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une version littéraire impeccable, il chargeait Madame Michel Roussier, archiviste-paléographe, de revoir les vers latins et français, qu'il tenait à présenter, en regard l'un de l'autre, dans une typographie admirablement adaptée tant au texte qu'à l'illustration.

Le succès de ces efforts est aujourd'hui consacré par la brillante parution de ces deux tomes où se trouve réuni, pour la plus grande satisfaction des bibliophiles, ce que l'auteur, l'artiste et l'éditeur ont pu réaliser de plus parfait dans leur commune recherche de l'idéal et de la beauté.

DAVID BLAND (LONDON)

## ON BOOK ILLUSTRATION

*Wir wissen zu wenig von den englischen privaten Büchersammlungen und von dem, was in Großbritannien Jahr für Jahr und in sorgsam gewahrter Unauffälligkeit auf bibliophilem Gebiet geschieht. So brachte erst vor kurzem der Verlag Faber & Faber in London zwei erstaunliche Werke auf den Markt, die man als die weitaus reichsten jüngeren Veröffentlichungen zur Geschichte der Buchillustration und der Buchmalerei bezeichnen darf. Das eine, «A History of Book Illustration» von David Bland, eröffnet zeitlich und räumlich weite Horizonte. Der Blick reicht von den ältesten Papyrusillustrationen Ägyptens bis zum russischen Kinder-Bilderbuch des Jahres 1956, und die Welt des Islam, Chinas und Japans wird mit derselben überlegenen Kenntnis einbezogen wie die europäische. Bland versteht sich auf technische wie auf kulturhistorische und künstlerische Werte; mit sicherem Gefühl greift er aus der Unmenge der Erscheinungen die stellvertretenden großen Beispiele heraus, und seine ausgewählte internationale Bibliographie*

*wird jedem, der einer erweiterten Einführung bedarf, höchst willkommen sein. – Das andere Buch David Diringers «The Illuminated Book», ebenfalls das Werk überlegener Kennerschaft, ist eine Geschichte der mannigfachen Beziehungen zwischen Buch und Buchmalerei von den Zeiten ihres Aufblühens in den Trümmern der antiken Welt bis zu ihrem Goldenen Zeitalter in den drei Jahrhunderten vor den ersten Siegen der Buchdruckerkunst. Einzigartig ist das zum Teil äußerst seltene Anschauungsmaterial, womit beide Werke den Leser beschenken: mit ihren insgesamt über tausend Einzelbildern (ergänzt durch einige farbige Tafeln) sind sie ein corpus imaginum von unerschöpflicher Aussagekraft. Die nachfolgenden Ausschnitte aus Blands Vorwort, die beiden Textillustrationen aus seinem Buch und die Bildproben auf S. 9 ff. mögen dem Bücherfreund einen ersten, notdürftigen Begriff von der Fülle der von den beiden Verfassern in jahrelanger Arbeit zusammengebrachten Funde geben.*

‘And you who wish to represent by words the form of man and all the aspects of his membrification, relinquish that idea. For the more minutely you describe the more you will confine the mind of the reader, and the more you will keep him from the knowledge of the thing described. And so it is necessary to draw *and* to describe.’

Could there be a better justification for the illustrated book than this of Leonardo's? If it be agreed that he was thinking of

scientific, rather than imaginative, illustration, it can easily be shown that there was no distinction in his day. The text-books like *De Re Militari* which deals with the art of siege were as imaginatively illustrated as the *Poliphilo*.

Drawing and writing have in fact developed simultaneously from a common origin. Even today we can use the word ‘illustration’ indiscriminately of a graphic or of a verbal description. Each began as a



Forain: Titelbild zu «Croquis parisiens» von Huysmans, 1880

means of communication and by degrees alphabets were built up of certain images. The process may be studied in the palaeolithic picture where the artist, wishing to show a herd of reindeer would draw only the first and last animals, indicating the rest by a few lines. So stylization came and with it the ideogram.

