BIBLIA

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NEW OFFICERS

It will be noted that there have been changes in the officers of our organization. Mr. Charles W. McAlpin has retired as Chairman of the Council. (A minute on his retirement follows this paragraph.) Mr. Dickson Q. Brown, our new Chairman, has been Chairman of the Committee on Library Needs ever since the Friends of the Princeton Library were organized, and as everyone knows has rendered service of the greatest value to Princeton. He has been instru-
mental in filling many a gaping hole on the Library shelves, and considering the small sums of money at his disposal has worked wonders. All "Friends" will agree that his selection as Chairman is a happy one.

Mr. Francis H. Payne has been elected Vice Chairman of the Council, a new office. Mr. Payne is Chairman of the Committee on English and American History. A revived office is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the new incumbent is our efficient and hard working Secretary Mr. William L. Savage.

MINUTE IN CONNECTION WITH MR. MCALPIN'S RETIREMENT

The Friends of the Princeton Library are deeply appreciative of the efficient, dignified and endearing services which Charles Williston McAlpin has rendered as Chairman of their organization. They believe that, though he is now retiring from office, the results of his past efforts will long survive.

With affection, they wish him to know these facts.

THE BEAUVHARNAIS ARCHIVES

The deposit of the archives of Prince Eugène Beauharnais in the Princeton Library is an event of major importance to American students of the Napoleonic period, and is further evidence of the generosity of André deCoppet '15 to his Alma Mater.

In all, the collection consists of approximately 34,000 documents, relating to the Kingdom of Italy during the years from 1805 to 1814, when Eugène acted as Viceroy for his stepfather in governing the Kingdom established soon after Napoleon assumed the Imperial crown. About 6000 of the documents originated in France—reports, minutes and correspondence related to affairs within the Kingdom. A list of the names signed to these documents reads almost like a roster of the Imperial Court and Army.

The larger portion of the documents are, however, of Italian origin—general correspondence and reports on military and state affairs, minutes and notes in the handwriting of Eugène and his secretaries. A large number relate to the campaigns of 1809, 1812-13, and 1813-14. There are the correspondence and reports of the Ministers of War, engineering reports, artillery reports, naval reports. There are many letters addressed by Italian generals to officers in the Imperial Army. Large numbers of doc-
ments relate to the civil administration of the Kingdom—finance, justice, religion, the viceregal household and the like.

Of great interest are the letters and documents from the files of Eugène, when, after Waterloo, he retired to Bavaria, where he assumed the title of Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstätt. A group of papers relate to the Bavarian constitution and the sessions of the chambers from 1818 to 1822. There is a stenographic report of the pleas in the affair of Princess Hortense in 1815; there are 72 pieces relating to the Eisenmenger affair, and 59 on the Muller affair.

Among the correspondence of Auguste Amelie are to be found letters from Hortense, Louis Napoleon, Victoria, Duchess of Kent and mother of the future British queen, Francis of Austria, Alexandra of Russia, Popes Leo XII and Gregory XVI.

Where these archives have been during the last hundred years is not a matter of record. When they were sold at Sotheby's on March 5, 1934, they were listed as "The Property of a Nobleman." It is believed that the owner was the Prince of Leuchtenberg, a direct descendant of Eugène and Auguste Amelie of Bavaria.

Along with the Beauharnais papers, Mr. deCoppet has deposited with us the unpublished diary of Count von Mousterberg, a German officer, describing the campaigns of 1813 and the Battle of Leipzig. Its 340 closely written pages have recently been transcribed. There is also a group of twenty-four letters and dispatches, lost by Marshal Macdonald during the battle, and probably picked up by von Mousterberg.

THE JOHN MILTON COLLECTION

Without question, one of the most valuable and important group of books added to the Princeton University Library during 1935 was the John Milton Collection formed by Henry Austin Whitney (Harvard, 1846). Gathered together during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, these two hundred fifty-four items include practically all the writings of that stern servant to duty, whose passionate assurance permitted him to recognize in his age no peer in controversy or in poetry. Chief in this collection are the pamphlets which Milton produced with such amazing speed during his second, or prose, period. Here, besides numerous later editions, are firsts of the five anti-episcopal tracts, the four divorce pamphlets, and six of the seven republican writings. In short, of
first editions published during Milton’s life, only Of Education, The History of Britain, Accedence Commenc’t Grammar, and five late pamphlets are lacking. Such lacunae, however, seem somewhat compensated for by numerous contemporary tracts that throw light on Milton’s era, particularly some sixteen items concerning Charles I and the Eikon Basilike. Less numerous, but more complete, are the first editions of Milton’s poems, for this group lacks only two volumes, which were not published by Milton himself: the 1637 Comus and the 1638 collection in which Lycidas first appeared. The remaining items—biography, criticism, and translations—all witness Milton’s deep influence at home and on the Continent.

This new collection pleases both the scholar and the connoisseur. Both will have genuine satisfaction in handling volumes that Milton defiantly published in protest against censorship, or that cost the author the last remnants of his fading sight. The collection becomes one of the prizes of the Library.

The Department of English has made possible the possession of such a treasure, by mortgaging income of the Hunt fund for three years and by ceasing to build-up, for several years, other collections already started. Through the munificence of donors, the Library now has valuable collections of Montaigne, Rabelais, Vergil, and others; but it has yet to be given a single collection of any great English writer. The works of John Milton, collected by Mr. Whitney, which are of deep and vital interest to every heir of the great tradition of English speaking people, yet await the name of a donor.

