THE FOURTH dinner of the Friends of the Princeton Library, with more than four hundred persons present, was held in New York on April 25 at the Hotel Plaza. The evening was devoted to "The South in Literature," and after a delicious dinner of southern dishes Charles W. McAlpin, chairman of the Council of the Friends of the Princeton Library, presented the toastmaster, Henry Breckinridge ’07, who introduced the speakers.

President Harold W. Dodds spoke briefly. James Boyd ’10, chairman of the Committee on Southern Literature and History, presented a medal
which had been given to Light Horse Harry Lee of the Class of 1773. The other speakers were George Fort Milton, editor of the *Chattanooga News*; Carl Carmer, author of *Stars Fell on Alabama*; Samuel Stoney, author of dialect stories; Ellen Glasgow, author of *The Sheltered Life* and other novels; and Douglas Southall Freeman, author of *R. E. Lee*. James Stanley sang two songs.

The arrangements for the dinner and the speakers were made by Whitney Darrow '03, former secretary of the Friends of the Princeton Library, who has managed all of the dinners.

**BALANCING TWO BUDGETS AT ONCE**

The Council has stoutly maintained that the Friends of the Princeton Library shall pay no dues and that contributions received shall go to the purchase of books and not for current expenses.

The complete budget is about $700 a year and this has been contributed by a few—a very few—generous individuals. The Executive Committee feel that, as the Friends grow in number, support should come from a larger group and that in this way a more stable foundation can be built. A letter was sent out in the spring stating that our membership was 846, our estimated needs $700 for the year. It was a statement of fact, not an appeal. The inference was that those who wished could send in small amounts. The returns were far more generous than even the most sanguine could have hoped. The number of people who responded was particularly encouraging and we are delighted to have so many supporters.

**Receipts**

There were 153 contributions of which
amount

27 were for $1.00
14 " " 2.00
1 was " 2.50
3 were " 3.00

The majority of the balance were in $5 and $10 amounts.

**Total** $1,097.50

Not only have we taken care of the budget for this year and been able to embark upon a new scheme (at the time of writing, this scheme has produced over a hundred dollars for the purchase of books) but the treasury has almost enough to carry it through next year.

Rather than spend the balance for books, as had been planned and announced, thereby making it necessary to state the case of the "empty treasury" to our constituents again next year, the Committee feel justified,
and they hope for your approval, in preserving our funds and announcing that not only has the budget for 1934-1935 been balanced, but more than a long step has been taken toward balancing the budget for 1935-1936. Few are those organizations which can speak in one breath of balancing two budgets at once.

MR. MCCORMICK'S SPLENDID GIFT

Among the most valuable gifts ever received by the Princeton Library are three books presented by Cyrus H. McCormick '79 at the Trustees' meeting on April 11. All of them concern the early history of Virginia and all are of excessive rarity. The first is one of three existing contemporary manuscripts of Strachey's *Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania*. All of the three were copied by a professional scribe from Strachey's original manuscript. There is internal evidence that the Princeton copy is the earliest of the three and that it was made about 1612. It is dedicated to Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, brother of George Percy, Deputy Governor of Virginia until that year. Northumberland at the time was a prisoner in the Tower along with his friend Sir Walter Raleigh. The Bodleian copy, dedicated to Sir Allen Apsley, was presumably written in 1616, and that at the British Museum, dedicated to Sir Francis Bacon, two years later. The Princeton copy remained in the possession of the Percy family until the dispersal of the Petworth Castle library in 1928, where it was purchased by Walter M. Hill for Mr. McCormick. The manuscript remained unprinted until 1849, when an edition, based on the British Museum copy, was printed by the Hakluyt Society.

Little is known about Strachey's early life until he embarked on the *Sea Venture*, along with Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Somers, in 1609, sailing for Virginia. The ship was wrecked in a storm off the Bermudas, where the survivors lived in moderate comfort, undisturbed by any "Devills," popularly supposed to reside there, until they were able to construct two small vessels on which they finally reached Jamestown, almost exactly a year after they sailed from England.

The present manuscript does not, however, contain Strachey's narrative of the adventurous voyage, which was not published until 1625 in *Purchas, his Pilgrimes*. It is, instead, a general account of the discovery and settlement of the colony. There are two books, the first expressing the *Cosmographie and Commodities of the Countrie, together with the "Qualities, Costomes and the Manners of the Naturall Inhabitants,"

and the second the story of the voyages of discovery and attempts at settlement up to 1607. It is of thrilling interest, and contains one of the earliest and most detailed accounts of the Virginia country.
The other two books are printed, one being Strachey's edition of first American code of law, entitled For the Colony of Virginia Britannia. Lawes Divine, Morall and Martiall. London, 1612. The code was based on an earlier one prepared for the governance of the armies in the Low Countries, and revised by Sir Edward Gates and Sir Thomas Dale in 1610 and 1611. As an attempt at the complete regimentation of life, and the prohibition of almost everything, it is to be commended to the attention of Fascists in all countries, and the more enthusiastic and less judicious of the New Dealers. The penalty of death was imposed for all sorts of offenses, from speaking impiously of the Trinity to malingering when work or fighting was to be done. Profiteering in foodstuffs was punished in the same manner, as was also unauthorized killing of livestock. Most of the sanitary regulations are easy to understand, but it is hard to see why bedsteads must be three feet from the ground.

