THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE
VOLUME XXXVII - AUTUMN 1975 - NUMBER 1

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CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

GERALD EADES BENTLEY, Murray Professor of English, Emeritus, and the author of The Jacobean and Caroline Stage, is Chairman of the Publications Committee of the Friends of the Princeton University Library.

ELIZABETH P. BENSON is Curator for the Pre-Columbian Collection, Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C. Among her many publications on the ancient American world is The Moche, A Culture of Peru, New York, 1972.

ELEANOR TERRY LINCOLN, Professor Emeritus of English Language and Literature at Smith College, is a specialist in English Poetry of the Seventeenth Century.

J. MONROE THORINGTON '15 is a retired physician whose chief avocation has been mountaineering. His collections of early English county atlases and maps, of Alpine prints, and of materials relating to the Rocky Mountain States and Canada form an important part of the Princeton University Collections.

DONNA ISAAC GELFAND is Assistant Curator of Graphic Arts, Princeton University Library.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

BY GERALD EADES BENTLEY

A speech in honor of William Shepherd Dix at the annual dinner of the Friends of the Princeton University Library.

2 May 1975

The subject sounds faintly scholarly and decidedly bibliographical, doesn't it? It is not. I promise to be shamefully unscholarly. I expect to generalize from scandalously inadequate evidence, to display gross personal prejudice, to be superficial and probably inaccurate.

But it may be appropriate to gossip with the Friends of the Princeton Library about two or three other libraries, and to talk with friends of our librarian about a few other librarians I have known.

The greatest university library in the world is at Oxford. Probably all of you are familiar with its designation as the Bodleian. But the name Bodleian is a comparatively modern one, only about 400 years old. Since the end of the twelfth century the University had been housing its books and manuscripts in St. Mary's Church and elsewhere, and allowing favored students to use them for hundreds of years before Sir Thomas Bodley formally set up his endowment in 1611.

Besides his donation of books, cash, and lands for endowment, Sir Thomas made an even more important gift to Oxford. At the suggestion of his librarian, Thomas James, he succeeded in making an agreement with the Stationers' Company of London. According to this agreement the Stationers would send to the newly endowed library, free of charge, one copy of every book printed in London, where nearly all English publishing was done.
Such an arrangement has a very beneficial effect on the acquisitions budget of a library, and Oxford has been profiting (not to say profiteering) from it ever since. Even Sir Thomas, however, saw dangers in an unrestricted acquisitions policy. He had the urge to control the Library according to his own tastes—an urge not unknown in the relations of donors and librarians today. There is extant a fascinating correspondence of over 200 letters from Sir Thomas Bodley to his Oxford librarian, whom he called his Keeper. Poor librarian James got frequent admonitions and reprimands from his patron—letters about preparing to receive cartloads of books, letters about binding, about shelving and chaining books, about hours of opening and closing the collection.

But the letter which most titilates a grubbing historian of the drama like me is one which Sir Thomas dispatched to his long-suffering librarian on January 4, 1612:

I can see no good reason to alter my opinion for excluding such books as almanacs, plays, and an infinite number that are daily printed of very unworthy matters. Haply some plays may be worthy the keeping, but hardly one in forty, . . . Were it so again that some little profit might be reaped (which God knows is very little) out of some of our playbooks, the benefit thereof will nothing near countervail the harm that the scandal will bring unto the Library when it shall be given out that we stuff it full of baggage books . . .

Today the Bodleian Library has one of the best collections of Elizabethan plays in the world; but nearly all of them were acquired after Sir Thomas was dead.

There were other dictates of the founder of the Bodleian which lasted longer than his prohibition of plays and other "baggage books." And some of these dictated led to unfortunate—or at least uncomfortable—situations. In his draft of statutes for his new Library, Sir Thomas had written:

Be it always provided that for the greater security of the timber works and books, no frequenter of that place, graduate or other, or any deputy for him, upon any pretext or color, shall enter there by night with a torch, link, lamp, candle, or other kind of fire light upon pain of deprivation of his office forever.

Obviously this stern and prudent prohibition against fire must apply not only to fire used for light, but to fire used for heat as well.

Three hundred years after the founder's death this cautious admonition was still observed. In 1927, when I first worked in the Bodleian, I found reason to remember the statutes of the good Sir Thomas. There was still no light and no heat in Duke Humphry, the oldest and most beautiful part of the Library. In the December afternoons I had to leave at three o'clock, when daylight failed. And I had to wear three pair of socks so that my feet would be only cold—not frost bitten.

In another of his statutes Sir Thomas had ordered that the overseers:

... shall in writing set down and appoint . . . some books to be exchanged for better editions and some in like shall be clean made away, as being wholly superfluous and of no estimation . . .

This statute, of course, led to mistakes on the part of the librarian. One of the early acquisitions of the new foundation was the Shakespeare Folio of 1623, edited seven years after Shakespeare's death by two of his actor friends. The new book was accepted by the Keeper of the Bodleian in December 1623 or January 1624; ten years after the dictator Bodley had died. And this great prize of collectors remained chained in its place on the shelves for about 40 years.

Then in 1664 the third edition of the Shakespeare folio (what we call the Third Folio) was published. This new edition contained all the plays of the 1623 folio plus seven more which had never appeared in a collected edition before. Obviously this new Third Folio presented just the situation which Sir Thomas Bodley had had in mind when he wrote in his statutes: "some books are to be exchanged for better editions." Accordingly, Thomas Lockley (the librarian in 1664) sold his superseded First Folio to an Oxford book dealer and replaced it with the new Third Folio.

Such mistakes have often occurred in great book collections—to the chagrin of their librarians. But this mistake had a happier ending than most. In January 1905, an Oxford undergraduate showed Falconer Madan a copy of the Folio of 1623. This copy had been in the boy's family library for 150 years, but it still had the distinctive leather binding made for the Oxford Folio in February, 1624;
and it still had the iron chain-staple by which it had been chained to the shelves in Duke Humphry 280 years before. It was bought back for Oxford, and it is now again part of the collection. But it cost the friends of the Library £3,000. Moral: if you want to save your descendants £3,000, hang onto your first editions.

The Shakespeare First Folio has long been considered an essential of any great collection of English literature, and various libraries display it proudly in their exhibition cases. But one American library somewhat overshadows this pride of possession.

The Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C., owns 79 copies—more copies than have ever lived together since the whole first edition was stacked in Isaac Jaggard's printing house in the Barbican in London 352 years ago. All these copies were collected by Henry Clay Folger, President, and later Chairman of the Board, of Standard Oil, in the first quarter of this century. He was experienced in monopoly.

This astonishing hoard of one of the most prized books in the world is only a small part of Mr. Folger's library. He set out to make the greatest Shakespeare collection in the world. And he succeeded. For more than 30 years Mr. and Mrs. Folger, working together, spent most of their evenings in their comparatively unpretentious New York apartment, reading catalogues and sending out orders—working very quietly and unknown to most American collectors. Almost from the beginning they planned to make their library a national one, and Mr. Folger wrote to a friend that he proposed "to help make the United States a center for literary study and progress." He never had the bibliophile's pleasure of gazing over his treasures. Throughout his life his books and manuscripts were stored in vaults scattered about New York and Brooklyn. They were never brought together until after his death.

