo's Sculptural Technique". Royal College of Arts, Ambleside, 19th April, 1945.

Director's
journey to
the United
States

At the end of the summer term the Director was invited by the National Gallery in Washington to visit the United States for consultation and to give a number of lectures. He stayed in the United States for about two months, and had many conversations about future collaboration between the Institute and its American friends. Mr. Eric M. Warburg put the money for the Director's journey at the disposal of the Institute. Various plans are at present under consideration here and in America.

November, 1945.

F. SAXL.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE CORPUS PLATONICUM MEDII AEVI

During the last year of the war, and the months following the end of hostilities, work has been hampered by the fact that the time of most contributors was taken up by war duties, and that manuscripts in Continental libraries were inaccessible. In both respects, however, the situation is now beginning to improve.

(1) *Plato, Phædo*.—The translation has been preserved in two distinct versions, an original *A. Plato Latinus* and a revised one. This creates the problem of the relation of the two versions to each other and to the Greek tradition, which has to be solved before the text can be finally constituted. It has now been established by Dr. Lotte Labowsky and Professor H. Armstrong that the author of the second version consulted a Greek manuscript; that this Greek manuscript was the same as the one on which the first version is based; and that this is probably identical with the Vienna MS. vindob. 54 suppl. phil. graec. 7, commonly known as *W*. However, to prove this beyond doubt, photostats, if not consultation of the manuscript itself, are necessary.

Furthermore, the detailed examination of the manuscript evidence has resulted in establishing the interdependence of a series of MSS., thus simplifying the critical apparatus, and determining the principles of its constitution. The final revision of the apparatus was not possible without comparing the oldest extant witness of the Latin text, MS. Paris B.N. 16581, which once belonged to Gérard d'Abbeville, master of the Faculty of Arts and adversary of Thomas Aquinas. Application for these photostats was made immediately after the liberation of France, and they have now reached us.

(2) *Plato, Parmenides—Proclus, Commentaria in Parmenidem*.—Here, too, the completion of the edition depends on the possibility of obtaining information concerning certain Greek MSS. in Paris which have been read differently by former editors. Only when the readings of these MSS. are definitely established, will it be possible to determine the relation of the Latin Proclus translation to the Greek original and to establish the place of Proclus' Plato text in the Plato tradition as a whole. Steps have been taken to ensure that this work be carried out as soon as the Greek MSS. of the Bibliothèque Nationale are again accessible in Paris.

Vocabulary and technique of the mediæval translators have so far been little studied. The addition of the last part of William of Moerbeke's translation of Proclus which has preserved the text of which the Greek is lost thus presents particular difficulties. It is hoped, however, to bring out this volume within the next two years.

(3) *The mediæval Timæus Commentaries*.—More material has been gained as a result of detailed examination of manuscripts, especially of MS. Leiden bibl. publ. lat. 64. This MS. in which various Platonica have been collected by a scholar of the XIV century, probably the philosopher and astronomer Henricus Bate de Malines, is a significant document of mediæval Platonic studies, containing a wealth of glosses dating from the XIth to the XIVth century. It has been established that many of the earlier glosses on the *Timæus* are connected with the commentaries on Martianus Capella's encyclopædic work *De nuptiis Mercurii et Philologiae*. In order to determine their date and authorship it thus becomes necessary to examine the early Martianus commentaries. Evidence of the ultimate connection of these expositions with the activities of Carolingian scholars in the tradition of Ioannes Scotus Eriugena stands out with increasing clearness.

(4) The edition of *Chalcidius' translation of, and Commentary to, the Timæus*.—After having been cut off for five years from the Scandinavian scholars who were preparing this edition, we now have had news of them. We regret to announce that Dr. Claes Blum, our Swedish contributor, has died during these years. The papers containing the results of his work on the Chalcidius edition were left in the care of a colleague at Uppsala, Professor G. Björck. They will be examined shortly by the joint editor, the Danish scholar Dr. Povl J. Jensen, who is eager to resume his work on the edition.

B. Plato Arabus

(1) Galenus, *Compendium Timæi aliorumque dialogorum quæ extant fragmenta*.—The publication of this volume has been persistently dogged by misfortune. We regret to announce the death in Cairo of Dr. Paul Kraus, one of the two joint editors, who during the war years maintained contact with the printers in Syria. After many difficulties we finally succeeded in getting hold of his papers which were deposited at the French Institute in Cairo. At the same time, the publication was rendered difficult by postal delays. Efforts are now being made, with the help of the British Legation in Beirut, to obtain the sheets already printed, i.e., the whole text, with introduction, translation, and notes; while the still outstanding Indices are being compiled anew with a view to having them printed in this country.

(2) *Averroes, Paraphrase of Plato's Republic*.—The revision of the Hebrew text has been continued. The translation and the notes are making steady progress.

R. KLIBANSKY.



