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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
THE WARBURG INSTITUTE
ANNUAL REPORT 1952-1953



PRESENTED TO THE SENATE

STAFF

<i>Director :</i>	H. Frankfort
<i>Assistant Director :</i>	G. Bing
<i>Reader :</i>	H. Buchthal
<i>Lecturers :</i>	C. Mitchell
	F. A. Yates
<i>Part-time Lecturers :</i>	E. H. Gombrich
	R. Wittkower
<i>Librarian :</i>	O. Kurz
<i>Assistant Librarians :</i>	A. A. Barb
	C. H. Talbot (resigned 30.4.53)
	J. B. Trapp (from 1.7.53)
<i>Library Assistants :</i>	S. M. Johnson
	J. E. Osborne
<i>Adviser to Photographic</i>	
<i>Collection :</i>	E. Harris
<i>Curator :</i>	L. D. Ettlinger
<i>Assistant to Curator :</i>	H. Roeder (part-time)
<i>Clerk to the Photographic</i>	
<i>Collection:</i>	C. Grabner
<i>Secretary :</i>	A. M. Meyer
<i>Assistant Secretaries :</i>	H. M. Doyle
	G. E. Rosenbaum
<i>Journal Secretary:</i>	M. I. Martin
<i>Master Bookbinder and</i>	
<i>Photographer :</i>	O. Fein
<i>Bookbinder :</i>	H. A. Cottrell
<i>Assistant Bookbinders:</i>	H. Baerwald
	L. R. Macefield
<i>Assistant Photographers :</i>	M. Turner
	M. Wheeler

RESEARCH FELLOWS

<i>Honorary Fellows:</i>	G. Billanovich
	R. Klibansky
<i>Senior Research Fellow :</i>	C. R. Dodwell (1950-53)
<i>Junior Research Fellows :</i>	A. T. Hankey (1952-54)
	P. McGurk (1951-53)

ANNUAL REPORT, 1952—53

The Warburg Institute Committee of Management was constituted for 1952-53 as follows :—

*Constitution
of Committee*

The Vice-Chancellor ; The Chairman of Convocation ; The Principal ; Two Representatives of the Warburg family (Mr. E. M. Warburg and Mr. A. Prag) ; The Chairman of the Academic Council ; The Chairman of the External Council ; The Chairman of the Collegiate Council ; Prof. A. F. Blunt ; Prof. H. Dingle ; Prof. J. G. Edwards ; Prof. F. Norman ; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson ; Prof. E. Purdie (Chairman) ; Prof. F. Wormald ; Mr. B. Ashmole ; Mr. T. S. R. Boase ; Mr. G. F. Webb ; the Director of the Institute.

As a result of the Library's expansion on the first floor it has been possible to convert the former Catalogue Room on the ground floor. Three cubicles now provide accommodation for two members of the Staff and the Senior Research Fellow, and in addition space has been won for a spare office and for the Library duplicates.

*Accommoda-
tion*

At the beginning of the session Miss Harris was appointed to the special post of Adviser to the Photographic Collection, and Dr. Ettlinger was appointed Curator.

Staff

Dr. Talbot resigned from the Library Staff at the end of April as he wished to be free to devote himself to his private research work. Mr. J. B. Trapp succeeds him as Second Assistant Librarian.

Dr. C. R. Dodwell, Senior Research Fellow 1950-53, was appointed Librarian of Lambeth Palace Library on 1st January, 1953, when he resigned the emoluments of his Fellowship while retaining the title until the end of the session.

*Research
Fellows*

Mr. Patrick McGurk, Junior Research Fellow 1951-53, has submitted his thesis for the Ph.D. degree on "The Architecture of Latin Gospel Books before 800 A.D.", and is preparing a description of the astrological and mythological manuscripts in the libraries of Tuscany. He has been appointed to a Temporary Assistant Lectureship in the History Department of Birkbeck College for next session.

Miss A. Teresa Hankey, a former student of Bedford College, was awarded a Junior Research Fellowship 1952-54 for a study of Domenico Bandini of Arezzo and his *Lives of Famous Men*, a chapter in his encyclopaedic work, *Fons Memorabilium*. She has examined manuscripts of this and his other works in Italy and France, and is preparing a thesis on that subject for the Ph.D. degree (Supervisors : Miss Tooley and Mr. Mitchell).

Dr. Elisabeth Rosenbaum was awarded a grant at the beginning of the session to enable

her to spend a period of not less than six months in expanding and completing her research in late antique models of Carolingian art, which had formed the subject of her thesis for the Ph.D. degree at the Courtauld Institute in the previous session.

*Teaching and
Lecturing by
members of
the Staff*

The course on the Civilisation of the Italian Renaissance, in the History School, was taken jointly by Professor Wittkower, Professor Gombrich and Mr. Mitchell. There were 11 first-year and 20 second-year students.

Dr. Buchthal again took part in the teaching of Professor Wormald's advanced Palaeography class at the Institute of Historical Research on liturgical texts contained in manuscripts from the Crusading Kingdom. The result of this joint work will be incorporated in a separate appendix to Dr. Buchthal's forthcoming book.