The Folger Shakespeare Library was formally opened in Washington on 23 April, 1932, on which day William Shakespeare would have been 368 years old—and rather surprised at what he saw. The first Librarian for Mr. Folger's collection was Joseph Quincy Adams, for years Professor of English at Cornell, and probably the most distinguished American Shakespeare scholar of his time. He had a large job ahead of him, for most of Mr. Folger's books were still in 9,000 packing cases, and parts of his beautiful marble building on Capitol Hill—such as the magnificent Elizabethan great hall which served as a reading room—were more monumental than practical. The hall has large stained glass windows, which are very impressive, but in the summer time they made of the reading room a terribly efficient sun oven where the indoor temperature used to get up to 100° when Washington really hit its stride. For the first few years the book vaults were air-conditioned, but not the reading room. This situation gave us early readers a salutary insight into the comparative value of a book and a man.

The Librarian also had cataloguing problems—as what librarian does not? Mr. and Mrs. Folger in their long evenings with their book lists had prepared 3 x 5 cards for their books, but when I first visited the Library shortly after it opened, their catalogue was filed in cheap maple bureaus, whose drawers had no divisions, so that when the drawers stuck the cards were tempted to slide sideways. It was somewhat surprising to find the entry for the unique copy of the 1594 Titus Andronicus slipped over behind the card for The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines, by Mary Cowden Clark.

During the same years that Mr. and Mrs. Folger were gathering their great collection in New York, another rich American was assembling a different (but equally distinguished) library on the opposite coast. The methods of these two great bibliophiles were quite different. The Folgers bought quietly, almost surreptitiously; Henry Huntington was a flamboyant buyer. All the book world gossiped about his purchases of whole libraries at a time. Indeed, the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, is largely made up of 100 different libraries of rare books and manuscripts which were bought en bloc. Many of these libraries had been famous for years, like the Duke of Devonshire's library which Huntington bought for $1,000,000 in 1914; or the Bridgewater books and manuscripts for which he paid another million at Sotheby's in 1917.

His most sensational purchase was that of a Gutenberg Bible printed on vellum, which he bid in at auction in 1911 for $50,000. This price was said to be the highest ever paid for a book up to that time. All over the western world newspapers exclaimed, protested, and editorialized over the extravagance, and Mr. Huntington was flooded with letters, most of them scandalized. One friend wrote:

I have known for many years that you were sadly in need of the influence imparted by Holy Writ, but I did not suppose
that on short notice you would feel the need of $50,000 worth of it in a bunch.

To which Mr. Huntington replied:

I only learned after my purchase that I could have got a copy for $4, the contents of which would probably have done me as much good.

On his San Marino estate Mr. Huntington erected a separate building to house his books and manuscripts. By his will of 1927 the entire estate—his house, his art gallery, his library, about 100 acres of gardens, and another 100 acres of orange and avocado groves—became a public institution under a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

The first head of the new institution was Max Farrand, B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. of Princeton, but at the time of his appointment Professor of American History at Yale. He had the task of transforming a collector's library into an institution organized to help scholars carry on historical and literary research. He succeeded magnificently. One scholar said in the preface to a book, partly written in Max Farrand's institution, that Farrand and his staff "have made of Mr. Huntington's magnificent collection a paradise for the Renaissance scholar."

What Max Farrand started has been carried on by his successors. Now, under the present director, James Thorpe (whom many of you knew during his 20 years as a member of the Princeton English department) the development has notably accelerated. The collection now consists of about 500,000 printed books and about 5,000,000 manuscripts.

When the library became a public institution, several of Mr. Huntington's old employees were transmogrified into librarians. One of my favorites was Mr. Gifford. He had been Mr. Huntington's valet—a little man, very erect, and very pompous. He was the receptionist who intimidated most casual visitors with his dignified manner, his striped pants, and his deep voice. I always found him worth listening to for his profound social comments, and I fear that a few of us cultivated him, eager for his wise observations on the passing scene.

One of the amenities of the Huntington gardens was a set of handsome teakwood benches which had been scattered through the grounds. One morning there was great consternation among the staff when it was discovered that some wanton visitor had carved his initials on a bench. Everybody was "Tut-tutting" about the place, but Mr. Gifford put this sacrilege in perspective for us. "Ah, yes," said he. "Just the reproductive instinct."

As one would expect from his manner and his background, Mr. Gifford was a staunch conservative, and a member of the Young Republicans Club of San Marino. I saw him almost every day during the final months of the Roosevelt-Landon campaign of 1936. Mr. Gifford was positive that the True-Blue Alf Landon of Kansas was going to lead the forces of Righteousness to a great victory over the wicked politicians of Roosevelt's New Deal.

Election Day turned out to be a sad and totally unexpected blow to Mr. Gifford—so much so that he had to stay home from the Library for two days. When he returned to his post, sadder and wiser, a few of us gathered round to hear the philosopher surmount his tribulations. And he did. After a few remarks about retiring to Maine or Vermont (the only states carried by Landon) our oracle intoned "We should have known! We should have known! The run of the mine flows from the loins of the people."

The last library and librarian I shall talk about are those of Princeton University—in Mercer County, New Jersey. This library is, of course, much older than the Folger or the Huntington, though a few centuries younger than the Bodleian.

This evening most of you have seen the exhibition of the development of this library—assuming, of course, that you were looking at the cases in the exhibition gallery as well as drinking and admiring our new carpet. The Princeton collection of 1756, in its single book case, is analogous to Oxford's few manuscripts in St. Mary's Church about the year 1200. Thanks to Sir Thomas Bodley and others, the collections at Oxford have grown much greater than those at Princeton; but I can assure you that the amenities for undergraduate study are greater in Firestone than they are in the Bodleian.

These amenities for students and the distinguished collections which they have been built up notably by Julian Parks Boyd and William Shepherd Dix. Julian Boyd has moved on to Jeffersonian and Philosophical Society conquests; tonight we celebrate the achievements of Bill Dix.

For this audience his pre-Princeton experiences are of little sig-
nificance, even though he was born a Virginia gentleman and became a loyal son of Mr. Jefferson's university at Charlottesville. For you it is probably also trivial that he earned a Ph.D. in English literature at the University of Chicago. But I cannot myself admit the triviality of this Chicago experience, for there he was a student of mine. It is obvious to me that this experience must necessarily have been of vast importance. I must, of course, agree with you that there can be little significance in what he did at Western Reserve, at Williams, at Harvard, and at Rice Institute before he came to us.

We welcomed Bill Dix at Princeton in February 1933, and for 22 years he has been solving our problems, luring our undergraduates into more and more learning, and nurturing our prestige with all who have any close knowledge of academic libraries. The library achievements under such a leader cannot be adequately summarized. One can only mention a few of the obvious physical changes and a few numerical comparisons. In his time the collections have doubled; the staff has more than doubled. Of greater significance is the increase in the use of the library. More than 5,000 people a day (over a million a year) go through the front doors of Firestone, and many other students work in departmental libraries outside Firestone, such as the East Asian Library, or the Marquand Art Library.

Not only has our Librarian increased the number of readers, but he has facilitated their work with books and manuscripts. The new extensions on B and C floors accommodate not only hundreds of thousands more books, but alongside the book stacks are comfortable and convenient study areas which are in constant use.

Most of you have seen the beautiful rooms which have been built under the direction of our Librarian for the extensive collection of the papers of John Foster Dulles and for the distinguished libraries of William Scheide and of Robert Taylor. The generosity of their owners has made these famous collections available to qualified readers through the regular channels in the Rare Book Room.

Some people seem to think that books of rarity and cost and unique manuscripts are only for faculty scholars and graduate students. At Princeton this is not true. The policy of both Bill Dix and Julian Boyd has been that there must be a minimum of barriers between books and readers. And this policy educates students. In the twentieth year of the reign of Dix, I kept classified records of readers in the Rare Book Room. Who were the people who were poring over our books and manuscripts?