Maurice W. Kelley

AN EXHIBITION OF HORACE

In connection with the two thousandth anniversary of Horace’s birth an exhibition is being held this month in the Treasure Room of the University Library. The Princeton Horace collection, which is of great value, is almost entirely the gift of the late Mr. Robert W. Patterson, of the Class of 1876.

A few volumes have come from other sources, the latest, a 1511 edition, presented by Dr. Robert E. G. Downey, of the Class of 1931. This volume is of particular interest because its printer’s mark differs from
that of the two other copies of this edition already in the Library, although in all other respects the title pages are identical. The edition was sold by Johannes Parvus (Petit), Dionysius Croce and Iodicus Badius Ascensius. Dr. Downey’s gift has two rampant lions holding a shield with a fleur-de-lis and Petit’s initials, whereas the other copies have a printing press with Ascensius’ initials, each bookseller marking his own copies.

The collection is noteworthy for its extent and variety no less than for the rarity of individual items, and illustrates the history of bookmaking as well as the scholarly study of Horace. It ranges from fifteenth century manuscripts to the most recent editions, imitations and translations.

The first group in the exhibition consists of manuscripts and incunabula. It contains a manuscript dated 1455 with illuminations in red, blue, green and gold, and the very beautiful modern manuscript, London, 1912, bound and illumined by Sangorski and Sutcliffe. Among noteworthy incunabula are the rare Milan editions of 1476 by Lavagnia and of 1486 by Zarotus; the first edition with Landino’s commentary, Florence, 1482; the 1498 Venice edition, one of the earliest containing the four Horatian commentators; and the Satires and Epistles of 1499, with a Latin paraphrase—to remind us that Horace’s gift for artistic and intricate phrasing was not always understood even then.

Four rare and valuable incunabula have been most kindly loaned to the exhibition by The Pierpont Morgan Library. These are: the first edition, Venice, about 1471, one of the three perfect copies recorded; the rare Roman edition by Guldinbeck or Wendelinus, about 1474; the only known copy on vellum of the Florence edition, 1482, with Landino’s commentary; and finally the first illustrated edition of Horace, which is also the first German edition—Strassburg, 1498.

The history of early printing is further shown in specimens from the presses of Aldus, Giunta, Gryphius and Sessa, in Italy, of Colines, the Estiennes and Ascensius, in Paris, and of Plantin, Blaeu and the Elzevirs in the Low Countries. The anchor and dolphin, the mark of the great Aldus, is repeated on the very rare counterfeit edition of 1519 and on the London edition, 1829, by Pickering, who calls himself the English disciple of Aldus. Other interesting printers’ marks are the cat of Sessa, the scales of Blaeu the compasses of Plantin, the printing press of Ascensius, and Colines’ personification of Time, an old man with a scythe, and this motto “Virtue alone can dull this edge.” The 1501 edition of Aldus is the
first edition of Horace printed in italics. This type was first used in this
year and was once supposed to be a copy of Petrarch's handwriting.

Scholarly work on Horace's text began with Bentley, whose edition
of 1711 led to a long battle among students. He declared that the
"thought and content" of a passage were more important than a hundred
manuscripts for establishing the text, and consequently he felt free to
make numerous conjectures. His opponents are now remembered chiefly
because they opposed him, and though conjectures are no longer in favor,
it is recognized that Bentley brought a new understanding of Horace by
revealing his merits and his faults.

More than a hundred years later Peerlkamp's edition of 1834 initiated
the second period of great interest in Horace. Always ready to ignore the
manuscripts, Peerlkamp threw out of the text all passages that did not
come up to his conception of Horace at his best. This attitude was too
subjective, and his work was called a "brilliant mistake." Nevertheless
he had followers, particularly Lehrs, in his edition of 1869, who was pitied
for having endangered his reputation by engaging in "so unintelligible"
a task.

In addition to these more fundamental works there are numerous vol-
umes remarkable for rarity or beauty, some from editions limited to as
few as six copies. Pine's edition, 1733-37, is generally considered the most
beautiful edition ever published in England, and Milman's, of 1848, is
perhaps a close second. There are bindings by Simier, Bozerian, Smeers,
Zaehnsdorf, Stikeman and Co., Rivière and Son, and Clarke and Bed-
ford. Many editions contain illustrations, which include reproductions
of ancient coins, gems and statues, pastoral scenes, tavern interiors of
rough humor, and even a picture of Horace conceived according to his
description of himself as "a two-fold poet" flying "with strong unusual
wing," the result being a swan or goose with a man's legs. The collection
also has examples of water colors painted on the fore edge, and volumes
devoted solely to illustrations, one bearing the title Dunce's Dessert or
Horatian Trifles and Homeric Cream.

A separate exhibit could be made of volumes with personal associa-
tions. Many interesting bookplates are found as well as coats of arms
stamped on the covers; there are books from the libraries of Louis XIV
and Lord Chesterfield, and a considerable number with autographs and
autograph notes. Among these are copies that once belonged to Glad-
stone, "Mark Rutherford," John Philip Kemble, the Shakespearian actor, who was accustomed to carry it with him, and the poets, Gray, Swinburne and the two Brownings. Several of these also contain autograph letters, notably of Gladstone and the donor of the collection, R. W. Patterson. Robert Louis Stevenson is represented by an autograph translation into three different meters of Ode 2, 3, made at the age of 18; Elizabeth Barrett Browning, by her rendering of Ode 3, 9.