In a sense then all art is illustrative and in that sense illustration preceded literature. The earliest illustration was simply aimed to reach those who could not read, and this function continued right down to the fifteenth-century days of the printed block books. But here a distinction must be made between illustration and decoration, for while illustration came first it was followed, as soon as literacy developed, by its abstract counterpart, decoration. Throughout the Middle Ages, when manuscripts were

written and illuminated for the learned or the rich, decoration was paramount. The fact that so many of these works were philosophical and did not lend themselves to illustration also had its effect. But even in the Middle Ages there were periods when the classical tradition was strong and when illustration assumed more importance than decoration—as for instance in the *Utrecht Psalter*. After the introduction of printing too there are strongly decorative periods; and so it goes on, first one stress and then the other.

In the medieval mind however it may be doubted whether there was any distinction between the two. The symbol, which is of such vast importance in the art of the Middle Ages and which persisted in the emblem books until quite recently, partakes of both illustration and decoration. It might be said that in those days they saw everything as an illustration but the result to us is



Illustration von Lundqvist zu «Mörk Säng» von Jonsson, 1949

usually decorative, almost abstract. Later on, in the early printed books the cuts seem to have been used partly as a sign-post to the contents. It is not until much later that we begin to find such definitions as Goethe's 'The artist must think out to the end the poet's ideas' which carry us much farther than Leonardo's into the realm of imaginative illustration. This type, of course, had long been practised and probably defined in early China but with the Romantic Revival it became self-conscious and articulate in the West. So we come down to the present day and such dicta as that of Lynton Lamb, himself a book-artist: 'Illustrations can only be justified if they add to a book something that literature cannot encompass' . . .

If it be agreed that the illuminated manuscript and the illustrated printed book have almost everything in common it must then be admitted that the illustration of both, especially the miniatures of the later manuscripts, should be considered within the framework of the history of painting. Not that painters with a few exceptions have much concerned themselves with books until fairly recently. They

have usually rather looked down on illustration and in certain quarters the word has come to have a slightly contemptuous connotation. It is of course an 'impure' art, mixing literature with painting—but no more impure than opera which mixes literature with music. It has borrowed much from the other arts and crafts in every period of its history, from architecture (seventeenth-century title pages), from flower-culture (late Flemish illumination) and from the art of the goldsmith which inspired the early copper-engravers. But generally of course it has followed the broad development of painting, with however a distinct time lag after the introduction of printing . . .

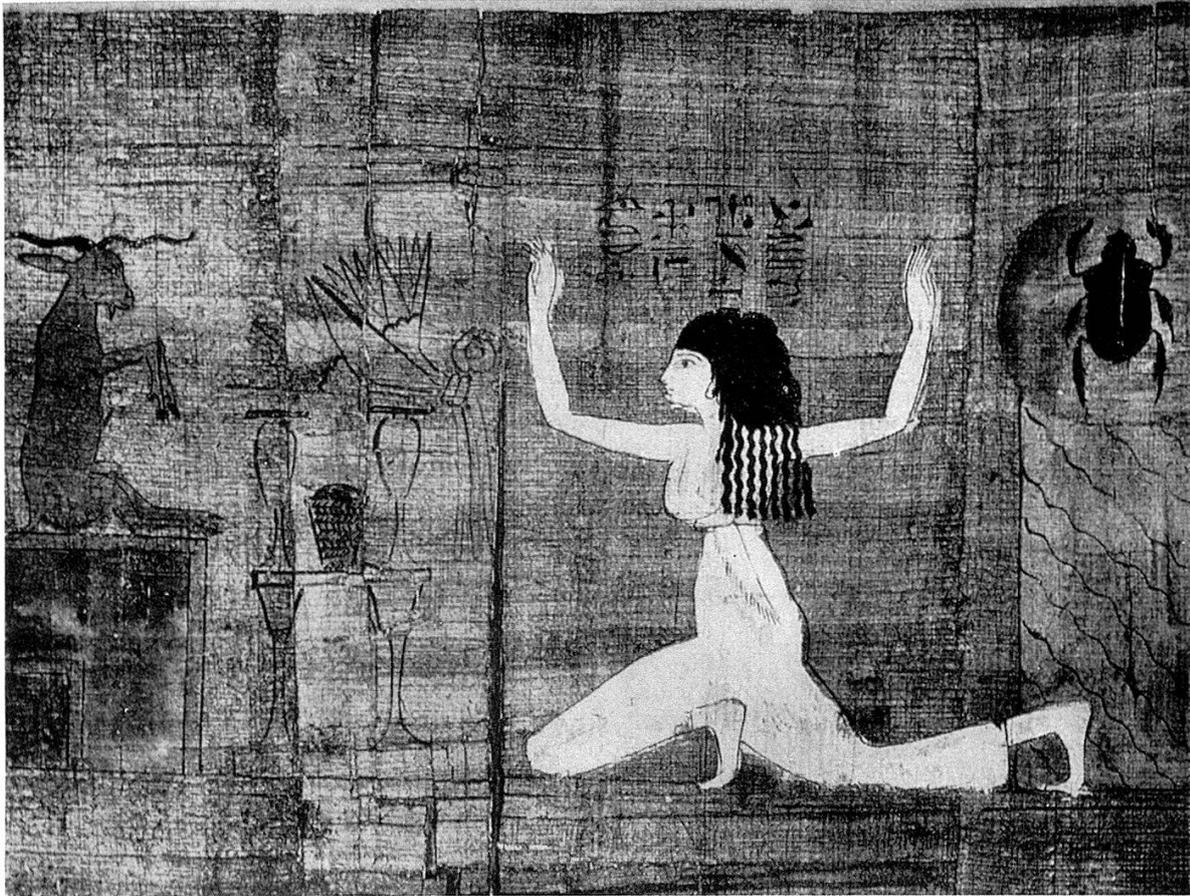
True illustration can never be anything more than a dependent art. But within its limitations what a delightful art it is. The illustrated book, said William Morris, 'is not perhaps absolutely necessary to man's life, but it gives us such endless pleasure and is so intimately connected with the other absolutely necessary art of imaginative literature that it must remain one of the very worthiest things towards the production of which reasonable man should strive'.