Princeton undergraduates outnumbered the graduate students 2 to 1. More surprisingly these undergraduates outnumbered readers from the faculty and the staff 4 to 1. These figures seem to me to be another example of the success of William Dix in making the Library—even the most esoteric part of the Library—a congenial learning place for students.

I cannot possibly enumerate the scores of collections of books and manuscripts whose acquisition by Princeton must be largely (or in some cases wholly) attributed to Bill Dix. But our great manuscript collection of Twentieth Century American Statecraft and Public Policy must not be ignored. Many notable Americans of the last 75 years have been persuaded to deposit their papers at Princeton. This great and rapidly growing collection forms one of the important sources for knowledge of our time. Almost weekly more and more of the papers of institutions like the American Civil Liberties Union, and of individuals like Adlai Stevenson, George Kennan, Bernard Baruch, James Forrestal, and David Lilienthal pour into the Library, enough to require a new building which Bill Dix has arranged to have built for them.

I cannot recount our Librarian's many outside services to the United Nations, to the Office of Education, to the Council on Library Research, to the Franklin Book Program, to Research Libraries, or as President of the American Library Association.

These are contributions to national education. Tonight we are provincial Princetonians, and we are here to give thanks for what Bill Dix has done for us. As he retires from office he has earned the gratitude of thousands of us. Those who have worked with him, those who have profited from his work for Princeton, and his many admirers and personal friends—we all unite in wishing Bill and Jane many happy years and God speed.
The Quipu: "Written" Texts in Ancient Peru

BY ELIZABETH P. BENSON

The Inca Indians of Peru, in the century or so before the Spanish Conquest, in 1532, used a device of colored, knotted strings, called a quipu,¹ to record various kinds of accounts. These Indians, under their sacred ruler, who was called the Inca, may have had the most highly organized social system that has ever existed in the history of the world. Coming to power in the southern highlands of Peru early in the fifteenth century, the Incas conquered territory on such a scale that, by the time of the Conquest, they were in control of a vast empire that included much of Ecuador to the north, virtually all of Peru, eastern Bolivia, and northern Chile. Under the Inca rule, people were shifted en masse from one part of the country to another, troops were moved, goods were transported, tribute was paid. An accounting system was a necessity, and the quipu provided its means.

The Incas are famous for their engineering feats: for their mortarless architecture, constructed of enormous, precisely cut and fitted stones, and for their network of roads and bridges, over which they moved armies, messengers, and goods borne by human beings and llamas, but no draft animals or wheeled vehicles. Despite these accomplishments, however, there has always been a certain embarrassment on the part of advocates of Andean peoples, because it is generally admitted that neither the Inca nor Indian peoples before them had a true form of writing. Most scholars in the field see Pre-Columbian artifacts in the Andes as containing a highly developed system of symbols—but not writing. Arguments have been made for the marking of beans as a kind of writing and for a just-post-Conquest use of designs as a written language, but the only uncontested form of "writing" in the Andes is the quipu, which was, as far as we know, an Inca invention. It is one of these ancient Inca "manuscripts"—a fifty-one strand quipu—which recently became part of the collections of the Princeton University Library as the gift of Mrs. Gerard B. Lambert.

Quipus consist of a main cord that varies in length from a few centimeters to a meter or more, and, attached to it, pendant cords as long as half a meter. These pendant cords vary in number from one to a hundred—or more. Knots were tied in the pendant cords in decimal positions, indicating 1 if the knot is farthest from the main cord, 10 if it is nearer, 100 if it is nearer still; 1,000's and 10,000's are also sometimes indicated. Numbers between one and nine, in each of these positions, are indicated by knots in which the cord is drawn through the knot an appropriate number of times. Short subsidiary cords are attached to the pendant cords to record numbers that disturb the main count of the quipu.²


A number of early Spanish accounts describe the quipu. The first general work on Peru is that of Pedro de Cieza de Leon, who was born in Seville in 1519, and went out to the New World to make his fortune. In his *Chronicle of Peru*, he describes the quipus:

... These were long ropes made of knotted cords, and those who were accountants and understood the arrangement of these knots, could, by their means, give an account of the expenditure, and of other things during a long course of years. On these knots they counted from one to ten, and from ten to a hundred, and from a hundred to a thousand... Each ruler of a province was provided with accountants who were called *quipucamayos*, and by these knots they kept account of what tribute was to be paid in the district, with respect to silver, gold, cloth, flocks, down to fire-wood and other minute details.³

Cieza writes that they had a:

... method of knowing and understanding what had been received from the contributions in the provinces, what provisions were stored on the routes that the king would take with his army or when he was visiting the provinces, how much was in each place of deposit, how much was delivered out.⁴

After the Conquest, when Spanish troops devastated the land, the Indian chiefs assembled and, by means of the quipu, ascertained which province had lost more than another and balanced the losses between them.⁵

Cieza also tells us that he was:

... incredulous respecting this system of counting, and although I heard it described, I held the greater part of the story to be fabulous. But when I was at Marcaville, in the province of Xauxa, I asked the lord Guacarapora to explain it in such a way as that my mind might be satisfied, and that I might be assured that it was true and accurate. He ordered his servants to bring the *quipus*, and as this lord was a native, and a man


⁴ *Ibid*.

of good understanding, he proceeded to make the thing clear to me. He told me to observe that all that he, for his part, had delivered to the Spaniards from the time that the Governor Don Francisco Pizarro arrived in the valley, was duly noted down without any fault or omission. Thus I saw the accounts for the gold, the silver, the clothes, the corn, sheep, and other things; so that in truth I was quite astonished.  

Juan Polo de Ondegardo, another sixteenth-century source, was a lawyer and government official in Cuzco. He is responsible for the well-known story that Inca runners, or chasquí, brought fresh fish up from the sea to the Inca in Cuzco. He tells us that "They have records in their quipus of the fish having sometimes been brought from Tumbez, a distance of more than three hundred leagues." Tumbez is on the northernmost part of the Peruvian coast, whereas Cuzco is in the southern highlands; some of the highest mountains in the world lie between them. One cannot help wondering about the swiftness of the runners or the freshness of the fish.

The Jesuit Padre Joseph de Acosta went to Peru in 1571, where he stayed for fifteen years. He published his Historia natural y moral de las Indias in Seville in 1590. In it, he writes:

... There are quipus, memoranda or registers made of strands of cord, in which different knots and colors signify different things. It is incredible what they have comprehended in this way, for what books can say of histories, laws, ceremonies, and business accounts, all of this is provided very precisely by the quipus... Because for different kinds of things, like war, government, tribute, ceremonies, and lands, there were different quipus or strands of cord. And in each bunch there were large and small knots and attached cords; some of the cords were red, others green, others blue, others white, and there was indeed such diversity that, as we arrange twenty-four letters in different ways to make an infinite variety of words, so they draw from these knots and colors innumerable meanings for things. In this manner, even today in Peru, at the end of two or three years, when the Indians come to a magistrate with the detailed accounts for which they have been asked, they say that in such-and-such a village they have given him six eggs,
for which he has not paid them, and in such-and-such a house a hen, and yonder two loads of grass for his horse, and that he has paid only so much money, and remains so much in debt; and for all of this, the evidence for this investigation is a quantity of knots and handfuls of string which are given in witness with the certainty of writing. I saw a handful of these strings by which an Indian woman carried, written, a general confession of her whole life, and she confessed herself with these strings as well as I could have done with a written paper.