Only four other complete copies of the Lawes are known, though there is a fragment at the Bodleian.

The ill-fated voyage of the Sea Venture is the subject of the third volume, a poem by Richard Rich, one of the survivors, which he published in 1610, under the title News from Virginia; The Lost Flocke Triumphant. With the happy arrival of that famous and worthy knight, Sir Thomas Gates; and the well reputed and valiant Captaine Mr. Christopher Newport, and others, into England. With the manner of their distresse in the Island of Devils (otherwise called Bermoothawes), where they remayned 42 weekes, and builded two Pynaces, in which they returned to Virginia. The poem consists of twenty-two eight-line verses, of no literary merit, though of great interest both as to its subject and for the reason that from it Shakespeare may have derived some of the ideas incorporated in the Tempest, which was probably written in 1611.

Only three other copies of the poem are recorded—those in the British Museum, in the Cosin Library at Durham, and in the Huntington.

This gift by Mr. McCormick is another evidence of his continued interest in enriching the Library. The Vespucci tracts, purchased by him at the sale of the Hoe Library and given to the University in 1913, are among the richest of our treasures; and, since then, he has presented a number of important volumes of early Americana.

Through the courtesy of Mr. E. Byrne Hackett, the copy of the News from Virginia has been provided with a slip case similar to those which enclose the two other volumes.

"THIS LIBRARY TIRES YOU OUT"

The Committee on Undergraduate Use of the Library has had but one meeting in approximately two years. It therefore can hardly be considered
one of the more active committees of the Friends of the Library, and its chief reason for meeting at all is simply to confirm the hypothesis "im Westen Nichts Neues." In other words, whenever the committee has met, the fact has been brought out that on this particular front there is nothing new. That in itself, however, is of some importance.

For more years than it is pleasing to realize, it has been obvious that by the very nature of the case there is practically nothing which this committee can at present accomplish. On the one hand, there is no need to urge undergraduates to use the Library more than they do, because for a long time they have wanted to use the Library much more than circumstances have permitted. On the other, there are no feasible recommendations to be made to the Library staff with a view to improving present facilities, for the limits of these facilities have long since been reached and whatever dodges might be employed to alleviate conditions have already been instituted—usually by the energetic staff itself before anyone else thought of them. Nevertheless it is perhaps just as well to have this committee meet once in a while in order to bring out afresh this very point—that Library facilities are woefully overtaxed and that until a new building is erected nothing can be done to make conditions more tolerable for the undergraduate body.

This winter one of the rare meetings of this Committee on Undergraduate Use was held, attended by three undergraduates, three alumni, and Mr. Gerould, the Librarian. To the three alumni members present, perhaps the most impressive thing about the meeting was the unmistakable impression conveyed that were the undergraduate body as a whole to cast a vote as to (A) what Princeton most needed and (B) what the undergraduates most wanted, the result would be overwhelmingly one-sided in both cases, and the answers to A and B would be identical—a new library. Any such projects as an Undergraduate Center or the institution of a House Plan would come off decidedly second best. Desirable as other projects may be, the library problem is acute and immediate.

A considerable amount of outside reading is now the normal requirement in most present-day courses, quite apart from such special requirements as the preparation of a senior thesis, for example. All this is work which ordinarily should most conveniently be carried on in the Library itself, and there are many students who would like to, if they could, do all their studying in the traditional quiet and peaceful atmosphere of a well equipped library building. There is, however, at a liberal estimate a present seating capacity of less than three hundred, and by far the majority of these seats are neither well lighted nor comfortable. In consequence most undergraduates now prefer to study in their rooms, despite the noise of nearby radios and the annoyance of constant interruptions by visitors.
One privilege which Princeton undergraduates do enjoy, and which is not permitted at either Harvard or Yale, is free access to the stacks. It is a pleasure to report, also, that this is a privilege which has been remarkably little abused and that while books do get misplaced, to be discovered only after long and patient search, or even disappear entirely, the benefits so far outweigh the drawbacks that it is planned to continue this policy of free access to the stacks even after the new library is an actuality. It will then be a still greater privilege than it is now, for the present overcrowding and necessarily poor arrangement of material makes it physically hard work to locate and get out the several books which a man may want to make use of at one time. As one undergraduate member of this committee put it—a five-word statement which vividly epitomizes present conditions—"This library tires you out." That is a phrase which is worth keeping in mind.

Those who attended this meeting of the Committee on Undergraduate Use of the Library were, in addition to Librarian Gerould: G. F. Barber '36, Frank D. Halsey '12, J. C. Hazen, Jr., '35, Stephen K. Little '24, Percy C. Madeira, III, '36, and Datus C. Smith '29. It is the unhappy duty of the committee chairman to record the death, since this meeting, of one of its most valuable members—Stephen Knox Little of the Class of 1924.

