

## RECENT EXHIBITIONS

In the summer of 1959 the American Institute of Banking began its twenty-fifth program in the Graduate School of Banking. In honor of that occasion, an exhibition was set up using the Library's collection of rare coins and currency and other materials depicting the history of American economics. Included were sections dealing with currency of the Colonial, Revolutionary, post-Revolutionary, Civil War, and post-Civil War periods; counterfeiting and other financial abuses; bank history materials; and other side-lights on America's economic history. The exhibit was intended to honor the Graduate School of Banking, but such is the fascination of money that it was received well by the college population as a whole.

After the exhibition of signers of the Declaration and Constitution, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. Sang in conjunction with their gift of the New Jersey engrossed copy of the Federal Constitution, a display was arranged with the aid of the American Hungarian Institute of material relating to Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot of 1848, and America. The exhibition consisted of pictorial materials describing Kossuth's stay in America in 1851, lent by the Kossuth House, Washington, D.C., and a group of letters presented by the American Hungarian Studies Foundation to the Rutgers University Library. The letters are from the sister of Louis Kossuth, Mme. Louise Kossuth Ruttkay, to an American friend, Miss Eliza Elvira Kenyon of Plainfield, New Jersey. Mme. Ruttkay was Kossuth's constant companion and mistress of his household during the last twenty years of his exile, 1875-1894. They give details of his everyday life, descriptions of the testimonials given him on his eightieth and ninetieth birthdays, a description of his funeral and other indications of the enormous respect of all Europe for the Hungarian revolutionist.

In March an exhibition was arranged for the two Rutgers "Books of the Year," Jacob Bronowski's *Science and Human Values*, Harper Torchbooks, and Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*, edited and abridged by Richard D. Heffner, Mentor.

Two acquisitions from the collection of Charles A. Philhower were exhibited in April, illustrating dramatically the origins of the American Revolution. Both broadside proclamations, the first was

John, Earl of Dunmore's notice of the disallowance of four acts of the New York legislature which threatened to encroach upon the sovereignty of the king. The broadside is dated 4 March 1771. Evans, 12155, located no copies. The second broadside, Evans, 14186, is a proclamation by Thomas Gage, Royal Governor of Massachusetts, provoked by the battles of Concord and Lexington. In the proclamation Gage offers pardon to all rebels who would "*forthwith lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable subjects, excepting only from the benefit of such pardon, Samuel Adams and John Hancock, whose offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than that of condign punishment.*" He then went on to designate all who do not lay down their arms as "*rebels and traitors, and as such to be treated,*" and to declare martial law.