Translations, together with imitations and travesties, form a final group. There are the first editions of Jonson's translation of the *Art of Poetry*, and the English volume done by the "most eminent hands"; also Eugene Field's *Echoes from the Sabine Farm* and Louis Untermeyer's very clever imitations. *The Art of Cookery, in Imitation of the Art of Poetry*, London, 1709, is one of the travesties; next to it lies a *Fifth Book of the Odes*, a harmless hoax perpetrated by Rudyard Kipling and two friends. It solemnly presents a Latin text, fully equipped with textual notes and accompanied by an English verse translation.

It will thus be seen that the Horace exhibition offers matter of interest to the scholar, the lover of literature and the bibliophile—to the last of these whether he is attracted by the rarity of a book, its beauty or its personal associations. This is all as it should be in the case of a man like Horace, for he was a student, he worshiped beauty and strove to express it, and he never tired of watching his fellow men.  

*Torsten Petersson*

**THE COVERDALE CENTENARY**

The exhibition of English translations of the Bible, displayed in the Treasure Room from October 28 to November 27, was one of the most notable in the history of the Princeton Library. The occasion, of course, was the four hundredth anniversary of the publication of the first complete translation, that of Miles Coverdale, a translation so accurate and so poetic that eighty per cent of its phraseology is maintained in all later versions, and is incorporated in our literary tradition.

The exhibition, sponsored jointly by the University and Seminary Libraries, was made possible through the generous cooperation of John H. Scheide '96, who entrusted to our care his copy of the *Coverdale Bible*, and others of earlier and later dates, including his priceless manuscript, almost contemporary, of Wycliffe's translation of the *New Testament*.
which was completed in 1382 and revised by John Purvey three years later. The manuscript is written on vellum and is richly rubricated. Although it is undated, it was, without doubt, written between 1390 and 1400. The first issue of the Tyndale version was printed at Cologne in 1525, and the second at Worms later in that year, or early in 1526. A fragment of the first is in the British Museum, and of the second only two copies, both incomplete, have come down to us. Facsimiles of both were shown, along with a copy of the revision, printed at Antwerp in 1534.

Mr. Scheide's copy of the Coverdale is an unusually perfect one, and as a monument in English literature ranks with the first folio of Shakespeare. Three editions of the so called Matthew's Bible were shown, those of 1557, 1549 and 1551. The edition of 1549 contains the notes of Edmund Becke, one of which, that on 1 Peter iii is worth quoting: "He dwelleth wyth his wyfe accordinge to knowledge, that taketh her as a necessarye healper, and not as a bonde servante, or a bonde slave. And if she be not obedient and healpful unto hym, endeoureth to beate the feare of God into her heade, that thereby she maye be compelled to learne her dutie and do it."

The Great Bible of 1539, with its engraved title page, attributed to Holbein, was ordered, by Thomas Cromwell to be "set up in sum convenient place wythin the said church that you have cure of, where as your parishoners may moste commodiously resorte to the same and reade it."

The Bishop's Bible was issued in 1568 but the copy shown, was the reprint of 1588. Of the Genevan version, the first, that of Geneva 1560, and the first printed in England in 1579, were included in the exhibition, as were the first and second editions of the King James Bible, dated 1611 and 1613.

The Catholic version of the New Testament, made at Douai, but printed at Rheims in 1582, stood beside William Fulke's attempt at a refutation of its readings, by printing in parallel columns, with notes, the text of the Rheims and the Bishop's version.

Finally the Revised Version of 1881-85 was represented by a presentation copy from the American Committee and by the working copy of one of the revisers, Dr. C. V. A. Van Dyke, with his manuscript notes for revision.
Library notice found in the Athenian Agora in 1935 near the dedicatory inscription of the Library of Trajan. It was probably set up in front of that Library in A.D. 100.

The block of Pentelic marble is 1 foot high and is 6 inches thick. The inscription reads:

*No book shall be taken out. We have sworn it! The Library will be open from the first hour until the sixth. (7 A.M. until noon)*

The picture of this interesting inscription was furnished by Dr. T. L. Shear, Professor of Classical Archaeology at Princeton. Dr. Shear, as everyone knows, is directing the work in the Agora and has recently returned to Athens to carry out further excavations.

It would seem as if librarians two thousand years ago had some of the same problems which vex their modern successors.
BACK NUMBERS OF BIBLIA

There have been a number of calls for back numbers of Biblia where the entire printing has been exhausted. These calls are urgent because the numbers are wanted for binding so as to have a complete file of the magazine from the very beginning. The Secretary would like to supply these missing numbers if possible, and will appreciate it if any members who have the following issues on hand, and are willing to part with them, will send them to William L. Savage, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Vol. II No. 2 — January 1932
“ III “ 1 — November 1932
“ V “ 1 — February 1934
“ V “ 2 — May 1934

Presented by
Lunsford Singletary, ’20
of
Mobile, Alabama
THE SOUTHERN COLLECTION BOOKPLATE

The artist tells how he plans and executes his work

It may interest some readers, if I follow my line of reasoning in the construction of the bookplate for the Southern Collection of the Princeton University Library.

The size of the design has nothing to do with the amount of thought required to compose it. In fact the very smallness makes it difficult.