One might think that poetry could not be written on a quipu, but Garcilaso de la Vega, born in Cuzco in 1539, the son of a Spanish soldier and an Inca princess (the niece of the Inca Huainá Cápac), gives evidence to the contrary. He tells of Inca poems:

... They were composed in accordance with a fable they had, as follows: they say that the Creator placed a maiden, the daughter of a king, in the sky with a pitcher full of water which she spills when the earth needs it, and that one of her brothers breaks it occasionally, and the blow causes thunder and lightning. They say the man causes them, because they are the work of a fierce man and not of a tender woman. The maiden they say causes hail, rain, and snow, which are the works of her gentleness and softness and of such benefit. They say that an Inca, a poet and astrologer, made the verses in praise of the excellence and virtues of this maiden, which God had given her to do good to all the creatures of the earth. The fable and verses, Padre Blas Valera says he found in the knots and beads of some ancient annals in threads of different colors: the Indian accountants in charge of the historical knots and beads told him the tradition of the verses and the fable. . . .

It must be admitted that this is a second-hand account. The manuscript of Blas Valera, from which Garcilaso took much information, has been lost.

Garcilaso also speaks of the historic Inca reception of the Spanish embassy led by the conquistadores Hernando Pizarro and Hernando de Soto. He notes the recording of the conversation between the Inca (Atahuallpa) and de Soto by "two chroniclers or historians who recorded in their annals by means of knots, signs, and cyphers as best they could, the ill-understood message of Hernando de Soto and the Inca's reply."

A quipu was even used to solve a murder. Padre Bernabé Cobo finished in 1653 a Historia general de los Indias, in which he says that, "Instead of writing, they used strands or cords of thin wool like those with which we string rosaries." He writes that quipus were still being used in his time in the tambos, or resthouses, along the Inca roads to keep track of what was sold to travelers, and he goes on to tell the following story. Two Spaniards left on a journey together from a city on the south coast of Peru. On the following day, one of them remained behind in the tambo, while the other continued the journey with an Indian guide, who murdered him and then returned to the tambo. The Spaniard who was killed was well-known, and the governor sent out a search party, but the Spaniard was not found. Some six years later, a body was discovered in a cave in the same desert, and it was brought into the town to be identified. It was believed to have been the man who had disappeared, and the governor was counseled to find out which Indian had been given as a guide from the tambo, "which the Indians would know, even though more than six years had passed, for, by the accounting of their quipus, they would have kept it in memory."

The quipucamayos were summoned, and they found in their records the name of the Indian who had been the guide. He was brought from his village and, at first, he denied the crime, but, after torture, he finally admitted murder—except that the body that had been found was the wrong body. He led the officers to another cave, and showed them the body of the Spaniard he had killed.

It is clear from these accounts and others that quipus were in common use in the years after the Conquest, although Cobo does tell us that "many know how to read and write, and have exchanged the quipus for writing."

10 Ibid., Part Two, p. 676.
12 Ibid., p. 297.
13 Ibid., p. 296.
certain kinds of accounting, the quipu was still in use in more recent centuries.

Specific information on the meaning of the different colored strings used in the quipus is sketchy, but it is clear that color indicated the kind of thing counted. Garcilaso states that yellow string signifies gold; white, silver; and that red was the color used to count warriors. The Marquis de Nadaillac mentions a quipu used during a revolt of Araucanian Indians in Chile in 1792, noting that the red string was knotted to indicate acceptance by persons invited to war, whereas the white string denoted time, and a black string, peace. The account of a nineteenth-century German traveler, Eduard Poeppig, tells us that, also among the Araucanians, the red color of the thread meant that vengeance would follow immediately if blood money were not paid.

It is evident that a limited use of the quipu persisted through the nineteenth century. In an account published in 1829, W. B. Stevenson recounts that he “spent the evening that we remained at Riobamba with an old Indian Cacique, the only person whom I ever saw who could knot and interpret the meaning of the knots of the quipus.”

Adolph Bandelier, in 1892, wrote that, “For keeping their accounts with the hacienda, the Indians, on the Island as well as on the flanks of Illimani and elsewhere in the Sierra, still use a simple ‘quipu’ or knotted string....”

The nineteenth-century German traveler J. J. von Tschudi had published, in 1846, the fact that the shepherds of the Puna still used the quipu for counting. The distinguished archaeologist Max Uhle followed up this remark when he was in Peru, and tells us, in an 1897 article, that the quipu:

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17 In: Locke, op. cit., p. 45.
18 The Island of Titicaca, in Lake Titicaca, on the Peruvian-Bolivian border.
20 The high plateau on the Peruvian-Bolivian border—the same general area noted later by Bandelier.
... survives in the interior of Peru and Bolivia, and this is not to be wondered at; where the Indians have not been taught reading and writing, an instrument for counting, that had proved so useful that an entire high civilization, that of the Incas, was based upon it, was not to be readily given up.\footnote{Max Uhle, "A Modern Kipu from Cutuzuma, Bolivia," Free Museum of Science and Art, Bulletin No. 2 (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1897), p. 51.}

Uhle found two modern examples near Lake Titicaca. He heard of others in this area, but was unable to obtain them because the Indians were reluctant to give them up. One quipu was promised him, but, at the time delivery was to be made, he was told that it had been eaten by rats—surely an excuse not to give it away.

The Indian from whom Uhle obtained one quipu had held an office like that of a modern mayor, in which he had been responsible for keeping track of the flocks of sheep on the hacienda, and also had the responsibility of handing them over to his successor. This he accomplished by means of a quipu. Uhle describes this quipu as being made of threads of different thicknesses and knots of different sizes. Different kinds of animals are represented by the strings. "The number of female animals is always indicated on the border of the kipu, and that of the males in the centre,"\footnote{Ibid., p. 56.} according to the information supplied by the Indian, who explained also the decimal use of the knots. It was calculated that the official had delivered to his successor at the close of his term 387 sheep, 285 rams, and lambs and milking sheep listed according to the three sets born during the year.

Uhle also tells us that, at this time, on the eastern side of Lake Titicaca, "yellow stands for barley... The memory of it was still kept alive on the Island of Titicaca, although it had fallen into disuse there on account of lack of colored string among the Indians."\footnote{Ibid., p. 57.}

Uhle writes:

The most conclusive evidence that the modern kipus are the direct descendants of the ancient ones lies in a significant peculiarity common to both. Garcilaso tells us that there were, in addition, certain strings attached to the main strings, which served no other purpose than to indicate certain exceptional

\footnote{Barley was not a Pre-Columbian crop.}
numbers disturbing the final total of the main strings. On the kipu from Challa (now in the Museum of Berlin) two separate strings attached to the main ones indicate the number of rams consumed in the kitchen of the owner of the hacienda on the one, and the other the number of sheep eaten by the shepherd himself. Both numbers are to be subtracted from the respective totals to which they are subordinate. . . .

From the early sources, and from the quipu usage that continued long after the Conquest, we know that quipus were used certainly for various forms of accounting, and possibly for other more romantic things. But there is still another use— or, at least, another context—of the ancient quipus which has not yet been fully explained. The Swedish scholar Erland Nordenskiöld, in a study of a number of individual pre-Conquest quipus, notes that the existing pre-Conquest quipus have all been found in graves (on the South Coast of Peru where desert conditions favor the preservation of textiles and other perishable materials). He makes the point that the quipus found in graves "should yield no information whatever about the living." From an Indian point of view, he says, it would be criminal to place in a grave a quipu containing, for instance, information about the population of the district. Nordenskiöld finds possible astronomical meanings for some of the quipus found as grave goods, and believes that, on them, the knots count time, specifically days, and perhaps solar years and Venus cycles, which might have had astrological or magical significance for the Indians. He compares these quipus to simplified versions of the Maya codices.