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BILDPROBEN AUS «A HISTORY OF BOOK ILLUSTRATION» (1958)  
VON DAVID BLAND (B)

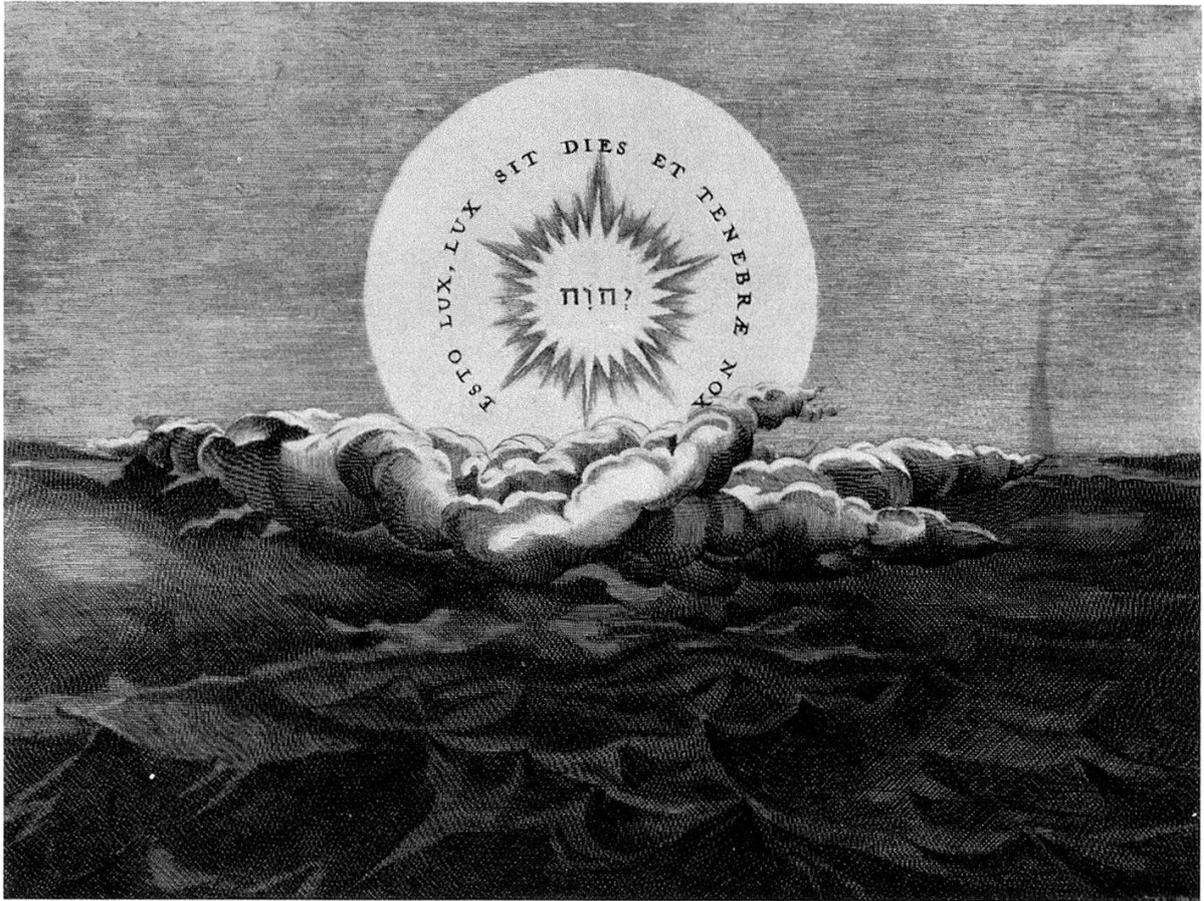
UND «THE ILLUMINATED BOOK, ITS HISTORY AND  
PRODUCTION» (1958)  
VON DAVID DIRINGER (D)