The following list gives a survey of teaching by members of the Staff in the University of London :—

1. At the Warburg Institute (Renaissance Course) :—

<i>Professor Wittkower</i>	...	11 Meetings
<i>Professor Gombrich</i> ...	...	13 Meetings
<i>Mr. Mitchell</i> ...	...	20 Meetings

2. At the Courtauld Institute :—

<i>Dr. Eutlinger</i>	...	...	German Painting 1350-1530 (5 Lectures)
			Class on German Painting, 19th and 20th centuries (8 Meetings)
			Pollaiuolo's Tomb of Sixtus IV (1 Lecture)
<i>Professor Gombrich</i> ...	...	...	Ghiberti and Humanism (1 Lecture)
			Class on Giulio Romano (2 Meetings)
<i>Dr. Kurz</i> ...	...	...	Class on Bolognese Painting (3 Meetings)
<i>Professor Wittkower</i>	...	...	Class on Baroque Sculpture (2 Meetings)

3. At the Institute of Historical Research :—

<i>Dr. Buchthal</i> ...	...	...	1 Course on Manuscript Illumination (one term)
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4. At University College, Slade School :—

<i>Dr. Gombrich</i>	...	...	1 Lecture on Dutch Landscape Painting
<i>Mr. Mitchell</i> ...	...	...	1 Lecture on Hogarth
<i>Miss Yates</i> ...	...	...	1 Lecture on Allegorical Portraits of Queen Elizabeth I

5. At Royal Holloway College :—

<i>Dr. Buchthal</i> ...	...	...	M. Hayes Robinson Memorial Lecture on Bible manuscripts illuminated for St. Louis
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6. At Imperial College :—

<i>Professor Gombrich</i> ...	...	...	1 Lecture on Picasso
<i>Mr. Mitchell</i> ...	...	...	1 Lecture on An Approach to History

7. At the Institute of Education :—

<i>Mr. Mitchell</i> ...	...	...	1 Lecture on Images as Historical Evidence
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Members of the Institute again took part in examining for the B.A. Honours degree in History and for the B.A. Honours and Diploma in the History of Art ; and in the supervision of postgraduate students (Mr. J. P. Hodin and Miss R. Olitsky, Courtauld Institute).

As usual, courses and lectures were given by members of the Staff outside the University of London, as follows :—

Architectural Association			
School of Architecture	...	Professor Wittkower	(3 Lectures)
British Sociological Association	...	Professor Frankfort	(1 Lecture)
Classical Association	...	Professor Wittkower	(1 Lecture)
R.I.B.A.	...	Professor Wittkower	(1 Lecture)
Society of Analytical Psychology	...	Professor Frankfort	(1 Lecture)
Victoria and Albert Museum		Mr. Mitchell	(1 Lecture)
Attingham Park	...	Mr. Mitchell, Professor Wittkower	(2 Lectures each)
University of Bristol	...	Dr. Ettlinger, Professor Gombrich	(1 Lecture each)
Leeds School of Art	...	Professor Gombrich	(1 Lecture)
Leicester Museum	...	Professor Wittkower	(1 Lecture)
Liverpool School of Architecture	...	Professor Wittkower	(1 Lecture)
Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield	...	Professor Wittkower	(1 Lecture)
York City Art Gallery (course arranged jointly with the Warburg Institute)	...	Dr. Ettlinger, Professor Gombrich and Professor Wittkower	(2 Lectures each)

Close contact has been maintained with the University of Reading. Professor Frankfort opened a course of lectures on classical art ; Dr. Ettlinger held an Italian Renaissance course and a seminar on Vasari in the ordinary curriculum of the School of Art ; Miss Harris gave two classes on El Greco and Velazquez ; and Mr. Mitchell participated in the curriculum with four lectures on Italian Renaissance art.

Dr. Giovanni Aquilecchia (University of Manchester) has written an article for the *Journal* on certain aspects of the work which he did in preparing his edition of Giordano Bruno's *Cena de le ceneri*. He has now been appointed Lecturer in the Italian Department at University College.

*Postgraduate
Research*

Miss L. Ardizoni (University of Missouri) has been working on Elizabethan pamphlet literature in relation to Elizabethan drama and poetry, and has collected a great deal of material about the symbolical use of the historical figure of King John in the pamphlets and the relationship of this to Shakespeare's *King John*. She is also preparing an edition of Dekker's *Whore of Babylon*.

Mr. I. R. F. Calder (University of Reading) was awarded the Ph.D. degree for his thesis on "John Dee and English Neoplatonism" which he prepared while a Junior Research Fellow of the Warburg Institute (Supervisors : Miss Yates and Dr. Saw of Birkbeck College).

Dr. Abdon M. Salazar (King's College) has continued his work on Cartagena and Spanish humanism, and has written up much of his material.

Miss Isabel M. L. Scott (Warburg Institute) is a part-time Internal Student for the Ph.D. degree working on Ermolao Barbaro (Supervisor : Professor Wittkower).

Miss Ilaria Toesca (University of Rome) has completed her investigations of Alessandro Galilei's activities in England.

Saxl Fund

The Trustees of the Saxl Fund awarded a grant to Dr. Max A. Warburg for work on portraits in religious pictures of the 15th and 16th centuries in Italy, the Netherlands and Germany. Dr. Warburg worked at the Institute from January to July, and it is hoped that his researches will result in the publication of a small book on the subject.