Certainly, from what we know of the symbolic importance of grave goods in Pre-Columbian burials, his theory is reasonable. In this context, the quipus take on a new dimension as the carriers of the ritual lore of a people who had a rich ceremonial life, a belief in the continuance of life beyond death, and probably a highly developed knowledge of astronomy. The quipus may carry symbolic meanings far beyond those of simple bookkeeping, but, without the quipucamayos, we may never know exactly what the preciseness or breadth of meaning of this knotted "alphabet" was

28 Ibid.
Jean Dassier’s Milton Medal.
The Princeton University Library.
(Obverse actual size; reverse enlarged for detail.)

Jean Baptist Medina’s illustration for Book IX of Paradise Lost.
(London: For R. Bentley and J. Tonson, 1691).
The Princeton University Library.
(This later impression first appeared in the 1688 Bentley, Tonson edition.)
Jean Dassier’s Milton Medal: 
A Further Note

BY ELEANOR TERRY LINCOLN

The acquisition by the Princeton University Library of the variously named Baker or Bayford crayon portrait of John Milton has occasioned a careful study by John Rupert Martin of the iconography of the portrait and incidentally of a medal, also at Princeton, designed by John Dassier in honor of Milton. In his note on the medal Martin considers the scene from Paradise Lost on the reverse, arguing that “the episodes represented here are so specific in nature . . . that they are intended as an illustration of Book X which contains a full and graphic description of the immediate consequences of the Fall.”

The reverse of Dassier’s medal (between pages 22-23) presents Adam in the foreground seated on a bank his head bowed resting on one hand. Eve stands beside him attentively close; behind her rises the Tree of Knowledge laden with apples and entwined by the serpent. In the background wolves pursue sheep; birds of prey attack smaller birds; and farther back demons invade the garden with flaming torches. The whole is encircled with a fillet reading DIRA DULCE CANIT ALTER HOMERUS.

This representation has given rise to several interpretations. In the catalogue of the Mazzuchelli collection published by Gaetani the reverse is identified as the “Seduction and Expulsion of our first parents.” 1 J. F. Marsh who compiled a catalogue of Milton portraits, and George Williamson, who incorporated Marsh’s list in his catalogue of the Cambridge Tercentenary Exhibition in 1908, 2 included among the portraits “an outline engraved from a medallion,” which answers in detail to Dassier’s design but which they were unable to identify. They assumed that the reverse represents the Temptation.

Martin makes no reference to the interpretation of Gaetani or Marsh but takes exception to that of Franks and Grueber in Hawkins’ Medallic Illustrations 3 that the reverse represents the “opening” of Paradise Lost. Martin contends with evidence from the poem that the scene reproduced by Dassier most closely represents the action of Book X of Paradise Lost, an illustration in particular of lines 616-620, 707-713, 720-721.

There are elements in the scene which support each of these divergent interpretations and which suggest a number of considerations. First it must be noted that Dassier (if he drew the reverse or the artist who designed the scene) employed conventions of Biblical illustration, very familiar to his contemporaries, which allowed for representation of more than a single event in the same scene. The method was comprehensive, incorporating in a single design the several episodes which comprised the book. The sequence was arranged in a perspective of representations beginning in the foreground and receding into the distance. John Baptist Medina who drew the plates for the 1688 edition of Paradise Lost, the first which was illustrated, enlarged the scope of his illustration by using this device in several of his plates. 4 His design for Book IX (between pages 22-23) is an example. It includes five or more situations: Satan and the serpent in the foreground; other episodes succeeding one another in the background: Adam seated addressing Eve, who stands before him; Adam and Eve working in the Garden; Eve and the serpent; Adam and Eve wreathed in leaves; lightning from the heavens. It is a safe assumption that Dassier had studied both illustrated Bibles and illustrated editions of Paradise Lost particularly, one would conclude from similarities in design, those of Medina.

In fact Medina’s illustration of Book IX offers several comparisons with the reverse of the medal. Like Dassier’s representation of Adam and Eve, Medina pictures in this plate episodes in which

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6 For a discussion of Medina’s illustrations of Paradise Lost see Helen Gardner, “Milton’s First Illustrator,” Essays and Studies, IX (1955), pp. 77-83.
Adam is seated with Eve standing before him. There are differences in detail, the position of heads and hands, because Medina does not represent Adam in despair. But their slender figures, particularly that of Eve in the vignette where she tempts Adam, her flowing hair and supple grace might contribute much to Dassier's conception. And dim though they are in the background of another of Medina's illustrations, that of Book I, the fiends before Pandemonium resemble the invading figures in the background of Dassier's medal. The 1730 edition of Paradise Lost is illustrated with Medina's plates redrawn and reduced from folio to quarto. This edition appeared just prior to Dassier's issue of his series on famous Englishmen, a ready source which must have come to his attention.

The observation in the Museum Mazzuchellianum that the scene represents both the Temptation and the Expulsion arises from the episodic method which Dassier employed in his engraving. The scene can represent more than one episode; it does in fact. Yet a careful examination makes neither of Gaetani's interpretations convincing. Eve is not offering the apple which is essential to a representation of the Temptation. Adam's seated posture and the absence of Michael make it even harder to believe that this is a scene of Expulsion. The assumptions of Marsh and Williamson are similarly unconvincing.

Martin's interpretation is clearly supported by the lines which he quotes from the poem, and there can be little doubt that Dassier was familiar with details in Milton's narrative, explicitly those in Book X which are cited by Martin. It is possible however to find lines in other parts of Paradise Lost which support the details in Dassier's scene. Milton describes the outcome of the poem repeatedly: in passages of epic foreboding, of prophecy, and of fulfillment; he rues the event in Satan's words, in God's speeches, in Adam's regrets, briefly in Book I, recurring in Books IX and XI as well as Book X. Indeed Martin himself observes details in Dassier's sketch which he ascribes to illustrations by Thornhill and Cheriton for Books IX and XI. If Dassier had done a series of illustrations of the poem or if he had appropriated one of a series done by another artist, it would be reasonable to assume a particularized representation of a single part of the poem, but in view of the fact that Dassier has chosen the Biblical method of summary illustration and of his intention to celebrate Milton's great epic achievement, one must conclude that he intended a broader design. The situations in his engraving are not illustrative of a single book of the poem, but are symbolic of Milton's narrative of the loss of Paradise.

The suggestion in Medallic Illustrations that the reverse represents the "opening passage" of Paradise Lost is more tenable. Clearly not the opening scene in the "great Deep" of Hell, "opening" must refer to the opening lines. Milton's opening lines are a typical epic statement of his intent, neatly summarizing the poem for Dassier's representation.

Of Man's First Disobedience and the Fruit
Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal taste
Brought Death into the World, and all our woe
With loss of Eden . . .
Sing Heav'nly Muse . . .

PL. I. 1-6

There are several details in Dassier's design which support this interpretation of the scene and of Dassier's source for it in Milton's opening lines: the forbidden tree, the fruit, the human woe of Adam and Eve, the ravening beasts of Death, the intrusion of evil, and the destruction of Eden. The passage is a composite of the subject as is Dassier's engraving, an epitome of Milton's prime achievement.

That this is Dassier's intention is further substantiated by the fillet which surrounds the design, Dira dulce canit alter homerus. "Another Homer sweetly sings of dire events." The legend celebrates Milton the epic poet, "another Homer." It echoes the epic invocation canit, "Sing Heav'nly Muse," and dira, "all our woe."