We live in a day of many schools of art, and much confusion, because we have lost sight of simple elements from which all art is created. Many believe that straight lines are inartistic and right angles even less so. This emasculation of a design’s most vital parts has put the burden upon the weaker elements,—the oblique and the curve. Some design upon the principle of repetition or rhythm. They “repeat the motive.” When you repeat a line or object you introduce a rival, and the more repetition the more common, or neutral, it becomes. This fact is useful for its very faults. A repeated element can be used to foil the more single, and salient, directions in a picture. Rhythms play the same part in a picture that curls do to a Cocker Spaniel. You could shave the curls off and still have the dog.

The method I use in starting a design is the very opposite of repetitions or rhythms; but because the elements are so few, repetitions and rhythms enter toward the last. It is like building a house, there comes a time when you put in windows and shingle the roof.
The most vital things in design are not the similarities but the differences. In all nature there are only two ways that lines or forms meet and these are the right angle and the oblique angle. These two relationships include the other elements: the straight and curved lines; the upright and horizontal. The diagram accompanying this shows our range. Each has its own character, its part to play in the picture. We can break and combine these; form squares, pyramids, circles, or more composite forms, and use all the in-between angles, but the great difference will be that all are either right or oblique angled. The smaller the design the more these elements should come into use. The Princeton coat of arms illustrates these in their simplest forms. The upright and horizontal of the book and the oblique of the chevron. These both being straight, the curved oblique border gives the greatest foil possible to these lines.

I was fortunate in the shapes of the objects which had to be used in this Southern Collection plate. The roundness of the seals gives emphasis, by contrast, to the straight lines of the Princeton arms.

Placing the seals above the coat of arms would have been unfortunate because the combination suggested the head and ears of “Mickey Mouse.”

In placing the ribbon bearing the parts of motto, “Dei” and “Viget,” these are seen in relation to the chevron on the shield between and the seals below. The chevron is straight oblique and the part of the seal directly below the ribbons are oblique curves. The ribbon, making two horizontal curves, differs greatly from the chevron, but is similar to the seals in one point, all are curves. This will show how, as a design progresses, repetitions, or similarities, come in because our range of elements is limited. Repetitions are like the by-products of factories.

In placing the “Sub Numine” part of the motto below the shield, I look to see what is to the left, right, above and below. These are the directions where similarities are most harmful. To make this differ from the straight horizontal and upright book, and the straight oblique chevron, this is made a horizontal curve. If we look obliquely down from this ribbon to the right and left there is the lower part of the seals also in part horizontal curves. The obliqueness saves from becoming parallel and so immovable.

A symmetrical design such as this, suggests movement only in proportion as the sides differ. One side kills or quiets the other by its counter
movement. Because the book occupies a central position, framed between the two sides, it is made salient. Repeat the shape, or the light on this book, symmetrically below and this saliency would be lost. Therefore under the ribbon "Sub Numine," you will find a black empty space which intensifies by contrast the light book. For this same reason the light on "Sub Numine" would, if repeated symmetrically above, come over part of the dark chevron. Because they differ both are helped.

The conglomeration of broken directions making the background for the shield and the seals was put there to intensify, by its glitter, the severe qualities of the shield.

If the border of this design was four sided its wording would not be easily read. A circular shape would be better, but the borders of the shield and the seals being curved, the outside border should be straight for variation. The octagonal was the solution.

Personal bias might color one's idea of what a bookplate should be. A few years ago the fussiness of mid-Victorian was considered bad, but now it is beginning to have a sort of period charm. Perhaps many of the bookplates of today, filled with useless scrolls and what not, will, in time, gain a certain luster by distance.

It has been said that a bookplate is primarily a label, so this use should not be lost sight of. This label could be set up in type and if well designed can be very delightful. It has this in its favor, it would seem like a part of the book. A more personal bookplate however has greater attraction because it is different. Many people, thinking perhaps of the "Jones" bookplate, want too much of their personal history and hobbies. The result is that nothing is said with salience and the design is monotonous. One idea, or if more, one that is dominant, and, letting the design grow about this, will result in a bookplate of more individuality.

Allen Lewis, n.a.

THE LIBRARY AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

It is evident that many people believe Princeton has only to ask for money in order to get it. The announcement in the press of the decision of the University Trustees to raise $4,000,000 for the Library brought a large number of letters from dealers and individuals who had collections of books—some of great value—which they wished to sell to us. Regrettably we were obliged to reply to all of them that we have no funds that
can be used for purchases of this sort. With our present budget it is a struggle to purchase books that are essential for the minimum necessities of the current work of the University, and we are able to do practically nothing toward the systematic upbuilding of the Library.

During the period of the campaign for the building fund, it is obviously improper for us to ask any of our friends to purchase special collections of this sort, no matter how tempting they may be to us. The fund which the Committee has set out to raise is intended to provide, not only a building, but an endowment both for its proper maintenance, and for the development of the Library itself through systematic purchase.

There is no escape from the fact that, as compared with other universities, the Princeton University Library is falling behind. In 1914-15 the Library was seventh in size, in 1934-35 it was twelfth. In the last twenty years, while the Harvard Library has been increasing by 200%, Yale by 144%, Dartmouth by 209%, Northwestern by 392%, the Princeton Library has grown by only 94%. If Princeton is to maintain its distinguished position as a leader in American education, we must do better than that.

