

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
THE WARBURG INSTITUTE
ANNUAL REPORT 1946 — 1947



PRESENTED TO THE SENATE,
NOVEMBER, 1947.

STAFF

<i>Director :</i>	F. Saxl
<i>Assistant Director :</i>	G. Bing
<i>Director of Studies (temp.) :</i>	R. Klibansky
<i>Reader and Curator of Photographic Collection :</i>	R. Wittkower
<i>Assistant Curator :</i>	E. Harris
<i>Editor of Publications :</i>	F. A. Yates
<i>Clerk to the Editor :</i>	L. A. Hawkes
<i>Lecturer :</i>	C. Mitchell
<i>Lecturer and Librarian :</i>	H. Buchthal
<i>Assistant Librarian :</i>	O. Kurz
<i>Senior Library Assistant (temp.) :</i>	C. H. Talbot
<i>Library Assistants :</i>	O. Bianchi, H. Bracken, D. Ruhm, A. Stein
<i>Secretary :</i>	A. M. Meyer
<i>Assistant Secretaries :</i>	G. E. Rosenbaum, H. M. Cookman
<i>Master Bookbinder and Photographer :</i>	O. Fein
<i>Bookbinder :</i>	H. A. Cottrell

RESEARCH FELLOWS

<i>Senior Research Fellow :</i>	E. H. Gombrich (1945-48)
<i>Junior Research Fellow :</i>	C. F. Rowe (1945-47)

ANNUAL REPORT, 1946-47

THE Warburg Institute Committee of Management was constituted for 1946-47 as *Constitution of Committee.*
follows :—

The Vice-Chancellor ; The Chairman of Convocation ; The Principal ; Two Representatives of the Warburg family (Mr. 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. F. Norman ; Prof. C. A. Mace ; Prof. E. Purdie (Chairman) ; Prof. D. Tarrant ; Mr. Samuel Courtauld ; Sir Richard Livingstone (resigned November, 1946) ; The Rt. Hon. Viscount Lee of Fareham (died July, 1947) ; The Director of the Institute.

The Institute suffered a heavy loss in the death of Lord Lee. His spontaneous goodwill *Death of Lord Lee.* made it possible for the Institute to settle in England in 1933. With his unsparing energy he then secured us accommodation and funds, and we have always owed much to his resourcefulness, especially in the two critical periods before the Institute was incorporated in the University of London. We shall always gratefully remember the vigour and friendship with which Lord Lee watched over the Institute's interests.

The Institute became part of London University three years ago. Up to then it was purely *Position and Prospects* a research institute. Since then teaching has become part of its activities. During the past year teaching activities have perceptibly increased. Research continues to be our main task but for the members of the staff opportunities will more readily present themselves for introducing younger students into their special field of learning and to supervise post-graduate work. Setbacks may be expected if present tendencies continue to reduce the teaching of humanities in general and that of the classics in particular. If, however, in future years more scholarships become available at the Institute the experiences of the past year inspire the hope that a just balance between teaching and research can be attained.

In this respect the future composition of the staff will be decisive. The majority will continue to work in the field of the classical tradition in art and archaeology. During the session Dr. R. Klibansky and Dr. C. H. Talbot were appointed temporarily. Dr. Talbot has specialised in the field of mediæval theology and Dr. Klibansky is a well-known historian of philosophy who made the study of the history of classical tradition in philosophy his special subject. Similar appointments will broaden contacts within the University and greatly facilitate collaboration with students and scholars from other universities.

A notable step towards closer co-ordination with other institutions of the University was *Teaching and Supervision* taken when a two-year course on the civilisation of the Italian Renaissance was introduced last year in the History School as part of an Optional Subject in the B.A. Honours Course. The first group of students completed the course in the summer term and the second group began in January. Numbers have risen from 4 last year to 12 this year. As in the preceding

year, teaching was shared by the Director and Dr. Wittkower. Close contact was maintained with the History teachers at Bedford and Westfield Colleges, and it is hoped to extend the practice of holding joint courses to other Colleges.

Dr. Wittkower gave a lecture on "Bernini and England" and a course on Bernini at the Courtauld Institute; Dr. Buchthal has been asked to give courses during the Michaelmas Term at the Institute of Historical Research and the Courtauld Institute on the study of illuminated manuscripts and will deliver four lectures at the Senate House in the Special Aspects of History series arranged by the Board of Studies in History.

