"Designatio orbis Christiani." Copperplate map, with added color, 15 x 19 cm. From Jodocus Hondius's *Atlas Minor* ... (Amsterdam, [1609]). This small map, one of the very earliest thematic maps, uses three symbols (cross, crescent, arrow/spear) to designate Christian, Muslim, and idolatrous regions of the known world. View more types of thematic maps at the exhibition website: http://libweb5.princeton.edu/visual_materials/maps/websites/thematic-maps/firstxthenynowz.html.

Inevitably today, when you open the pages of the *New York Times* or an issue of *National Geographic*, you will encounter a thematic map. It may highlight a historic walking tour, show where to find the cheapest gas, or identify global warming hotspots. Whatever the topic, the geographical presentations will be visually interesting and intuitive—at least, that is the goal.

How, where, and when did this genre of cartography develop?

Opening on August 24, “First X, Then Y, Now Z: Landmark Thematic Maps” introduces viewers to the early history of thematic mapping—the topical layering (Z) of geographic space (X, Y)—through both quantitative and qualitative examples. On display will

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The Chairman's Corner

The Friends of the Library are launching a season for 2012–2013 that is as active and full as ever. In these pages you will read about exhibitions opening in the Main Gallery and the Milberg Gallery of Firestone Library and in the Wiess Lounge at Mudd Library, and you will learn how to keep up with the latest acquisitions and other news from divisions within the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. The reading room is full this summer, and a good number of those researchers are recipients of grants through one of the most important programs funded by the Friends. Plans are under way for a new season of meetings of the Princeton Bibliophiles and Collectors Group, and the Program Committee will soon choose speakers for the annual winter dinner and the ever-popular series of Small Talks.

I look forward to the pleasure of sharing with you these programs and activities of the Friends and the satisfaction of helping make our great Princeton University Library even greater.

—Donald Farren

More Exhibition News

An exhibition inspired by the centennial of Woodrow Wilson’s election to the U.S. presidency in 1912 will open on Monday, July 23, in the Milberg Gallery. “Woodrow Wilson’s Journey to the White House” draws on the holdings of both the University Archives and the Public Policy Papers to document the life of Wilson from his early years through his first term as president. In addition to photographs, documents, and political cartoons, the exhibition will feature campaign memorabilia loaned by Anthony Atkiss ’61. A lecture by Wilson biographer A. Scott Berg will open the exhibition officially on Sunday, September 23, 2012, at 2 p.m.

At Mudd Library, in concert with the nation’s Civil War sesquicentennial events and the 150th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, “Your True Friend and Enemy: Princeton and the Civil War,” emphasizes the war’s impact on the College of New Jersey and the town of Princeton. The exhibition provides a history of the Civil War as it was experienced by students, faculty, and townspeople, including men and women of the African American and white communities. The exhibition will open on September 17, 2012, to commemorate the Battle of Antietam. After the Union victory there, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

In the Cotsen Children’s Library, “Noah’s Art: Designing Arks for Children” continues through September. It features two spectacular items from Cotsen’s extensive collection of materials illustrating the story of the great deluge: a late 19th-century French toy and the artist Lothar Meggendorfer’s dummy for a panorama published in 1903.


Charles Lewis Bartholomew, U.S. Presidential Circle, ca. 1912. In 1912 Woodrow Wilson was as well known for his presidency of Princeton University as for his reform agenda as governor of New Jersey. In this cartoon, the Democratic donkey cheers Wilson’s pursuit of the presidential nomination while the Republican elephant watches.
SPREADING THE NEWS, CHECKING THE NEWS

Over recent years, most of the major divisions within RBSC—Manuscripts, Rare Books, Graphic Arts, Cotsen Children’s Library, Mudd Library, and Western Americana—have established blogs. Now they can be easily accessed from the “New and Notable” tab in the banner of the department’s home page: http://www.princeton.edu/~rbsc/index.shtml. Use the “click through” link.

Blogs allow curators and archivists to respond to breaking news, announce milestones in major projects, report on spectacular new acquisitions, and share discoveries. The recent death of Maurice Sendak, for example, led Andrea Immel to look for some unique items in the Cotsen collection, and Don Skemer followed up the announcement of the death of Carlos Fuentes with an overview of the writer’s life and the context of his papers in the Manuscripts Division.

