THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY CHRONICLE
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Grenville Kane, the son of Pierre Corne and Edith Brevoort Kane, was born in New Rochelle, New York, on July 12, 1854. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at Trinity College, Hartford, from which he was graduated in 1875. Three years later he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Columbia Law School and was admitted to the New York bar. In that same year Trinity College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Kane practiced law in New York for a short while, was a partner of the late T. Suffern Tailer in the banking and brokerage business from 1906 to 1924, and was a director of numerous corporations. He served on the boards of several learned institutions, including Trinity College, from which he received in 1945 the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, and the New York Public Library, of which he was the senior Trustee at the time of his death. The last surviving founder of Tuxedo Park, Mr. Kane died at his home there on July 17, 1943.

Grenville Kane was as successful an amateur sailor as he was an accomplished businessman, as keen a sportsman as he was a student of current economic conditions, as alert and cogent an appraiser of the importance and weight of the message of the book he chose for his library as he was a judge of its physical condition.

Interested in outdoor sports from early youth, he rated high in almost every one he took up. An active member of the New York Yacht Club, he was for many years Fleet Captain. His skill in other forms of sport and amusement increased the circle of his
friends and acquaintances, bringing universal and lasting respect for the man and his abilities.

Accept such achievements, and you will find it surprising from one point of view perhaps, but quite natural from another, when you remember that his skill and rank as a book collector stand out as one of the things many of his friends will best remember him by, will constantly envy and applaud in him. In this respect he had equally high reputation with his fellow collectors, with fellow lovers of books, with fellow users of books, even with sellers of books.

Grenville Kane, book collector, was as individual and self-expressive as Grenville Kane, the man. A passing glance at his library marks it as the work of no ordinary collector. The impression is infinitely stronger if, in addition to the impression made by the books themselves, there is also the memory of having looked at them in Tuxedo Park and of having listened to their owner tell why and where and when he had acquired a given title. Such a memory is a blessing never forgotten.

The collection is small as to numbers—restricted and selective are better descriptions. It is large, high, impressive, admiration-evoking, as expression of an ideal, as indication of what can be done with limited means lacked by unusual judgment and discrimination.

The characteristics marking the man in his day's work mark the books he left behind him: persistence, patience, definite recognition of end and aim, supreme insistence on standards of perfection, unquestioned accuracy of a never-failing memory, happy consent to let the crowd sweep on its way while he steadily strode on his own path, strong opinions that left no doubt as to where he stood or how he felt or what he thought (sentiments that some might perhaps call prejudices), equally strong and striking willingness to take a chance (yes, and most often proving that step to have been the single wise and prudent move), a judgment of values as keen from the financial point of view as it was penetrating and instructive from the point of view of the larger and more important and more lasting significance.

If a man has money enough he has no great trouble in laying hands on prayer books, missals, horae, and other early church manuscripts of great charm and beauty. It is no run-of-mine character that sets out to buy manuscripts equally beautiful as works of scribe and illuminator as well as important as works of litera-

ture. It is a marked man who has individuality enough to choose such a field for his cultivation, and Grenville Kane bore in noteworthy fashion precisely such a mark of distinction.

No mere librarian who knew the man failed to recognize how well he was acquainted with his books, both as important messages from men with important missions and as instructive examples of printing and manufacture, to say nothing of the sentimental charm of previous ownership. No professional bookdealer who had to do with the man failed to admit him as an equal in recognition of rarity or significance or provenance or market value.

Generalities like these have little value unless and until they have been checked by thorough study of the eight hundred odd books in the collection. Though these words may be weak, may convey less than half the story, the books themselves tell an unusual, almost unique history.

Students of the humanities—and certainly every friend of the Library—must find it a source of satisfaction that Grenville Kane's books have come to Princeton University and are now housed as a collection in the Firestone Library.
The Grenville Kane Americana

BY ROES PENROSE

With a listing of approximately six hundred items, of which five hundred were printed before 1801, the Americana section comprises more than half the entire Kane library. It is therefore not too dogmatic to say that it is the most important portion of the collection, for not only does it exceed the manuscripts and incunabula in quantity, but it also equals them in quality; while its wonderfully complete coverage of the first three centuries of American history makes it one of the most outstanding collections of Americana in existence. In its scope it includes the cartographic background (particularly Ptolemy), the Columbian voyages, the doings of the Spanish conquistadores, Tudor geographical literature, a remarkable collection of Captain John Smith’s writings and other early Virginian books relating to the French in Canada and early Arctic exploration, many rare volumes of the Colonial period of our history (dealing especially with New England, New York, and the South), books on piracy and the West Indies, and, finally, a very choice little group of Washingtoniana. One cannot help being struck, in browsing through the library, by the fact that if there is a book of prime importance on any phase of early American history, it is almost sure to be in the Kane Collection, and it is usually there in the finest possible condition. In fact, the standard of quality throughout the collection of Americana is extremely high; copy after copy is in the pristine condition in which it was issued from the press. It is impossible to write of the collection without stressing time and again Mr. Kane’s adherence to quality and condition and without emphasizing, likewise, the wonderfully beautiful group of books which resulted from his discriminating connoisseurship. Few, if any, collections of Americana the world over can equal the standard of the Kane library, and none can surpass it.

Turning first to the cartographic background, we find a splendid series of no less than thirty-six editions of Ptolemy’s geography. Of the six editions printed in the fifteenth century the Kane Collection has four, while of the twenty-six recorded sixteenth-century editions every one is represented. Mr. Kane evidently did not consider the rather bizarre efforts of the Florentine Francesco Berlinghieri to turn Ptolemy into blank verse as being true Ptolemy, so the geographical poet is not represented, nor is the 1478 Rome edition of the geography nor the misdated “1492” Bologna printing. But the editio princeps, issued without maps, is there (Vicenza, 1475), there are magnificent copies of the two great Ulm editions (1482 and 1486), and there is a fine copy of the 1490 Rome edition, the maps of which were printed from the copperplates used in the 1478 edition. Of these four incunabula editions the second Ulm version (1486) is especially outstanding. With its original stamped leather binding, with its maps beautifully tinted in light water color, and with manuscript captions boldly painted in bright red in gothic characters, it is indeed a volume for which “dramatic” would seem the only adjective. These two Ulm editions are of American interest in that the world map shows Greenland (as an additional peninsula of Scandinavia, however), while several regional maps (e.g., Spain) are constructed on the new portolan principles. To the theatrical Ulm version the chaste and dignified engraved maps of the 1490 Rome edition form an interesting contrast.

Due to the discovery of America and the Portuguese voyages to the Orient, the early sixteenth-century editions of Ptolemy are of great cartographic significance. Thus the two Rome editions of 1507 and 1508 contain the celebrated Ruysch world map, which was probably the best map of the sort made up to that time. Ruysch’s map in truth represents an epoch in the development of cartography; it is the first map to appear in a book on which the discoveries of the Portuguese along the coast of Africa are laid down, India is shown in its true peninsular shape, Greenland is no longer a projection of northern Europe, the South American coast is portrayed from Brazil almost to Panama, and the Greater Antilles are outlined. The Ruysch map is invariably found in the second or third state in the second edition (1508); to obtain it in the first state in the first edition (1507), as Mr. Kane did, is to get an absolutely unique item of the greatest importance. The 1511 Venice edition of Ptolemy is present, containing the fine cordiform world map of Bernard Sylvanus, printed in black and red, and showing the discoveries of the Corte-Real in Newfoundland. The celebrated 1519 Strassburg edition—often called the first modern atlas—is represented by a superb copy in the original stamped pigskin binding. This book, supposed to be the work of Martin Waldseemüller, contains no less than twenty portolan-type
maps, including the famous "Admiral's Map" showing the new discoveries and said to have been prepared from a chart drawn by Columbus himself. This Strassburg edition is, from a geographical standpoint, perhaps the most important of all the early editions of Ptolemy; certainly, for accuracy, for exactness of the coast lines, and for the richness of names in Africa, Asia, and America, the maps in this atlas are comparable to the older portolan charts of the Mediterranean. Small wonder that the maps of this edition were the models for many editions of Ptolemy to come.

Of the later editions of Ptolemy may be noticed that of Basel, 1540, containing twenty-one new maps and edited by Sebastian Müntzer; the very delicate little Venetian edition of 1548 with sixty copperplate maps by the famous cosmographer Gastald; an improved edition of the latter, by Russelli (Venice, 1561); and, lastly, the 1578 Cologne edition, all the twenty-eight maps of which were engraved on copper in a masterly style by Gerardus Mercator.

To this list of editions of Ptolemy may be added Mr. Kane's fine copy of Ortelius' Theatra Orbis Terrarum, Antwerp, 1570, an atlas so revolutionary in scope that new editions of Ptolemy lost their main importance in the history of cartography after its publication.

When Columbus returned from his first voyage in the spring of 1493, he wrote a letter intended as a public announcement of his expedition. After an initial printing in Barcelona (known in only one copy), the letter was translated into Latin, and went through several editions printed in Rome later the same year. Copies of this famous letter are among the most precious documents in our American heritage; they are all of great rarity, while, as the vehicle for disseminating the knowledge of the new discoveries, their importance is obvious. It is appropriate, therefore, that the Kane Collection should include a splendid copy (from the Huth, White, and Brearly Libraries) of the only dated Rome edition—the little three-leaf pamphlet that issued from the press of Eucharis Silber in the summer of 1493. In the following year an illustrated version appeared, appended to a dramatic eulogy of Ferdinand and Isabel by one Verardus (Basel, 1494). The woodcuts give it a pictorial quality, although they drew their inspiration from Breydenbach's book of travels to the Holy Land (Mainz, 1486) rather than from anything Columbus saw in the New World. The fine Hoe copy of this sprightly tract is among the Kane books and makes a second important item in the small group of Columbian.

Even rarer than the two foregoing editions is the German version, Eyn schön hübsch lesen von etlichen inslen, Strassburg, 1497, the Kane copy of which came from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

As a result of Columbus' discovery, the West Indies and their inhabitants became matters of common interest throughout Europe, and in a number of publications during the closing years of the century there are references or implicational allusions to the new-found lands. Thus in the fine Spanish incunabulum (included here) Los tratados del doctor alonzo ortiz, Seville, 1495, there is the first reference to the New World after the Columbus Letter, while another mention that same year is included in Cardinal Carvalho's Oraio, Rome, 1495. Implicational likewise is Sebastian Brant's celebrated allegorical satire, The Ship of Fools, which refers to the new lands subject to Ferdinand and Isabella. The library contains a number of early editions of this book, such as the first Latin edition (Basel, 1497), with woodcuts after designs by Albrecht Dürer; the Strassburg edition of the same year, with woodcuts made effective by the use of a black background; and the first English edition (London, Pynson, 1509), which contains the first printed reference to America in the English language:

Ferdynandus that late was kyng of Spayne
Of londe and people hath founde plenty and store.

But Columbus' publicity, good as it was, was overshadowed by that of Amerigo Vespucci, who, either through his own meretriciousness or through the fictions of his publishers, enjoyed great fame as a discoverer in the early years of the sixteenth century. During 1504 appeared a number of editions of a little tract entitled Mundus Novus, a description of Vespucci's so-called third voyage—the undertaking for Portugal in 1501, when he sailed down the Brazilian coast. The earliest dated edition of this pamphlet appeared in Augsburg in 1504; a fine copy of this rarity (from the library of Sir William Tite) is in the collection.

With the growing interest in discovery the need was early felt for a printed collection of voyages, and one Fracanzano da Montalboddo gathered together his celebrated Paeodi Novamente retrou- ats, Vicenza, 1507, an impeccable copy of which was acquired by Mr. Kane. This collection includes Columbus' first three voyages, Vespucci's 1501 voyage, the expeditions of Niño and Pinzón along the South American coast in 1499-1500, the voyages of Da Gama
and Cabral to India, the shipwrecks of the Corte-Real off Newfoundland, and the journeys of the Venetian Ca da Mosto to West Africa in the days of Prince Henry the Navigator.

Montalboddio obtained his Columbian material from a little book now known in only two copies, the 1504 Libretto of Peter Martyr. An urbane and sophisticated Italian cleric, Martyr had lived attendant upon the Spanish court for many years, and had got to know Columbus well during the visits of the Admiral to his sovereigns. The first edition of his Decades, Seville, 1511, includes all the Columbian voyages and contains a fine map of the West Indies and the Spanish Main; a superb copy in the original vellum binding is in the Kane Collection. An enlarged edition, containing three decades and describing the Cabot voyages for the first time, was published in Alcala in 1516; this is also in the library, as is the very rare French edition (Paris, 1532). For Columbus himself, as a man and as a father, there is one supreme authority, his illegitimate son Ferdinand, who was his shipmate on the fourth voyage (1506). Ferdinand, a quiet, studious person, who lived a retired life in Seville, wanted to leave a lasting memorial to his parent. To this end he wrote his eulogistic Historie, which, after his death, was translated into Italian from his manuscript and was published in Venice in 1571. In the library is an excellent copy of this book, which is of great importance as it remains the only source of information for many events in the Admiral’s life. Our survey of the Columbian period may well close with notice of the Kane copy of Solinus’ Polyhistor, Vienna, 1520, which contains the celebrated Apianus cordiform world map, the first map in a printed book to contain the caption “America.”