Library

In the period from 1st August, 1952 to 31st July, 1953 the Library acquired 3,476 items, a number far in excess of previous years. This increase is due to several generous gifts.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, for many years a benefactor of the Library, presented many valuable works, outstanding among them the luxurious publication of the Spitzer collection and Odobesco's *Trésor de Pétrosa*, one of the most important studies on the art of the migration period which is now almost unobtainable.

The late Dr. Grete Ring bequeathed certain parts of her fine library to the Institute. Thanks to the generosity of her executors, Dr. Feilchenfeldt and Dr. Lütjens, numerous valuable books from other sections of her library were added to the bequest. The books, pamphlets and offprints received are a worthy memorial to Grete Ring's many-sided interests. Early Flemish and French painting and Romantic literature and art in Germany and France are particularly well represented.

Mr. Tomas Harris again presented a large collection of sale catalogues.

During the session it was possible to increase the number of exchanges of periodical literature. In addition to those listed in the last Annual Report the Library now receives the following periodicals :—

Austria :	<i>Archiv für Völkerkunde</i>
Belgium :	Kon. Vlaamse Academie, Klasse der Schone Kunsten : <i>Mededelingen, Verhandelingen</i>
	<i>L'Antiquité Classique</i>
	<i>Latomus</i>
	<i>Revue Bénédictine</i>
Bulgaria :	<i>Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique Bulgare</i>

Egypt :	<i>Annuaire du Musée Gréco-romain (Alexandria)</i> <i>Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte</i> <i>Bulletin de la Société Royale d'Archéologie (Alexandria)</i>
France :	<i>Bulletin des Amis des Musées de Poitiers</i> <i>Revue d'Histoire des Sciences</i>
Germany :	<i>Glotta</i> <i>Saeculum. Jahrbuch für Universalgeschichte</i> <i>Shakespeare-Jahrbuch</i>
Greece :	<i>Annual of the British School at Athens</i>
Italy :	<i>Antonianum</i> <i>Archivum Historicum Societatis Jesu</i> <i>Bollettino della Società Piemontese di Archeologia e di Belle Arti</i> <i>Studi Italiani di Filologia Classica</i>
Malaya :	<i>Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
Switzerland :	<i>Basler Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde</i>
Turkey :	<i>Bellesten. Revue publiée par la Société d'Histoire Turque</i>
Yugoslavia :	<i>Recueil des Travaux sur la Protection des Monuments Historiques</i>

The main work of the Bindery consisted of the binding of exceptionally large plate publications. Repairs to old bindings also increased during the session. 1,018 books and 1,600 pamphlets were bound and 150 books restored in the period from 1st August, 1952 to 31st July, 1953.

Bindery

The photographs of classical archaeology from the Conway Bequest, presented by the Courtauld Institute in the session 1949-50, have now been incorporated in the Photographic Collection, where they have particularly enriched the sections on the iconography of classical gods and legends. This generous gift is proving of the greatest value to the Institute.

Photographic
Collection

The Collection has once more benefited from the voluntary part-time assistance of Mrs. H. Calmann who has been working on the German engravings from the Schreiber Collection. Miss J. Montague worked as a voluntary assistant for two months on the filing and cataloguing of the photographs of gems and cameos presented by Dr. E. Kris. Dr. E. Rosenbaum made a subject index of the illustrations in the astrological manuscripts in Rome, Vienna, France and England, and Mr. P. McGurk compiled a similar index of the mythological manuscripts in England.

Gifts :—Grateful acknowledgement is made for a final instalment of photographs of Bolognese paintings bequeathed by the late Dr. Bodmer; a collection of photographs of Renaissance jewellery presented by Dr. E. Kris; and gifts from Dr. Arthur Watson and Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods, Ltd. Dr. D. J. A. Ross presented a set of prints of an Orosius manuscript in Stuttgart and Dr. G. Kaftal a set of plates from his book, *Saints in Tuscan Painting*.

Arrangements have been made for a regular exchange of duplicate photographs with the Witt Library, Courtauld Institute.

Purchases :—Following a decision to complete the collection of photographs of all the manuscripts described in Professor Saxl's Catalogue of Astrological Manuscripts in Rome, Vienna and England, negatives were acquired of manuscripts in Rome and Vienna which have been printed in the Studio ; the relevant manuscripts in the British Museum and some of those in Cambridge have been photographed. Dr. Rosenbaum has incorporated all these photographs in the Collection. 56 photographs were acquired of paintings in the Exhibition of Dutch Pictures 1450-1750 in the Royal Academy ; and a further instalment of 500 reproductions of Dutch and Flemish paintings and drawings was received from the Netherlands Institute of Art History.

Photographs supplied for exhibition and publication :—Screens from the Exhibition on the Visual Approach to the Classics were lent to the University of Leeds Institute of Education, and Belvedere School, Liverpool. The Rembrandt screens from the Saxl Memorial Exhibition and other relevant material were lent to a week-end school arranged by Dr. Ettlinger and Miss H. Lowenthal for the Department of Extra-Mural Studies of the University of London. Five sections on astrology from the Saxl Exhibition were lent to the University of Newcastle.

Twelve photographs were supplied to Mrs. Geoffrey Webb for her book on Rysbrack, and 18 photographs to Dr. Margaret Rickert for publication in *English Mediaeval Painting* in the Pelican History of Art series.