F. D. H.

THE PRINCETON MUSIC COLLECTION

In the new plans projected by the University for establishing courses in music no single resource is more fundamental than a library collection of musical scores and of literature bearing on the art. Scholarship in music may be encouraged only if the source materials are adequate. An ideal program of university music study embraces two objectives at once. There must be opportunity for students to become familiarly acquainted with much great music. There must also be opportunities to acquire a systematic training in the theory of music and for an historical, critical study of its evolution and monuments. Neither of these purposes is to be realized singly. Acquaintance depends upon trained perception; critical understanding on first-hand experience. Consequently there can be no progress toward either of these objectives without books and scores.

The music collection in the Princeton Library is substantial and in many particulars notable. The foundations of an excellent music library have been wisely laid. A stranger browsing in the stacks is arrested by rare and priceless volumes and is gratified to find numerous collections of the complete works of outstanding composers. Bookplates furnish evidence of the collection's indebtedness to many donors who have been both discriminating and generous. The names that appear most frequently are John W. Garrett '95 and
Rudolph Schirmer. Mr. Garrett has enriched the library with many rare volumes on musical history and criticism. Among his most valuable gifts are Scheibe's *Critischer Musikus* (4 volumes, Leipzig, 1745), Meibomius's *Antiquae Musicae Auctores Septem*, Martini's *Storia della Musica* (Bologna, 1757), and Zarlino's *Tutte l'Opere*. The Schirmer gifts have supplied invaluable recent publications.

The expansion of courses, the increased number of students of music, and the project for encouraging general musical activities will, of necessity, lay new and heavy demands on the library. Those who teach the courses in music will not be content until every recess of the present collection has been explored and its content made available to students. Additions of standard works must speedily be made, and some provision created for keeping the collection abreast of the modern currents in composition and scholarship. As occasions arise we shall want to put our hands on the complete works of all the notable masters of the art—insofar as these are obtainable. We shall be hampered in research if we cannot turn to the files of scholarly periodicals. We must be informed of what is being written by critics and historians. Files of current criticisms from the daily press as well as current books should be accessible. And for those who play or sing we should be prepared to find on our shelves the best literature within their grasp. The orchestra, chamber music groups, the glee club, ought to be able to depend on us to give advice and suggestions and to furnish examples of viable music.

However, before this program can be undertaken the immediate needs of the undergraduate courses will claim attention. Duplicates of the scores studied in the classes and of books bearing on the subjects of lectures must be supplied in sufficient quantity to make their use during class periods and for preparation of outside work practical and convenient.

ROY DICKINSON WELCH

(Professor Welch has resigned as chairman of the Smith College music department and during the summer will become a permanent member of the Princeton faculty. As visiting professor during this past year, he has commuted between Northampton and Princeton, where he has been recognized by faculty and undergraduates not only as an able scholar and brilliant lecturer, but as exactly the right sort of man to give Princeton a real department of music.—Ed.)

THE COST OF LIBRARIES

Once again we take the liberty of quoting from *ex Libris*, the interesting quarterly published by our friends, the Friends of the Johns Hopkins Library:
“A study of forty of the larger college and university libraries, reaching alphabetically from Brown to Yale and geographically from Cambridge to Los Angeles, may not be wholly without interest. In the year 1933-1934 these forty libraries spent for books and periodicals $2,344,728 and for the salaries of their staffs $3,307,034. Their combined book-funds are less by nearly half a million than they were in 1929-1930; and this, since foreign purchases cost us a great deal more than formerly, is evidence of a large reduction in the number of new books added in recent years.

“Among these libraries Harvard, with the largest university collection in the world, spent $215,737 for its book-fund and for books and salaries together, $378,094. The same items at Harvard five years ago amounted to nearly $480,000. Five of the libraries on the list spend annually more than a hundred thousand dollars for books and nine exceed that figure in salaries. The combined book collections of the forty institutions total 13,757,111 bound volumes, an aggregate more than twice as large as that of the largest national library.”

THE MACLEAN PAPERS

*Jacob N. Bean'96, who is arranging the papers of President Maclean, which were presented to the Library by Henry E. Hale, Jr., '92, writes of them as follows:*

With the exception of one year's teaching in Lawrenceville, President John Maclean spent his whole life in Princeton where he was born in 1800 and where he died in 1886. A graduate of the College at the age of sixteen, tutor at eighteen, professor at twenty-two, vice-president with several presidential functions at twenty-nine, president at fifty-four, ex-president and historian of the College from sixty-eight to the end of his life, his personality dominated the College and town for a large part of the seventy years of his adult activities. Odd character of story and jest he was to some, the embodiment of the futility of the College in the days before McCosh—

*When Johnny was prex.*
*And the College n. g.;*

but we recognize him now as the most dearly beloved of all of Princeton's presidents. In a portfolio which seems to have contained those papers he prized most highly is a note from one of his students who had become a college president:

*I do not know, my dear Sir, that I am any exception to the hundreds of your boys that love you—but I wish I was sure that even one of my own college boys has for me the affection and respect I have for you and which I shall cherish as long as I live.*
It is one of the tasks of the Library to arrange into some order and make available for ready use the 50,000 letters written to Dr. Maclean. In all his life he probably never destroyed a single letter; if a negro writes to ask for five dollars to help bury his dead baby, or Abraham Lincoln acknowledges an honorary degree, both letters are equally carefully preserved.