Columbus’ dream of reaching the Orient by a westward passage was ultimately realized by Magellan. Upon the return of the survivors of his expedition, the few who had made the circumnavigation were interviewed by a young pupil of Peter Martyr’s named Maximillian of Transylvania. The result of his interviews was embodied in a letter describing the voyage. Two editions of this letter, De Moluccis Insulis, came out in 1523, one in Rome and the other in Cologne. Bibliographers have been hard put to it to decide the priority, but in Princeton’s case the issue is purely academic, for the Kane library has both, albeit they are each of excessive rarity. A participant of the voyage, Antonio Pigafetta, also wrote an account, which was published along with Maximilian’s relation by the geographer Ramusio in Venice in 1536. The Kane copy was formerly owned by Henry Stevens of Vermont and E. D. Church—there can be no better ancestry for an American.

Spanish America as it stood in the early days of the conquistadores is admirably described by the chronicler Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés in his Natural historia de las Indias, Toledo, 1576, a book which discusses on the geography, the natives, the animals, and the plants of the New World. Oviedo’s autograph signature appears on the magnificent heraldic title-page of the Kane volume. At the time when Oviedo wrote, Mexico held the stage in American history, and the stirring events of the conquest are graphically told in Cortés’ famous letters, two editions of which are in the Kane library (Nuremberg, 1544, and Cologne, 1532); the former volume, from the Huth collection, includes a folding map of the city of Mexico. Cortés was fortunate in his biographer and secretary, López de Gómara, who wrote a highly eulogistic narrative in his Historia general de las Indias, Saragossa, 1531–33. The Kane copy (from the Church library), with its wonderfully lavish armorial title-page, contains the rare map. With the incursion of the Spaniards into Mexico came the spread of European culture, and printing was early introduced into that country. It is therefore appropriate to have at Princeton a fine example of the early colonial press, Molina’s Vocabulario en Lengua Castellana y Mexicana, Mexico, 1571 (the Barlow copy). Another volume of Mexican interest is Benedetto Bordone’s Libro de tutte l’Isole, Venice, 1548, with a fine map of Mexico City lettered “La gran citta di Tenamlatan” and also a number of maps of the West Indies.

From Mexico the scene shifts to Peru; the official narrative of its conquest was told by Pizarro’s secretary, Francisco de Xerez, and the first Italian edition is among the Kane books (La Conquista del Peru, Venice, 1555). A longer and more controversial book on the same subject was written by Augustín de Zárate, who had gone to Peru as an official at the end of the conquest. In his determination to write an authoritative history he received little help from Pizarro’s veterans, at least one of whom threatened to wreak dire vengeance on anyone so foolhardy as to chronicle the doings of the conquistadores. Doubtless because of this, his Historia del descubrimiento, y Conquista del Peru was first printed in Antwerp in 1555; not for more than twenty years, when most of the principals were dead, did an edition appear in Spain (Seville, 1577). Both these books are in the Kane Collection; the Seville
edition, in its lovely old Spanish binding, being especially noteworthy.

One of the most interesting of the conquistadores was Cabeza de Vaca. As a survivor of a colonizing scheme in Florida, he had made his way across Texas to Mexico; later he was sent to South America, where he led an expedition across southern Brazil to Paraguay. His stirring exploits are told in his Relacion y comentarios, Valladolid, 1555, a fine copy of which is in the library. Mention of Texas brings up the Spanish Southwest, concerning which the Kane Collection has an excessively rare little volume, quaintly written in prose and verse. This is the Historia de la Nueva Mexico, by Gaspar de Villagrán, Alcala, 1610; it concerns the travels in New Mexico of Juan de Oñate, who was the conqueror and colonizer of that region.

Amid the rough and tumble of the Spanish conquests it was indeed fortunate that the unhappy Indians found a spokesman for their rights. The humane Bartolome de las Casas, Bishop of Chiapa, dedicated his life to ameliorating their lot, as his strongly worded polemics show so clearly. Nine of these impassioned pamphlets appeared in Seville in 1552 and 1558. A complete set of these "Las Casas Tracts" is a great rarity, and Mr. Kane was fortunate in acquiring a set in fine condition from the Hoe and Robinson libraries.

Interest was shown throughout Renaissance Europe in the natural productions of the New World, and two Spanish classics on the subject have come down to us, copies of both being here present. Of these the earlier is Nicolás Monardes' Historia Medicinal ... de nuestras Indias Occidentales, Seville, 1574; its author introduced the nusturtium into Europe and gave his name to the Genus Monarda. This work was followed by José de Acosta's Historia Natural y Moral de las Indias, Seville, 1590, which includes not only a great deal about botany, but a large section on Mexican and Peruvian archaeology as well. The very rare French edition (Paris, 1598) is also in the library.

The practical application of science also found its place in the literature of navigation, of which the Kane library has a very choice section. For the fundamental principles there is a fine copy of Copernicus' De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium, Nuremberg, 1543, while the two standard Spanish manuals on the subject, those of Martín Cortés and of Pedro de Medina, are both present (Cortés' Breve compendio, Seville, 1551; Medina's L'Aire del Navegar, Venice, 1554, and 1555). There are also copies of Jacquesot's L'osage de l'Astrolabe, Paris, 1545, and Coignet's L'Art de naviguer, Antwerp, 1581.

For many decades after Columbus the settlement of the New World was a virtual monopoly of the peoples of the Iberian peninsula. First to challenge that monopoly was France, and an attempt to plant a colony of Huguenots on the present site of Rio de Janeiro was made in 1555. Curiously enough, the first relation of this colony came from a Catholic priest, André Thevet, who accompanied the expedition in the role of French Geographer Royal. His book, Les Singularitez de la France Antarctique, of which the Kane copy is the second edition (Antwerp, 1558), is an authoritative work containing over forty most interesting woodcuts. Thevet, as a Franciscan, was naturally suspect in a Huguenot settlement, and a staunch Calvinist, Jean de Léry, wrote a book to correct what he called the errors and falsehoods of the friar. This work, like Thevet's, embellished with woodcuts, appeared under the title Histoire d'un Voyage Fait en la Terre du Bresil, La Rochelle, 1578. Two later editions came out in Geneva (1586 and 1594); all three publications are here represented.

English geographical literature under the Tudors had a sudden bursting forth at the very start of the sixteenth century, and had its earliest exponent in the person of Richard Eden. In 1555 Eden published his epoch-making The Decades of the Newe Worlde, which was the first collection of travels in English. The library has two variant copies of this highly important work, which includes Martyr's first three decades, Oviedo's Natural History, Pigafetta's Magellan, an abridgment of López de Gómara, and accounts of the very recent English voyages to West Africa. In 1577 a second edition was published by Eden's disciple, Richard Willes, with a good deal of additional material, most of which, however, relates to Asia. It would appear that the timing of this edition synchronized with Frobisher's voyages to the Northwest Passage (hence the chapters on the Orient), just as the 1555 edition had coincided with the quest for the Northeast Passage.

Eden and Willes began what might be called the apostolic succession in English travel literature, literature at once descriptive and propagandist, designed to inspire Britons to found an empire beyond the seas. This literature had its greatest exponent in Richard Hakluyt, whose works constitute the great English epic of the Elizabethan period. Hakluyt's first book, the Divers voyages...
touching the discovery of America, London, 1588, is a little volume of the very greatest rarity, the Grot-Crane copy of which is in the Kane library (with the two maps in facsimile, however). In 1598 Hakluyt published a one-volume edition of The Principall Navigations, Viages and Discoveries of the English nation, with a new outline world map, an exceptionally tall copy of which (from the Grot and Crane libraries) was acquired by Mr. Kane; this was followed by Hakluyt's great three-volume monument (1599-1600), the Kane copy of which, with a fine impression of the Wright-Molyneux map, is one of the plums of the entire collection. This map, done on Mercator's projection, was the best map of the world produced up to that time. It is of considerable rarity, some fifteen copies being known; and is "the new map with the augmentation of the Indies" mentioned in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night". As a supplement to Hakluyt's masterpiece may be noted his translation of Antonio Galvão's The Discoveries of the World...unto...1555, London, 1601, a chronological description, by an eminent Portuguese geographer, of all the important voyages up to 1555. The copy represented here is from the Huth library. Hakluyt's mantle fell on the Reverend Samuel Purchas, a dull but thorough plooder, whose five-volume Haklutus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes, London, 1624-25, never ever remain a gold mine for the student of Renaissance geography. The Pilgrimes is a relatively common book, but to get a copy in as superb a condition as that of the Kane copy is to have something very much out of the ordinary.

Much interest was evinced by the Elizabethan reading public in the exploits of the Spaniards in the New World, and many translations were made of the standard histories, copies of most of which occur in the Kane library. There are two editions of Lope de Gómara's account of the conquest of Mexico (London, 1578, the Huth copy; and London, 1596) translated by Thomas Nicholas, who also Englished Zárate's Peru, London, 1581. De Soto's narrative of his wanderings in our own South was translated by Hakluyt himself as Virginia richly valued, London, 1609 (the Church copy), and was published as an advertisement for the Jamestown colony. The Las Casas tracts, translated as The Spanish Colonie, London, 1588, were naturally popular in anti-Spanish England, as they left little unsaid about the brutality of the conquistadores. Monardes' Historia Medicinal was translated by John Frampton under the picturesque title Joyfull Newes out of the newefound Worlde, London, 1577; the third English edition (London, 1596) also occurs in the collection. Acosta's useful work was likewise translated, appearing in London in 1604 as The Naturall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies. For the French colonial attempt in Brazil, there is an early translation of Thivet's The New found worlde, or Antarctique, London, 1588, present here in almost pristine condition. This translation is of interest as the first English book relating to Canada, inasmuch as Thivet includes an account of Cartier's voyages.

Three more Tudor translations of great importance which should be noted are mostly concerned with the Orient. There is a fine copy of Lopes de Castanheda's The Historie of the Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indies, London, 1588, dedicated to Sir Francis Drake, which takes the story of Portuguese India from Da Gama's voyage to the vicerealty of Albuquerque. Gonzalo de Mendocas's The Historie of the great and mightie kingdome of China, London, 1588, occurs in the Hoe copy; it was not only the standard work on China of the period, but included Espejo's work on New Mexico as well. Occurring in both the first edition (Amsterdam, 1596) and in the English translation (London, 1598, the Huth copy) is the Itinerario of Jan Huygen van Linschoten, the greatest Dutch geographical writer of the time. His book, the result of years' residence in India, is a descriptive geography and coast pilot, particularly for Eastern seas but also including the Americas. The Kane copy of the Dutch edition is in its original vellum binding.

If the English were interested in the overseas activities of other nations, they were also anxious to master the difficult art of handling a ship at sea. Navigational text books were therefore much in demand in the days of Drake, and a representative group is included in the Kane library. Martin Cortes' Spanish manual, for example, was translated by Richard Eden, and proved so popular that it went through many editions. A copy of the first edition, The Arte of Navigation, London, 1561, is in the library—it is known in but five other copies. English writers on navigation were soon in the field and turned out standard works. Notice may be made of William Bourne's A Regiments for the Sea, London, 1581; John Blagraves' The Mathematical Jewell, London, 1585; Thomas Hood's The Mariners guide, London, 1592; William Barlow's The Navigators Supply, London, 1597; and Anthony Linton's The Art of Navigation, London, 1609. All these books are of considerable rarity, as few copies survived the wear and
tear of hard usage by sea captains and pilots. More than any other type of literature, they give us the spirit of the art of sailing in the days of the Tudors.

So many narratives of English travel and exploration in the days of the Tudors were included in the collections of Hakluyt and Purchas that relatively few separate publications of this nature have come down to us. Yet the names of the great Elizabethan mariners are worthily represented in the Kane Collection. Under this head may be included Sir Humphrey Gilbert’s plea for the Northwest Passage, A Discourse Of A Discovrerie for a new Passage to Cathay, London, 1576 (map in facsimile), a book of great significance in that it formed the principal advocacy of the Frobingish voyages. We have an interesting account of the 1577 voyage to the northwest in De ... Nauigatione in Regiones Occidentis et Septentriones, Nuremberg, 1580 (the Hoe copy), which is embellished with a woodcut of an Eskimo spearing wild fowl with a fantastically impractical harpoon. For Sir Francis Drake, the library includes the Britwell copy of Walter Bigges’s A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Francis Drakes West Indian Voyage, London, 1589, which describes the great raid of 1585; also A True Copping of ... the late Voyage of Spaine and Poringtale, London, 1589, recounting the campaign against Lisbon that same year; and Henry Savile’s A Libell of Spanish Lies, London, 1596 (the Huth copy), which relates the final voyage of Drake and Sir John Hawkins to the West Indies, on which both the leaders perished. Curiously enough, the story of Drake’s greatest voyage, his circumnavigation of the globe, had to wait many years before it appeared as a separate publication. It was published in London in 1625 as The World Encompassed, complete with a portrait of Drake and a delicate double-page map. Likewise delayed in its publication was The Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins Knight, in his Voyage into the South Sea. Anno Domini 1593, London, 1622, a thrilling narrative which recounts the unfortunate privateering voyage through the Straits of Magellan and along the west coast of South America. Sir Walter Raleigh’s quest for El Dorado resulted in his classic The Discovrerie of the Large, Rich, and Beuutifull Empyre of Guiana, London, 1596. Raleigh’s initial voyage was followed the next year by an interesting coastal survey of the region by his captain, Lawrence Keymis, whose A Relation of the second Voyage to Guiana, London, 1596, is a work of prime importance.