Supervision of candidates for Higher Degrees has increased.

Mr. Colin Rowe, the Institute's Junior Research Fellow, has finished his M.A. thesis on the literary remains of Inigo Jones and will be examined in November of this year (Supervisor: Dr. Wittkower).

Mr. Peter C. Eden progressed with his Ph.D. thesis on "The Classical Conception of 'Pietas' and its Relation to the Ideal of the Latin Fathers". (Supervisors: Miss Yates and Dr. Klibansky).

Mr. G. Zarnecki (Courtauld Institute) continued his survey of English 12th century sculpture. The following counties were covered during the year: Berkshire, Kent, Oxfordshire, and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire (Supervisor: Professor Saxl).

Mr. A. Noach (Courtauld Institute), a new student for the Ph.D. degree, is working on his thesis on "Carlo Fontana and the Architectural Drawings at the Royal Library, Windsor Castle" (Supervisor: Dr. Wittkower).

Mr. E. F. Sekler (British Council scholar) is preparing an M.A. thesis on "The Development of the English Staircase" (Supervisor: Dr. Wittkower).

Assistance has been given to two American post-graduates whom Professor W. Koehler of Harvard University sent to the Institute :—

Mr. James W. Thompson decided to study a manuscript Psalter with late Anglo-Saxon drawings (Tib. C. VI) which Mr. Wormald of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum had suggested as a subject for his thesis. Professor Koehler accepted this suggestion and Mr. Thompson worked at the Institute for several months.

Mr. Hylton A. Thomas, who is compiling a catalogue of the Piranesi drawings, began work in Europe in London. His subject belongs to the history of classical tradition and the Institute was able to offer him valuable help and material.

Equipment

Progress has been made in remedying defects of internal organisation due to the instability before and upheavals during the war. The Institute has benefited much by the grant of additional accommodation and the installation of steam heating. Furniture and office equipment, unrenovated for fifteen years and damaged by several removals, was repaired and partly replaced. For the first time since its installation at South Kensington the Institute shows no dilapidations.

Library

In order to make the best use of the new rooms some 30,000 volumes have been shifted, with the result that the Institute now has a good Reading Room, with a selected reference library, where readers are undisturbed as the cataloguing is carried on elsewhere. This re-arrangement

has made additional shelf space available in other rooms and the section on Humanism can now be expanded more logically.

The following table shows the additions (1,614 books) during the past year to each of the main sections of the Library:—

<i>Art and Archæology</i>						<i>Literature, Learning, Education</i>					
Classical					7.9%	Ancient Literature					3.7%
Oriental					3.2%	Mediæval Latin Literature					3.9%
Mediæval					10.3%	Vernacular Literature					3.1%
Renaissance and later					20.0%	Humanism					7.1%
					41.4%	History of Mythology and Imagery					1.2%
						Schools, Universities, Libraries					2.0%
											21.0%
<i>Religion, Science, Philosophy</i>						<i>Political History and Social Sciences</i>					
Comparative Religion					5.5%	Anthropology					2.4%
Greek and Roman Religions					1.6%	Psychology					2.6%
Mediæval Church History					4.3%	Folklore					3.8%
History of the Reformation					2.3%	Political History					2.7%
Religions of the East					1.0%	Political Theory					1.3%
Magic, Astrology, Early Science					4.7%						
Mediæval and Renaissance Philosophy					5.4%						
					24.8%						12.8%

Effort is being made to strike a better balance between the four main sections of the Library and the increase in acquisitions for the sections on Mediæval Philosophy, Mediæval History and Mediæval Latin Literature will be noticeable next year.

About 75% of the books bought came from abroad. With the assistance of H.M. Stationery Office and through the kind intervention of Dr. Demus, a former member of the Institute and now Director of the National Monuments Commission in Vienna, we were able to acquire a number of German war-time publications and Austrian books and periodicals. Exchange of publications with certain German libraries, learned societies and scholars has also been resumed.

Notable acquisitions during the year include a collection of numismatic works bought by Mr. Charles Mitchell in Italy, the *Biblioteca Corvina*, the *Menologion of Basilus II* and other volumes to complete our set of Vatican publications.