It would not be worth while to catalogue each letter separately for they vary so much in value. It is enough to gather together without further classification, except a chronological one, those that relate to private affairs of the Maclean and Bainbridge families. Also to be treated separately are those that have to do with Dr. Maclean's activities in various organizations not connected with the College. There was the New Jersey Education Society (public schools in New Jersey), the New Jersey Prison Instruction Society, later known as the New Jersey Howard Society, the New Jersey Branch of the American Colonization Society, to mention only three from among a dozen or more.

The great bulk of the letters, of course, refer to the College. It is possible to subdivide many of these into separate groups: *The Alumni Association of Nassau Hall*, of which Dr. Maclean was founder and first secretary. *College Finances*, or those referring to the Doctor’s activities as agent of the College in receiving and disbursing money. *Student Finances*: very early in his academic career he used to receive sums of money from parents and guardians which he doled out to the students as occasion arose. If a boy wanted new shoes or to have old ones repaired he had to satisfy the Doctor that the need was a real one. He rendered accounts to the parents and charged a small commission for his labor. *Matters of Discipline*: Dr. Maclean was for many years before his presidency the one who had charge of these affairs and conducted the correspondence.

When all the letters in the various categories have been taken out those left still comprise by far the largest percentage of the whole. It is proposed tentatively to arrange these letters (as is to be done also with those in the smaller categories) by years, alphabetized within the years with the college classes of the writers indicated. There will be thus a list of autograph signatures of a large number of Princeton graduates and former students. Reserved for special cataloguing are certain letters which because of the importance of the subject matter or prominence of the writer ought to be more readily available for use.

The work has proceeded on these lines as far as 1836. With each year the letters increase in numbers and importance, as John Maclean widened his influence and authority. Even in these earlier years material of considerable value in Princeton history has emerged. There has come to light what looks like the complete set of original lists of subscribers to the fund for the rebuilding of Nassau Hall after the fire of 1802, among them a letter dated
Harvard College March 31, 1802 and signed as subscribers to the amount of $4,274.72 by the president of Harvard, and some of the fellows, professors, and tutors, and by residents of Boston; a list of subscribers to the fund of $100,000 which it was proposed to collect in 1835; the original plans of East College (1835) drawn by Dr. Maclean; and the letter which accompanied the check for $1,000 which, as directed by the will, James Madison's executor paid to the College. Not yet realized are the hopes of finding the
manuscript of the sermon which President Carnahan preached at the funeral of Aaron Burr in the College Chapel in 1836. Dr. Maclean had this sermon in 1877.

THE PRINCETON BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

A score or so residents of Princeton, within the University and outside, have organized a Princeton Bibliographical Society for the occasional discussion of bibliographic and bibliophilic problems. At the initial meeting, Mr. John Carter, whose book exposing the forgery of a large number of nineteenth century literary pamphlets is one of the best detective stories in recent years, was the guest speaker.

On April 22, the Librarian read a paper on "Jonathan Edwards and His Books," which was a by-product of a detailed bibliography of the editions of Edwards's works, on which he has been working for several years.

John H. Scheide '96 was the guest of the evening at this second meeting, and a little later he made it possible for the Library to purchase what appears to be a unique example of a printing of Edwards's Faithful Narrative by Shepard Kolloch at Elizabeth in 1790.

A LETTER TO SOUTHERN ALUMNI

The Committee on Southern History and Literature, under the chairmanship of James Boyd '10, has sent to each of the approximately 2,500 alumni resident in the Southern States a copy of a circular letter, printed in part in the Alumni Weekly of May 10, asking for contributions of books and of money which would aid the Library in strengthening its Southern Collection. Thus far, the results have been rather meager. Only about twenty-five of the cards which accompanied the letter have been returned.

The first to respond was Thomas H. English '18, who sent us some books and pamphlets published by the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association. Robert S. Sams '25 gave us the newly published Coulter's History of Georgia; Allen R. Boyd, Freeman's Life of Lee; Henry A. Page, III, '35, five books about Southern folk songs; Neville Miller '16, a file of the Kentucky Progress Magazine and other books and pamphlets. A substantial check came from J. Laurence Sprunt '10.

The Librarian is in correspondence with a number of others who are interested and is very hopeful that more substantial results may yet be secured.

THE STRAWBERRY HILL EXHIBITION

On March 1, Wilmarth S. Lewis, Chairman of the Yale Library Associates, and a leading authority on Horace Walpole, delivered the opening
address for an exhibition of the collection of books printed at Strawberry Hill given to the Library in 1900 by the late Junius S. Morgan '88.