Two long-term projects at Mudd Library reached critical stages in the past months. As of June 30, the digital archive of the Daily Princetonian, the “go-to” source for all things Princeton, can be searched by keywords from the initial issues in 1876 through 2002. And thanks to the tireless efforts of Adriane Hansen, three more finding aids have been made available for Mudd’s massive ACLU archives. Julie Mellby is always quick to highlight new acquisitions and discoveries in Graphic Arts, such as the identity of the sculptor who created the dynamic sculptures on Old West themes found in the classroom where Milberg Gallery receptions are held (hint: it’s not Frederic Remington). Finally, discoveries made during the recent shifting of collection locations to make way for library renovations led Steve Ferguson to create a “Notabilia” section of his Rare Books blog to present new evidence for book history.

Another way to access the blogs is to click on the “News and Events” box that appears on the “New and Notable” page. Reference Librarian Gabriel Swift keeps readers informed of general departmental news, and at the bottom of the page you can subscribe to receive notification of new blog posts.

Did you miss an exhibition? Online versions of many exhibitions, sometimes including more items than were originally on display, can be found under the “Exhibitions” tab at the department’s home page.

Finally, in an effort to expand and ensure the accuracy of the information about Princeton found on Wikipedia, Mudd Library has hosted two edit-a-thons. Inspired by participation in an edit-a-thon last summer, Mudd student worker Q Miceli persuaded University Archivist Dan Linke to offer a session in February that brought together Princeton students, community members, and library staff to create and expand articles about the Joseph Henry House, the Putnam Collection of Sculpture, and “Old Nassau” (a recording of which was added), among other topics. The event was so successful that a second session in May was devoted to women at Princeton, in conjunction with the conference “She Roars” and the ongoing Mudd Library exhibition “She Flourishes: Chapters in the History of Princeton Women.” Watch the Mudd blog for further opportunities to participate in a day of research and writing.

And, of course, you can like the Princeton University Library and the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections on any or all three of their Facebook pages: http://www.facebook.com/RBSC.Firestone, http://www.facebook.com/muddlibrary, and http://www.facebook.com/PULibrary.

Using the resources of Mudd Library’s reference room to create Wikipedia articles. Photograph by Christa Cleeton.
RIDING AN AUSPICIOUS ELEPHANT

The Cotsen Children’s Library is home to an international poster collection that depicts children and reflects childhood from diverse historical periods, geographical areas, and cultural backgrounds. Through a pilot project in 2012, the Cotsen Library enhanced catalog records of a small set from its Chinese-language poster collection to allow researchers to search for posters by title, creator, or publisher information in both Chinese characters and pinyin phonetics. Subject headings were standardized to bring consistency to terms that describe the posters. A brief summary of the visual content is also provided.

The small set of about 50 posters dates from the early 20th century through the mid-1980s. They cover a delightful variety of subject matter, including nianhua (年画, New Year prints) that decorated people’s homes, instructional wall charts for classroom use, and Communist propaganda posters that sent political messages to children and adults alike.

An untitled and undated New Year print gives us a glimpse of multiple facets of Chinese art, culture, history, and political dynamics. The only text in the picture is a red stamp of “Tianjin Yangliuqing Painting Shop” (天津楊柳青畫店), a press based in one of the most famous production centers of Chinese New Year prints. Traditional Yangliuqing art was known for the so-called “half printed, half painted” woodblock New Year prints: combining mass production and original folk art, pictures were first printed in monochrome outline, and each piece was then hand-colored by artisans. The Costen copy was printed and painted on a sheet of xuanzhi (宣纸, Chinese rice paper), measuring 30 x 20 inches.

Catalogers occasionally find themselves facing the little-envied job of coming up with titles for library materials that carry no such information. This New Year print posed such a task. How would you name an image portraying three children on the back of an elephant? The old catalog record suggested a title about celebrating the harvest. In order to justify that theme, one might have expected to see depictions of Ji xiang ru yi” [吉祥如意, An auspicious and wish-fulfilling year] (Tianjin, China: Tianjin Yangliuqing Painting Shop, ca. 1958–1980). Below: A common pattern for traditional Chinese folk art. Source: http://www1.esgweb.net/Article/UploadFiles09/2005120204417784.JPG.
abundant grain overflowing from containers. However, could the basket of fruit in the young Chinese girl’s hand be an Eastern equivalent of cornucopia?

It is unclear whether this New Year print was made around 1958–1959, when the Yangliuqing Painting Shop was established but not yet merged into the Tianjin People’s Fine Arts Publishing House, or around 1974–1980, when the shop name was restored. The picture is a fascinating manifestation of how tradition underwent adaptive transformations and survived a new political environment under the Chinese Communist regime.