The state of geographical knowledge as it stood at the period of the early English settlements in North America is shown in the monumental collection of voyages formed by Levinus Hulsius. Mr. Kane’s set, most of which is of the first edition, aggregates twenty-six parts in thirty-three volumes, printed at Frankfurt from 1598 to 1650. Such a complete set is an excessive rarity; it is lavishly illustrated and contains hundreds of maps, and in its scope forms an excellent complement to the monumental folios of Hakluyt and Purchas. It is fortunate that posterity is not only left with such a wealth of narratives of the early explorers, but that we also have a good idea of what the men looked like, thanks to the presence of two iconographic books of great charm. The earlier, Crispin van de Passe’s Effigies Regum ac Principum, Cologne, 1598, includes engraved portraits of Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, and Drake; while Henry Holland’s Herbarologia Anglica, Amsterdam, 1620 (also with plates by de Passe), portrays Drake, John Hawkins, Cumberland, Frobingish, Grenville, and other famous Elizabethan sea dogs.

The period of English settlement in the New World was ushered in by the short-lived and unfortunate colony on Roanoke Island. A brilliant young disciple of Raleigh’s, Thomas Harriot, was our principal informant of this enterprise, and his narrative, embellished with engravings after John White’s famous water-color drawings (now in the British Museum) formed the first part of De Bry’s Grands Voyages (Frankfurt, 1590). The lovely Britwell copy of the Latin version is in the Kane library, rather strangely the only volume of De Bry included. In spite of the failure of the Roanoke colony, coastal reconnaissances continued, and in 1602 Captain Gosnold made his famous voyage along the New England coast, during which Martha’s Vineyard was discovered and Cape Cod was named. A highly important account of this enterprise is contained in John Brederon’s A Briefe and True Relation of the Discoverie of the North part of Virginia, London, 1603 (the Church copy). This book and the Rosier account of the Waymouth voyage of 1605 have been called “The Verie Two Eyes of New England Historie,” and as the Rosier is in the McCormick collection, the Princeton Library is by no means a Cyclops.

There is in the Kane library no copy of the first book on the Jamestown colony, Captain John Smith’s True Relation of 1608, although it is represented in the McCormick collection. Following this publication came a stream of promotional literature, sermons, and descriptions of the infant colony, which are often generically
referred to as "Virginia Tracts." The earliest of these after the 1608
Smith is Robert Johnson's 
Noe Britannia, London, 1609 (the
Huth copy), a stirring appeal on behalf of the Virginia Company
by an adventurer just returned from Virginia. Johnson produced
another enthusiastic piece of advertising three years later in his
The New Life of Virginia, London, 1612 (the Huth copy). Mean-
while two important pamphlets appeared: A True and Sincere
declaration of the purpose and ends of the Plantation begun in
Virginia, London, 1610, and A True Declaration of the estate of
the Colone in Virginia, London, 1610 (the Lefferts copy); the
latter gives the earliest account of the voyage of Sir George Somes,
and the wreck of the expedition at Bermuda—an episode which is
supposed to have inspired Shakespeare's The Tempest. Even more
important historically is Ralph Hamor's A True Discourse of the
Present Estate of Virginia, London, 1615 (the Lefferts-Church
copy), which has a graphic account of Pocahontas and her mar-
riage. Another interesting publication of the same time is Alex-
ander Whitaker's Good Newses from Virginia, London, 1613 (the
Barlow-Ives-Church copy), written by the minister who performed
the marriage of Pocahontas to John Rolfe. A similar rarity deserv-
ing notice is Lord De la Warr's Relation, London, 1611 (the Le-
fferts copy).

All this while clerics in London were thundering forth long-
winded sermons from the pulpit in encouragement of the Vir-
ginia colony, so much so that these Virginia sermons comprise
doubtedly a respectable literature in themselves. The Kane Collec-
tion includes Robert Gray's A Good Speed to Virginia, London, 1609;
William Symonds' Virginia, London, 1609, preached before the
members of the Somes expedition which was wrecked off Ber-
muda; Daniel Price's Sauls Prohibition Staide.... with a reproof
of those that traduce the Honourable Plantation of Virginia, Lon-
don, 1609; William Crashaw's A Sermon Preached... before...
Lord Lasaure, London, 1610; and John Donne's A Sermon, ...
Preach'd To the Honourable Company of the Virginian Plantation,
London, 1622 (the Bridgewater copy).

The crowning glory of the early Virginiana in the Kane Collec-
tion is the wonderful group of works by Captain John Smith, ex-
tending from the lovely Church copy of A Map of Virginia, Ox-
ford, 1612, to The True Travels, Adventures, and Observations,
London, 1620 (of which there are two copies, one from Lord
Tweedmouth's library). This group contains no less than seven
copies of The Generall Historie of Virginia: three of the 1614 edition, one of the 1628 edition, two of the 1647 edition, and one of the 1651 edition. The first copy of the 1614 edition, in its original binding, with the royal arms stamped on both covers, has two maps in the first state and two in the third, and contains the rare portrait of the Duchess of Richmond; it came from the Willoughby de Broke sale. The second copy was bound for the Duchess of Richmond, to whom the book was dedicated by Smith himself, and has the ducal arms of Richmond on both covers; it was later in the Huth library. The third copy, in spite of this competition, may well be called the gem of the entire Kane library. It is one of twelve known copies on large paper, being thirteen and one eighth inches tall, almost two inches more than the two copies just mentioned. It is in a superb contemporary binding, with the ducal arms of Richmond on the upper cover and the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the lower cover, while the maps are superb impressions on thick paper. On a basis of six different sets of points, this is the only copy of the book which scores throughout. It is not too much to say, therefore, that this is the finest copy of the most important work on the early English settlement of America.

Bermuda, so closely affiliated with Virginia in the seventeenth century, is represented by two rarities in the Kane Collection: Silvester Jourdain’s A Plaine Description of the Bermudas, now Called Sommer Islands, London, 1615, and the Orders and Constitutions . . . for the Plantation of the Summer-Islands, London, 1622.

In spite of the fact that English colonization of the Atlantic seaboard became an obvious fact in the reign of James I, there were still attempts to solve the riddle of the Northwest Passage, and during that period three books of prime importance in the history of this fruitless quest were published. The heroic misfortunes of Henry Hudson are related in Descriptio ac delineatio Geographicæ Detectionis Frètii . . . supra terras Americanas, in Chinam ad Iaponem ducturæ, Amsterdam, 1612 (the Hoe copy), a rare little quarto with three folding engraved maps in pristine condition. Another book of vivid interest is Captain Thomas James’s Strange and Dangerous Voyage, London, 1635, the Kane copy of which is totally uncut and has a fine impression of the map, which shows James’s exploration of the bay that bears his name. While cruising in Arctic waters, James chanced to meet another
expedition in search of the Passage led by Luke Fox, whose somewhat whimsical North-West Fox, or, Fox from the North-west passage, London, 1635, reviews the earlier attempts and describes his own. The book is seen at Princeton in a copy in absolutely perfect condition.

Better luck attended the mariners who sailed westward by the southern end of America, and the circumnavigation of Willem Cornelisoon Schouten, of the town of Hoorn, aroused considerable interest. Schouten was the first man to sail around Cape Horn instead of passing through the Straits of Magellan, an exploit which he commemorated by naming the Cape after his native place. In the Kine library are the original Dutch edition of Schouten’s account (Amsterdam, 1618), the first and second Latin editions (Amsterdam, 1619), and the one English translation, untitled The Relation of a Wonderfull Voyage, London, 1619. As a result of Schouten’s voyage, the Cape Horn route remained the standard one until the building of the Panama Canal.

A reference to the literature of the struggling English colony in Virginia brings comparison with the early French colonial attempts in Canada. We are left with a delightfully vivid account of the early days in Quebec by a very human lawyer with a taste for belles-lettres, Marc Lescarbot. The English translation of his book, which appeared in London in 1609 as Nova Francia, admirably supplements the great classic of early Canada, Les Voyages du Sieur de Champlain, Paris, 1613, of which an unusually fine copy (from the Beckford and Hoe libraries) is included, replete with maps and plates in pristine condition. For the later French journeyings, we may mention Thévenot’s Recueil de Voyages, Paris, 1681, which recounts Marquette’s exploration of the Mississippi; Chevalier Tonti’s An Account of Monseigneur de Salle’s Last Expedition and Discoveries in North America, London, 1698, which is the rarest of the accounts of La Salle’s voyage on the Mississippi on which he lost his life; and Louis Hennepin’s Nouveau Voyage, Utrecht, 1678 (bound for King William III, with his arms), which also describes La Salle’s venture. The rare English translation appeared the same year with the grandiose title A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America, Extending above Four Thousand Miles, Between New France and New Mexico, London, 1698 (the Lefferts copy).

Turning from New France to New England, one finds fifteen or twenty of the key books dealing with the early period of Col lonial growth. Earliest in date is New English Canaan, Amsterdam, 1647, by Thomas Morton, who was banished from Massachusetts by the founding fathers because of his worldly way of life. Morton had his revenge, however, for in his book he heaped ridicule upon the New England colonists. If the Puritans had trouble with a licentious roisterer who danced around the Maypole, they had still more trouble with the aborigines whom they had disposessed. In 1657 the Pequot War took place, and was fought out along the borders of Rhode Island and Connecticut; a participant in the campaign, one John Underhill, wrote a vivid account called News from America, London, 1658, which contains “a Figure of the Indian Fort, or Palizado.” This little volume is surely one of the most precious books on early Colonial New England. Another rarity of great historical importance is Thomas Lefford’s Plain Dealing: or, News from New-England, London, 1649, one of the most interesting and authentic of the early narratives relating to the colony. For a complete picture of the New England of those days, however, it is necessary to take full cognizance of the religious atmosphere of the community, and to remember that Massachusetts was an intolerant theocracy where right was right and wrong was wrong. This Puritan missionary spirit is admirably displayed in the two works of William Castell: A Petition . . . for the propagating of the Gospel in America, London, 1641, and A Short Discourse Of the Coasts and Continent of America, London, 1644 (the Sir H. H. Edwards–De Puy–Terry copy), which latter work describes the various settlements in North America, the section on New Amsterdam being especially vivid. In those days the ecclesiastical dictator of Massachusetts was the venerable John Cotton. “The Patriarch of New England,” a man whose authority it was dangerous to challenge. Roger Williams was foolhardy enough to join battle with him, and in consequence brought down Cotton’s withering scorn in A Letter of Mr. John Cottons . . . to Mr. Williams, London, 1643, and in The Bloudy Tenent, Washed, And made white in the blood of the Lambe, London, 1647 (the Halsey copy). It is pleasant to turn from these polemics to Roger Williams’ The Fourth Paper, Presented . . . To . . . Parliament, for the Propagating the Gospel, London, 1652, in which Williams made a plea for religious toleration. Nevertheless, in spite of all his intolerance, Cotton had his admirers, and in John Norton’s Abel being Dead yet speaketh; or, the Life & Death Of that deservedly Famous Man of God, Mr
John Cotton, London, 1658 (the White Kennett copy), we have a thoroughly going eulogy of the formidable Puritan.

Yet, for all their fulminations about Hell’s fire and brimstone, the Puritans were enthusiastic about education; and the early establishment of the printing press in Cambridge is greatly to their credit. An interesting example of this early press work is found in The General Laws And Liberties Of the Massachusetts Colony, Cambridge, 1672, a fine copy of which is in the Kane library. New England as it appeared when the colony had been established upwards of half a century is described in two books by John Joselyn, New-England’s Rarities Discovered, London, 1676, and An Account of Two Voyages to New-England, London, 1678 (the Huth copy). These enthusiastic works were published on the eve of one of the gravest crises of the young colony, for in 1675 a powerful Indian confederacy threatened the very existence of the settlement. In the subsequent King Philip’s War, with no quarter asked and none given, the Indians concerned were literally exterminated. An event of this nature in the life of a small community naturally assumed monumental proportions, and monopolized New England literature for some time to come. Most sought after of the ensuing publications is the very rare set of "King Philip’s War Narratives," a series of six folio tracts printed in London, 1675-1677. A complete set occurs in the Kane library, the first tract being entirely uncumbersome. Another report of this campaign is found in Increase Mather’s A Brief History of the War with the Indians in New-England, London, 1676 (the White Kennett copy), while the struggle is also recounted in William Hubbard’s The Present State of New-England, London, 1677 (the White Kennett copy). A conflict of a more bloodless nature is narrated in Nathaniel Byfield’s An Account of the Late Revolution in New-England, London, 1689, which concerns the revolt of the colonists against the unpopular Governor, Sir Edmund Andros.