Our Library has profited richly in the past from the generosity of our friends. The Pierson Civil War books, the Morgan Vergils, the Patterson Horaces, the Weaver French Revolution collection given by Mr. James H. McGraw, the David Paton collection, the Meirs Cruikshanks, the Dickson Brown Rowlandsons, the Le Brun Montaignes, the Montagnier gift of books on Swiss history, the Pliny Fisk and the Benjamin Strong collections, to name but a few of the larger gifts, have added immensely to the value of the Library as a working institution and to its prestige.

Several other important special collections have definitely been promised to us as soon as we have an adequate place to keep the books, and there is no shadow of a doubt that, when the new building is erected, many more of great value will come to us.

The plans for the new building provide rooms for the display and use of rare books and special collections that are surpassed in no other institution; and our friends may be assured that, if they give books to us, the arrangements for their installation will be dignified and adequate.

Before the building can be occupied, however, several years must elapse, and in the meantime the ultimate disposal of many valuable col-
lections will be determined. It has been reported that some prospective donors are hesitating about giving their books to Princeton because of their fear that we have no proper facilities for giving them adequate care. It would be most unfortunate if this feeling should divert to another institution valuable books which might otherwise come to Princeton.

**JAMES THAYER GERould**

**PRINCETONIANA**

Funds for the purchase of items for the Princeton Collection of Princetoniana are exhausted. The Friends would be glad to supervise the expenditure of any money donated through them for this purpose. All Princeton would rejoice in receiving any Princeton item or souvenir that you may find and send to the Library. Old personal scrap books are especially welcome.

**A SAD STORY**

The following table tells its own sad story. A great library is great because of the quality, as well as the number, of books it contains. As the libraries of our rival universities grow richer and richer in their store of treasures, the scholars whose work requires the use of these treasures will seek them there and pass Princeton by. We have applied one significant measuring stick. What does the test show: of the hundred great English books, in their first editions, Harvard has 79, Yale 74, Princeton 18.

**The Hundred Great English Books**

*A table of first editions in the libraries of Princeton, Harvard and Yale*

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<td>Christopher Marlowe</td>
<td>Tamburlaine the Great</td>
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<td>Ben Jonson</td>
<td>The warkes</td>
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<td>Francis Bacon</td>
<td>Of the proficie and advancement of Learning</td>
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<td>Essays. Religious Meditations</td>
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<td>The Essays or Counsels</td>
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<td>John Donne</td>
<td>LXXX Sermons</td>
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<td>Poems, by J. D.</td>
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<td>Robert Burton</td>
<td>The Anatomy of Melancholy</td>
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<td>Thomas Hobbes</td>
<td>Leviathan</td>
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<td>Izaak Walton</td>
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<td>The Compleat Angler</td>
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The Lives of Dr. John Donne,
Sir Henry Wotton,
Mr. Richard Hooker,
Mr. George Herbert, 1670

The Holy Bible . . . Royal version 1611

The Pilgrim's Progress 1678

Poems of Mr. John Milton 1645

Paradise Lost 1667

Absalom and Achitophel 1681

Travels into several Remote Nations of the World By L. G. 1726

The Tatler: Apr. 12, 1709-
Jan. 2, 1711

The Spectator: Mar. 1, 1711-
Dec. 6, 1712

An Essay on Criticism 1711

The Rape of the Lock 1712

The Rape of the Lock 1714

An Essay concerning Human Understanding 1690

A Treatise concerning the Principles of human knowledge 1710

A Treatise of Human Nature 1739-40

An Elegy wrote in a Country Church Yard 1751

Letters written . . . to his Son 1774

The Prince of Abissinia 1759

The Lives of the most eminent English poets 1779-81
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**The Life of Samuel Johnson LL.D. 1791**