With the exception of one small pamphlet, all of the books known to have been printed at Strawberry Hill were shown. Some of them are very rare indeed. Our copy of the Hieroglyphic Tales, for example, one of only seven printed, is inscribed in Walpole's hand as a gift to Richard Bull. The copy of the Reply to Dr. Milles, one of only six printed, contains a long autographic note. The Mysterious Mother was once the property of Lady Diana Beauclerk, who drew in illustration of it seven designs (in “sut-water”) which pleased Walpole so much that he built a special gallery for them. The copy of the Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury contains the genealogical table which Walpole almost immediately suppressed.

Along with the books were shown several of the broadsides and ephemera printed at the press, Walpole's own annotated copy of Granger's Biographical History of England, and a priced catalogue of the sale in 1842, at which the contents of Walpole's villa were dispersed.

On the final day of the Strawberry Hill exhibition we were able to show the books to Mrs. Morgan and to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander P. Morgan '22. Mr. Morgan brought with him, as an addition to his father's Collection of Vergils, a charming fifteenth century manuscript Vergil, the Elzevir edition of 1636, the counterfeit of the same date, the Elzevir 1658, and the Bucolics printed in Antwerp in 1652. A few weeks later, he sent to us, along with a dozen other fine books, a large paper copy of an Italian translation of the Aeneid by Caro (Paris 1760), bound by Derome for Mme. de Pompadour.

AN EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

During the month of April there were on display in the Treasure Room some forty books representative of the growth of science through the ages. The collection covered the fields of astronomy, physics, mathematics, and chemistry, with a few items of interest to the geologist and the biologist. Each book represented an important step in the development of science.

Works of astronomers from Copernicus to Gauss illustrated the gradual break with the classic theories of Aristotle, and the emergence of modern scientific exactness in practical astronomical observation. The careful exposition of the Copernican theory in De revolutionibus orbium coelestium, supported by Galileo's System cosmicum and Kepler's Epitome astronomiae Copernicae; the invention by Huygens of the pendulum clock; the painstaking and methodical work of Laplace and Gauss, were all represented in their early printed forms.

In mathematics, apart from the works of the astronomical mathematicians, there were included an early edition of Euclid's work in geometry and a copy of Napier's first work on logarithms.
The work of physicists from Gilbert to Ohm represented experiments and discoveries in electricity and magnetism; in atmospheric and gaseous pressure; in the reactions of heat and light, through a period of some two hundred years.

The chemical items showed the progress from "natural philosophy" to the exactitude which we now consider synonymous with modern science. Experiments in mineralogical chemistry by Klaproth, the systematization of chemistry by Lavoisier, the lectures of Joseph Black, the investigations by Sir Humphrey Davy in connection with gaseous substances, Priestley's discovery of "dephlogisticated air," and Robert Boyle's very important Sceptical Chemist helped to form an exceedingly clear picture of the growth of chemistry.

The miscellany, consisting of such important works as Harvey's Exercitatio de motu cordis et sanguinis; Gesner's treatise on the healing power of herbs; Pasteur's bacteriological experiments; Agricola's great work on mining, with Herbert Hoover's excellent translation from the Latin, and such odd items as Lull's work on alchemy, formed a small but vital part of the exhibit.

THE STUDENTS' EXHIBITION

May of each year is an especially interesting month for the undergraduate bibliophiles at Princeton. This month we exhibit our sources of pride and joy. Any collector delights in exhibiting his hobby to an interested spectator, so we delight in showing our hobbies in the Treasure Room of the Library—inadequate as this room may be.

The stellar exhibit, if we judge by box-office attraction, was the collection of books on paper folding. This is believed to be a complete collection of books on this subject. It is an old hobby, but extremely fascinating when we see some of the products of this art. The same collector exhibited a more conventional but none the less interesting collection of commemorative coins of the United States.

We had a very interesting collection of books by Jack London, the majority of which are from the author's own library, bearing his bookplate and autograph. Some of this collection are presentation copies, and are all in beautiful condition. The bookplate is most appropriate, a wolf's head, over which is printed "Jack London."

We had two large folio volumes of a monograph on pheasants. These volumes are each profusely illustrated by magnificent prints. The coloring in these is excellently done. Of the binders whose work was exhibited, Rivière seemed to be the most popular. We had several typically simple bindings by him. There was a first edition of Maid Marion by Peacock, bound by Zachnse. The most elaborate binding was that by Marius Michel, on his Les Baisers; this is a natural calf binding, with gold tooling, with an ap-
pliqué of black and red. The doublures are alive with an elaborate gold tooing.

A very fine beginning to a Dickens collection was also on exhibition. It included first editions of *Martin Chuzzlewit*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *A Christmas Carol*, *American Notes*, *Little Dorrit*, *Bleak House* and *Master Humphrey's Clock*. *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* and *Bleak House* are in the original parts. All of them are first-class copies, and some are almost pristine.