Among a number of other presents we gratefully acknowledge the gift of an early edition of the works of Saint Bernard from Dr. Barb and of Millin's *Antiquités Nationales* from Dr. Hildburgh.

The problem of binding has become easier in the past year, but it is by no means solved. Although complete sets of periodicals have been bound, damaged bindings repaired and a certain amount of arrears made good (in all about 1,050 volumes), there still remains a large number of unbound books which must receive attention during the next two years. Books

from Italy are being bound before delivery but owing to unsatisfactory material and poor workmanship it has been found inadvisable to make the same arrangement in France.

The Library catalogue which in 1934 was lent to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University has been returned and soon there will be no further need for readers to consult the only other available copy in the staff room. Titles of additions to the Library since 1934 remain to be inserted, a task upon which the staff has already started. We wish to express our gratitude to the Princeton authorities for kindly having fallen in with our request to return the catalogue and bearing the cost of transport.

*Photographic
Collection and
Studio*

Mrs. A. Connolly, Assistant to the Photographic Collection, left in January for personal reasons and Miss E. Harris, a specialist on Spanish painting, became Assistant Curator. Miss A. Baker continued her voluntary work of cataloguing manuscript photographs. The handling of material in the Photographic Collection, which is in constant demand by many English and foreign scholars, has been facilitated by the acquisition of five large filing cabinets. Progress in filing photographs has been steady but too much is still waiting to be done. It is beyond the capacity of the present staff of the Photographic Collection to file this year's acquisitions which amount to about 9,000 photographs. The remainder from previous years still to be cleared amounts to well over 50,000. Gifts from Mr. Lewis Einstein (several thousand photographs of Renaissance paintings), Mr. A. E. Popham (reproductions of engravings from the Print Room of the British Museum), Mr. F. A. Drey and Messrs. Christie are gratefully acknowledged.

The Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Dokumentatie in The Hague generously presented a copy of their subject index of mythological subjects in Dutch and Flemish painting which is being incorporated into our own subject catalogue of photographs.

Large parts of Mrs. K. A. Esdaile's new book on English Church Sculpture and of Dr. M. D. Whinney's book on St. Paul's, were illustrated from our material.

Essential technical improvements have been made in the Photographic Studio. The exchange of old models of cameras for the latest makes and the purchase of a new enlarger and other equipment will enable us to work more economically and to achieve a higher quality of result. The demands on the Photographic Studio are increasing from year to year; about 4,000 negatives were taken this year despite the handicap of quite inadequate outfit. Certain essential items are still required.

Outside work was undertaken for the Victoria and Albert Museum, for Lord Lee, and for a number of scholars working with the Institute. Photographs were taken of manuscripts in Cambridge and at the British Museum, of drawings in the Soane Museum and in the Royal Institute of British Architects.

About 800 English and French 12th century seals were photographed at the Society of Antiquaries and in the Archives Nationales in Paris. Photographs were taken of the Norman sculpture in Chichester, Malmesbury, Romsey, Wareham, Walton-on-the-Hill and Dorchester (Oxon).

In last year's budget "Travelling" figured for the first time. If any item of the budget proved particularly useful in furthering the aims of the Institute, it was this. Seven members of the staff—all of whom had previously been working on foreign material—went abroad and brought home a wealth of mostly unpublished documents on subjects ranging from the interrelation between English and Continental art in the 12th century to 17th century classical décor in French court entertainment. But the new documents are obviously only a part of the benefits derived from these travels. It will take scholars years to learn what has been published abroad during the war, to understand the new current of thought on the Continent and to make contacts with the new personalities that have emerged. These weeks, or months, abroad which the members of our staff were granted mark a beginning that promises to yield results in both teaching and research.

*Research
Projects,
Lectures and
Discussions*

The same item of the budget provided the means for the invitations to foreign scholars to lecture, give classes and participate in research projects at the Institute. Some of the lectures were brilliant and stimulating, while the sharp differences of approach to subjects of common study which several discussion evenings revealed, forcibly demonstrated the advantage to be gained from such exchanges. Collaboration in limited fields yielded concrete results; and it is desired that scholars to whom invitations are extended will make it a rule to publish the results of their work in the "Journal" or in another of the Institute's publications.

We have received ample confirmation of the fact that scholars in various European countries are willing to co-operate with the Institute, not only by participating in projects of mutual interest, but also, preferably, by spending some time in the Institute, working in close contact with members of the staff.