**The Vicar of Wakefield 1766**

**The Deserted Village 1770**

**The School for Scandal 1778**

**The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire 1776-81**

**Reflections on the Revolution in France 1790**

**Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect 1786**

**The Life and strange adventures of Robinson Crusoe 1719-20**

**Pamela; or Virtue Rewarded 1740**

**The History of Tom Jones 1749**

**The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy 1760-67**

**Reliques of Ancient English Poetry 1765**

**Songs of Innocence 1789**

**Songs of Experience 1798**

**Biographia Literaria 1817**

**Lyrical Ballads 1798**

**Poems 1807**

**The Lay of the Last Minstrel 1805**

**Waverley 1814**

**Childe Harold's Pilgrimage [Cantos I and II] 1812**

**Adonais 1821**

**Prometheus Unbound 1820**
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<td>John Keats</td>
<td><em>Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems</em> 1820</td>
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<td>Charles Lamb</td>
<td><em>Essays of Elia</em> 1823</td>
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| + | + | Thomas Carlyle | *The Last Essays of Elia* 1833  
| + | + | T. B. Macaulay | *The French Revolution* 1837  
| + | + | Sartor Resartus 1838  
| + | + | The History of England 1849-61                                                      |
| + | + | Cardinal Newman | *Apologia pro Vita Sua* 1864                                                        |
| + | + | Jane Austen | *Pride and Prejudice* 1813                                                           |
| + | + | Charles Dickens | *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club* 1837                                   |
| + | + | Charlotte Brontë | *Jane Eyre* 1847                                                                   |
| + | + | W. M. Thackeray | *Vanity Fair* 1848                                                                |
| + | + | George Eliot | *Adam Bede* 1859                                                                    |
| + | + | Lord Tennyson | *Poems* 1842                                                                       |
| + | + | Robert Browning | *In Memoriam* 1850                                                                |
| + | + | John Ruskin | *Men and Women* 1855                                                               |
| + | + | The Ring and the Book 1868                                                          |
| + | + | J. S. Mill | *Modern Painters* 1843-60                                                          |
| + | + | Edward Fitzgerald | *On Liberty* 1859                                                                  |
| + | + | The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam 1859                                                   |
| + | + | D. G. Rossetti | *Poems* 1870                                                                     |
| + | + | A. C. Swinburne | *Poems and Ballads* 1866                                                          |
| + | + | Matthew Arnold | *Essays in Criticism* 1865                                                          |
| + | + | Culture and Anarchy 1869                                                            |
| + | + | Poems 1869                                                                         |
| + | + | Thomas Hardy | *Tess of the d’Urbervilles* 1891                                                    |
| + | + | Edgar Allan Poe | *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* 1839                                       |
| + | + | Nathaniel Hawthorne | *The Scarlet Letter* 1850                                                          |
| + | + | Walt Whitman | *Leaves of Grass* 1855                                                             |

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H Y P
+ + + R. W. Emerson *Essays, First Series* 1841
+ + Herman Melville *Moby-Dick* 1851
+ + H. D. Thoreau *Walden* 1854

**NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE LIBRARY**

Shortly after the death of the late Professor Stockton Axson, his executor, Edward Elliott ’97, turned over to the Library a large number of books that had been in storage in Princeton ever since Professor Axson removed to Texas in 1914. Among them are many which, in one way or another, will be very useful to us.

Mrs. Hoskins has given to us the professional library of the late Professor John P. Hoskins ’91, and Mrs. Shipman a large number of periodicals collected by Professor Henry R. Shipman.

The most valuable recent gift of this sort was the private library on vertebrate paleontology, collected by the late Professor William John Sinclair, and given to us by Mrs. Sinclair. Not only does the collection contain many exceedingly valuable books, of which no copies had hitherto been in the Library, but along with them are thousands of pamphlets and reprints of the greatest value to the scholar. As there was no possibility of shelving them in the highly congested library room in Guyot Hall, the Department provided another room on the fourth floor, which was fitted with shelving, at Mrs. Sinclair’s expense. To this room have been transferred also all the books on vertebrate paleontology from the Geological Library. Mrs. Sinclair has had executed for the collection a special bookplate, inscribed “Sinclair Library Vertebrate Palaeontology.”

A very fine collection of World War cartoons, several hundred in number, has enriched at a point where we had previously very little our material on the political history of the war. The cartoons were presented to the Library by Miss Grace W. Patten.

Dr. Harold N. Moldenke, of the New York Botanical Garden, was good enough to bring to the Library last summer a small but interesting collection of Arabic papyri and fragments of manuscripts gathered by his father, Charles Edward Moldenke, the well known Egyptologist.

The Hutton Collection of death masks, although badly displayed under present conditions, is an object of perennial interest to visitors, and occasionally additions to it are received from our friends. The latest, masks

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of Dante, Beethoven and Cromwell, were the generous gift of Mrs. W. G. Peckham.

An exceedingly interesting scrap book of newspaper clippings relating to the assassination of President Garfield came to us through the agency of George Whitefield Betts, Jr. '92, and along with them, eighteen miscellaneous volumes.

George E. Shea '86 has the distinction of being one of the very few Princetonians who have appeared on the operatic stage. In September he wrote to the Librarian, following the birth of a serious music department at Princeton: "I am giving to the Princeton Library my operatic vocal and piano scores." They came, 169 of them, a little later, and a very valuable lot of books they are. Many of them, if they can be secured at all, command high prices at the booksellers. Of extraordinary interest is the fact that many of them are annotated by pencilled stage directions for actual production.

Other additions of musical literature came from Clarence E. Le Massena '90, Mrs. Charles Van Dyke Joline, and Ernest T. Carter '88.

Trends in literary style and technique can be studied nowhere so well as in the "little magazines" which are born, have a precarious existence for a few issues, or at best for a few years, and then die in consequence of financial anaemia. The early work of many of our best known English and American authors has appeared in publications of this sort. Since the number of copies issued was small, complete sets of most of them are exceedingly hard to find, and if they are to be secured, they must be built up number by number. The Library is now engaged in a systematic attempt to collect these magazines. The largest lot that we have secured came to us through the kindness of John L. B. Williams '14, and Robert H. Pitney '28 has combed his large private library to our benefit.

The late Ivy Lee '98 was interested in a great many things. Russia was one of them. Twenty years ago he gave to the Library a considerable collection of books on that subject. The Russian revolution and the attempt of the Soviet government to create a new social and economic order intrigued him greatly and his studies on the subject were incorporated in his book, Present Day Russia, published in 1928. We are greatly indebted to Mrs. Lee, and to her sons, for presenting to the Library a collection of about 225 carefully selected volumes which he gathered while this book was in preparation.
The Beauharnais archives, deposited by Mr. André deCoppet '15 are described elsewhere. We owe to his generosity, as well, the gift of a fine set of the first edition of Grose's *Antiquities*, in 15 volumes, the 4th edition of Grote's *History of Greece*, in 12 volumes, the Grolier Club edition of Maspero, Rappoport, King and Hall's *History of Egypt*, a finely bound set of the first 100 volumes of the *Quarterly Review*, and a file of the *New York Tribune*, from January 1861 to December 1865, in 15 volumes, bound in morocco.