Photographs of 12th-century English manuscripts were supplied to the Abbé Pierre Grelot for publication in an *Introduction to the Reading of the Holy Bible*. Mr. Lawrence Stone received photographs for publication in a book on English mediaeval sculpture. Special enlargements of Westminster Abbey effigies were made for the Columbia Broadcasting system for showing in a television service on the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

Mr. J. Bruyn (Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam), Miss B. Davidson (Institute of Fine Arts, New York University) and Dr. J. Schneider (University of Basle) made extensive use of the Collection for the preparation of dissertations and articles. Dr. von Erffa (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, Munich) went through the files in order to check his list of entries of classical subjects in the *Reallexikon zur deutschen Kunstgeschichte*, of which he is an editor. Professor H. van de Waal (University of Leiden) spent a week with members of his seminar comparing the Collection's system of classification with his own.

Photographic
Studio

Photographs were taken of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus in the British Museum at the request of Sir Kenneth Clark, and of certain Wren churches in the City at the request of Dr. Sekler. A large number of manuscripts were photographed in part and MSS. Arundel 83, Burney 257 and Sloane 3983 in the British Museum were photographed completely. Substantial additions have again been made to the collection of lantern slides for teaching purposes.

Dr. Buchthal visited libraries in Paris, Milan, Padua, Venice, Florence and Rome, mainly to study Italian 12th-century illumination in connection with his work on miniature painting in the Crusading Kingdom.

Travelling

Dr. Ettlinger examined the large collection of 16th to 19th-century guide books in the Biblioteca Hertziana for evidence of the changing fame of the Apollo Belvedere and the Laocöon, as well as the collection of engravings after antiques in the German Archaeological Institute in Rome, for his forthcoming book on classical masterpieces. In Rome he also found unpublished material relating to the programme and style of the tomb of Sixtus IV.

Professor Frankfort travelled in the Near East and visited the excavations at Boghazkeuy and Yasilikaya in Eastern Anatolia, and at Dashur, Saqqara, Gizeh and Karnak in Egypt. Thanks to personal contacts he has been able to arrange various exchanges of periodicals for the Library in Athens, Istanbul, Ankara and Cairo. In July he attended the *Rencontre Assyriologique* in Paris.

Professor Gombrich's journey to Italy in the spring enabled him to establish the correct text of Avogrado's *De religione et magnificentia . . . Cosmi Medices*, which contains an interesting description of the Badia of Fiesole, hopelessly garbled in its 18th-century published version. A collection of drawings and allegorical programmes by Alfonso de Pazzi found in the Medici Archives shows this satirist of the Court of Cosimo I from an unexpectedly interesting side. Professor Gombrich also consulted manuscripts in the Ambrosiana, the Biblioteca Estense in Modena and the Biblioteca Vaticana, and monuments and collections in Castelseprio, Milan, Florence, Umbria and Rome. He accepted an invitation to give two courses at the Harvard Summer School 1953.

Apart from some work in Dutch libraries, the purpose of Dr. Kurz's journey to Belgium and Holland was to establish contacts with booksellers and publishers, as a result of which it has been possible to fill many gaps in the Library's holdings of Belgian and Dutch publications.

Miss Yates attended the Symposium on 16th century Poetry and Music organised by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in Paris in July, and read a paper on "Les magnificences pour le mariage du Duc de Joyeuse".

The following scholars to whom invitations had been extended worked at the Institute during the session :—

*Foreign
Visitors*

Professor Harcourt Brown (Brown University, Providence, R.I.), Professor R. Salvini (Director of the Uffizi, Florence), Miss Ilaria Toesca (University of Rome).

Professor Klibansky paid his annual visit to the Institute.

In addition to many visitors from universities in the United Kingdom and abroad, the following scholars spent longer or shorter periods at the Institute for the purpose of using its special collections or for consultation with the Staff :—

Dr. I. Bergström (University of Göteborg); Professor H. Bloch (Harvard University); Professor F. S. Bodenheimer (Hebrew University, Jerusalem); Professor J. T. A. Burke

(University of Melbourne); Professor André Chastel (Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris); Professor Jane Costello (Washington Square College, New York University); Mr. D. Covi (Metropolitan Museum, New York); Mr. E. F. D'Arms (Division of Humanities, Rockefeller Foundation); Professor F. B. Deknatel (Harvard University); Dr. H. Gerson (Rijksbureau voor kunsthistorische Dokumentatie, The Hague); Professor K. Gerstenberg (University of Würzburg); Dr. F. Gilbert (Bryn Mawr College); Miss Vaun Gillmor (Assistant Editor, Bollingen Series); Professor J. Hering (University of Strasbourg); Professor H. W. Janson (Washington Square College, New York University); Professor E. Kitzinger (Harvard University); Mr. P. D. Knabenshue (Harvard University); Professor E. P. Kuhl (State University of Iowa); Mr. Irving Lavin (Harvard University); Dom Jean Leclercq, O.S.B. (Paris); Professor Rensselaer Lee (Princeton University); Dr. O. Lehmann-Brockhaus (Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte, Munich); Professor F. Matz (University of Marburg); Professor T. Mommsen (Harvard University); Dr. C. Nordenfalk (National Museum, Stockholm); Dr. Emma Pirani (Biblioteca Estense, Modena); Professor Karl Reinhardt (University of Frankfurt); Dr. H. K. Roethel (Alte Pinakothek, Munich); Count and Countess Bernardo Rucellai (Florence); Father H. D. Saffrey, O.P. (Editor, *Bulletin Thomiste*); Professor W. Stechow (Oberlin College); Mr. Hylton A. Thomas (University of Minnesota); Professor W. Züchner (University of Würzburg).