The largest exhibition was that of books illustrated by Rockwell Kent, some written by the famous illustrator; there are illustrations in woodcuts, pen and ink, and lithographs in black and white and the lovely *Bridge of San Luis Rey* illustrated by lithographs in colors. There was *Wilderness* written by the illustrator. It was his first venture as an author and one of his first as a pen-and-inker. The Lakeside Press *Moby Dick* is a lovely three-volume edition. The fine folio edition of *Canterbury Tales*, illustrated in brown woodcuts, is the new version of that classic by William Van Wyck. The loveliest of this collection is Rockwell Kent's *Birthday Book*, which is bound in silk and beautifully illustrated with woodcuts.

Gordon A. Block, Jr., '36

A PRIZE FOR STUDENT LIBRARIES

In a rapidly increasing number of colleges, prizes have been established which are awarded to that member of the Senior Class who possesses the best private library. "Best" in this sense means neither the largest nor the most expensive, but the one which reflects most clearly a discriminating taste on the part of the collector.

Princeton should have such a prize. Many students now in college have private libraries, of which they, and the University, may well be proud. For a dozen years, the annual exhibition of fine books owned by students has demonstrated this fact, though the criteria by which such a prize would be awarded would have to include many student libraries not exhibited.

In other universities the amount of the prize is generally $50.

UNDERGRADUATE PAPERS—1858

It is our great pleasure to announce, with many thanks to the donors, the gift to the Library, by a group of Friends, of this excessively rare Swinburne item. The official organ of *Old Mortality* at Oxford, the *Undergraduate Papers* were issued during the terms from December 1857 to April 1858. Only three numbers were issued, the second in four parts, and the circulation was very small, not more than eighty copies of the first number having been sold. Today, there are only seven complete sets known and there appear to be only the same number of copies of the individual numbers in existence.
The interest of the Swinburne scholar in this volume lies in the fact that the four contributions of Swinburne to the Papers constitute his first published efforts and his first published poetry. His contributions are:

*The Early English Dramatists*. No. 1., Christopher Marlowe and John Webster.

*Queen Yseult, Canto I*. Of the birth of Sir Tristram, and how he voyaged into Ireland.


*Church Imperialism*.

The third contribution, *The Monomaniac's Tragedy*, is of particular interest as being typical of Swinburne's habit of reviewing entirely imaginary works by fictitious authors, and quoting extracts from poems written by himself in the course of the review.

Our copy, which has been tastefully bound in full brown morocco by Tout, is complete in all details. The top has been trimmed and gilded but the fore edge and foot are untouched and the price printed at the foot of Numbers 1 and 2 of Part 2 is intact. This copy is of considerable interest also because of its provenance and association. Originally the publisher's own copy, it passed from his hands and was later purchased by Mansell's son, Frederick. All this we are told in two very interesting notes—given below—which are initialled and dated by F. M., the initials of Frederick Mansell, the son of the publisher, W. Mansell:

"These papers were edited and some of them written by A. C. Swinburne. They are extremely rare, in fact this is very probably the only complete copy in existence. That in the British Museum wants No. 3.

"This copy was Mr. Mansell's the publisher's own copy and the one referred to by Shepherd in his Bibliography of Swinburne. I bought it from Walford Brothers who had it from Mansell."

"F. M." 5/12/83

"Professor Nichol of Edinburgh who was the Editor has a copy and there may be a few scattered about in the possession of the Authors of the papers but I cannot find any."

"F. M."

Since there is no reason to doubt this statement it seems that Mr. Mansell had retained two copies of which this is one. The other, if we are to believe Mr. Wise, is in the Ashley Library. Both of these professed to be the one consulted by Shepherd. It is possible that he may have seen both copies, but if so the copy which he describes was that now in the Ashley Library as this
copy differs in some points from all copies of which there have been published descriptions.

As just mentioned, this copy exhibits several points of considerable interest not found in any of the copies which have been described. Part 3 of Number 2, although apparently not trimmed at the foot, lacks the imprint "Price Fourpence" which is usually found at the foot of the page. Page 111 is not numbered 11 as is often the case, though copies are known with this correction. Page 138 exhibits the standard error, being numbered 148. The most interesting difference is, however, the correction of the printer's error on page 103 of Number 2, Part 4, which is correctly numbered and not marked Number 4, Part 2, as in all the other described copies.

W. VAN V. BACON

victorian poets

For the past two years our collections of the Victorian poets have grown steadily through the gifts of Francis H. Payne '91. Mr. Payne has just added five more interesting books, three of them especially rare and valuable. First in importance is the beautiful H. W. Poor copy, bound by Rivière, of The Germ. Thoughts toward Nature in Poetry, Literature, and Art, 1850. These four numbers—all that were issued—of the journal of the young Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood contain some of the earliest poetry of Dante and Christina Rossetti and Coventry Patmore, as well as etchings by Hunt, Maddox-Brown, Collinson and Deverell who were painter-members of the group. The other four volumes which comprise Mr. Payne's gift are: Letters on England, 1823, by P. G. Patmore (the notorious father of the poet); John Sterling, The Election, 1841; Coventry Patmore, Poetry of Pathos and Delight, Passages selected by Alice Meynell, 1896; Rudyard Kipling, Ballads and Barrack-room Ballads, 1893 (a new edition with additional poems).