There are further clues to Dassier's practice. It is instructive to consider the designs for the reverse on two others of the medals which he engraved in the series celebrating great Englishmen. footnotes

For a description of these medals see Medallic Illustrations I, 208 and 245.
honoring Shakespeare offers an example. The reverse of this medal depicts a wild landscape surrounded by the legend “wild above rule or art.” This is clearly a summary representation not an illustration of a particular scene, and the design relates to the legend. On another of Dassier’s medals, Bacon’s achievement is represented by Aurora midst stars and the rising sun. The legend reads, Non procul dies, “Day is not distant” celebrating Bacon as the precursor of modern science. The design is symbolic and relates closely to the legend. Though the landscape on the Milton medal is more detailed, there is in the Shakespeare and Bacon medals evidence of Dassier’s method from which it appears that his intention was not so specific as Martin has suggested. The interpretation in Hawkins’ Medallic Illustrations seems altogether to be more nearly accurate.

A Cycle of Time

BY J. MONROE THORINGTON

In what he describes as a personal “Bicentennial celebration” Dr. Thorington here traces back through American history on the strands of his own family. These weave into a remarkable skein that stretches the breadth of America, both in time and space. Its special pertinence to the Library lies in the tendency of these threads of Thorington history to lead to the frontier, a part of American history represented in the Princeton University Library in an extraordinary way by the Thorington collection of Western Americana. Here we see the personal roots of the interests of one of Princeton’s more persistent collectors and one of the Library’s most faithful friends.

Our family tree is slightly lopsided but, with brief detouring into the female line, we can trace ancestry to William Longsword of Salisbury and Joan de Clifford (“Fair Rosamund”), who was probably his mother, the lack of symmetry being more than compensated for by bits of illegitimacy which add to its interest. Whether or not this also supplied the necessary exotic genes, the fact remains that, from Magna Carta down, some of the offspring, although never carrying a flag to Lhasa or the Magnetic Pole, are entitled to be called adventurous. They had a wandering foot and were always on the go, seeking new horizons.

My great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Parker (1758-1812), marched from Groton for Cambridge, April 19, 1775, fought at Bunker Hill, reenlisted in 1776 for a year, and again in 1780-81. He took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

His son, my great-grandfather, Jonathan Parker (1786-1875), married Naomi, the daughter of Abel Titus who served for ten years in the Continental Army and was at Ticonderoga and Saratoga. They went from Rutland, Vermont, to Davenport, Iowa, in 1836. In 1850 he ran the first survey for the Rock Island Railway between Peru and Rock Island, and made a map for the proposed railway between Davenport and San Francisco.

Enthusiasm for his new home caused his brother, my great-
grand-uncle, Francis Parker (1788-1865), to follow. In 1809 he married Rhoda Chaplin in Vermont against the wishes of her parents. Eight children were born to them before the “Westward Ho” movement lured the rest of the family about 1826 to the Genesee Valley of New York, where a decade later he was the prosperous owner of a 400-acre farm, a sawmill and a clothing industry. The devastating financial panic of 1837 swept away almost everything he had, causing him to start farther west into Iowa, the “Black Hawk Purchase” as it was known. But, although his brother, Jonathan, was now established in the new settlement of Davenport, Francis took the precaution of first going to inspect it. He and his two sons started by raft, floating down the Allegheny River, thence to the Ohio and on to near its junction with the Mississippi, where they sold the raft for lumber and took a steamboat to Davenport. He returned home in the fall and had constructed a stout wagon fourteen feet long. Toward the end of 1840 all was ready for the long trip westward. With Francis and his wife were their six daughters, followed by his two sons driving another wagon loaded with household effects and a box of fruit trees. After many weeks and adventures they reached their destination in the northwest corner of Scott County.

Francis could not recoup his early losses and was never again a good provider. His wife died in 1846. News of the discovery of gold in California led him and his son, Francis Jackson, to join the rush across the plains in 1849. They started in the spring of that year with an ox team, following the Santa Fe Trail to California, returning in a sailing ship around Cape Horn to New Orleans in 1852 and up the Mississippi to Davenport.

Gold was found in Colorado Territory in 1859. With his daughter, Rhoda Maria, Francis drove in a covered wagon almost a thousand miles to Denver, where, in the following year, Rhoda married Edward L. Gallatin, who made a small fortune as an early manufacturer of fine western saddles. Her father then set out with four other men to prospect for gold in the Rockies, crossing New Mexico, where he boarded with Kit Carson at Taos, and then on into Arizona Territory. “I work hard and live poor,” he wrote, “no vegetables, no fruit and not very often meat. No coffee, no sugar.”

He was then 72 years old and his weight had dropped to 117 pounds. Because of danger from Indians he abandoned a rich gold quartz lead that he had bought and returned to Iowa.

But the lure of gold was in his blood and, in 1864, he started again for the mountains on horseback and alone. He was nearly 77 and rode from Iowa to Virginia City, Montana, and on into the wild country of the Blackfeet, where the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers join. In the spring of 1865 he reached Prescott, Arizona Territory, via Great Salt Lake and the Mormon settlements. While returning from Albuquerque in October he was murdered by Mexican outlaws.

My great-grandfather, John Henry Thorington (1794-1844) came from Caledon Bridge, County Armagh, Ireland, to Wilmington, N.C., in 1813. Two years later he married, subsequently moving to Mobile, Ala. (1818), Montgomery (1827) and Davenport, Ia. (1839), returning to New Orleans, La., where he practiced law until his death.

My grandfather, James Strong Thorington (1816-1887), born in Wilmington, N.C., was brought by his parents to Montgomery in 1827. Ten years later, when he was 21, he joined a fur company out of St. Louis and, during the next two years, met Kit Carson on the plains and crossed the continental divide to the Columbia, the Canadian source of which I reached a century later. My grandfather, who had studied law in Alabama, settled in Davenport, where he was admitted to the bar (1844) and began practice. In 1849 he married Mary Ann Parker (1821-1886), who had come with her parents from Rutland, Vermont, to Davenport in 1846. He served a term (1855-57) as representative from the Second Iowa District in the 34th Congress, and in 1872 was appointed by his friend, President Grant (whom he never visited without the gift of a small keg of whiskey), as U.S. Consul to the Isthmus of Panama, with headquarters at Aspinwall (later renamed Colon) where the

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1 His photograph and a letter, the only one of his extant letters, dated “Pine Alto Gold Mines, Arizona,” June 4, 1861, are now in the Iowa Historical Department at Des Moines, Ia. See Gurney Chaplin Cate, Background of Iowa Territorial Pioneers (1945).


3 In 1848 William H. Aspinwall obtained a forty-nine-year concession to build and operate a railroad across the isthmus. On the insistence of the Panamanians the city of Aspinwall was renamed Colon in honor of Columbus. On January 27, 1855, the hemisphere’s first transcontinental railroad was completed, a year before the first railroad crossed the Mississippi. During the first fourteen years of operation the Panama Railroad became the highest-priced stock on the New York Exchange.
French were digging the canal. It was a frontier outpost in those days, the workers being chiefly Jamaican negroes who died like flies from smallpox and yellow fever. Grandfather found a good friend in Ferdinand de Lesseps, and we still have a fine Swiss music box which he gave to our family.

His older son, my uncle, Monroe Parker Thornton (1853-1878), graduated from West Point in 1877. His class had been sent to visit the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and an old photo shows the cadets with tents pitched in front of Memorial Hall. As Lieutenant in the 5th Infantry he was assigned to Fort Keogh, Montana, where he died of fever in 1878, being in his 25th year.

His brother, my father, James Thornton (1858-1944), while a student at Princeton Preparatory School in 1874 (he was then 16) paid a visit to the isthmus, going down the Atlantic coast from Philadelphia in the City of Paris, just completed at Cramp's Shipyards. After a brief stop to see his father, the voyage continued to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, where they climbed the slopes of Tres Picos on the Argentine side, took on water and caught huge fish. In the Straits of Magellan naked Indians came out to the ship in fire-bearing dugouts, selling seal skins which turned out to be verminous. Then up the west coast of South America to the canal, where my father disembarked. The ship, going on into the Pacific, was lost with all hands in a typhoon.