As befitted a native New Yorker, Mr. Kane gathered some of the greatest rarities of early Manhattan history, during both its Dutch period and the English regime. The first charter granted to New Netherland, Vryheden . . . die eenighe Colonie in Nieuw-Nederland, Amsterdam, 1650, is indeed a foundation document of the colony, providing as it did for patronships, recognizing the rights of the Indians, and encouraging emigration. The early history of the colony down to the first part of Peter Stuyvesant’s governorship is recounted in Breden-Roedt ende Vereenichde Ned-erlandische Provintien, Antwerp, 1649 (the Huth copy), while the classic description of the colony as it was in the Dutch period is told in Adriaen van der Donck’s Beschryvinge Van Nieuw-Nederland, Amsterdam, 1655.

New Amsterdam passed into English hands and became New York in 1664. Six years later the first book in English on the region appeared: Daniel Denton’s A Brief Description of New-York, London, 1670. Mr. Kane’s copy of this very important work is from the McCoy, Kalfbleisch, Hoe, and Edgar libraries, and is probably the only copy known in uncumbersome condition. If the English had overcome the Dutch, they still had their troubles with the French on their northern frontier, and the campaign against the Frontenac, in King William’s War is related in Nicholas Bayard’s A Journal of the Late Actions of the French at Canada, London, 1693, a great rarity known in only seven copies, of which the Kane copy (from Lord Lonsdale’s library) is totally uncumbersome. If Bayard as a colonel in the militia was sans peur, in his later capacity of mayor of New York he was not regarded as being sans reproche; and in An Account of the Illegal Prosecution and Tryal of Coll. Nicholas Bayard . . . For Supposed High-Treason, New York, Bradford, 1702, we have one of the causes célèbres which agitated Colonial Manhattan. A figure associated with a still more famous trial was John Peter Zenger, the printer whose acquittal established the liberty of the press in America. Several Zenger items appear in the collection, such as The Complaint of James Alexander and William Smith, New York, Zenger, 1735 (Alexander and Smith being Zenger’s lawyers), and A brief Narrative of the Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger, Boston, 1738. There is also the handsome Zenger printing of The Charter of the City of New-York, New York, 1785, a splendid example of an extremely rare and important book, known in only six copies. Before taking leave of the Middle Colonies, the foundation stone of New Jersey history may be noticed: George Scott’s The Model of the Government Of the Province of East-New-Jersey in America, Edinburgh, 1685, an extremely scarce work, the Kane copy of which is in the original binding.

Returning again to Virginia, we find that even by the middle of the seventeenth century there were so many settlers in the colony that newcomers were looking for new lands on which to establish themselves. For more than another century to come the region west of the Blue Ridge was unopened to the English, so that the
logical territory for settlement was the land to the south, or what is now North Carolina. In consequence, Virginia bibliography of the period is highly colored with this urge to push to the southward. Two typical guides for prospective settlers are William Boullock’s *Virginia Impartially examined*, London, 1649 (the Britwell copy), and Edward Williams’ *Virginia More especially the South part thereof, Richly and truly valued*, London, 1650. More purely descriptive is Robert Horne’s *A Brief Description of the Province of Carolina On the Coasts of Florida*, London, 1666 (the Binley copy), which contains an attractive folding map. The most extensive travels carried on from Virginia in those days were the journeys of John Lederer, who went to the Blue Ridge and then south to the approximate site of Winston-Salem. His book, *The Discoveries of John Lederer, In three several Marches from Virginia, To the West of Carolina, London, 1672*, commemorates indeed the most extensive effort from the English colonies, which, however, seems very trivial when we recall that at that time the French were traveling all over the Great Lakes region and the Mississippi Valley, and that for the previous century and a half the Spaniards had been going hither and yon throughout South America. Thomas Ash’s *Carolina*, London, 1682 (the Crane-Robinson copy), recounts a voyage in 1680, and is especially interesting in its description of the flora and fauna of the country.

Samuel Wilson’s *An Account of the Province of Carolina in America*, London, 1682, was written for the assistance of planters; it contains a large and very fine folding map. This promotional literature kept up into the next century; in the Kane Collection are John Archdale’s *A New Description of that Fertile and Pleasant Province of Carolina*, London, 1707, and John Lawson’s *A New Voyage to Carolina*, London, 1709 (the Henry Stevens and Huth copy); there is also a faint suggestion of religious controversy, such as exercised the good people of New England, in *The Case of Protestant Dissenters* in Carolina, London, 1706. In closing this busy survey of early Southern literature, we may notice the rare pamphlet *The Acts of Dr. Bray’s Visitation. Held at Annapolis in Mary-Land*, London, 1709, an item of educational interest, since it was Thomas Bray who projected the successful scheme for establishing parish libraries in the colonies.

Passing on to the West Indies, we find that the picture in the seventeenth century was one of gradual settlement of the sugar islands, and, later in the period, the luxuriant growth of buccaneering. The future development of the islands by a British planter aristocracy was foreshadowed by the reconnaissance of Robert Harcourt, the Kane copy of whose *A Relation of a Voyage to Guiana*, London, 1619, contains a long manuscript note in the author’s hand. A more extensive journey was performed by Thomas Gage, an English Dominican priest, whose wanderings of thirty-three hundred miles throughout the Caribbean region and Central America are set forth in *The English-American his Travail by Sea and Land: or, A New Survey of the West-Indies*, London, 1628 (the Henry Stevens copy). Gage later joined the Church of England and did considerable service as chaplain on the expedition of Penn and Venables to Jamaica. This venture, which resulted in the conquest of what was to be England’s largest and most important possession in the Caribbean, is described by the anonymous J. S. in *A brief and perfect Journal of the late Proceedings and Successes of the English Army in the West-Indies*, London, 1625, the first book on Jamaica after its acquisition. A later, though standard, book about the island, which also deals with the Lesser Antilles and the American colonies as well, is Richard Blome’s *A Description Of the Island of Jamaica*, London, 1692. The establishment of a powerful British island in the midst of the Spanish Empire soon led to an unparalleled growth of piracy, with the notorious Sir Henry Morgan very much in evidence. The Brothers of the Coast had their chronicler in the person of Alexander Esmening. No less than seven editions of his wonderfully readable classic are in the Kane Collection, including the rare first edition, in Dutch (Amsterdam, 1678), the Spanish edition (Córdoba, 1681), the largest known copy of the first English edition (London, 1684), and the rare English duodecimo edition of the same year. Morgan’s bloodcurdling expedition against Panama is narrated also in *The Voyages and Adventures of Capt. Barth. Sharp And others, in the South Sea*, London, 1684. Most famous of these seafaring figures, albeit he was a mere amateur compared with such luminaries as Morgan andSharpe, was Captain Kidd, who receives recognition in *The Arraignment, Tryal, And Condemnation of Captain William Kidd*, London, 1701, and in *A Full Account of the Proceedings In Relation to Capt. Kidd*, London, 1701; while the close of what—with some latitude—might be called the heroic age of piracy is symbolized in Captain Woods Rogers’ *A Cruising Voyage round the World*, London, 1712.

The central span of the eighteenth century is not as well repre-
sented in the collection as the earlier periods of American history, doubtless because it produced fewer books of significance. However, Juan Antonio de la Peña's *La Expedicion en la Provincia de los Texas, Mexico, 1722*, is a highly important Texas item, and William Roberts' *An Account of the First Discovery, and Natural History of Florida*, London, 1765, is a particularly desirable description of Florida. There is also the fine Brinley-Ives copy of that hackneyed old war horse, Cicero's *Cato Major*, Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1744.

For the American Revolution, there is a small, but choice, group of books, beginning with the precious A *Narrative, of the Excursion and Ravages of the King's Troops Under the Command of General Gage, On the nineteenth of April, 1775*, Worcester, 1775, being the first authorized account in book form of the Battles of Lexington and Concord. There is also some scarce Paul Jones material, in Theophilus Smart's *Authentic Memoirs of Captain Paul Jones, The American Corsair*, London, 1779, with a frontispiece portrait of the hero, and in Paul-Jones, ou *Propédties sur l'Amérique*, Basel, 1781, which is dedicated to Benjamin Franklin. Major André is represented by no less than thirteen items, including the rare first edition of *Cow-Chace*, New York, 1780, and seven different editions of his trial. One of the most curious bibliographical rarities of the time must surely be the Marquis de Chastellux's *Voyage de Newport à Philadelphie, Albany, etc.*, which bears the imprint "A Newport, De L'Imprimerie Royale de L'Escadre." It was printed on board the French flagship in Newport Harbor in 1781 in an edition which tradition limits to twenty-four copies.

This survey of the Kane Americana fittingly closes with the holdings of Washingtoniana, which begin with the important *Journal of Major George Washington*, London, 1754, from the Henry Stevens and Edwin B. Holden libraries. There are no less than six volumes from Washington's library; four with his bookplate, and all with his signature. One of these is Volume XII of *The World Displayed; or, A Curious Collection of Voyages and Travels*, London, 1774, truly an appropriate volume to have in a collection so rich in voyages and travels. There are also thirty-five editions (in thirty-nine copies) of Washington's *Farewell Address*, and nine editions of his *Will*, to say nothing of a presentation copy from Washington of the *Acts Passed at a Congress of the United States of America*, New York, 1789. The inscription is in the hand of Richard Varick, one of Washington's secretaries.
The Incunabula of the Grenville Kane Collection

BY CURT F. BÜHLER

Through the acquisition of the Grenville Kane Collection of manuscripts and printed books, the Princeton University Library has notably strengthened its holdings in the printed works of the fifteenth century. Princeton was already noted for its rich resources amongst the earliest editions of Vergil and Horace, thanks to the special collections previously presented to the Library by Junius S. Morgan and Robert W. Patterson. Happily, Grenville Kane's own interest in the works of classical antiquity led him to make important purchases in this field and thus Princeton was able, at one and the same time, to build on existing strength and to acquire items important in the history of typography. Numerically Mr. Kane's collection of incunabula is not very extensive—one should remember that forty thousand editions were presumably produced during the first fifty years of printing—but it cannot be evaluated on the basis of numbers alone. Indeed, a book here and there might be disposed of without in the slightest impairing the value of the collection as a whole. But, taken all together, this is a magnificent lot of books and it is not often that one sees the like in physical quality, intellectual interest, and aesthetic appeal. The Princeton University Library may well consider itself fortunate in another respect for, despite the acquisition of so many great books, there was little duplication of editions already available in the Library.

The fifteenth-century books of the Kane Collection have one characteristic in common—that is, practically all of them are dated. This, it can be confidently asserted, will not evoke any peans of praise from the collectors of contemporary books, accustomed as they are to seeing their books dated either on the title-page or by means of the copyright. But for the student of the very earliest printed books this is a point at once singular and significant. Since reliable authorities have established that approximately half the books printed in the fifteenth century are entirely devoid of any form of imprint whatsoever, it is certainly astonishing to find that only four of the Kane incunabula do not contain a printed date. Nor does this bald fact tell the whole story. The undated Oratio


*habita apud Sixtum Quartum* by Bernardus Justinianus, printed at Rome by Joannes Philippus de Lignamine (of which this copy is the only one in America), found its way into the Kane Collection because it is bound with the first edition of Aretho’s *De bello Italice*, issued by the Foliogno press of Neumeister and De Orfinis in 1470. Furthermore, the Justinianus is also supplied with a date of its own (December 2, 1471), this being the day upon which the address was presented to the Pope. The same situation prevails for the speech by Bernardinus Carvajal (*Oratio ad Alexandrum VI nomine Ferdinandi et Isabellae*) delivered June 19, 1493; in each case one can safely assume that the text (being of ephemeral interest) was probably put into type very shortly after the day of its delivery. The presence of a copy of the undated Psalter apparently printed at Augsburg by Günther Zainer early in the seventies can be explained on the grounds that Mr. Kane wished to have a representative service book in his collection, the significance of liturgical books resting more upon beauty of craftsmanship than upon priority of issue. The sole undated item for the presence of which an explanation is not immediately apparent is the *Historia ecclesiastica* of the Venerable Bede probably printed at Strassburg by Heinrich Eggstein. The distinguished dealer in antiquarian books who urged Mr. Kane to add this edition to his collection reports that this is one incunabulum which the late owner always viewed with grave misgiving. That Mr. Kane’s distaste for undated incunabula should have gone to such extremes seems remarkable—especially in this instance, since this is the earliest printed edition. In addition it is the first printed history of England, a work from the pen of the earliest English historian. Surely this is distinction enough for any book, dated or otherwise.