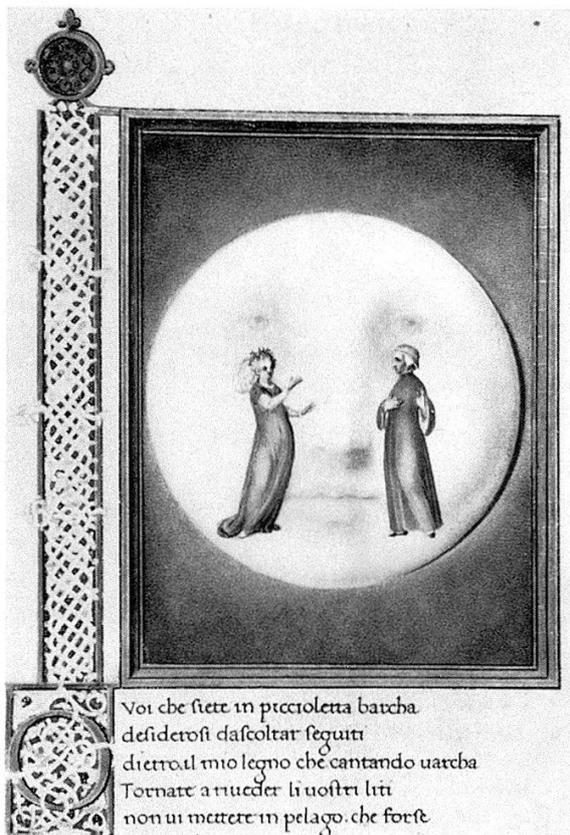
Ägyptischer Papyrus der 22. Dynastie: eine Tote betet den als Widder dargestellten Amun an (D)



Roger von Parma: Traktat über die Chirurgie (12. Jh., französisch)  
Oben Szenen aus Christi Leben, unten chirurgische Fälle (B)



Cambridger Bibel von 1660: der erste Schöpfungstag  
 Stich von Visscher nach De Vos (B)



Dantes «Divina Commedia», ill. von Franco de' Russi  
 und G. Giraldi, Ferrara, ungefähr 1480 (B)



Symbolische Figur aus der Goldenen Bulle Karls IV.  
 Spanisch, 1400 (B)



Polospiel. Aus der Anthologie des Sultans Iskander, Zeit der Timuriden, 15. Jh. (D)



Manichäische Älteste. Manichäische Miniatur 8. oder 9. Jh. (D)



Illustration nach dem japanischen Maler Ki Chikudo in «Chikudo Gafu», 1815 (B)

13 AMERICANS WOUNDED

BOMB OUTRAGE IN SAIGON

EXPLOSIONS DURING ASIAN AID TALKS

HOTELS DAMAGED

SAIGON, Oct. 22—Terrible bombs wounded 13 Americans and five local citizens here today and damaged buildings and a bus during the conference of the 21-nation Colombo pact...