My father entered Princeton University in September, 1877, rooming in West College, but shortly thereafter was injured in the gymnasium. While hospitalized at Jefferson, in Philadelphia, he became interested in medicine, studied surgery under Dr. Samuel D. Gross, and received his M.D. there in 1881. He returned to the isthmus and served for eight years as surgeon of the Panama Railroad. In 1884, when bureaucracy threatened his position, he took ship via Edinburgh to Paris, where he had breakfast with de Lesseps, his second wife (a native of Mauritius) and their eleven children. In the interview which followed my father's status was reconfirmed.

On the isthmus our family home was on the Atlantic side, on the grounds where the Washington Hotel now stands. Prevailing winds kept down the mosquitoes and yellow fever was comparatively rare. After my father's marriage in Philadelphia in 1885 he took his bride on a wedding trip to visit relatives in the West, going as far as Salt Lake City before returning to the Canal Zone, where both of them came down with yellow fever and, to the surprise of everyone, both recovered.

In 1882 my grandfather's term of office expired and he returned to Davenport. After his wife's death in 1886 he went to visit his daughter Jessie (Mrs. Ross Woodmansee) in Santa Fe, N.M., where he himself died on June 13, 1887, just a year before John Baptiste Lamy, the archbishop of Willa Cather's historical novel.

My parents remained on the isthmus. Life was still primitive and, owing to the lawlessness of the time, my father made his rounds riding a pony, carrying a lantern and armed with a pistol. His identification card also bore his name in Chinese characters and he wore the official railroad badge, a handsome disc of crimson enamel, with a gold, funnel-stacked locomotive in the center and a gold railroad lantern in the margin of each quadrant. By the end of 1888 the French concession for the canal had become bankrupt and our family returned to the United States.

My forebears kept no records of their wandering and would have ridiculed the idea that they had been explorers. They made no great discoveries and left little mark on the sands of time. But they and countless others, long forgotten, "did their thing," quite unconscious that they had played a small part in the making of America.

Life tends to run full circle. My ancestor, William Longsword, first Earl of Salisbury, was the first man to be buried in Salisbury Cathedral when he died in 1226. His marble effigy depicts him in chain mail, and a great shield with rampant lions rests on his body. I sat beside him one day, not long ago, my hand against the cool, smooth stone. There was a tremendous sense of the continuity of time and the pageant of history that separated us. It was almost overwhelming.
THE TWENTY-THIRD LIBRARIAN OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

With this issue of the Chronicle the Editors welcome to the Editorial Board Richard W. Boss, formerly Director of Libraries of the University of Tennessee, who on July first succeeded William S. Dix as Librarian of Princeton University.

A native of the Netherlands, Mr. Boss holds degrees from the University of Utah and the University of Washington. He served in various capacities in the University of Utah Library, becoming its Associate Director and later Acting Director, before his appointment as Director of Libraries at the University of Tennessee in 1970. He has also taught at the Universities of Utah, Iowa, Tennessee and at Western Michigan University. He is active in numerous library and academic associations and has published in the field of library administration.

Mr. Boss's appointment as the twenty-third Librarian of Princeton University was the result of a search of a committee chaired by Provost F. Sheldon Hackney. In his remarks at the time of his appointment Mr. Boss said: “The Princeton University Library enjoys a unique environment: its alumni and friends are library-oriented and generous with their support, and the faculty and student body make extraordinary use of library resources and services. It will be quite a challenge to develop a fine library in such an environment into an even finer one.”

THE ELMER ADLER UNDERGRADUATE BOOK COLLECTING PRIZE—1975

On the evening of April 24, the Graphic Arts Collection hosted the annual Elmer Adler Undergraduate Book Collecting Prize competition. Thirteen undergraduates participated in this year's competition. The collections varied greatly from Byron to pyrotechnics and from E.M. Forster to MAD magazine. The judges for the evening, Mr. Robert H. Taylor '30 of Princeton and Mr. Robert S. Fraser, Curator of Rare Books, were favorably impressed.
and spoke at length with each contestant about his collection and his goals.

The first prize was awarded to Joseph Masi '76, whose collection centered upon the Colonial, State and Local History of New Jersey, especially the Pine Barrens. Second prize was given to Elaine M. Ober '75 for her collection of E.M. Forster: The Man and His Works. Steven M. Brown '77 took third prize with his complete collection of MAD magazine.

There was great enthusiasm among the students for their own collections, as well as interest in the competing collections. Many showed a great deal of knowledge about their books and in specific aspects such as bindings, paper and number of editions. Although the collections included every stage from first editions to paperbacks, the interest in collecting books within a special area was greatly encouraged not only by the contestants, but also by the guests, many of whom were book collectors in their own right.

—DONNA ISAAC GELFAND, Assistant to the Curator of Graphic Arts

New & Notable

RECENT ACQUISITIONS—BOOKS

The following is a listing of significant additions to the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections between July 1, 1974 and June 30, 1975:

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND AMERICANA


EMERSON, RALPH WALDO. Four additions to the Herman Elfers Collection of Ralph Waldo Emerson, including: Amos Bronson Alcott's Emerson (Cambridge: Privately Printed, 1865) and the copy of Letters and Social Aims (Boston: J. R. Osgood and Co., 1876) the author inscribed and presented to J. Haven Emerson. The gift of the Elfers Foundation and William Elfers '41.


HEMINGWAY, ERNEST. Sixty-five volumes and pamphlets by and about, fifty-eight periodicals, and numerous clippings concerning Ernest Hemingway, including presentation copies of Men Without Women (1927), A Farewell to Arms (1929), Winner Take Nothing (1933), To Have and Have Not (1937), and For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940). The gift of Archibald S. Alexander '28.


[LOUIS XVIII, King of France.] Description historique d'un monstre symbolique. A Santa-Fé et se trouve à Paris: Chez le correspondant de l'auteur, 1784. A political satire set in Sante Fe, New Mexico. Surdna Foundation Fund.


TARKINGTON, BOOTH. Fifty-two titles, including five presentation copies, and the author's copy of the Nassau Literary Magazine, v. 47, no. 4 (November, 1891) to v. 48, no. 5 (December, 1892). The gift of Theodore T. Newbold.

TARKINGTON, BOOTH. Presenting Lily Mars. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran and Co., 1933. One of three copies with a printed statement of limitation. This copy was presented to Russell Doubleday with an inscription by the author. Willard and Margaret Thorp Fund.

BOOKBINDING


ROBERT F. METZDORF COLLECTION OF VICTORIAN BOOKBINDINGS. Six additions. The gift of the late Robert F. Metzdorf.

CONTINENTAL BOOKS


BRUNS, PAUL JAKOB. Beyträge zu den deutschen Rechten des Mit- telalters aus den Handschriften und alt Drucken der akademischen

BUGANZA, GAETANO. Poesie latine. Firenze: A. G. Pagani, 1786. David Aiken Reed '00 Memorial Fund.


ITALIAN IMPRINTS. Six volumes dating from the sixteenth to nineteenth century. The gift of Jean McConnell.


LICHTENBERGER, JOHANN. Trübsahl der gantzen Welt. [n.p.] 1653. David Aiken Reed '00 Memorial Fund.


PASTORIUS VON HIRTENBERG, JOACHIM. Bellum Scythico-Casaciciuj. Dantisc: G. Förster, 1652. David Aiken Reed '00 Memorial Fund.