The 105 incunabula of the Kane Collection are notable from whatever angle one may wish to view them. Over a third of these books (thirty-eight, if I have listed them correctly) are first editions. In five instances the Kane-Princeton copy is the only one of that particular edition recorded as being in America, while in four other cases but one other copy is found on this side of the Atlantic. Two other American copies besides the Kane examples are noted for three other books, three for six items and four in four instances. These perhaps unromantic figures constitute concrete evidence that the Kane books are truly rare and are not just ordinary fifteenth-century “dust catchers.” Furthermore, that these volumes are not the “elegant trash” all too often encountered on the book-
sellers' shelves is made evident by the subject matter of the texis, which may be listed thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classical</th>
<th>60</th>
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<td>Scientific &amp; travel</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Religious</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>Popular</td>
<td>15</td>
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Since the collection is so heavily weighted in favor of classical items—especially significant for Princeton's already established specialties—it is not unexpected that the vast majority of the incunabula are the product of Italy. By country of origin the books can be listed in this fashion:

| Italy | 88 |
| Germany | 17 |
| France | 3 |
| Switzerland | 1 |
| England | 1 |
| Spain | 1 |

The great Italian presses are well represented. Erhard Ratdolt, who was active in both Venice and Augsburg, heads the list with nine books to his credit, closely followed by Nicolaus Jenson (eight) and Vindelinus de Spira (seven). Fourth place, with six books each, is shared by Antonius Zaratius of Milan and the great press operated by Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, who first introduced the art of printing into Italy. This press began to print in the Benedictine monastery of Subiaco, not far from Rome, in 1465 and there produced, on the twenty-ninth of October, the first dated book printed in that country, the Opera of Lucius Coelius Firmianus Lactantius (the "Christian Cicerone"). The Grenville Kane copy of this book comes from the renowned collection of the Earl of Pembroke. Having thus come to what is known as "provenance," we may observe that many of the Kane incunabula once formed part of world-famous collections: seven are Earl of Pembroke books and a like number were owned in the eighteenth century by Michael Woodhull, five had once graced the shelves of the great English collector Henry Huth, while four had belonged to the Syston Park library of Sir John Thorold and another four to our own great bibliophile Robert Hoe. Such "ancestry" is a sure guarantee that the books are in the best possible, or in any case the best procurable, condition. To the "amateur de livres," as the French are pleased to call him, these dry-as-dust figures are certainly no way to describe a great collection, but to the bibliographer who knows his way about in this field, these same figures, perhaps more than anything else, provide a wealth of information. They do indeed present a living monument to the good taste of Grenville Kane and to Princeton's wisdom and good luck in acquiring his books.

Turning from the general to the particular, one may permit a number of individual books to pass in review. One of the most notable volumes in the Kane Collection is The book of fayettes of arms & of chyvalrye, printed at Westminster by William Caxton, July 14, 1489. The Princeton University Library has thus acquired its first Caxton—and a large and perfect copy it is too. This book, moreover, is one of the most attractive productions to proceed from the press of England's first printer, since not only is the book textually interesting but it was translated from the French and put into print by Caxton at the request of "kyng henry the vij, kyang of england & of fraunce." Sociologically significant is the fact that this book was designed for a public quite different from the one to which the Continental printers chiefly catered. Caxton expressed the hope that this work might "come to the sight & knowlege of euery gentylyman & man of warre & for certayn in myn oppinyon it is as necessary a boke & as requeyste as any me be for euery estate hye & lowe that entende to the fayettes of werre."

Another book worthy of special mention is the second edition of Cicero's De officiis printed at Mainz by Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer, February 4, 1466; the Kane-Princeton copy is a large one printed on fine vellum. The history of this particular copy—practically from the time it left the printer's hands until it passed into the possession of the Princeton University Library—is not only well documented but is in itself mute evidence of the vicissitudes of fortune. In 1572 David Weisius presented the book to the library of the city of Augsburg, where it remained for the next two hundred years, being cited in the catalogues of the library from 1675 to 1773. It then passed into the possession of Count Alexis Golowkin and was listed in his Leipzig catalogue of 1798 and in the Moscow one of 1811. Next the volume was owned by M. de Wlassoff in Moscow in 1819 and then came into the possession of Prince Michael Alexandrovitch Galitzin of the same city (No.
138 in his catalogue of 1866). The Galitzin collection was finally disposed of by the Russian government in 1920 through private sale and the book was then obtained by Mr. Kane. One might reflect that if the book had remained at Augsburg, Leipzig, or Moscow, it might never have survived the trials of World War II.

In addition to this volume, the Kane Collection boasts eight other Ciceros. It may be of interest for the reader to see exactly what the importance of each item is and why, consequently, it was thought proper by Mr. Kane to add the book to his library. Two other editions of the De officiis are included, printed respectively by Vindelinius de Spira at Venice in 1470 and by Antonius Zarlus at Milan four years later; they represent the two first editions of what are known as the first and second Italian groups (that is, the two series which combine the De officiis with the De amicitia, the De senectute, and the Paradoxos Stoicorum in varying order). The former edition is, furthermore, the first fully dated book to proceed from the first Venetian press, and of the latter the Kane copy is the only one found in America; incidentally, only six other copies of this particular Cicero have survived to our day. Two editions of the Orationes are found in this group of incunabula; the earlier, printed by Adam of Amyrben in 1472 at Venice, is the third edition and contains manuscript notes believed to be in the hand of the eminent Humanist Pomponius Laetus, while the later (one of four American copies) was produced in the same city by Nicolaus Girardengus, March 10, 1480, the second dated book produced by this notable printer. The Kane edition of the De oratore is that printed at Venice by Christopher Valdarfer in 1470. This was the first book issued by this printer (in his first Italian) and contains the more reliable Marco Polo's account of his travels in the East, printed at Venice by Joannes Baptista Sessa, June 13, 1496; of this book only three other copies can be traced in American libraries. These two books, together with the several editions of the Columbus Letter and of the geographies by Claudius Ptolemaeus, by Pomponius Mela, by Caesarius Solinus, and by Dionysius Afer—supported, in turn, by the first editions of the more general accounts in the encyclopaedia of Pliny and St. Isidore—form a fine collection of travel and geographical works, both factual and imaginative.

Belles-lettres also were not overlooked by Grenville Kane. Appropriately enough, two editions, the first and the third, of the famous Philobiblon by Richard Aungerville, commonly called Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham and Lord High Chancellor
of England, may be regarded as heading the list. The first edition of this treatise on the “Love of Books and Libraries” was printed at Cologne in the year 1478 by the anonymous press known in bibliographical circles under the resounding title of “The Printer of Augustinus, De fide.” This printer has been identified as one Coswin Gops of Euskirchen but the identification is so uncertain that most bibliographers prefer to identify the press by the title of one of its first productions. Also included in the Kane Collection is a copy of an early edition of Petrarch’s poetical works ([Milan], Zaraus, 1473); the only other copy in this country is in the renowned Willard Fiske collection of the works of Petrarch now forming a part of the Cornell University Library. Finally, we may note that the two useful histories of Florence by the great Humanists Poggio Bracciolini and Leonardo Aretino are represented here by their first editions, both printed by Jacobus Rubeus in Venice in 1476.

Interesting from still another point of view, in this case a technical one, is Grenville Kane’s copy of the edition of Suetonius printed at Rome in 1470 by the firm of Sweynhyn and Pannartz, of which we have had occasion to speak earlier in this account. This particular volume, as is also true of the copies in the Pierpont Morgan and John Rylands Libraries, contains a border piece which, fitted with nine different initials, supplies the decorative headings for the several chapters. These decorative pieces are not found in all copies of this edition (for instance, they are not present in the British Museum’s example) and it is evident that they were stamped in by hand after the printing of the leaves had been completed. Stamped borders and initials of this nature are uncommonly rare in Roman books, though they are quite frequently encountered in Venetian work of the same period. Evidently, in the years 1469-1472, a workshop was in operation in the Republic where either the printers or the purchasers could have their books decorated by means of a labor-saving device. Patterns were stamped in the appropriate places left blank by the printer and these were then painted over by hand. Since, however, the same borders appear in books produced by different printers, it is certain that the work was done independently of the printing houses and probably by a firm of illuminators who were not directly in the employ of the printers. While in the Venetian books these patterns were used simply as a guide to the illuminator, in the Roman edition of Suetonius they served as decoration in their own right.

We have thus arrived, by easy and natural stages, at the last point of view from which the Kane-Princeton collection of incunabula may be examined, namely, from that of the critic and historian of the fine arts. Although Grenville Kane made no special effort to acquire “picture books,” it is noteworthy that his incunabula include some of the finest illustrated books of the fifteenth century, with characteristic examples of Italian, French, German, and Swiss work. Only five such volumes need claim our attention—

but they are five books which would claim anyone’s attention at any time. Two of them are certainly the most famous of all Italian illustrated books of the fifteenth century: Franciscus Columba’s Hypnerotomachia Poliphili, Venice, Aldus Manutius, December, 1499, and Jacobus Philippus de Bergamo’s De claris mulieribus, Ferrara, Laurentii de Rubeis, April 29, 1497. The “Strife of Love in a Dream” is justifiably one of the most popular and sought after of the Venetian books of the fifteenth century. The author’s name, incidentally, is disclosed by the initial letters of the several chapters, which taken together read: “Poliarn Frater Franciscus Columba peramavit.” (Brother Francesco Columba loved Polia very greatly). Unfortunately, time has not revealed the identity of the lady who had captured Fra Francesco’s heart. The Kane copy of this work is remarkable not for its rarity (the Gesamtkatalog lists 113 examples before adding “und zahlreiche andere”) but because of its “state.” This particular copy forms the basis for an important study by Mr. Philip Hofer (printed in the Bulletin of the New York Public Library, July, 1952) in which it is shown to belong to the first issue of the Hypnerotomachia; furthermore, this was the only copy of this first issue known to Mr. Hofer. The wonderful designs of Fra Francesco’s fantasy have been attributed to many great artists, and it has been asserted that the influence of such painters as Giovanni Bellini, Benedetto Montagna, Cima da Conegliano, and even Carpaccio can be discerned in these illustrations. No less remarkable—though perhaps of less artistic merit—is the Ferrarese edition of the “History of Famous Women” by Jacobus Philippus Foresti of Bergamo. The chief significance of this volume lies in the seven portraits found at the end of the book which are not (unlike the other cuts) repeated; these are, in addition, marked by individual characteristics, whether pleasing or unpleasing. The cuts were apparently copied from contemporary paintings and are the earliest Italian woodcut portraits. Among
the ladies thus represented is the famous Damigella Trivulzio, who, as Foresti assures us, was proficient in both Latin and Greek at the age of fourteen. The others were ladies of similar distinction; the woodcuts portray Roma of Lombardy; Bianca Maria of Milan; Catherine, Countess of Imola; Leonora, wife of Ercolé d'Este, Duke of Ferrara; Bianca, wife of Galeotto Mirandola; and Geneva Sforza. The Kane copy of this great book, in which some fragments of an early Hebrew manuscript were used for binding purposes, comes from the monastery of St. Peter's at Salzburg, a Benedictine foundation.

The book production of fifteenth-century Paris reached the high measure of its success in the fashionable business of producing de luxe liturgies for both public and private devotions. Year after year the Parisian presses issued their numberless Books of Hours of seemingly uniform beauty without ever surfeiting the market; apparently the demand for these books could not be satisfied even by the several printers who devoted themselves, more or less exclusively, to this branch of the trade. The most successful of the Paris presses specializing in this business was probably the one operated by Philippe Pigouchet, and Mr. Kane was wise to enrich his collection with a characteristic Horae ad usum Romanum from this press (September 16, 1498). This particular edition is decorated with twenty-three large metal cuts of surpassing beauty and by countless smaller ones, several of which appear here for the first time (including one of David and Bathsheba prefacing the Pentecostal Psalms in French). Mr. Kane's copy is one of those printed on vellum.

The two Swiss and German "picture books" to be discussed come from the Rhenish cities of Basel and Strassburg, the latter being classed as a fifteenth-century German city according to the practice common to bibliographers. They are Brant's Stultifera navis, Basel, Johann Bergmann, March 1, 1497, and Terence's Comedie, Strassburg, Johann Grüninger, November 1, 1496. The first Latin edition of Brant's Ship of Fools contains the same cuts which made their initial appearance in the (virtually unproc- curable) first German edition of 1494. The 112 woodcuts which grace this volume, conservatively described as "the best work of the Basel school," are now generally accepted as being from the hand of Albrecht Dürer. With no fewer than twenty-six editions in various tongues printed in the fifteenth century (to which one may well add the English translation put out by Richard Pynson in 1509), this poem by Sebastian Brant proved itself to be one of the most successful and possibly the most influential of the literary compositions of its day. Besides this first Latin edition, the Princeton collection also includes examples of the Grüninger printing of the same year (Strassburg, June 1, 1497) and of another Latin edition printed at Lyons by Jacques Sacon, June 28, 1498 (misprinted 1488).

The last work to be cited in our discussion is one of the most remarkable woodcut books produced in that great center of printing, the "imperial and free" city of Strassburg. This work, the Comedies (in Latin) of Publius Terentius Afer, proceeded from the press of Johann Reinhard (called Grüninger from his native town of Grüningen); it represents the earliest important book illustrated with woodcuts in the new style of illustration introduced by that printer in Strassburg. By means of parallel lines of shading, the engraver was able to give his illustrations all the "richer tonal character" one expects to find in line engraving. Seven full-page woodcuts are found in the volume, one representing the "Theater of Terence" and one for each of the six plays that constitute the text. A profusion of smaller cuts, combined in various ways, further enlivens the pages of this interesting volume.