It is the general policy of the Institute to encourage such contacts and systematically to integrate them with specific research projects of the Institute. It would be regrettable if lack of funds were to restrict promising developments in this direction. Under prevailing circumstances, however, long-range planning meets with difficulties. Now and in the near future all the universities are, and will be, so overcrowded that it is hard for any teacher to engage to study abroad for any length of time. Yet this first year's experiments have proved that to obtain the best results visits should be for as long a period as possible.

The following lectures were delivered during the session:—

Mr. E. P. Goldschmidt on "The Spread of the Renaissance by Means of the Book" (three lectures).

Professor M. Schapiro (Columbia University) on "Animal Imagery in the Middle Ages" and "Cézanne" (two lectures). He also gave two other lectures arranged by the Institute, one at the Courtauld Institute ("Some Peculiarities of Form in Early English Mediæval Art") and one at the Institute of Education ("Legends of the Invention of Flying").

Professor H. J. Pos (Amsterdam University) on "The Interpretation of Word Meanings: Different Aspects".

Discussion groups were conducted by the following:—

Dr. H. Swarzenski (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton) on the illustration of the Latin Bible during the Middle Ages (up to the end of the 12th century). His first visit to the Institute took place in November, 1946, the second in October of this year. *Dr.*

Swarzenski has been collecting material for a number of years and has the Princeton collections at his disposal. His audience was an invited group of specialists in this field who showed great interest both in his theories and in numerous photographs of important manuscripts many of which were unknown to them.

Mr. H. Bober (New York University Institute of Fine Arts) on the Zodiac Man of the *Très Riches Heures de Chantilly*. His results will be published in Vol. XI of the "Journal".

Professor G. C. Argan (Rome University) on the representation of space in Brunelleschi and Caravaggio (in Italian).

Professor R. Weiss (University College) on recent Italian publications.

Dr. R. Wittkower on the results of his journey to Italy.

In 1946 Professor R. Krautheimer (Vassar College) proposed as a research project a "Census of Antique Works known to the Renaissance", to be drawn up by a group of American scholars and the Warburg Institute. We promised to compile a bibliography for the purpose, and Mrs. P. B. Bober spent four months here working on this project. She scrutinized certain sets of periodicals and incorporated her results in a card index, which it is hoped will be continued by other students.

Professor Jean Seznec (Harvard University) has begun work on a joint research project, the edition of two of Le Brun's *Conférences*, on the Expression of Passions and on Physiognomy, which he hopes to publish with an introduction and with the original drawings. The purpose of the introduction would be to re-assess the historical position of the *Conférences*, their sources and effect, and to consider them in the light of studies on expression from classical times to Darwin.

Foreign Visitors

Throughout the year we had visitors from abroad. Professor Byvanck and Professor van de Waal came again this year with a group of their students from Leiden. Dr. L. Gerevich (Budapest, National Museum), Professor H. W. Janson (Washington University, St. Louis), and Dr. P. Lambrechts (Ghent University) worked at the Institute for several weeks. We had the pleasure of a visit from three members of the staff of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and of Professor Réau of the Sorbonne. Renaissance problems were discussed with a number of American visitors—Dr. F. Gilbert (Bryn Mawr College), Professor Krautheimer (Vassar College), Professor Millard Meiss (Columbia University) and Professor Seznec (Harvard University). There were two visitors from Stockholm—Dr. Nordenfalk (National Museum) and Dr. Schueck (Librarian of the Royal Academy). The Director of the State and University Library of Hamburg and other visitors from Germany came to see us with a view to future collaboration and offered their help in procuring German books for the Institute.

Research

Research work by the staff has made satisfactory progress though printed results are few. Books stated in last year's Annual Report to be in the press have not yet appeared. This slowing down is not exclusively the printers' fault: authors are considerably slower in achieving results than before the war. This concerns members of the staff as well as those authors who promised to send in their manuscripts last year but which have not yet arrived. Such delays will, we fear, have to be reckoned with for some time to come. There is therefore no need for us to feel dissatisfied that at least three new books prepared by members of the staff are

almost ready to go to press. To these may be added several articles published in the "Journal" which are often of considerable size.