*Lectures and
Discussions*

A course of lectures on *Aspects of Forgery* was arranged at the Institute and the following lectures were delivered in the series :—

Professor V. H. Galbraith, *The Modus Tenendi Parliamentum : an Ideal Picture of Parliament in the Fourteenth Century.*

Professor E. A. Lowe, *Modern Forgeries of Ancient Texts.*

Sir Thomas D. Kendrick, *The Lead Books of Granada.*

Mr. Charles Mitchell, *Early Renaissance Collectors of Inscriptions.*

Dr. O. Kurz, *The Beginnings of Art Forgery.*

Professor A. Momigliano, *An Unsolved Problem of Historical Forgery : the Scriptores Historiae Augustae.*

Mr. Bernard Ashmole, *Classical Antiquities—the Modern Forger.*

Informal Talks followed by discussion were given by the following :—

Mr. Bernard Ashmole, *Some English Travellers in the Levant.*

Professor Harcourt Brown, *Rabelais' Place in Medical History.*

Professor André Chastel, *Astrologie et Apocalypse dans la Renaissance.*

Professor H. W. Janson, *Donatello.*

M. Jean Marx, *Essai d'une interprétation nouvelle de l'histoire de Tristan.*

Professor Raymond de Roover, *The Economic Background in the Quattrocento.*

Professor O. G. von Simson, *Christian Platonism and Gothic Architecture.*

Dr. Max A. Warburg, *Donors and Saints in 16th-century Painting.*

Professor T. B. L. Webster, *Personification as a Mode of Greek Thought.*

Vol. III of the *Poussin Drawings* was published in August, 1953. The English edition of Professor Seznek's *La survivance des dieux antiques* (Vol. XI in the series of *Studies*) was published in September, 1953, by the Bollingen Foundation in New York as *The Survival of the Pagan Gods*. Three hundred copies, bearing the joint imprint of the Warburg Institute and the Bollingen Foundation, have been put at the Institute's disposal for sale in Europe. Professor Wittkower's *Architectural Principles in the Age of Humanism* having been out of print for some time, the Institute was pleased to agree to a reprint (revised) which was published by Messrs. Alec Tiranti, Ltd. in November, 1952.

For the *Corpus Platonicum* see Professor Klibansky's report on p. 12.

Vol. XV of the *Journal* was published in two parts during the session.

Publication of Vol. III of *Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies* has been unavoidably delayed, but printing now continues. The second *Supplement*, Miss Lenkeith's *Dante and the Legend of Rome*, was published in January, 1953; and *Supplement III*, Cusanus' *De pace fidei*, edited by Dom Bascour and Professor Klibansky, is in the press.

Edition of Professor Saxl's works:—The third volume of the *Catalogue of Astrological and Mythological Illuminated Manuscripts of the Middle Ages* is about to appear. The galley proofs of the *Lectures* have been corrected, and the footnotes have been compiled and sent to press together with the illustrative material. The book on 12th-century English sculptures is in galley proof, and pulls of the 100 plates and 50 illustrations in the text were received and corrected during the session.

After consultation with the publishers, Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., it was found that the translation of *Saturn and Melancholy* required further revision from the editorial point of view. This was undertaken at the Institute, and the manuscript in its final form was sent to Edinburgh for printing at the end of the session.

St. Alban's Psalter:—It will be remembered that by kind permission of Professor Konrad Algemissen and Pfarrer Johannes Bank Mr. Fein made a complete photographic record of the St. Alban's Psalter, the property of the St. Godehardikirche in Hildesheim, in 1949. Thanks to the generous co-operation of Professor Algemissen the three editors were able to examine the Psalter in Hildesheim during the session.

Professor Wormald has worked primarily on the contents rather than the illustrations of the St. Alban's Psalter. This necessitated an examination of the make-up of the volume, particularly the arrangement of the gatherings. As a result the probable history of the MS. is a good deal clearer. He was also able to examine the various additions made to the calendar with very interesting results.

Dr. Pächt examined some Ottonian manuscripts in Treves in connection with his enquiry into the Continental sources of the new English style as exemplified in the Psalter. He was mainly concerned with the full-page miniatures, their iconography and style; and was able to explain certain features of the programme of the St. Alban's Psalter in terms of its historical background.

Dr. Dodwell, who deals with the small-scale miniatures, has been able to date the manuscript fairly closely on historical grounds, i.e. between 1119 and 1126. He has described the imagery of the illustrations more precisely than Goldschmidt was able to do in his book of 1895, and has discovered that the iconography was inspired by a particular interpretation of the Psalms. This work made it necessary for Dr. Dodwell to read through a large number of the most important mediaeval commentaries on the Psalms; and this literary approach has proved very profitable. It remains for him to write the chapter on the style.