This, then, is an account—certainly not complete and probably not adequate—of some aspects of the Kane collection of fifteenth-century printed books. The present writer can only hope that he has been able, within the limits of space at his disposal, to convey to the reader some few hints as to the extraordinary wealth, variety, and interest of this collection; truly, the Princeton University Library may consider itself singularly fortunate in acquiring this lot of books. To do full justice to such a library as the one assembled by Grenville Kane would require a detailed account of each individual book—a condition which it is manifestly impossible to fulfill in anything shorter than a book-length study. But if this examination of a few salient features of a truly magnificent collection should lead other bibliophiles or trained scholars to examine with appreciative eyes those very books which Grenville Kane so lovingly and thoughtfully assembled, then I shall feel that I have contributed my small share toward that ultimate purpose for which all books are gathered together and carefully preserved for posterity. There they stand upon their shelves—more than "twenty
The Manuscripts in the Grenville Kane Collection
BY DOROTHY MINER

The sixty-two manuscripts in the Kane Collection bear a close and particularly interesting relationship to the notable series of incunabula and other printed books gathered by Mr. Kane. Regarding the collection as a whole, it is obvious that the manuscripts were brought together, not for their own sake, but in order to trace back into the period before the development of typography the themes and qualities that are the special features of the printed books. This is not a collection of elaborately illuminated manuscripts, but, as in the case of the incunabula, these are in general fair and handsome volumes, preserved, with few exceptions, in interesting and dignified early bindings. The admiration for the work of the great early typographers that resulted in the gathering of the rarities of the earliest German and Italian printers, and in the fine series of Jenson, finds a natural counterpart in a taste for manuscripts of calligraphic quality.

Examples relating most clearly to typographic forms are to be found in the relatively large group of humanist manuscripts. For the particular distinction of its writing one may cite Sermones duo de Trinitate, ascribed to St. Augustine, which was written in a beautiful roman script on a fine vellum by Alexander Verrazanus in 1494. This same Florentine scribe is responsible also for a manuscript dated 1499 in the Walters Art Gallery. Another example distinguished for elegance of script and vellum and for the handsome captions of blue and gold in alternating lines is a Phalaris, Epistolae, dated October 30, 1473. This Latin translation from the original Greek was made by Francesco Accolti Areino, to whom we are indebted also for the Italian version to be found in another Phalaris manuscript owned by Princeton. Of particular interest is the fine, light-bodied roman hand in which is copied a volume containing pieces by various authors. This compilation

1 The Western European medieval and Renaissance manuscripts in the Kane Collection have been listed and amply described in Seymour de Ricci and W. J. Wilson, Catalogue of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada, New York, 1955-60. II, (1869)-1900. The Catalog numbers, preceded by the word "Kane," have been retained by the Princeton Library as identifying symbols for this group of manuscripts.
was written in Italy for Antonius de Campanatiis by a northerner, Peter Sunilden of Liege, in 1458. Perhaps Mr. Kane noticed that the Fleming's delicate version of Italian Renaissance script bears a remarkable resemblance to the lightly shaped nunciatus type that appeared several decades later in the scribe's native land, at the Louvain press of John of Westphalia. Another book that might be mentioned as having at least some calligraphic appeal is a St. Ambrose written in Milan in 1454 by Milo de Carraria of Padua.

It will not escape the notice of students of manuscripts that every work we have cited thus far is dated and, in every case but one, is signed by the scribe. This interest in the documented book reflects the most notable characteristic of Mr. Kane's collection of incunabula, where particular emphasis has been placed upon volumes with dated colophons. Such a predilection is, however, far harder to satisfy in the realm of manuscripts, and the assemblage in this collection of sixteen examples either dated or signed by the scribe, or both, is truly noteworthy. As might be expected, most of these signed books are Renaissance productions, but the group includes also an English example as early as 1200 (Boethius, De arithmetica, de musica, de geometria) and German ones of the fourteenth (Aegidius Colonna, Expositio in Aristotelem de anima; Alfonso X, Tabulae astronomicae) and fifteenth centuries (Terence, Comoediae; an astronomical treatise in German, founded on Sacrobosco).

Of the sixty-two manuscripts, twenty-six are of classical authors and at least nine may be classified as historical texts. Geography, with its associated fields of navigation, mathematics, and astronomy, forms the subject of eight manuscripts—a group which adds perspective to the magnificent series of early printed geographies in the Kane Collection, which in its turn is the prelude to the Americana. Biblical and liturgical texts, which predominate in most assemblages of medieval and early Renaissance manuscripts, are here noticeably few in numbers. If one discounts the eight single leaves, only nine manuscripts fall into this category, including a thirteenth-century Greek Lectionary and a late Ethiopic Gospel according to St. John.

The subject matter stressed in the group of manuscripts not only reflects in a general way the fields represented by the printed books, but there are more specific correspondences of some interest. The handsome fourteenth-century copy of Bede's Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum is a rare item, being the only manu-

script example in this country, except for a fragment of a ninth-century leaf in the C. L. Ricketts collection in Chicago. The Kane Collection can place beside it the first edition of this history printed in Strassburg in the 1470's. In fact, ten of the manuscripts have been selected as companions to first editions in the collection, while others accompany the first dated edition (one) or other early or rare imprints (six). A number of the texts themselves are of considerable rarity in manuscript form. The Historia of Bede has already been mentioned. One might also cite the commentary of Aegidius Colonna on Aristotle's De anima (German, fourteenth century), Xenophon's Cyropaedia (Italy, fifteenth century), and Quintilian's Declamationes (Venice, 1494), among others, as unique among manuscripts in this country. The Polyaibus, Historiae, is also unique in America, and Polyaibus manuscripts are rare in any case. The Kane example is the Latin translation of Nicolaus Perottus, whose version was printed by Swayneheym and Pannartz in 1472, not long after this copy was made by the scribe. The only other manuscript text in this country of the famous Greek historian is a French translation in the Walters Art Gallery of parts of Books VI and XVI which was made by Louis Meygret for Anne de Montmorency.

For the rest, many of the manuscripts which are less rare in themselves make particularly happy additions to the collections already at Princeton. One may cite the two Vergils (both executed in Italy in the fifteenth century) and the two Terentes (Naples, December 2, 1448; Vienna, May 23, 1450) as adding to previous strength, while the Boethius (England, thirteenth century) and the two works by Bede (the Historia, England, fourteenth century; Homiliae, England, twelfth century) join rare copies of these authors in the Garrett Collection.

The brief analysis presented above of the major fields into which the texts fall will warn the art historian that few of the manuscripts are likely to be for him. And indeed this is so. Of course, certain of the finely written humanist manuscripts present initials and borders in competent Renaissance style, such as three of the Ciceros (De senectute, De amicitia, Paradoxa, Italy, fifteenth century; De oratore, Italy, 1458; De oratore, Italy, fifteenth century), the Ovid (Heroides, Italy, fifteenth century), one of the Vergils (ms. 53), the Seneca (Tragoediae, Italy, fourteenth century), the two examples of the Historiae of Justinus (both Italian work of the fifteenth century), and the Quintus Curtius (Historia
Mirrour of the blessed life of Jesus Christ, once in the Huth collection. The firm writing is set off by ample format and wide margins. The illumination consists of initials and borders of the scrolled acanthus and daisy-bud motives characteristic of English fifteenth-century manuscripts. A volume that will also provide sustenance for art historians is a little fifteenth-century Paitzer and Canticles which is embellished with seventeen large illuminated initials and four miniatures. The style is not of great refinement, but it is of German execution, and Gothic liturgical manuscripts illuminated in Germany are not too common in this country. To localize the book precisely requires a little study, but the abundance of liturgical indications in calendar, litany, and text should provide the information.

The manuscript also contains any other in the collection in artistic interest I have saved for the end. This is the Vitae Duo-decim Caesarien of Suetonius. It undoubtedly entered the collection on the strength of its being signed by the scribe (Milman Burrus) and dated (1435). As both the striking character of its illustrations, however, this book is better known through exhibition than any other Kane manuscript. It figured in the sale of the renowned Robert Hoe library in 1912 and has been shown in at least three large exhibitions here and abroad. It is a very showy book. Its twelve large miniatures of the Caesars have survived, except for the slightly rubbed frontispiece, with such pristine freshness of surface and sharpness of color as to have raised the suspicions of more than one student. We are so accustomed to seeing illuminations softened and blurred by time and use that an undimmed specimen takes us unaware! Luckily in this case, Mr. Kane’s enthusiasm for the signed and dated manuscript will prove its value. For Milman Burrus is known to us from other, though generally more worn and weary, manuscripts. He wrote another copy of Suetonius ten years later which is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. He also, in 1444, made a copy of Leonardo Bruni’s De Primo Belli Punico, and this is preserved today in the Lewis Collection of the Free Library of Philadelphia. From these manuscripts we gather that Milman Burrus worked during the 1430’s and 1440’s in an atelier supplying books for the powerful Visconti family of Milan and Pavia.

Another handsome book with artistic appeal is St. Bonaventure’s...
The vast library of the Dukes of Milan was founded at Pavia in the fourteenth century, and an increased energy in its enrichment apparently occurred under the third Duke, Filippo Maria, who ruled from 1412 to 1447. He and his successors, the Visconti-Sforza, set great numbers of copyists and illuminators to work. An interesting feature of their production is that the scribes to a notable degree tended to sign and date their books, and the illuminators lavishly incorporated into their ornament the various mottos, badges, and characteristic golden crowned monograms of the lords for whom they toiled. This should make it fairly easy to reconstitute the Visconti-Sforza library and to assign the various manuscripts pretty exactly to the respective members of the family who commissioned them. Unfortunately, due probably to the great number of Visconti books and their wide dispersal, no such task has been carried out in detail. It would undoubtedly cast much light on Lombard artists of the period and atelier organization of the time.

The Fitzwilliam and Philadelphia manuscripts were both executed for the same patron. He must have been a member of the Visconti family, judging by the devices and crest, but the monograms and motto are not those of Filippo Maria. So the identity of the owner is still to be determined. In any case, the two manuscripts were executed not only by the same scribe within a year of each other, but were also decorated by the same artist. The border on the opening page of the Philadelphia manuscript is strikingly similar to that in the Cambridge Suetonius, which in addition contains three of the original twelve full-page miniatures. These are very similar indeed in general conception and manner to the portraits of the Caesars in the Kane Suetonius, but they are not by the same artist. Judging from the catalogue reproduction, the style of the Fitzwilliam manuscript is a little more delicate and lacks the somewhat harsh precision of the Kane pictures, but this may in part be the result of abrasion. Although the two Suetonius manuscripts were obviously done in the same Lombard atelier, the illustrations have not been drawn from the same patterns.

The gold monogram on the opening page of the Kane manuscript has been tampered with by a later owner, Guiniforte della Croce, whose arms are painted over the original shield at the foot of the page. However, the knotted veil of the Visconti, which figures in both the Fitzwilliam and Philadelphia books, appears in our Suetonius in two different places. And Milanus Burrus has

The Emperor Domitian
Suetonius' Vitae Duodecin Caesarum, Italy (Milan), 1433
signed and dated his work not only at the termination of the volume, but at the end of nearly every one of the "lives."

The astounding gaiety of the illustrations is due not only to the miraculously fresh aspect of the colors and gold, but to the fact that the figures themselves are very jaunty and debonair. The Visconti illuminators were indebted in some measure to the art of the Zattavari and of Michelino, those Lombard painters noted for youthful people and bright colors. In the illustrations of the Kane Suetonius, however, the delicate playfulness of the Zattavari school has become sharp of color and serious of expression. Yet the mannered attitudes and extravagantly rakish clothes of the Lombard courtier are retained. Detail is rich and decorative, but rendered with an emphatic precision, so that every leaf and flower and blade of grass asserts itself on the landscape. Ornament of dress and armor is equally insistent and the sharply modeled planes of the faces result in strained and haggard expressions. Our artist shows close relationship with the miniatures of some of the most famous books executed for Filippo Maria Visconti. The same sharpness of detail and color and the same exaggerated mannerisms are to be seen in the Vitae imperatorum done for Filippo Maria in 1451 (Bibliothèque Nationale, ms. ital. 151) and in a Dittemondo of 1447 (Bibl. Nat., ms. ital. 18), as well as in a Titus Livius written in 1452 (Bibl. Nat., ms. ital. 118). One can also find close connections in the figure style of a Franciscan Breviary executed between 1428 and 1447 for Maria of Savoy. Only study of the actual manuscripts would enable us to determine whether we have here the works of a single artist or of closely similar artists. Photographs and reproductions can be very deceptive. Even the inadequacies of reproduction, however, do not conceal the resemblances in another manuscript which must surely be attributed to our artist. This is a Vitae diversorum principium now in the Vatican Library. The miniature published by Pietro Toesca shows only a series of medallions with profile heads, but every detail of the treatment of these "princes" can be compared with the numerous profiles in the Kane Suetonius, and the enframing vines may be found again in the Princeton frontispiece.