Miss Bing's study of the 15th century Apocalypse MS. in the New York Public Library has led to certain modifications of the results obtained in her paper on the Wellcome Apocalypse MS. The two MSS are the only examples of an otherwise unknown group of Apocalypse illustrations which provided the models for the woodcuts of the Apocalypse Blockbooks. It can now be shown that the 1st, 4th and 5th editions of the Blockbooks, the small variations in which have up to now remained substantially unexplained, derive from different redactions of this group of MSS. The study may help ultimately to establish the date and place of origin of the Blockbooks but it has so far not been possible to finish it because the German libraries are still inaccessible. An unknown text with unusually full illustrations of the Life and Death of Antichrist (found only in the Wellcome MS.) may also throw light on these questions but has, for the same reasons, not yet been identified.

Dr. Buchthal has made good progress with his work on the influence of the Crusades on the arts of the 12th and 13th centuries. His purpose was to define the Western school of miniature painting in Jerusalem during the period of the Latin Kingdom which shows Greek and Islamic influences, thus reflecting the peculiar mixture of cultures in the Palestine of the Crusades. In the libraries of Paris, Milan, Venice and Florence, which he visited during the summer, he found some unknown manuscripts of outstanding artistic merit which may be added to the two or three isolated examples that have been known to specialists for some time. At least three of these manuscripts contain illuminations by the same artist whose highly personal style combines the Western heritage with the Greek and Arabic influences of the Holy Land. Some illustrated manuscripts in Rome and Naples belonging to the same school could not be studied during the current year, but it is hoped that they will prove notable additions to the group of Latin manuscripts from Jerusalem. He published a paper on the influence of Islamic enamelled metalwork in the Latin West in "Ars Islamica" and several reviews in the "Times Literary Supplement".

Dr. Gombrich has almost completed his book on the work and method of the Founder of the Institute, A. M. Warburg, which he is now revising in consultation with other members of the staff. His paper on Botticelli's Mythologies appeared in Vol. VIII of the "Journal". An article on cartoons, dealing with some historical and psychological aspects of political imagery, was published in "The Public's Progress", a Contact Book, 1947. Further studies dealing with problems of semantics as applied to pictorial art are in course of preparation. At the invitation of the Ministry of Education he contributed a filmstrip and script on the "Renaissance Tradition in British Architecture" to a Visual Unit on Housing for the use of schools. A journey to Italy and France gave him the opportunity of continuing his studies of the Medici circle. He examined the correspondence of important patrons of art such as Lorenzo di Pierfrancesco de' Medici and Francesco Sassetti which are preserved in the Archivio di Stato, and obtained some interesting information. He also consulted a number of unpublished and partly unrecorded manuscripts of 15th century humanists such as Ugolino Verino, Bartolomeo della Fonte, A. Rinuccini and

others. The relation of those men to the art and culture of their time will form the subject of a further study. Researches into the history of the Capella Sassetti in S. Trinità in Florence which were intended to supplement Warburg's studies led to the discovery of a manuscript life of the Abbot General of Vallombrosa, Biagio Milanese, which illustrates Lorenzo de' Medici's relationship with the Church and may throw new light on Ghirlandajo's frescoes in S. Trinità.

Miss Harris gave a talk in the Third Programme of the B.B.C. on Velasquez, two talks in the Spanish Programme on Spanish Painting and a lecture to the Cambridge Spanish Society on "El Greco and Zurbaran".

Dr. Kurz's work on the Greek finds from Begram (Afghanistan) was furthered by a fortnight's stay in Paris, which gave him an opportunity to study the originals preserved in the Musée Guimet and photographs of those pieces which are now in the Kabul Museum. Discussions with the Director of the Musée Guimet and other French scholars helped to clarify many problems. His catalogue of the Hellenistic reliefs is beginning to take final shape. One of the glasses found at Begram could be identified as a representation of the Pharos of Alexandria, a welcome addition to the small number collected by Thiersch. It proves, moreover, that Alexandria and not Syria is the place of origin of the glasses discovered in Begram. Up to the present, scholars have emphasised the importance of the caravan route in tracing the history of contacts between India and the West, but it would appear that more prominence should be given to the sea route Alexandria-India.