Dr. Barb published papers on magical amulets in *Syria* (Vol. XXIX, 1952) and *Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien* (Vol. LXXXII, 1952), and an article for the *Journal* ("Diva Matrix. A Faked Gnostic Intaglio in the Possession of P. P. Rubens and the Iconology of a Symbol") is in the press. He has completed a survey of all the 'gnostic' gems in the British Museum (ca. 550 items).

Dr. Bing was mainly engaged on the edition of Professor Saxl's works.

Dr. Buchthal has completed the two largest chapters of his book on manuscript illumination in the Crusading Kingdom, one dealing with the French Bible written for St. Louis, the other with the world chronicles. He has discovered a new manuscript belonging to this group, which adds considerably to our knowledge of the Acre school of illumination. He has also continued his work on miniature painting in Norman Sicily; and has completed an article on this subject in which all the pertinent manuscripts are treated together for the first time and attributed to the scriptorium of Messina.

Dr. Eitlinger has advanced the preparations for his book on *Classical Masterpieces and their Transformation in European Art*. His articles on "Ceres" and "Cicero" for the *Reallexikon zur deutschen Kunstgeschichte* were published during the session and a further article on "Diana" is in the press. He published "With all convenient speed to Rome (The Sketchbook of George Keate)" in *English Miscellany* (Vol. IV, 1953), and his article on "Pollaiuolo's Tomb of Sixtus IV" for the *Journal* is in the press. He again acted as editor for the German section of the *Oxford Companion to Art* and contributed a general article on the history of German Art.

Professor Frankfort published "The Origin of the Bit Hilani" in *Iraq* (Vol. XIV, Part 2), "State Festivals in Egypt and Mesopotamia" in the *Journal* (Vol. XV, Part 1) and "The Ancient Near East as an Historical Entity" in *History* (October, 1952).

Professor Gombrich continued his studies of problems of meaning in art and dealt in his Oxford Slade lectures during the session with aspects of symbolism in Western art. He sent a paper on "Visual Metaphors of Value in Art" to the Symposium on Symbols and Values arranged by the Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion, New York. He contributed a paper on "Leonardo's Grotesque Heads, Prolegomena to their Study" to the volume published by the Comitato Nazionale per le Onoranze a Leonardo da Vinci nel Quinto Centenario della Nascita; and a paper on the significance of the sketch in Leonardo's *oeuvre* will appear in the Proceedings of the Leonardo Congress at Tours. An article on "Renaissance Artistic Theory and the Development of Landscape Painting" appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* (May-June, 1953) and a note on "A Classical

Rake's Progress" was published in the *Journal*, Vol. XV, Part 2). His comprehensive review of A. Hauser, *The Social History of Art*, appeared in the *Art Bulletin* (March, 1953). German and Italian translations of *The Story of Art* were published during the session. He continued to act as consultant to the Editor of the *Oxford Companion to Art*.

Miss Harris wrote two articles for the *Burlington Magazine*, "Spanish Pictures from the Bowes Museum" (January, 1953) and "Spanish Paintings in the National Gallery" (November, 1953).

Mr. Mitchell has re-written his book on *The Meaning of Classical Coins for Renaissance Italy* which is nearing completion. He has been working on drawings in Renaissance collections of inscriptions; first results (*Veronensia*) were communicated in his lecture at the Institute in February. His broadcast talk "The Queen's Portrait on the New Coins" was published in *The Listener* (13th May, 1953).

Professor Wittkower's *Catalogue of the Carracci Drawings at Windsor* was published during the session (Phaidon). He compiled a *History of the York Assembly Rooms* for and on behalf of York Corporation. His "Bernini Studies II: The Bust of Mr. Baker" appeared in the *Burlington Magazine* (January and April, 1953), an article on "Inigo Jones, Architect and Man of Letters" in the *R.I.B.A. Journal* (January, 1953), and a paper on "Systems of Proportion" in *The Architect's Year Book*, 1953. He contributed 17 articles on Baroque art and architecture to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and a monograph on Bernini for the series *Les sculpteurs célèbres* published by Editions d'Art Lucien Mazenod, Paris, is in the press.

Miss Yates concentrated as far as possible during the session on her forthcoming book on Giordano Bruno. She hopes to begin work on the final version by the end of this year. A paper on "Considérations de Bruno et de Campanella sur la monarchie française" for the Proceedings of the Leonardo Congress at Tours is in the press. She broadcast a talk on Spenser in October, 1952 and another on the Tudor Monarchy in May, 1953.

October, 1953.

REPORT BY THE GENERAL EDITOR ON
THE PROGRESS OF THE CORPUS PLATONICUM MEDII AEVI

Plato Latinus

(1) *Plato, Parmenides—Proclus, Commentaria in Parmenidem.*—The complete Greek-Latin and Latin-Greek Indices, and the Index Notionum Memorabilium, containing the list of philosophically relevant terms with their Greek equivalents, have been printed. The volume will be out in the autumn.

(2) *Chalcidius' Translation of, and Commentary on, the Timaeus.*—After establishing the filiation of the manuscript tradition, Professors Waszink and Jensen have fully collated thirty codices of the translation of the *Timaeus* and seventeen codices of Chalcidius' Commentary; these collations will serve as basis for the constitution of the text. The first part of the Introduction has been completed.