The Class of '90 has supplemented its endowment fund for the purchase of books in the Romance Languages by the gift of $3,000 for current expenditure. The members of the department are consequently making a careful study of our collections to determine how the money may be used to the greatest advantage.

Mrs. Allan Marquand and Miss Sarnia Marquand have made substantial gifts of money, supplemental to the income of the Marquand fund, for the benefit of the Department of Art and Archaeology. We are indebted also to Gilbert S. McClintock '08 for a similar contribution.

All polo players, army men and horsemen generally, will have a keen interest in William Robinson Brown's *The Horse of the Desert*, and members of the University who ride will be grateful to him for sending to the Library a copy of the luxurious volume which incorporates his extensive studies on the Arabian horse. The late Henry Fairfield Osborn '77 who wrote the Introduction, speaks of it as "an epoch making volume." Mr. Brown has gathered together an immense amount of most interesting information regarding the Arabian in its mother country, its physical and mental qualities, breeds and breeding, and particularly as to its adaptation for cavalry service in this country. The volume is richly illustrated and beautifully printed.

John R. Todd '89 is to be congratulated on the appearance of his monograph *Prince William's Parish and Plantations*, a sumptuous volume on early South Carolina local history, on which he has collaborated with Francis M. Hutson. Mr. Todd has reproduced many photographs and documents relating to the Parish of high interest and value. As an example of fine bookmaking, it could hardly be improved. The Library is grateful to Mr. Todd for sending us a copy.

The Southern Collection grows slowly, but we continue to check catalogs and build up a list of desiderata which some day we hope to be able
to buy. We are most grateful for gifts made by Mrs. Mary Lee Halsey of Louisville, William A. Kirkland '19 of Houston, William L'Engle Barnett '13 of Mt. Dora, Florida, Reau E. Folk and Lee Douglas '06 of Nashville, Thomas H. English '18 of Atlanta, and Mrs. M. N. Moody, representing the Florida Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The dinners given by the Lotus Club of New York to distinguished guests have been for many years among the more brilliant social functions of the city. For each of these dinners, the Club has prepared an elaborate menu, on the front of which appears an engraved portrait of the man in whose honor the dinner was given. Among the Princetonians so honored were President Hibben, Justice Mahlon Pitney, and Booth Tarkington. During the years 1912 to 1923, our Friend, Pierre F. Cook '92, has been preserving these menus, and he has recently given his unique collection to the Library.

About the time of the Hegira, or it may have been a century or so earlier, a merchant of Bagdad, or he may have been a carpenter or a tailor, in order to protect his family from the influence of baleful djinns, employed a competent magician to inscribe for him an incantation bowl warranted to turn the trick. No doubt the incantations worked. In any event, the bowl has been preserved through the centuries, and now through the kindness of Professor Cyrus Gordon, of Baltimore, it is reposing in the Princeton Library. Unfortunately we do not know how it should be worked; but Professor William Kelly Prentice '92, who has another of these bowls in the Epigraphical Museum, tells me that he is in communication with a practising sorcerer in Cairo, from whom he hopes to get the formula.

The literary colony at Princeton welcomes the well known author and playwright, Percival Wilde; and he is a frequent visitor at the Library. He has shown his appreciation of its facilities by presenting us with copies of such of his published volumes and plays as we did not have.

The publication of Philip Ashton Rollins' monumental edition of Robert Stuart's narrative of The Discovery of the Oregon Trail is an event in American historical scholarship. In Mr. Rollins' hands, Stuart's baldly told narrative springs into life. Every foot of the journey has been followed with the most amazing care, and the commentary is detailed to the last degree, identifying every geographical reference and every plant and
animal mentioned, and amplifying Stuart's terse statements of fact with illuminating notes. The copy of the book, which is now in the Princeton Collection, is inscribed "To beloved Princeton from one of her sons, Philip Ashton Rollins '89."

Our collection of books by William Morris, which we exhibited at his centennial a year ago, has been strengthened by the acquisition of copies of his News from Nowhere, and his Gothic Architecture, printed at the Kelmscott Press, from Professor F. F. A. Comstock '19. We are indebted to Mr. Comstock also for autographed copies of first editions of books by Walter de la Mare and John Peale Bishop.

It may be unknown to many of the Friends that our collection of books on chess, given to us in 1915 by Eugene B. Cook, is one of the finest and most extensive in the country. Not infrequently chess enthusiasts come to Princeton to consult some of the rare volumes which it contains, and occasionally some of them send us books to be added to it. Mr. Alain C. White, of Litchfield, Connecticut, for thirty years or more, has been issuing annually a Christmas series of books on chess problems, and copies of most of them have been given to our Library. The latest, Conspiracy, a study of help-mate problems, was received during the holidays.

The grandchildren of John Van Dyke Joline, Class of 1827, represented by our very active Friend, John F. Joline, Jr. '07, have presented two hotel registers of the old "Nass," running from 1844 to 1850. In the earlier years, it was called the Nassau Hall Hotel, but later it was known as Joline's Hotel. Many wellknown names appear. General Andrew Jackson was a guest on September 7, 1844, and Martin Van Buren on February 2, 1845. On July 4, 1844, it was recorded "The Princeton Troop went to Cranberry on parade. All returned safe and sound and sober." On April 17, 1845 "Princeton Troop in uniform. Wet (men very dry)." Along with the registers, we received the hotel ledger, covering the years 1808 to 1818, and the ledger of some as yet unidentified general store in Princeton from 1835 to 1840.