Mr. Mitchell made a prolonged stay in Italy and France, studying at libraries in Rome, Florence, Bologna, Ascoli and Paris as a preparation for his edition of the "Gentil Milicia" (B. M. Egerton MS. 3149). He has now transcribed and partly annotated the text and is working on the place of the MS. in the tradition of Chivalry literature. He published a paper in the "Architectural Review" on William Morris at St. James's Palace and has written a short memoir on Hogarth (Mazenod, Paris) and articles for Chamber's Encyclopædia. He was elected to the Council of the Walpole Society in July, 1947.

Professor Saxl completed his studies on the 11th century façade of Lincoln Cathedral, begun in the preceding year, which will be published in a forthcoming issue of the "Archæological Journal". A three weeks' stay in Paris enabled him to collect the relevant Norman material. A small book dealing with 12th century English sculpture is in course of preparation. The starting point for these studies will be English seals of the 12th century which up to the present have been overlooked as documents for the history of sculpture. A second journey to Paris was therefore made to compare the styles of English and French seals. This preliminary study has established that the English seals show a specific development and specific types. He delivered lectures to the Chichester Historical Association on "Astrology, Old and New", to the Oxford University Archaeological Society on "The Beginning of Romanesque Sculpture in England", and to the Reading University Humanities Club on "Continuity and Variation in the Meaning of Images".

Dr. Talbot has completed the edition of the "De Anima" by Ailred of Rievaulx, and is now engaged on an edition of a collection of letters and reports relating to the Cistercian Order in England during the period that immediately preceded the Dissolution of the Monas-

teries. He is also working on unpublished sermons by Saint Bernard and Ailred to which Dr. R. W. Hunt drew his attention while in Oxford.

Dr. Wittkower went to Italy in the autumn of 1946 to prepare his volume of the Carracci drawings at the Royal Library at Windsor. During the spring and summer of 1947 large parts of the manuscript were written and results checked during a prolonged stay at Windsor. He has found a collaborator for his "Roman Baroque Sculpture" in John Fleming, who spent some weeks in Rome in the summer of 1947. This is a long-term undertaking which will need constant collaboration over a number of years. He published "Lord Burlington and William Kent" in the "Archaeological Journal", "The Principles of Palladio's Architecture" in Vol. VIII of the "Journal", "Camillo Sitte's 'Art of Building Cities' in an American Translation" in "Town Planning Review", and wrote the articles on Renaissance, Mannerist and Baroque Architecture for Chamber's Encyclopædia. Reviews appeared in the "Architectural Review" and the "Burlington Magazine".

Miss Yates saw her "French Academies of the Sixteenth Century" through the press and prepared a study of "Queen Elizabeth as Astraea" for publication. It traces the legend of Astraea in classical and Renaissance literature and works out the theological and political reasons which made the image a suitable one for Queen Elizabeth. She went to Paris in the summer and examined a series of drawings in the Cabinet des Estampes dating from the reign of Henri III and representing a procession of Knights of the Holy Spirit and Penitents. Most of the problems connected with the drawings have been cleared up through relating them to manuscript and other material in Paris concerning the Order of the Holy Spirit and the penitent Confréries. In particular, a connection between the drawings and the treasure of the Order of the Holy Spirit, now in the Louvre, has been indicated. The importance of penitent processions in 16th century France has emerged and may form the nucleus of a study on that subject. Printed books, manuscripts, pictures, drawings, and engravings which might have a bearing upon Nicholas Houel—an apothecary, philanthropist, humanist and art expert in the circle of Catherine de' Medici—were studied in Paris with a view to the genesis of the "Artémise" tapestries designed by Houel. This work will be a basis of future study both for herself and for pupils.

The publishing position is unfortunately not very different from what it was last year. *Publications* Current publications have continued to sell well, and existing stocks of some books are nearly exhausted. Miss Yates's "French Academies of the 16th Century" is binding and delivery has been promised for the beginning of January, 1948. The sheets of Professor Praz's "Bibliography of Emblem Books" have arrived from Belgium and are being bound in this country. The book should be available early in the New Year. Mr. Mahon's "Studies in Seicento Art and Theory" is nearing completion. Not much headway has been made with the second part of the "Poussin Drawings" and "British Art and the Mediterranean", but both works can now reasonably be expected to appear within the next few months, the latter under the impress of the Oxford University Press. Five new titles have been accepted for publication by the Institute: Seznec, "Flaubert et la tentation de St. Antoine"; Klibansky,

Edition of Cusanus' "De Venatione Sapientiae"; Pettazzoni, "Time and Eternity in the Hellenistic and Early Christian Periods"; Monneret de Villard, "De l'hellenisme à l'islamisme"; Kantorowicz, "Studies in Political Liturgy". We hope to receive the manuscripts of these books in the course of next year.