There is much more that could be said about the Suetonius newly acquired by Princeton, and much that still remains to be

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*P. Toesca, La Pittura e la Miniatura nella Lombardia, Milan, 1918, p. 531, note, and fig. 494.
learned, but enough has been suggested here to make it clear that
it is a manuscript truly distinguished for its illumination and that
it can instigate many pursuits into questions of style and artistic
attribution, the organization of studios, the appearance of manu-
scripts at the time of production, the reconstitution of libraries of
past epochs, and more besides.

It must surely be evident, from even such a brief account as this,
that the manuscripts brought together by Mr. Kane—although
comparatively few in number—form an integral part of his splen-
did collection and constitute an important addition to the re-
sources of the Princeton University Library in the field of western
European medieval and Renaissance manuscripts.

THE MISCELLANEA OF THE KANE COLLECTION

There are in the Grenville Kane Collection about eighty printed
books which are neither Americana nor incunabula, and conse-
quently they have not been described by Mr. Penrose or Mr.
Bühler. Not to mention some of the books from this group in an
issue devoted to the whole collection would be to suggest that Mr.
Kane’s collecting interests were more restricted than they actually
were, and would result in a failure to record the presence in the
Library of certain works which, if they had come in separately,
would have been greeted with more than a little show of interest.

This section of the collection may be divided into three cate-
gories. The first, and by far the largest of the three, consists of
books which fall under the heading of English literature (in its
broadest sense); the second is composed of books printed at the
Aldine Press in the sixteenth century; while the third is a small
miscellaneous gathering, which includes, among other books, six-
teenth-century editions of the works of several classical authors,
Badius Ascensius’ satirical Stultifera naucula, Strassburg, 1502,
Hasius’ curious treatise on chirography entitled Prefatio Lauda-
toria in Artem Chiromanticam, Augsburg, 1519, and Antonio
Scaino’s Trattato del Gioco della Fella, Venice, 1555, the first
book on tennis.

The third category does not require examination, but the first
two categories contain many books which call for at least a brief
mention.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

The forty-odd books in the collection that come within the field
of English literature are a valuable addition to the Library’s re-
sources. Interesting though most of them are, to marshal them all
forth would perhaps over-emphasize their importance in the col-
lection, and so only twenty-four will be briefly discussed.
Two chronicles should be noted: the fine Herschel V. Jones copy of *The Cronyce of Englonde*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1528, only two other copies of which were located in American libraries by Mr. Bishop; and the Huth copy of *Coopers Chronicle*, London, 1560, "Conteininge the whole discourse of the histories as well of this realme, as all other countries, with the succession of their Kynges, the time of their raigne, and what notable actes were done by them. . . ."

English year books printed in the sixteenth century are of considerable rarity. In the collection is a group of six of these compilations, for the fourth, seventh, eighth, eighteenth, and nineteenth years of the reign of Henry VI (printed in London in 1527 [?], 1528, 1528, 1529[?], and 1527[?] respectively), and for the twelfth-fourth year of the reign of Edward III (printed in London in 1530[?]). Mr. Bishop located in American libraries only one other copy of each of the first three, two other copies of both the fourth and the fifth, and five of the sixth. The collection has as well three manuscript year books, in an early sixteenth-century hand, for the first three years of the reign of Henry VI. All nine of these year books are bound together in a sixteenth-century blind-stamped binding, possibly the work of Lewis Kemmyse.

Robert Crowley published in London in 1550 three editions of *The Picture of Pierce Plowman*, two of which are designated as the second edition. The two second editions are readily differentiated by the fact that in the title of one the word "tyme" is so spelled, while in the title of the other it is spelled "time." The edition with the spelling "time" is considered the later, and so it is actually the third edition. The Bridgewater copy of this edition is in the Kane Collection.

From the library of Robert Hoe, Mr. Kane acquired two editions of the works of Chaucer: *The wyrks of Geffrey Chaucer*, London, 1561, the second issue, but with the title-page of the first issue; and *The Workes of Our Ancient and learned English Poet, Geffrey Chaucer*, London, Adam Islip, 1603, in a red morocco binding with the arms of Richard Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Although it is not generally considered an Americanum, Bacon's *The Historie of the Raigne of King Henry The Seventh*, London, 1561, was of particular interest to Mr. Kane because it contains a reference to Sebastian Cabot and Columbus. Both the first and the second edition of the history were published in the same year. The second edition is represented in the collection by a handsome large- and thick-paper copy from the library of Henry Massingham. The collection has also an exceptionally tall "mixed" small-paper copy made up of sheets from both the first and second editions. Another important book by Bacon in the collection is the first edition of *The Twoo Bookes of Francis Bacon. Of the proficiency and advancement of Learning, divine and humane*, London, 1605, with the two leaves of Errata, which are found in very few copies, in duplicate.

Since pirates appear to have exercised a peculiar fascination on Mr. Kane, it is not surprising to see in his collection a copy of Robert Darorne's *A Christian tur'd Turke: or, The Tragicall Lives and Deaths of the two Famous Pyrates, Ward and Daniker*, London, 1612, a tragedy in prose and verse based on an account of the pirates' adventures by Andrew Barker published in 1609.

The Kane copy of *All the Worke of John Taylor the Water Poet*, London, 1630, in a richly gilt eighteenth-century morocco binding with the crest of Major Thomas Pearson, is remarkably fine. The scarce second edition of Taylor's quaint *The Old, Old, Very Old Man: or, The Age and long Life of Thomas Par*, London, 1635, is also present in the collection.

Mr. Kane acquired for his collection splendid copies of the Second (1632) and Fourth (1638) Shakespeare Folios. The provenance of the Second Folio (Smith's Allot title Number Four and "Effigies" C) is unrecorded; the Fourth Folio (with the Knight-Saunders imprint) came from the library of Robert Hoe. Included also in the collection are the first folios of the works of Beaumont and Fletcher (1647), Killigrew (1684), and D'Avenant (1679), and the first complete collected folio of Jonson (1695). The Beaumont and Fletcher (the John P. Kemble-Chatsworth copy) has the engraved frontispiece portrait of Fletcher by William Marshall in the first state, and bears on its title-page Kemble's inevitable annotation: "Collated & Perfect J: P: K. 1753." The *Comedies and Tragedies* of Beaumont and Fletcher contains all the hitherto unpublished plays of the two dramatists with the exception of *The Wild-Goose Chase*. "One only Play I must except," declares "The Stationer [Humphrey Moseley] to the Readers," "(for I meant to deal openly) 'tis a Comedy called the Wilde-goose Chase, which hath beene long lost, and I feare irrecoverable; for a Person of Quality borrowed it from the Actours many yeares since, and (by the negligence of a Servant) it was..."
never return'd; therefore now I put up this Si quis, that who- ever hereafter happily meets with it, shall be thankfully satisfied if he please to send it home." The manuscript was sent home and the comedy was published by Moseley in 1652. A copy of the first edition of The Wild-Goose Chase is bound with the Kane copy of the Comedies and Tragedies.

The Comedies, and Tragedies of Thomas Killigrew (the Bridgewater copy) has a good impression (in the second state) of the engraved frontispiece portrait of the dramatist by Faithorne after W. Sheppard. Each of the plays in this volume has its own title page. In some copies these title-pages are all dated 1654. In this copy, however, the title-pages of the last two plays are cancels dated 1664.

Both the D'Avenant and Jonson folios are excellent copies from the Chatsworth library, with fine impressions of the frontispiece portraits of the authors.

An important separately published seventeenth-century play in the collection is Wycherley's The Country-Wife, London, 1675 (the Bridgewater copy), the first edition of "the most brilliant but the most indecent of Wycherley's works."

The Kane copy of the second edition of Milton's Poems, London, 1673 (the first state, with the White Lion address in the imprint), in a handsome morocco binding by Charles Lewis, has on its title-page the signature of Edmund Waller. The book was formerly in the collection of Mortimer L. Schiff. In addition to most of the poems published in the first edition (1655), the second edition contains several previously unpublished poems and the second printing of the "small tractate" Of Education.

One of the most notable items in the Kane Collection is the magnificent Lloyd-Church large-paper copy of the first edition of Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World...By Lemuel Gulliver, London, 1726. A tall copy (9 3/16 inches), it is bound in eighteenth-century calf, and has the frontispiece portrait of Gulliver in the first state. Also present in the collection is a small-paper copy of the first edition of Swift's classic (from the Hagen collection), with the portrait in the second state.

Standing next to the Swifts is Alexander Pope's slim volume entitled Several Copies of Verses On Occasion of Mr. Gulliver's Travels, London, 1727 (the second issue, according to Teerink). This is a separate issue of the five poems by Pope which were published in the 1727 ("second") edition of Gulliver's Travels.

It is somewhat surprising to find in the collection a copy of the first American edition of Johnson's The History of Rasselas, published in Philadelphia by Robert Bell in 1768, for this particular edition is of such rarity that, according to Herman W. Liebert, the locations of only nine other copies have thus far been recorded. Bell's edition of Rasselas, described by Johnson himself—with commendable restraint—as being "not magnificent," is of importance not only as the first American edition of Johnson's most popular work, but also as the first edition of the first book by Johnson published in this country.

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY ALDINES

If the twenty-nine sixteenth-century Aldines in the collection are not numerically impressive, they do constitute a choice gathering, one that is admirably expressive of Mr. Kane's knowledge of the classics, of his insistence on a high standard of condition, and of his appreciation of provenance.

Eight of the Aldines are editiones principes, including a superb copy of Herodotus, printed in 1501; the Hoe copy of the Tragediae Septem of Sophocles, 1504; the Drury-Syston Park copy of Thucydides' history of the Peloponnesian War, 1508, a copy mentioned by Dibdin in his Greek and Latin Classics; the Hoe copy of Pindar, 1513; and the attractive Altemps-Huth copy of the Tragediae Sex of Aeschylus, 1518.

Other Aldines in the collection which should be mentioned are Martial's Epigrammata, 1501, with painted initial letters; the fine Vernon copy of Le Cose Volgari of Petrarch, 1501, the first book in the Italian language printed in italic type; Le Terre Rime di Dante, 1501, the first Aldine edition of the first book in which the Aldine anchor was used; a beautiful copy of the fables of Aesop, 1505, from the Sykes, Beckford, and Hoe collections; the Renouard-Drury copy of Alexander Aphrodisius' In Sophisticos Aristotelis Elencos, Commentaria, 1520; Renouard's copy of Silii Italic de Bello Punico Secundo, 1524; and Machiavelli's Historie, 1549, in its original parchment binding.

THE LIBRARY OF WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER

Through the generosity of the late Arthur W. Butler '98, the library of his distinguished father, William Allen Butler (1825-1902), formerly at "Round Oaks," Yonkers, New York, has been presented to Princeton University.
William Allen Butler was the son of Andrew Jackson’s Attorney General, Benjamin Franklin Butler. As a boy Mr. Butler absorbed the best in the way of education that Washington and New York could give. After graduating in 1843 from New York University, he studied law in his father’s office. Admitted to practice in 1846, he rose rapidly to a position of leadership at the New York bar, arguing cases in bankruptcy, insurance, partnerships, contracts, and patents, and making himself a particular master of admiralty law. Mr. Butler’s services to the New York bar, to New York University, to the New York Public Library, and to the Presbyterian Church, were all notable.

What has just been said of Mr. Butler might well have been said of a score of worthy and respectable members of the bar in a score of cities throughout the country. They worked hard; they were diligent in business; they served the Lord. What distinguished William Allen Butler from his eminent legal contemporaries was a vitality of imagination that drove him on beyond legalistic routine. When they closed their lawbooks at the end of the day, for them the day was done. For him, however, it had begun: in the evening hours law yielded to letters.

The output of this thoroughly “civilized” man is impressive. Legal studies (Lawyer and Client: Their Relation, Rights, and Duties, 1871; The Revision of the Statutes of New York and the Revisers, 1886) mingle with biography (Martin Van Buren: Lawyer, Statesman and Man, 1886; Samuel J. Tilden, 1896), and biography with fiction (Domesticus; A Tale of the Imperial City, 1885; Mrs. Limber’s Raffie, 1896).

There was a spirit in Mr. Butler, however, that prose was unable to satisfy. His imagination was too quick, and embodied itself too rapidly and spontaneously into images, for it always to await the more deliberate development into prose. His light verse, especially his satirical poem *Nothing to Wear* (1877), gained wide popularity in its day.

One feels that the criticism of William Dean Howells is not by any means pitched too high: “but for the professional devotion of this able lawyer, we might have counted in him the cleverest of our society poets.” Perhaps Mr. Butler thought it was pitched a little too high, for it is recorded that at times he felt chagrined that his only claim to public recognition was the writing of a few pages of society verse.

But about the future Mr. Butler proved a bad prophet. He will be known also to the public by the books he loved and read. There they are, some eighteen hundred of them, in all the tasteful beauty of their bindings— their owner could not endure an ugly-looking book. They are essentially a gentleman’s library, consisting mainly of the standard authors; and by “standard” I mean “standard”— Scott, Irving, Dickens, Thackeray, in fiction; Clarendon, Gibbon, Gros, Bancroft, in history; Pepys, Addison, Walpole, in belles-lettres. But “standard” authors are not the sole content of the “Round Oak’s” library, which reveals as well the idiosyncrasies, the off-hours of this busy barrister, in such thrillers as Wilson’s *Tales of the Borders*, and in such “small talk” as Raile’s diary.