NEWS AND GOSSP OF THE LIBRARY

The Rev. Tertius van Dyke '08 very graciously permits the Librarian occasionally to suggest to him additions to the Tennyson and Stevenson collections bequeathed to us by his father. His most recent gifts added two important items to each collection. One of them, a copy of Tennyson's Idylls, in the edition of 1888, which came from the library of the English bibliographer, the late H. Buxton Forman, and liberally annotated by him evidently in the reconstitution of an earlier text, presents a most interesting bibliographical problem which we are attempting to solve by correspondence with Mr. Maurice Buxton Forman.

Max Farrand '92, director of research at the Henry E. Huntington Library, has given us copies of three important publications of that institu-
tion which hitherto we had been unable to secure. There are Washington’s Map of Mount Vernon, François Boucher and the Beauxvais tapestries, and Mary of Nimmegen.

There have been very few numbers of BIBLIA that have not recorded some gift by Aaron W. Godfrey ’96. In this we thank him for five Masefield “firsts,” the Foullis edition of the Banquet of Xenophon, a book on Spenceley’s engravings, and eleven bookplates.

Dickson Q. Brown ’95 is another unremitting giver. An important feature of the Rowlandson Collection are the books which deal with the Georgian era, with etching, book illustration and collecting. Since his original gift, Mr. Brown has been steadily seeking for and sending to us books of this character. Quite recently he sent us another lot.

The Library and the Art Museum are attempting to build up our collections of illustrated books, a field in which Professor Mather has a particular interest. Quite recently, Edward F. Sutton ’95 has come to our aid by presenting a number of important volumes illustrated by E. A. Abbey, the brothers Rhead and others. A copy of Tegetmeier’s Poultry Book, illustrated by Harrison Weir, given by J. P. Whiton-Stuart, was another welcomed addition. Other gifts of this sort will be greatly appreciated.

Every lover of prints will be interested to read the Handbook of Print Making and Print Makers, written by the distinguished Princeton artist, John Taylor Arms ’09, a copy of which he has recently given to the Library.

Additions have been made to our music collection, in consequence of a gift of money made by the Westminster Choir School, and by the gift of songs by Frank D. Halsey ’12 and Reginald C. Robbins, by two chamber music scores given by Ernest T. Carter ’88, three additional numbers of his Miniatures in Music presented by Cyrus H. McCormick ’79, and by a large group of instrumental and vocal scores generously donated to the Library by Miss Augusta C. McMillan.

R. Hammond Gibson ’14 has strengthened our architectural collections by presenting fourteen volumes of great interest and value.

In the hands of such a skilled architect and engineer as Aymar Embury, II, ’00, the modern bridge is a work of great beauty. The Library is proud to possess, as the gift of Mr. Embury, a series of five lithographs executed by John Richard Rowe, which demonstrate the esthetic importance of the work which Mr. Embury is doing. The prints are on exhibition at the Engineering Building.

In earlier numbers of BIBLIA reference has been made to gifts made by Mrs. Bella C. Landauer, who occasionally describes, in a privately printed volume, some of the features of her very unusual collections. A short time ago she sent us Some ephemeral portraits of Lincoln and Franklin, in which she describes and illustrates representations of the two men which are found on
bank notes, envelopes, letterheads, advertisements and all sorts of similar places. The significance of such things in the history of American engraving is obvious. A little later we received from Mrs. Landauer Some Japanese balloon prints which gives a glimpse of aerial development in Japan during the last half of the nineteenth century.

The forebears of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and later Minister to France and Great Britain, played a distinguished rôle in Swiss history from the fourteenth century. The existing family portraits have been reproduced in a privately printed volume, Gallatin Iconography, by Albert Eugene Gallatin, to whose thoughtfulness the Library is indebted for the copy in our possession.

To the generosity of E. Byrne Hackett, we owe a copy of the Catalogue of the Library of Dr. Kloss, including many manuscripts written by Philip Melancthon, and of books which were annotated by him. The Library was sold at auction in London in 1835, but the list of his books remains an invaluable document in the history of the Reformation.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pardee of Cannes, whose gifts of their privately printed books on Napoleon have been recorded in earlier issues of Bibliä, sent us, a short time ago, a number of photographs and further information regarding the death mask of the Emperor which is in their possession.

Further additions to the Princeton Collection include three letters by Robert Houston McEwen ’53, while he was a student, his class ode, and other manuscript notes made while he was in college, which were presented by Dr. Warren Coleman; manuscripts of George D. Holmes ’49, given by Walter G. Holmes; letters written by John Fleming while he was a student at Princeton in 1839, given by James A. Quigley; additions to the Gulick manuscripts coming from Mrs. J. Donaldson Paxton; papers related to the Class of 1858, presented by George G. Tennant, Jr., ’22; groups of photographs sent us by Miss Margaret Sherwood and the Rev. Alford Kelley ’86; and finally a souvenir cigarette case, given to the guests at the Princeton dinner in honor of President Wilson in Washington in 1913, presented by W. J. Latta, Jr., ’09.