Before the war a book on "Saturn and Melancholia—Studies in the History of Religion, Art and Natural Philosophy" by Klibansky, Panofsky and Saxl had been set up in Germany. It is a sequel to an early publication of the Institute on Dürer's "Melencolia I" (1922), much enlarged in scope, where the same ground is covered and the results of recent research are added. The set-up type of this book, originally written in German, was destroyed during the war. The English translation has now been completed by Miss Frances Lobb.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer to this country of the stocks of those of our publications printed in Germany that were not lost during the war. It will be very useful to put such volumes as Hinks, "Myth and Allegory in Ancient Art", Katzenellenbogen, "Allegories of the Virtues and Vices in Mediæval Art" and the "Bibliography of the Survival of the Classics" in circulation again.

For the "Corpus Platonicum" see Dr. Klibansky's separate Report on p. 11.

A volume of the "Journal" (Vol. VIII, covering the four issues for 1945) was published in June. Corrected final proofs of Vol. IX (1946) have been returned to the printer and the volume will be ready for publication before Christmas. The printer of the "Journal" is now working more quickly and manuscripts are also coming in at a faster rate, so that it is hoped that it may be possible to publish two more volumes (Vol. X for 1947 and Vol. XI for 1948) in the course of 1948 and thus bring the "Journal" up to date. All the manuscripts for Vol. X have gone to press, and more than half of the articles are already in galley proofs. If circumstances permit, we hope to recommence publishing the "Journal" in half-yearly parts in 1949.

The editors have now resumed their work on "Mediæval and Renaissance Studies". The first batch of articles for Vol. II has gone to press.

Thus future prospects appear to be good, but progress in actual production seems to be slower than in previous years.

November, 1947.

F. SAXL.

(1) *Plato, Parmenides—Proclus, Commentaria in Parmenidem.*—The Greek editions of Proclus' work are based on a very few manuscripts which were arbitrarily chosen and inaccurately collated. The editions do not, therefore, permit us to determine the relation between the Latin translation and the Greek original. By checking twenty manuscripts it has now been possible to work out a *stemma* by which the number of manuscripts on which a critical edition of Proclus will have to be based is reduced to five. Only one of these has been used by the previous editors.

The *stemma* throws into relief the important part played by Cardinal Bessarion in the transmission of Greek Neoplatonism to the Occident. At least sixteen of the extant manuscripts go back, directly or indirectly, to two codices which once belonged to him. One of these is lost, but we have a copy of it made for Lorenzo de' Medici, viz., the Florence MS. Laurentianus plut. 85 cod. 8. The other, the Venice MS. Marcianus gr. 191, is still extant; numerous copies were made of it during the 16th century which from Venice found their way to the Royal Library in Fontainebleau and other European collections of the time.

It results from the survey of manuscripts, first, that the Latin translation represents a text nearer to Proclus than the Byzantine exemplar which is the source of all our Greek manuscripts; secondly, that the text of the Platonic dialogue as contained in the pericopes of Proclus' Commentary has been contaminated at an early stage by using Plato MSS of various classes. The way in which the pericopes have been used in the editions of Plato's *Parmenides* is, therefore, not only futile, but often misleading. From this some wider inferences may be drawn as to the use to be made of ancient Greek commentators in critical editions of Greek texts. Attention will have to be paid to the difference between the commentary proper and the pericopes; and great caution will be necessary in using the latter.

The apparatus of sources and parallel passages, as well as the English translation, prepared by Dr. L. Labowsky, of Somerville College, Oxford, have been completed.

The task of revising the collations to the Latin text of the end part of Proclus' Commentary and of establishing the mutual relationship of the Latin MSS had been performed before the war, thanks to the help of Dr. L. Minio. On account of the faulty state of the manuscript tradition the further task of constituting a final Latin text necessitated many emendations, a large part of which is due to Dr. Labowsky. Through emending the text it is now possible to reconstruct a fragment on Pythagorean philosophy by Plato's nephew and successor, Speusippus, which, otherwise unknown, has been preserved in Moerbeke's translation of Proclus' Commentary on the *Parmenides*.

