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A SYMBOL OF DETERMINATION

THE following pages would doubtless be more welcome if they could report triumphal entries by American armed forces into Berlin and Tokyo. A report of the quiet arrival of new books or the exhibition of ancient ones in the Colby College Library will inevitably come with little glow of joy or excitement in a world where it is, for the moment, hard to think that anything is of importance except winning the war. But it is important that the door of the college library be kept open. And to that we are dedicated.

“In 1881 the College of William and Mary in Virginia closed its door for nearly seven years. The battles of the Civil War had been fought up and down the Peninsula and had left the college physically in ruins. Although it struggled to keep going during the bitter time of reconstruction, it was finally overborne by financial catastrophe. But every morning during those seven barren years President Ewell rang the chapel bell. There were no students; the faculty had disappeared and rain seeped through the leaky roofs of the desolate buildings. But President Ewell still rang the bell. It was an act of faith. It was a gesture of defiance. It was a symbol of determination that the intellectual and cultural tradition must be kept alive, even in a bankrupt world. . . . In every school, college and university of America today we need to hear that bell ringing.”*

* From the 1943 Report of the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, by its president, Raymond B. Fosdick; quoted in *The Pulpit* (14: 122), Chicago, June, 1943.

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The pages that follow are, we trust, no mere gesture of defiance, but evidence that the intellectual and cultural tradition of Colby College is still alive, even in a war-torn world.



FROM WAR-DAYS THREE CENTURIES AGO

RECENTLY added to the historical books and pamphlets in the treasure room of the library is a series of thirteen publications issued in London more than three hundred years ago. They include a dialogue written by Sir Walter Raleigh and a royal "manifestation" by Charles I. One interesting thing (among others) about these seventeenth-century documents is the fact that their provenance can be traced from the days of King Charles to the present. Three hundred years ago these thirteen publications were owned by one Dan Colwell, who presumably retained possession of them until early in the eighteenth century. Then they came into the hands of James Warde; in 1785 they were owned by John Ward, and early in the eighteenth century by James Ward. In 1875 the owner was George C. Peck; in 1878, Frank G. Davis; and in 1940 they were in the possession of Frederick G. Davis (Colby, 1913). And in 1943 Mr. Davis generously presented the lot to the library of his alma mater.

Arranged in chronological order these seventeenth-century publications are as follows:

1. Karl Ludwig: *The Manifest of Prince Charles Lodowick*, concerning the Right of his Succession. "Given at London the 12 of January, 1636." Translated 1637. London: Printed by A. G. for I. N. and R. W.; 1637. (There is a copy of this "Manifest" in the Folger Library in Washington, D. C.)
2. *A Protestation of Prince Charles Lodowicke*, translated out of the High-Dutch, and printed at London for Richard Whitaker; 1637. (There is a copy in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society.)
3. Sir Walter Raleigh: *The Prerogative of Parliaments in*