(3) *John Dogget's Commentary on Plato's Phaedo.*—The constitution of the text has been started.

(4) *Proclus, Elementatio theologica.*—Dr. H. Boese has completed the collation of twenty-one manuscripts, including the valuable codex of Toledo, Cathedral Library, 97-1, and has concluded the *recensio*, which will serve as basis for the constitution of the text.

(5) *Liber de causis.*—Eighty manuscripts of this influential treatise on metaphysics have been surveyed so far by the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto, and the constitution of a critical text is being prepared.

(6) *Alividius, De immortalitate animae.*—The collation of the Italian manuscripts has been completed.

Plato Arabus

(1) *Alfarabi, Summary of Plato's Laws.*—The edition of this hitherto unpublished text, prepared by Professor Francesco Gabrieli, University of Rome, was published in December, 1952, as the third volume of the Arabic part.

(2) *Averroes, Paraphrase of Plato's Republic.*—After many years of research Dr. E. Rosenthal, University of Cambridge, has been able to complete the manuscript of the first edition of this important work, to which he has added full glossaries and a general introduction. Averroes' Commentary shows a characteristic blending of Greek and Islamic thought; it is of particular interest on account of the many passages in which Plato's political ideas are explained in terms of contemporary institutions of the Islamic world. The manuscript of the edition was submitted to Dr. G. Vajda, Head of the Oriental Section of the Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes in Paris; and his comments have been taken into account.

(3) *Liber de causis.*—Father M. M. Anawati, O.P., Institut Français, Cairo, is continuing the preparation of the critical edition of the original Arabic text.

APPENDIX

THE TRANSFER OF THE WARBURG INSTITUTE TO ENGLAND IN 1933

"Hectora quis nosset, si felix Troia fuisset?
Publica virtutis per mala facta via est."

Ovid, *Tristia*, Book IV, iii, 75 ss.

There are many cases of escapes of individuals from authoritarian countries, but few of institutes and centres of learning and research moving in their entirety from unfriendly to friendly shores; for such a successful transplantation requires foresight and teamwork. It is therefore perhaps not inopportune, after an interval of twenty years, to recall how, with the help of a group of far-seeing English friends, the Warburg Institute escaped from Nazi Germany.

The National Socialist government came to power in January, 1933. As an inevitable result, the Warburg Institute (Kulturwissenschaftliche Bibliothek Warburg) ceased to function as a "seminar" of Hamburg University. The authorities prevented the Institute's staff from lecturing and students found it inadvisable to make use of its research facilities and library.

At the time many were of the opinion that the regime would soon be overthrown, but this view was not shared by the Director, Professor F. Saxl, who declared that he considered further work in Germany to be impossible. The Staff unanimously declared its willingness to follow him. Mr. Max M. Warburg, the brother of the founder, agreed that an attempt should be made to move the Institute with all its human and physical assets to a country in which the atmosphere was conducive to research and learning; and once this, for him, very grave decision was taken he gave it his full backing.

If such a transplantation were to be accomplished successfully, it was essential that two prerequisites be fulfilled. First a plan had to be evolved to prevent physical harm befalling the Institute and its Staff while still in Germany. Secondly discussions had to be opened at once with friends in foreign lands who might be interested in providing a refuge. The "burning of the books" by the Nazis provided an opportunity to take action towards realising the first prerequisite. The Warburg Institute was a foundation partly supported by American members of the founder's family. Hence the United States Consul General in Berlin, Mr. George Messersmith, who had a keen perception of what was happening in Germany, issued a statement to the effect that portions of the Foundation were considered U.S. property. Although the Nazi Mayor of Hamburg resented the action that had been taken, alleging that it had never been the intention of his party to interfere with the Institute, it showed him that there were persons other than German nationals interested in the well-being of the Institute and its personnel.

Meanwhile, the question was to whom to turn abroad; and speed and secrecy were essential to success. Small though the possibility seemed of achieving the objective, it was felt that it would have ceased to exist had the plans been prematurely disclosed. In the ensuing

negotiations Professor Saxl showed his rare qualities of diplomacy, resourcefulness, tenacity, and above all disarming unpretentiousness.

The University of Leiden in the Netherlands would have welcomed the Institute and could have supplied it with suitable quarters, but had no funds available to support it. The Italians displayed interest and even offered a palace in Rome as a home, but they too had no funds for financial support. Furthermore going to Italy seemed like getting out of the frying pan into the fire. American friends indicated that eventually funds, and probably substantial funds, might be forthcoming, but these were not immediately available. Only one group of friends acted with the speed the moment required.

Towards the end of July, 1933, Professor W. G. Constable of the Courtauld Institute and the late Dr. C. S. Gibson of Guy's Hospital, who had been informed of the plan through the Academic Assistance Council, came to Hamburg. They visited the Institute and became strong advocates for a move to London. They gained adherents to their view, and in October of the same year, at their suggestion, the late Sir Denison Ross, at that time Director of the School of Oriental Studies, visited the Warburg Institute. He showed a profound understanding of the situation, and infused belief in the ultimate success of the transplantation in those who were worriedly holding out in Hamburg.