As they stand on their shelves in the Faculty Lounge, a room in large measure furnished and equipped by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Butler, Mr. Butler’s books appear at their best—the larger room makes their number and the beauty of their bindings more impressive than was the case in their previous existence at “Round Oak.” And the books in their turn lend to the room a charm and dignity that would be lacking in their absence.

*Habent sua fata!* May they do for many book lovers in the future what they did for one in the past—Henry L. Savage

**Contributors to this issue**

**Harry Miller Lydenberg**, a member of the staff of the New York Public Library from 1898 to 1941, served as its Director from 1934 to 1941.

**Boies Penrose**, a Vice-President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is a collector of early travel books and the author of *The Sherleian Odyssey* (1938) and *Urban Travelers, 1591-1635* (1946).

**Curt F. Büscher** is Keeper of Printed Books at the Pierpont Morgan Library and Secretary of the Bibliographical Society of America.

**Dorothy Miner** is Librarian and Keeper of Manuscripts of the Walters Art Gallery.
The Library received from Judge Augustus N. Hand, upon the graduation of his grandson Arthur Vandervoort Savage '49 and in honor of William Lytlleton Savage '20 and Charles Chauncey Savage '73, a group of early editions of the works of Erasmus. Included among these are *Exomologeit*, Basel, 1524, *Moriae Encomium*, Basel, 1522, and *Pareceit*, Basel, 1519.

From David H. McAlpin '20 came an autograph letter by Benjamin Thompson (1753-1814), "Count Rumford," the American-born scientist whose picturesque career, beginning at his birthplace in Woburn, Massachusetts, encompassed Boston, London, Munich, and Paris. The letter (in French), dated "Lundi, 7 Thermidor" [July 26, 1802], and addressed to the French scientist Parmentier, concerns the latter's journey to England for the purpose of meeting English agriculturists. Accompanying the letter were fourteen engraved portraits of Count Rumford, published in England, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, which provide interesting evidence of Rumford's international reputation.

Mrs. George McLean Harper has presented to the Library papers and books belonging to her late husband, a distinguished member of the Princeton faculty from 1889 until his retirement in 1932. The papers include letters to Professor Harper from Gordon Wordsworth, grandson of the poet, from Professor Emile Legouis, and others, dealing with the preparation of successive editions of his *William Wordsworth, His Life, Works, and Influence* (1916, 1923, 1929). Microfilm copies of these letters have been presented to the Wordsworth Museum at Dove Cottage in Grasmere. Among the books collected by Professor and Mrs. Harper and now in the University Library are first editions of Wordsworth's *Peter Bell*, London, 1819, *The White Doe of Rylstone*, London, 1815, and *The Waggoner*, London, 1819. Books and articles about Wordsworth by Professor Harper and by Pro-

fessor Harper's friends and pupils are included in the collection, which touches also on many other phases of Professor Harper's varied scholarly achievements in the fields of English and French literature.

Included in the Grolier Club's *One Hundred Influential American Books Printed before 1800* is Washington Irving's masterpiece of sense and satire, *A History of New York, from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty*, New York, 1809. A copy of the first edition (with the folding plate of New Amsterdam)—the two volumes in their original sheepskin binding—has been presented to the Library by Gilbert S. McClintock '08.

A literary hoax accompanied the first publication of this book. A prefatory note, signed by "Seth Handside," landlord of the Independent Columbian Hotel in New York, states that the manuscript of the history had been found among the belongings of a departed boarder, one Diedrich Knickerbocker, and had been published to offset the latter's indebtedness to the hotel. In later editions Washington Irving offered an apology for his *jeu d'esprit* and assumed responsibility for the authorship of the book.

A recent purchase on the Gulick Fund is the copy of the first edition of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, London, 1850, given by Charles Kingsley to his wife. The presentation inscription, in Kingsley's hand, appears on the half-title and reads as follows: "To my dear wife C Kingsley June 6. 1850 Eversley." The half-title bears also the following note in Mrs. Kingsley's autograph: "The pages turned down at the corners were turned by C K. & those which A T: read him are all marked by himself 1850." Ten pages still have their upper corners turned down, while the corners of several other pages which have been straightened were evidently also turned down by Kingsley. Three sections have Kingsley's notation that they had been read to him by Tennyson. The volume contains a number of annotations and many markings by Mrs. Kingsley, who turned to it for consolation during the year following Kingsley's death in 1875, as is evidenced by the dates written on certain pages and by the many consolatory passages which have been underlined or otherwise marked.

Charles Kingsley had a high regard for Tennyson's poetry; to him Tennyson was "our only living great poet," and *In Memoriam*
itself he described as “the noblest English Christian poem which several centuries have seen.”

The Library’s collection of material relating to the British poet John Davidson (1857-1909) has been recently supplemented by important manuscript additions. Mention was made in the preceding issue of the Chronicle of a distinguished collection of this author’s printed works presented to the Library by Willard Thorp. Acquired on the Theodore W. Hunt and Francis H. Payne Funds, the recent purchase consists of approximately seventy-five letters, together with telegrams and other documents, as well as a few printed pieces, mainly dating from the period following that day in March, 1909, when Davidson disappeared from his home in Penzance. It was discovered months later that he had met death by suicide. The correspondence is, for the most part, that of Mrs. Davidson and her sons, Alexander and Menzies Davidson, with Grant Richards, Davidson’s publisher and literary executor, and reflects the progress of the long search for the missing man. The collection contains the nearly complete manuscript, in Davidson’s own hand, of Fleet Street and Other Poems (1909). Included also is one of the two autograph copies of Davidson’s remarkable will in which he asks that no biography ever be written, that none of his unpublished works be published, and that “no word, except of my writing, is ever to appear in any book of mine as long as the copyright endures.”

A copy of the first edition of Booth Tarkington’s first published novel, The Gentleman from Indiana, New York, 1899, containing many annotations and markings by Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, as well as an inscription in Mr. Tarkington’s hand, has been presented to the Library by Miss Elizabeth Trotter. It will be recalled that Fanny Van de Grift Stevenson had been born in Indianapolis and had lived there until several years after her youthful marriage to Samuel Osbourne. Miss Trotter, in sending the volume to the Library, wrote: “For the most part I believe Mr. Tarkington thought her ‘right’ in her criticisms of his first book and he liked and admired her.”

A water-color sketch by Alfred Jacob Miller has been given to the Library by Mrs. Laurence R. Carton (a great-niece of the artist) and her son, William Pinkney Carton ’43. Miller (1810-

1874) accompanied the Scottish traveler Captain William Drummond Stewart to the Rocky Mountains in 1875 and 1878, and brought back the sketches of Indian scenes which he used as a basis for his later paintings. Attention has recently been attracted to Miller’s sketches and paintings by the reproduction of many of them in Bernard De Voto’s Across the Wide Missouri (1947). Entitled “The Indian Guide,” the sketch presented by Mrs. Carton and her son shows Captain Stewart and a companion at Wind River conversing with an Indian guide while in the background a caravan winds across a near-by valley. It has been hung in the Jim Bridger Room, which houses the Philip Ashton Rollins Collection of Western Americana.

A recent gift from Hubertus Cummings ’07 is a series of some sixty water colors by Henrietta Cream Antrobus (1825-1904) depicting English landscapes and country scenes. Mrs. Antrobus, a clergyman’s wife, made no claim to being a professional artist—yet her water colors of parish churches, heaths, villages, and college gardens well exemplify the accomplishments of a Victorian gentlewoman, and still communicate the charm of the English countryside.

Among items of Princetoniana interest recently received in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections is a silver gilt pitcher bearing the engraved inscription “To Doctor James McCosh, on his Eightieth birthday from his former Princeton students, now Instructors in American Colleges. April 1st 1891.” The pitcher is the gift to the Library of David Magie ’97 and James McCosh Magie ’04. The letter of acknowledgment written by Dr. McCosh (from the Manuscript Collection) is shown with the pitcher, which is currently on display in the Princetoniana Room in the Firestone Library.
THE COUNCIL

The following were elected members of the Council for the 1949/50-1951/52 term: John C. Cooper '09, Robert Garrett '97, Sinclair Hamilton '06, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Donald F. Hyde, Wolfgang S. Schwabacher '18, and Willard Thorp. Gilbert S. McClintock '08 has been appointed a member of the Council for a two-year term (1949/50-1950/51) to fill an existing vacancy.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS COMMITTEE

Edward Naumburg, Jr. '24 and Kenneth H. Rockey '16 have been appointed Co-Chairmen of the Graphic Arts Committee to replace Alfred C. Howell, resigned.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

When the ballot for the election of members of the Council for the 1949/50-1951/52 term was mailed to Friends in July, it included for approval or rejection an amendment of Article V of the Constitution. The amendment was approved. Article V, therefore, now reads:

The officers, with the exception of the Treasurer and Secretary, shall be elected annually by the Council from its own membership. The Treasurer and Secretary shall be appointed by the Chairman with the approval of the Council, and shall hold office during its pleasure. They shall attend meetings of the Council ex officio. All officers shall take office immediately after their election or appointment.

DRIVE FOR NEW MEMBERS

In May Princeton alumni received an invitation to join the Friends, and 275 new members were secured. Since there were 249 members in 1948-49, the membership is now a little more than double what it was before the drive.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The summary of financial transactions on the Operating Account for the year 1948-49 follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balance 1 July 1948</td>
<td>$ 38.35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues collected for 1948-49</td>
<td>2,860.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions to <em>Chronicle</em>, Vol. X</td>
<td>435.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution from David H. McAlpin towards expenses of membership drive</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance dues for 1949-50</td>
<td>3,166.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions to <em>Chronicle</em>, Vol. XI</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$7,415.20</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing of <em>Chronicle</em>, Vol. X, Nos. 1 and 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final payment on debt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost of membership drive</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous (printing, postage, etc.)</td>
<td>201.23</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,517.30</strong></td>
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The unusually large balance ($4,094.90) was caused by the fact that the bills for Numbers 3 and 4 of Volume X of the *Chronicle*, roughly $1,000.00, had not yet been presented, and by the receipt of advance dues for the year 1949-50, mostly from new members. The balance of the indebtedness on the 40 Mercer Street Account ($600.00) was paid off, as is indicated under Expenditures. The Operating Account does not receive contributions made specifically for the purchase of books or manuscripts. Contributions for such purchases are credited to the Friends Book Fund and are reported regularly in the *Chronicle*; when the contributions are for special items or for special purposes, that fact is stated.
University Place house maintenance expenses were exactly covered by contributions received, together with the balance of $4,750 from the preceding year. Those expenses totaled $2,300.00, and the total for 1949-50 will be the same amount. The debt of $2,166.66 still remains; nothing was paid against it last year.

CONTRIBUTIONS

A total of $237.50 has been received from Friends for the purchase of books and manuscripts. Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06 enabled the Library to secure eight bills presented to the College of New Jersey during the years 1818 and 1819 for labor and material furnished, as well as a bill presented to Jonathan Sergeant, Treasurer of the College, by James Caldwell, Trustee, for defraying the costs of the Commencement dinner of 1774. From Willard Thorp came an additional donation to the Frenear Fund. A contribution was also made by Mrs. Lila Tyng.

GIFTS

The Library received from Cleveland E. Dodge '09 and Bayard Dodge '09 a silver-bound Armenian manuscript of the Four Gospels of the early eighteenth century, which was presented in 1919 to their father, Cleveland H. Dodge '79, in grateful recognition of his work in behalf of the Armenian nation. As the gift of the family of Cleveland H. Dodge '79, Princeton acquired from his library approximately 1,100 volumes, together with a group of 145 letters, most of which are from Woodrow Wilson to Mr. Dodge. Among the books are sets of standard authors, and first editions of Johnson's Dictionary, London, 1755. The Federalist, New York, 1788, Chesterfield's Letters, London, 1774, and Harington's translation of Orlando Furioso, London, 1591. A. E. Gallatin presented a copy of A Beardsley Miscellany, edited by R. A. Walker, London, 1949, as an addition to the Gallatin Beardsley Collection. From James Thayer Gerould came a Woodrow Wilson letter dated March 30, 1913. A copy of Bacon's Laws of Maryland, Annapolis, 1765, was received from Sinclair Hamilton '06 for the Sinclair Hamilton Collection.

FRIENDS OF THE PRINCETON LIBRARY

Founded in 1939, the Friends of the Princeton Library is an association of bibliophiles and scholars interested in book collecting and the graphic arts and in increasing and making better known the resources of the Princeton University Library. It has secured gifts and bequests and has provided funds for the purchase of rare books, manuscripts and other materials which, until now, other means of acquisition have failed to provide.

Membership is open to anyone subscribing annually five dollars or more. Checks payable to Princeton University should be mailed to the Secretary. Members receive The Princeton University Library Chronicle and publications issued by the Friends, have access to the facilities of the Friends Room in the Library, and are invited to participate in meetings and to attend special lectures and exhibits.

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The Princeton University Library Chronicle
Published four times a year: Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer
Subscription: Three dollars a year
Single numbers: One dollar
Printed at the Princeton University Press