Chinese New Year prints traditionally employ visual symbols and homophonic riddles to convey good wishes for the coming new year. Young children are among the favorite subjects. Often portrayed with pink cheeks and chubby torsos, healthy-looking youth symbolize the success of family reproduction and a hopeful future. It is important to point out that images of children in Chinese New Year prints did not denote a child audience; the prints were intended for all viewers, particularly adults who wished to accomplish the foremost Confucian virtue and goal of raising a large family with sons and grandsons.

This New Year print is both a continuation of that “baby-loving” tradition and a departure from certain age-old characteristics. In a society that favored sons over daughters, boy figures dominated the traditional New Year pictures. The presence of two young girls in this post-1949 picture, however, reflects an adherence to the idea of gender equality promoted by the Chinese Communist Party. All three children wear red scarves, indicating their membership in the Young Pioneers, which is a schoolchildren’s organization that answers to the Chinese Communist Party. (Current Chinese president Hu Jintao was the national leader of the organization in 1983–1984.)

Giant-sized peaches, shown in the basket on the right, are a traditional symbol of longevity in Chinese culture. The golden pineapple on the left also conveys wishes for good things, because the name of that fruit and the word for “prosperity” are homophones in southern Fujian dialect. Another homophone is played on the elephant. In the Chinese language, *qixiang* (骑象, riding an elephant) and *jixiang* (吉祥, auspicious) sound similar.

A final point of interest is the blossoming branch held high in the girl’s hand on the left. Traditionally, a more common visual motif that pairs with the elephant would have been a young boy holding a *ruyi* (如意) in his hand. *Ruyi* made from precious metals and stones used to be royal possessions. The term literally means “wish fulfillment,” and, according to popular belief, it has originated from the use of the handheld object as a self-sufficient backscratcher. In Communist China, a *ruyi* would likely be a distasteful object associated with wealth, power, and privilege, and thus wisely avoided by the anonymous folk artist of this picture. The position of the girl’s arms and the way she tilts her head closely resemble what we see in traditional depictions of a boy holding a *ruyi*. Is the pink flower branch an earthly substitute for rich men’s *ruyi* for political safety?

You may find this picture in our library catalog by its new title: “Ji Xiang Ru Yi” (吉祥如意, An auspicious and wish-fulfilling year). Attesting to the flexibility and resilience of a folk art tradition, “Ji Xiang Ru Yi” has merged old and new, catered to both popular and political tastes, and wished for another year of good luck to come. —Minjie Chen

*East Asian Project Cataloger
Cotsen Children’s Library*
Thematic Maps . . .

be early, if not the earliest, thematic maps in various disciplines, such as meteorology, geology, hydrography, natural history, medicine, and sociology/economics. In some cases these maps literally changed the world in the sense that new avenues of scientific investigation were revealed. Also, a selection of more fanciful “theme” maps (“Fanta Z”) will illustrate literary subjects, love and marriage, and utopia.

Several groundbreaking atlases will be included in the exhibition. The two-volume Physikalischer Atlas (1845–1848) by German geographer Heinrich Berghaus (1797–1884) is considered to be the first scientific atlas where different physical aspects of Earth are represented graphically in maps and supported with tables of data. This work represents the culmination of all the innovations in the ways people had looked at the geographic landscape of the world and the techniques that had developed to display those views since the time of the English empiricist Francis Bacon (1561–1626). Maps drawn from the first U.S. statistical atlas, based on the 1870 census and compiled by American economist Francis Amasa Walker (1840–1897), offer colorful interpretations of post–Civil War America. The worldwide distribution of such crops as wheat, rice, and corn, as well as other plant groups, is the subject of maps in Grundzüge einer allgemeinen Pflanzengeographie (1823), the first vegetation atlas, created by the Danish botanist Joakim Frederik Schouw (1789–1852).

Landmarks of thematic mapping include: the first geological map of North America (1756), “Carte minéralogique, où l’on voit la nature des terresins du Canada et de la Louisane ... 1752,” by French geologist Jean Etienne Guettard (1715–1786); the first linguistic map, “Europa poly glotta” (1741), by German rector Gottfried Hensel (b. 1689?); and the first postal road map, “Carte géographique des postes qui trauersent la France” (1632), by Nicolas Sanson (1600–16667), the French royal geographer. In addition, there will be four thematic maps created by Princeton graduate students who are employing cartographic data representation methods (GIS) in their research projects.

Mark Monmonier, Distinguished Professor of Geography at the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University, will give a lecture at the official opening of the exhibition on October 21, 2012. Dr. Monmonier teaches courses on map design, geographic information policy, environmental hazards, and map history. His most recent book is No Dig, No Fly, No Go: How Maps Restrict and Control (2010).