Government sources said that the attacks, which were all aimed against the Americans and not at the conference, might have been the work of Viet-minh Communists...

Two of the Americans are in a critical condition, nine are seriously wounded, and two only slightly hurt.

CASUALTIES IN BUS

One bus went off in the Cholon Hotel, where members of the United States mission live, another injured four of the American advisory group staff in a bus outside the Mission...

The bus explosion rocked the Metro-Hotel, where conference delegates are staying, and shattered its plate glass windows.

Mr. Eldridge Durbrow, the American Ambassador here, with State Department counsellor Frederick B. Harwood, called on President Diem after the incidents.

COMMUNISTS ACCUSED BY WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The State Department said today that the series of bombings extending over the past week of Communists, and was another example of the Communist policy of peaceful co-existence.

The official statement described today's bombings as a crude attempt to disrupt the talks between South Viet Nam and the United States.

Declaring that the bombing was a deliberate act of terrorism, the statement also indicated the reaction of the northern Communist régime.

ECONOMIC DEBATE ON TUESDAY

COMMONS PROGRAMME REARRANGED

FROM OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT The Parliamentary programme was rearranged yesterday. It has now been decided that the House of Commons will begin a two-day debate on the economic situation when they resume after the summer recess on Tuesday.

On Thursday there is to be a debate on the report of the committee set up under Sir Oliver Franks to inquire into the practice and procedure of administration of the economy after the Crichton-Duff affair.

The economic debate will take place on a motion to adjourn the House, so that the discussion will be a general one with no critical motion on which to divide. It will provide an occasion for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to put all his proposals on what are known as the economic frontiers.

A month ago Mr. Thorpecroft called upon the nationalised industries to trim their investment programmes to a total of £300m. and £150m. in the next two years could be prevented.

The Chancellor has asked for priorities to be decided upon. In the main the Government's counter-inflationary policy will reflect itself not in the abandonment of development but in a retardation of those projects which will not be of prompt productive value.

The reports from the public sector are now reaching Mr. Thorpecroft, but the complete picture of what is being done together will not be publicly debated until he opens the debate on Tuesday.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN FLAT

MISS HARRIS DISCOVERED Miss Harriet Victoria Randall, aged 66, a housewife at a Bermondsey dye factory, was found dead in a rooming flat in Peabody Buildings, Rodney Road, Waltham, S.E. It is thought that she was the victim of a death and the police believe robbery was the motive.

Miss Randall, who had lived alone for several years, had not been seen by residents for two or three days and lived in flat 13 on the third floor of the five-storey block of buildings.

Her body was found by a man, who had called to see if his aunt, who had been found dead in a rooming flat on Sunday. Unable to get a reply when she knocked at Miss Randall's door yesterday, the niece called the police and an adjoining block of flats to obtain the key. Miss Randall was lying on her back, as though she was just about to go out.

AMERICANS FIRE MISSILE

SUCCESSFUL TEST OF JUPITER

SUN PHOTOGRAPHED FROM 83,000 FT.

TURBULENT EDDIES SEEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Officials of the United States Office of Naval Research announced today that the flight into the stratosphere on Thursday of an unmanned balloon to take photographs of the sun had been an outstanding success.

Dr. Martin Schwarzschild, the Princeton physicist who led the expedition, said that the flight had been successful in that it had taken 83,000 ft. 8,000 photographs were taken at one-second intervals of 35mm. film.

The gondola containing the camera was automatically released from the balloon and landed by parachute near Scarville, Iowa, several hundred miles from the launching site.

One of the men on the balloon, a research project officer, said that the edge of the sun appeared in the photographs in unprecedented sharpness. Hot turbulent eddies were visible close to the edge, and magnetic storms could be detected.

PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST PESSIMISM

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—President Eisenhower said today he would speak in various parts of the country in the next few weeks to strengthen the confidence of Americans in the economic, scientific, defence, and domestic economic programmes.

Speaking at a dinner here, he told the American people to cast aside any pessimism and to have confidence in the free enterprise system of the United States to generate and maintain a high rate of economic, production, and incomes.