Seven letters, written in 1820 and 1821 by Joseph G. Bowne, then a Princeton Freshman, to his father Dr. John Bowne, a physician living at Amwell, near Ringoes, New Jersey, have just been deposited in the Library by his great granddaughter, Edna Bowne Strange, the wife of Robert Strange '09. Nothing could better illustrate the transformation in relation of father and son during the last century than do these letters.
In one particular only is there coincidence. "If you think my request proper you will please send me some money by the next mail." His roommate was the man who was later to be known as Chancellor Green, whom he characterizes as "a very moral young man and a very hard student."

Other interesting additions of Princetoniana, are these: Seal of President Maclean, Henry E. Hale, Jr. '92; Portrait of James Cook Conkling '35, Mrs. John S. McCormick; Programs of the Junior Commencement and of Senior Orations, Class of 1849, Mrs. W. R. Halliday; Senior Orations, Class of 1853, George Stewart Brown; View of New Jersey College, 1853, John R. Hardin '80; Note book of Calvin Wadham's '54 and other publications, Mrs. Raymond L. Wadham; Autograph albums of J. M. Van Dyke '72, C. Raymond Swain '01; Cotillion fan, Class of 1873, Mrs. James Joy Miller; Books and pictures, Class of 1877, Mrs. Murray L. Stanley; Photographs, Class of 1878, Mrs. Claire Reiley Guthrie and A. H. Wintersteen '78; Records, Class of 1878, Herbert S. S. Smith '78; Album of the Class of 1884, F. D. McKenney '84; Scrap books, Class of 1889, Mrs. Howard C. Warren.

Next year, for the first time, the Department of English will offer a graduate course in the History of English Fiction under the direction of Professor G. H. Gerould. The Library is in need of certain bibliographical and biographical works which are indispensable to students of the subject. It is estimated that two hundred dollars will be needed for their purchase. In 1932-33 and again in 1933-34 the Friends made it possible to buy a considerable number of important old novels which will now be of great use to the students enrolled in this new course. If we can secure this further gift for practical necessities the University will be adequately equipped for the giving of the course.

In addition to the gifts mentioned earlier, we wish to express our great appreciation for those made by our Friends, as noted below:

W. P. Agnew '83, The Charm of Cambridge by S. C. Roberts, with illustrations by W. G. Blackall; Alfred H. Hill, Ruskin's works; Harold Bouton '98, Copy of New York Herald, Nov. 7, 1804; Mrs. Stanley Bright, 11 miscellaneous volumes; George W. Burleigh '92, 2 works on Japan; John Ross Delafield '96, Documents of the 18th, 19th, and 20th Congresses; William B. Elliott, Miscellaneous publications of the American Federation of Labor and other organizations; Miss Marion Este, Loubat's Medallie History; Mrs. Wilson Farrand, 11 miscellaneous volumes;
Harvey E. Fisk ’77, 8 works on finance; Mrs. J. H. Frederick, Newspapers of the Civil War period; Lion Gardiner ’02, Ghent, The Road to Oregon; Thomas W. Harvey ’75, Scientific periodicals; Williams Haynes, 35 miscellaneous volumes, largely on engineering; Howard L. Hughes ’10, Hanson, Prussian Evolutions, 1775; Mrs. S. P. Jadwin, 13 miscellaneous volumes; Charles W. McAlpin ’88, De luxe edition of the Works of John Fiske; Mrs. Edward Lee McClain, The Washington Ancestry and Records of other Colonial American Families; F. D. McKenney ’84, Album of the Class of ’84; George Ross McKee ’06, American Legion publications; Robert C. McNamara ’03, Austin Dobson Letter Book; W. M. Maitland ’36, Art catalogues; Frank J. Mather, Jr., 7 volumes on art; Dayton C. Miller ’90, Anecdotal History of the Science of Sound; John M. Okie, History of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture; Professor Erwin Panofsky, Werk und Wirkung des Meisters Konrad von Soest; Professor Thomas W. Parrott ’88, Miscellaneous periodicals; Charles Penrose ’07, Industrial Surveys; George Perdue, Godly and Learned Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount, 1608; Douglas Pierce, Portrait of Bret Harte, 30 Chinese and Japanese coins and 13 publications regarding Japan; Professor DeWitt C. Poole, 29 miscellaneous volumes; Luther E. Price ’88, Boy Scouts of Glen Ridge; Professor George M. Priest ’94, 2 English translations of Faust, additional to the collection already presented; Philip Ashton Rollins ’89, 10 volumes on Western history; Charles C. Savage ’73, Watteville, Speak to the Earth; Professor Henry L. Savage ’15, Memorial of the Trustees of Cowgill Chapel; Bernhard K. Schaefer ’20, 3 books about coffee; Rufus J. Sommerville ’10, Winning Ways in Contract Plays; Professor F. C. Tarr, Cruz y Raya; Frederick J. Tooker ’94, 4 Chinese silver coins; Miss Anne Eliot Trumbull, Records of the Particular Court of the Colony of Connecticut; S. G. Welles, 6 works on English literature; Mrs. Jason Westerfield, 40 Civil War letters of Newton T. Hartshorn; Alan L. Wolfe ’12, Machine gunners’ pocket book and 14 other pamphlets of instruction; W. D. Craig Wright, Publications on bookplates.