Finally, the exhibition will hope to answer this basic question: Who is the typical exhibition viewer? An ongoing thematic map will be created from viewer responses regarding gender, Princeton affiliation (student, alumnus, faculty/staff, local resident), and the state or foreign country where the person was born and/or grew up.

—John Delaney
Curator of Historic Maps
More Fitzgerald Sightings

Almost ninety years after its original publication in 1925, *The Great Gatsby* and its author continue to fascinate filmmakers, scholars, and audiences. A year ago, director Baz Luhrmann and actress Carey Mulligan made a pilgrimage to the Fitzgerald Papers in the Manuscripts Division as part of their preparation for a $150 million, 3-D adaptation of the Jazz Age classic. A trailer for the film, which is scheduled for release in December, can be viewed on the Web.

A less flashy but completely engrossing production played for four days at McCarter Theatre in December 2011. In the eight-hour *Gatz*, members of the theater ensemble Elevator Repair Service literally read the book word for word as they performed the story. They too enjoyed a private viewing of Fitzgerald and *Gatsby* materials (pictured), courtesy of curator Don Skemer.

Finally, Dr. Anne Margaret Daniel ’99 looked at a telegram sent to the wildly famous Scott Fitzgerald in Hollywood in 1927 and discovered two previously unnoticed drawings by Zelda. In “Two Hearts,” published in the May 16 edition of the *Times Literary Supplement*, she describes the unhappy circumstances in which Zelda sketched herself, Scott, and two hearts.

When Elevator Repair Service returns to McCarter Theatre in late October with *The Select*, its adaptation of *The Sun Also Rises*, perhaps the troupe will want to view some Hemingway items for inspiration.

Awards!

Charles Greene, Miriam Jankiewicz, Jennifer Meyer, Aaron Pickett, Vicki Principi, and Michael Siravo have received one of the University’s new Special Performance Recognition Awards, which are designed to reward team effort on projects that achieve cost savings and service improvements. These staff members from the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections worked together to ensure that irreplaceable items were safely and securely moved to new RBSC space. After a complex planning stage to project the amount of shelving needed for various types of rare materials, the team proposed to protect the items by using the boxing methodology at ReCAP. This idea saved at least $50,000 over the cost of commercially produced boxes. For those special items that did require commercial boxes, the team formulated a plan for just-in-time delivery, which saved several thousand dollars in offsite storage and trucking costs. Finally, the team provided security for the move, which was completed on a very ambitious schedule. As an added benefit, the library gained valuable experience that will be useful in planning future collection moves in the course of the Firestone renovation.

Minjie Chen, East Asian Project Cataloger in the Cotsen Children’s Library, received the Berner-Nash Memorial Award for her doctoral dissertation at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Her work on Chinese and American youth literature and information about World War II was described as both meticulously grounded and groundbreaking. “Her bilingual fluency and analytic sensitivity to narrative, illustration, historical context, and contemporary culture enable the reader to explore a broad array of primary sources and to gain a deeper understanding of young people and the information sources that shape their worldviews.”
THE FRIENDS’ CALENDAR

Exhibitions and Related Events

MAIN EXHIBITION GALLERY, FIRESTONE LIBRARY

First X, Then Y, Now Z: Landmark Thematic Maps
August 24, 2012 – February 10, 2013

Sunday, October 21, 3:00 p.m.: Lecture by Professor Mark Monmonier, followed by exhibition reception
Sunday, September 9 and November 11, 2012, and January 13, 2013, 3:00 p.m.: Gallery tours with exhibition curator John Delaney

LEONARD L. MILBERG GALLERY FOR THE GRAPHIC ARTS

Woodrow Wilson’s Journey to the White House
July 23 – December 28, 2012

Sunday, September 23, 2:00 p.m.: Lecture by biographer A. Scott Berg, followed by exhibition reception
Sunday, October 28, 3:00 p.m.: Gallery tour with exhibition curator Daniel J. Linke

SEELEY G. MUDD MANUSCRIPT LIBRARY
65 OLDEN STREET

“Your True Friend and Enemy”: Princeton and the Civil War
September 17, 2012 – July 31, 2013

More Events:
Sunday, September 9, 2:00 p.m.: Tour of literary Princeton with Alfred Bush. Details to come.

Gallery Hours (call 609-258-3184 for holiday hours)
To September 4: weekdays, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; weekends, noon to 5:00 p.m. (except Mudd Library)
From September 4: weekdays, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; weekends, noon to 5:00 p.m. (except Mudd Library)