(2) *Chalcidius' Translation of, and Commentary on, the Timæus.*—Dr. J. H. Waszink, Professor of Latin at the University of Leiden, and Dr. P. J. Jensen, Assistant Professor at the University of Copenhagen and Librarian of the Royal Library, have drawn up a plan according to which the edition should be ready for the press in four years' time. The General Editor had prepared a list of 148 MSS. so far identified. After the initial technical difficulties had been overcome the first part of the programme, i.e., the identification of passages crucial for the *recensio* and their examination in the oldest MSS., is progressing well. Professor Waszink and Dr. Jensen have so far collated about a dozen MSS.; many more have been photographed. Professor Waszink has reduced the lengthy and confused notes of Wrobel's edition to a legible and orderly apparatus which will be a useful instrument for the future edition. A basis has thus been created for sifting the wealth of extant MSS.

(3) *Plato, Phædo.*—Dr. H. J. Drossaart Lulofs, of Amersfoort, has collated the existing

MSS. of the second redaction of Aristippus' translation. The task of establishing the text of this version, which will appear together with the first redaction, is thus greatly facilitated.

(4) *Organisation*.—Thanks to a travelling subvention from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, of Dumbarton Oaks, Washington D.C., it has been possible for the General Editor during his stay in Canada to establish contact with American scholars interested in the work on the *Corpus Platonium*. Professor E. T. Silk, of Yale University, will co-operate by editing the mediæval expositions of Boethius *De consolazione Philosophiæ*, III metr. 9.—Professor Wolfson, of Harvard University, was helpful in recommending one of his pupils as collaborator on the *Plato Arabus*.

(5) *Research*.—The journey offered an opportunity for manuscript research in various American libraries which led to some unexpected results. An unknown work by one of the masters of the School of Chartres, William of Conches' Gloss on Juvenal, was found in the Walters Art Gallery at Baltimore (MS. Walters 448). Petrarch's copy of Valerius Maximus, which had long been searched for, was discovered in Harvard University Library (MS. Harvard Lat. 48), bearing many interesting notes in Petrarch's hand.

In the course of travel in Switzerland and Italy, undertaken in order to check doubtful readings in Proclus MSS., the General Editor found much new material for the history of Platonism in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. To mention only a few examples:

(a) A gloss found in a Berne MS. proves that Lanfranc used Chalcidius' translation of the Timæus in his exposition of St. Augustine.

(b) In Italy three new mediæval commentaries on the Timæus have come to light. We had previously noticed that the MS. Vaticanus Lat. 2063, containing a mediæval gloss on the Timæus and Henricus Aristippus' translation of the Phædo, once belonged to the Florentine Chancellor, Coluccio Salutati. Now another Commentary on the Timæus, a work of the late 12th century, has been found in a manuscript from his library, now MS. Florence, Biblioteca Nazionale, San Marco I, II, 50 (sæc. XIII). This commentary is of special interest as it explains some passages of the Platonic work in the light of the doctrine of the four temperaments. From Coluccio Salutati's library also comes a manuscript containing an unknown work by one of the foremost Platonists of the 12th century, William of Conches' Commentary on Priscian. These manuscripts provide a striking illustration of the close connection between early humanist learning and the studies of the 12th century.

(c) A Greek manuscript of Proclus' *Theologia Platonis* and *Elementatio theologica*, cod. 70 of the Biblioteca Riccardiana in Florence, has been identified as coming from the library of Marsilio Ficino. It contains several pages of Latin notes on Platonic terminology and a résumé of Proclus' interpretation of Plato in the hand of Marsilio Ficino, who used these notes for his own interpretation of Plato.

B. Plato Arabus

(1) *Galenus, Compendium Timæi aliorumque quæ extant dialogorum fragmenta*.—After further delay caused by the slowness of printing in Beirut, the whole Greek-Arabic Index and the greater part of the Arabic-Greek Index are now in print. Proofs of the remaining part are to be expected shortly. It is hoped that this text, edited by Dr. Kraus and Dr. R. Walzer, will appear in the course of 1948.

(2) *Alfarabi, Summary of Plato's Laws*.—We are informed by the editor, Dr. F. Gabrieli, Professor of Arabic at the University of Rome, that the manuscript of this volume will be delivered to us by the end of this year.

R. KLIBANSKY.