The unpublished Revolutionary diary of Captain John Chilton, of the 3rd Virginia Regiment, is now owned by one of his descendants at Fort Leavenworth. Through the courtesy of Major Carlyle H. Wash, the Library has received a transcript of that portion of it which begins with the Battle of Princeton in January 1777, and ends with the Battle of Brandywine, where Captain Chilton was killed. It is an exceedingly interesting document which should sometime be published.

Professor George Madison Priest ’94, whose translation of Goethe’s Faust is well known to many Princetonians, for a good many years has been collecting copies of every other attempt to render that great drama in English.
A short time since Professor Priest presented the entire collection, amounting to almost two hundred volumes, to the Princeton Library.

Several hundred legal documents from public and private archives in the provinces of Logroño, Soria, Burgos, and Segovia, chiefly sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century, with a few documents of the fifteenth and nineteenth, collected by the late Professor Charles Carroll Marden, have recently been given to the Library by Mrs. Marden.

Mr. Gabriel Wells has made another handsome gift to the Library, this time of the definitive Hallford Edition of the Works of Thomas Love Peacock. The ten volumes, which constitute a magnificent piece of book-making, are edited by the well known Oxford scholar H. F. B. Brett-Smith. Only 675 sets of the edition were issued for the world.

A generous gift from Robert Williams '13 has made possible the purchase of five books of considerable rarity: Sir Thomas Elyot, The boke named the gounenour, 1557 (6th ed.); The XV booke of P, Ovidius Nasos worke, intitled Metamorphosis (Golding's translation), 1612 (7th ed.); The Famous, Pleasant and Delightful History of Paladine, 1664, the second edition of a romance of chivalry translated by Anthony Munday and first published in 1588; John Dennis, Letters upon several Occasions, 1706, one of the rarest and most important of the works of this literary critic; George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, Miscellaneous Works, 1704-1707.

The Garret D. Wall papers have been given to the Princeton Library by Wheaton J. Lane '25. This collection consists of three thousand papers, including personal correspondence, legal documents, and family papers. It is valuable for the information given on the early legal, political, and economic history of New Jersey, 1800-1850.

Garret D. Wall, 1783-1850, was a leading lawyer of New Jersey. An early Federalist, he later was an ardent supporter of Jackson. He declined the governorship of the state when offered him; he was U.S. Senator 1835-1841. He was later a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Other gifts to the Library include the following:

Mrs. Edward Aborn, fifty-one miscellaneous books; Alexander Benson '94, La Société des Cincinnati de France et la Guerre d'Amerique, 1778-1783; Col. George W. Burleigh '92, miscellaneous periodicals and pamphlets; Mrs. Franklin W. Campbell, five miscellaneous volumes; A. H. Corble, Works of George Silver; H. A. Cushing, forty-three corporation documents; Mrs. Edward L. Doheny, catalogue of exhibition at the E. L. Doheny, Jr., Library; Konrad Falke, Dramatische Werke, 5 vols.; Mrs. Wilson Farrand, twenty-four miscellaneous pamphlets, thirty-six volumes of bound magazines and sixty-three numbers of the International Studio; Armand Godoy, Les Litanies de la Vierge, Triste et Tendre; Arthur M. Greene, Jr., one hundred and thirty-two miscellaneous volumes from the
estate of Edward W. Greene; Henry E. Hale '92, sixty-nine miscellaneous volumes; William Haynes, thirty-three miscellaneous volumes; John F. Joline, Jr., '07, five miscellaneous volumes; Abbé V. Leroquais, Le Bréviaire—Missel du Prieuré Clunisien de Lewes; Horatio G. Lloyd, miscellaneous periodicals; David Hunter McAlpin, III, '20, miscellaneous books and periodicals; Norman S. Mackie '09, Les Vies des Saints, Tome 4; Douglas C. McMurtrie, two bibliographical pamphlets; Dean Mathey '12, recent numbers of Fortune; North American Company (F. W. Doolittle '05), one hundred and sixty-three volumes of periodicals and financial records; Michael I. Pupin, La Peinture Serbe du Moyen Age, Tome 2; Frederick Quellmalz, Jr., '34, Moser's Cotton Textile Industry; Ernest Cushing Richardson, materials for a Life of Jacopo da Varagine, and twenty-seven miscellaneous volumes; E. Y. Robbins '89, miscellaneous books and pamphlets; E. Salin, Friedrich List's Werke, 10 vols.; Charles C. Savage '73, Poems of Ossian; Mrs. Frances Scheidacker, Lord Byron and Mary Chaworth; Wolfgang Schwabacher '18, fifty volumes of the Modern Library; W. B. Scott '77, geological books and reprints; the Rev. N. F. Van Horsen '94, Mozart's Twelfth Mass and three miscellaneous volumes; Russell S. Walcott '12, Blondel's Cours d'Architecture, Blondel's Traité d'Architecture; Mrs. Howard Crosby Warren, miscellaneous books and pamphlets; the Rev. Edward R. Welles '28, History of Trinity Church, Woodbridge, N.J.