Upon his return to London Sir Denison Ross's report found a remarkable response. A committee was formed composed of Lord Lee of Fareham (Chairman), Sir Robert Witt, Sir Denison Ross, Professor Constable, Professor Gibson, Sir Richard Livingstone (who had previously lectured to the Institute in Hamburg), and Mr. Eric M. Warburg. A temporary home for the Institute was found in the premises of Thames House, Millbank. Support was guaranteed for three years jointly by Mr. Samuel Courtauld and the Warburg family.

The first hurdle was taken; but the most difficult part of the task lay ahead, namely obtaining permission from the Nazi authorities to move the Institute. To have requested authorisation for a permanent transfer of the Institute would have involved such problems as taxation and foreign exchange claims. Since, however, the Nazis were actually preventing the functioning of the Institute in their own country, what could have been more natural than for a distinguished British committee to invite the Institute to visit England for a three year period? The letter of invitation to the late Mr. Max M. Warburg, Chairman of the Hamburg committee, reads as follows :—

White Lodge
Richmond Park
London

October 28, 1933.

Dear Mr. Warburg,

It has been brought to the notice of myself and certain of my friends who are also deeply interested in the history of art that the famous Warburg Library in Hamburg has, for the time being, practically ceased to function as a living institution. If this be so, it has occurred to us that it might be possible for this Library to be temporarily housed

in London—say for a period of three years—so that the advantages and facilities which it offers to all students of art and culture might have an opportunity of continuing to be used and developed under the guidance of those who have for so long been connected with it.

In the event of its being possible for you to lend the Library to London for such a period, I have much pleasure in informing you that—owing to the generous enthusiasm of a small group of friends who are interested in the history of art—I am in a position to offer you accommodation of a temporary character in the West End of London, which we shall be able to secure for this purpose.

We presume that—should this offer be accepted—it would enable you to continue the work of the Library and its development as in the past.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Lee of Fareham.

The following weeks of waiting were full of anxiety. It was learned subsequently that the request of the Institute to visit London had started a heated discussion within the Hamburg government, for fortunately such matters were still handled by the state authorities in Hamburg rather than the Reich authorities in Berlin. The best elements in the government of the Free City, bound by tradition and friendship to the founder and his family, were against the move. Others argued that the books, properly distributed, could be used advantageously in various Nazi "cultural centres". Still others contended that as it would not be possible to integrate the Staff in a Nazi community because of philosophic, racial or religious reasons, one should "allow them to take their books with them". The proponents of the latter view carried the day—but with reservation. It would be "advantageous", they said, for the Institute to make a concession to the state. Could not 2,000 books relating to the first world war be presented to the authorities? Rarely has such a request been complied with more rapidly. The 2,000 volumes in which the Nazi authorities evinced interest were hardly connected with the specific purposes of the Institute.

In due course the decision arrived. It was not a green light but a white one. The National Socialist authorities would not officially approve the Institute's visit. They would simply ignore the transfer to London of personnel and books. They emphasised that no "adverse publicity" should be given to the move. The German press was told to ignore it completely. The British committee issued a most carefully worded release to the British press. Fortunately all of this was accomplished in the nick of time. Two weeks later Dr. Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry took over all decisions such as that involved in the Institute's visit. A fortnight later the design would have been subject to central review in Berlin, and certain failure.

The physical removal of about 60,000 books, thousands of slides, photographs and furniture then followed, and on December 12th, 1933, the little steamers "Hermia" and "Jessica" with 531 boxes aboard moved slowly down the Elbe. The final scene in Hamburg was enacted in the bare elliptical Reading Room which Professor Warburg had built six or seven years

earlier; here his widow offered tea, on trestles and planks, to the staunchly anti-Nazi packers who had completed the move in record time.

When the two small steamers docked in the Thames the Institute had reached what proved to be its new permanent home. At the end of the three years of guaranteed support, Mr. Samuel Courtauld granted support for a further seven years. One year later, in 1937, the first direct link with the University of London was established. When the accommodation in Thames House was required for business purposes, the University offered hospitality in the rooms in the Imperial Institute Buildings which were vacated by the removal of the University Library to the Senate House. The importance of the link which was thus created became clear on the expiration of the period during which the Institute had enjoyed the generous support of Mr. Courtauld. Negotiations with the authorities of the University led to a decision which was to have far-reaching effects: on November 28th, 1944, a Trust Deed was signed by Viscount Lee of Fareham on behalf of the Warburg Society, and by myself on behalf of the Warburg family, handing over the Warburg Institute to the University of London, which assumed financial responsibility for the maintenance of the Institute and its personnel, and inaugurated the present phase of its close association with the teaching and research activities of the whole University.

Today, twenty years after, one cannot help wondering what made the exodus from Germany possible, in the face of obstacles which caused similar attempts to fail. In a large measure success was undoubtedly due to the well co-ordinated and tireless efforts of Professor Saxl, and Lord Lee and his committee, during these decisive months.

When in 1933 Professor Saxl arrived for meetings with Lord Lee at White Lodge, the contrast between the tranquillity of life in the English country-side and the daily shocks of existence in Nazi Germany gave rise to a confidence, since justified, that the Institute's continental roots could not fail to flourish in British soil. There could be no doubt that the Institute would grow in the spirit of the "good European" of whom the founder had always spoken.

ERIC M. WARBURG.

October, 1953.