MR. GROMYKO BACKS U.N. INQUIRY

SYRIAN COMPLAINT OF TURKISH THREAT

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—The General Assembly of the United Nations began consideration of Syria's complaint of threats to her security and to international peace, and the Syrian official said she was embroiled in polemics, with the Syrian and Russian spokesmen.

An early attempt by Mr. Ein (Turkey) to defer debate until the end of the year was rejected. Mr. Ein (Turkey) had accepted had been tried, ran into opposition.

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MR. MACMILLAN'S AIMS IN WASHINGTON

MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES TO HELP FREE WORLD

RUSSIAN TIMING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The Prime Minister left London Airport just after 11.30 last night to fly to Washington for a three-day consultation with President Eisenhower.

There are some countries in the Middle East for instance, which because of their oil resources, however small, have a great economic and political importance.

Mr. Macmillan has a busy day preparing for his Washington and Ottawa visits and fulfilling his normal engagements. He called a Cabinet meeting in Washington, and apparently dealt with all unfinished business before handing over the charge of the Government to Sir Robert Carr.

It is admitted that the Soviet Union has been out-manoeuvring Britain and the United States in the prompt and opportunistic deployment of economic aid to the Middle East.

Mr. Macmillan hopes to persuade President Eisenhower of the need to make far more effective use of London's direct investments in the Middle East.

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THE QUEEN HOME IN SUNSHINE

PRINCESS ANNE JOINS IN WELCOME

WAVE TO CROWD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh returned from the New World to the Old yesterday afternoon in golden autumn sunshine.

The aircraft flew into the airport at 4 pm, and touched down on a central runway unobscured by many of the 4,000 spectators who, for some hours, had packed the enclosure.

There was a burst of cheering and a flutter of Union Jacks as the big blue and silver machine, flying the Royal Standard, taxied on to the apron and pulled up opposite the V.I.P. lounge.

The gateway, decorated with dahlia, was in a position, and the crowd was opened, but the attention of the crowd was fixed on the small group of people who emerged from the lounge led by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

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NO BANK RATE INQUIRY

PRIME MINISTER'S DECISION

DEALERS' IDENTITY

PARIS, Oct. 22—An allegation that the Russians have stolen an American diplomatic bag containing accounts of recent negotiations with Turkey, and that this explains Mr. Khrushchev's repeated accusations that the Americans and the Turks are preparing to invade Syria, was made in Le Monde today.

The suggestion appears in an article by M. Edouard Sablier, the journal's Middle East expert, one of the most respected of French journalists, who was backed up by several evidence.

Mr. Sablier said that the Russian's remarks in the recent interview with the New York Times, "made Mr. Dulles swear that I am saying an untrue and he remarks to Mr. Bevan, "we possess irrefutable proofs."

Mr. Sablier said that the Russian's remarks led him to suppose that Mr. Khrushchev was trying to provoke the United States into a military attack of aggressive intentions against Syria so that he could then draw out of his hat, as a man, the "irrefutable proofs."

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A DIPLOMATIC BAG RIDDEN

REPORTED THEFT BY RUSSIANS

VANISHED BOAT IN BOSPORUS

ATTACHE' EXPULSED

PARIS, Oct. 22—A recent visit to Turkey, M. Sablier continued, had given him an idea of what Mr. Khrushchev might be getting at. On September 10 Captain Marjolin, Soviet assistant Naval Attaché at Ankara, was expelled on a charge of espionage.

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NO BANK RATE INQUIRY

PRIME MINISTER'S DECISION

DEALERS' IDENTITY

PARIS, Oct. 22—An allegation that the Russians have stolen an American diplomatic bag containing accounts of recent negotiations with Turkey, and that this explains Mr. Khrushchev's repeated accusations that the Americans and the Turks are preparing to invade Syria, was made in Le Monde today.

The suggestion appears in an article by M. Edouard Sablier, the journal's Middle East expert, one of the most respected of French journalists, who was backed up by several evidence.

Mr. Sablier said that the Russian's remarks in the recent interview with the New York Times, "made Mr. Dulles swear that I am saying an untrue and he remarks to Mr. Bevan, "we possess irrefutable proofs."

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