VERGLIUS MARO, PUBLIUS. Bucolica cum Commento Familiari Discentibus quam Viliissimo. [Parma: A. de Viottis, 1530.] David Aiken Reed '00 Memorial Fund.


VOITURE, VINCENT. Les entretiens de Monsieur de Voiture, et de Monsieur Costar. Paris: A. Covrbé, 1655. David Aiken Reed '00 Memorial Fund.

EARLY ENGLISH BOOKS


GOULD, ROBERT. Love Given O're; or, A Satyr Against the Pride, Lust, and Inconstancy, &c. of Woman. London: A. Green, 1682. Wing G1422. Robert K. Root Fund.


ROGERS, RICHARD. Seven Treatises, Containing such Direction as is Gathered out of the Holie Scriptures... London: F. Kingston for T. Man and R. Dexter, 1603. STC 21245. The title page and four other pages bear crude forgeries of Shakespeare's name; also present are three forgeries of John Harvard's signature. David Aiken Reed '00 Memorial Fund.

SHADWELL, THOMAS. The History of Timon of Athens, the Man-Hater. London: J. M. for H. Herringman, 1678. Wing S846; Woodward and McManaway 1069. David Aiken Reed '00 Memorial Fund.


ENGLISH BOOKS—EIGHTEENTH CENTURY


GORJY, JEAN CLAUDE. Sentimental Tablets of the Good Pamphile, Written in the Months of August, September, October, and November, 1789. Trans. from the French, by P. S. Dupuy. London: Philanthropic Reform ... 1795. Charles Lamb revised this translation, the earliest book with which he was concerned. His name appears in the "List of Subscribers." Friends of the Library Fund.


[HULL, THOMAS.] The History of Sir William Harrington. Written some years since, and rev. and corr. by ... Mr. Richardson. ... London: J. Bell and C. Etherington at York, 1771. Robert H. Taylor '30 Purchase.


[KING, WILLIAM.] Rufinus; or, An Historical Essay on the Favourite-Ministry under Theodosius, the Great and His Son Arcadius.


ENGLISH BOOKS—NINETEENTH CENTURY AND TWENTIETH CENTURY


BARRY, WILLIAM FRANCIS. The New Antigone: A Romance. London and New York: Macmillan and Co., 1887. Lionel Johnson's copy with his signature in each of the three volumes, annotations, and an original poem. David Aiken Reed '00 Memorial Fund.


CARLYLE, THOMAS. History of Friedrich II. of Prussia, Called Frederick the Great. 3d ed. London: Chapman and Hall, 1859-65. Presentation copy to Professor James Syme with inscription by the author. Volume 1 contains two shoots of ivy from Carlyle's Chelsea garden; these were given to Ralph Waldo Emerson. The gift of Dr. Ralph G. Hills '25.


KEATS, JOHN. Forty-six volumes by and about John Keats, including first editions of Poems (1817), Endymion (1818), and Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes and Other Poems (1820). The gift of Archibald S. Alexander '28.


ILLUSTRATED BOOKS


The Banquet of Mamus. No. IV and VI. Islington: C. E. Knight [18—?] Cohn 47. With colored frontispiece, signed, by George Cruikshank. Known in one other copy. David Aiken Reed '00 Memorial Fund.


CAMERON, JULIA MARGARET. Illustrations to Tennyson's Idylls of the King, and Other Poems. London: Henry S. King & Co., 1875. First of two folio albums. Printed title page; twelve original photographic prints, signed, and Tennyson passages in script. One of thirteen known copies. Joint purchase: David H. McAlpin Fund of
the Art Museum, Friends of the Library Fund and the Elmer Adler Memorial Fund.


PIRANESI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA. Opere del Cavalier Piranesi che si vendono sciolte presso il medesimo nel palazzo del Sig. Conte Tomati... [Rome? 17——] Broadsheet list in Italian and French of the artist’s works for sale. Robert H. Taylor ’30 Purchase.

SINCLAIR HAMILTON COLLECTION OF AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FROM 1670 TO 1870. Fifty-four additions, including the earliest known book illustrated by Jonathan Fisher, Hancock Female Tract Society ([Hancock, Me., 1804]). (Fisher painted A North West Prospect of Nassau Hall [1807] after the Dawkins print of 1764—see PULC, v. 6, p. 153-70.) The gift of Sinclair Hamilton ’06.

SPENCE, EDMUND. Faerie Queene... Ed. by Thomas J. Wise. Pictures by Walter Crane. London: G. Allen, 1895-97. Each of the three volumes is bound in differing designs by Mrs. Walter Crane in the style of her husband. The bindings were executed in full brown calf by Ramage of London. Robert H. Taylor ’30 Purchase.

MISCELLANEOUS


CAROLINE NEWTON BEQUEST. A collection of books and other material by and relating to Thomas Mann: a collection of William Blake (in memory of her grandfather, Carl Edelheim); and a collection of material relating to Winston Churchill and his grandfather, Leonard Jerome. From the estate of the late Caroline Newton.

CLASSICS. Seventeen works, including: Robert Hoe’s copy of Anacreontis Teiji Odae (Lutetia: H. Stephanus, 1554), Algernon Charles Swinburne’s copy of Lucretius’ De Rerum Natura (London: R. Taylor, 1813), five Baskerville imprints, and two works with fore-edge paintings. The gift of the late Stuart A. Young, Jr. ’29.

EXPERIMENTAL COMMUNITIES. A collection of approximately two hundred items, including material on Utopias and certain writings of the French economist. The gift of Arthur C. Holden ’12.

TEMPLETON CROCKER BOOKS. Twenty-two items selected from the library of the late Templeton Crocker, including: Alaric at Rome [by Matthew Arnold] (Rugby: Gomme and Crossley, 1849); Andromede tragedie [par Pierre Corneille] (Roven: L. Mavry, 1651); Les graces [par Pierre Armand Marie Peyrot Des Gachons] (Paris: L. Pautel & Baille, 1769); Frederici Nauseae... Libri Mirabilium Septem (Cologne: P. Quintell, 1592) bound for “Tho. Maioli et amicorum”; L’imitation de Jesus-Christ. Trad. & paraphrased en vers français par P. Corneille (Roven: L. Mavry for R. Ballard, 1650); Le tarteuffe, ou l’ imposteur, par I. B. P. de Mo- liere (Paris: I. Ribov, 1669); Siena, by Algernon Charles Swinburne (London: J. C. Hotten, 1868); and Thesaurus cornu copiae et Horti Adonis (Venice: Aldus Manutius, Aug. 1496), Goff T-158. The gift of Frederick C. Whitman ’36.
PRIVATE PRESS BOOKS


SCIENCE AND MEDICINE


RECENT ACQUISITIONS—MANUSCRIPTS

During the period from July 1, 1974, through June 30, 1975, the following manuscripts, representing comprehensive collections or integrated groups of papers, were added to the Library's holdings:

COULBORN, Rushton. The papers of the historian, Rushton Coulborn, have been presented by his widow, Dr. Imogen Sager Coulborn.

FISCHER, Louis (1896-1970). The papers of Louis Fischer were the gift of his sons, George Fischer and Victor Fischer.

FREILINGHUYSEN, Peter H.B., Jr. '38. His papers as a member of the United States House of Representatives, in the Eighty-Third through the Ninety-Third Congresses. The gift of Mr. Freilinghuyseen.

LAWRENCE, David (1888-1938) '10. The papers of David Lawrence have been received as his bequest.

HAROLD OBER ASSOCIATES, INC. The archives of Harold Ober Associates, literary agents, of New York, were the gift of Miss Dorothy Olding, President.

The Library has received the following single manuscripts, or groups, which supplement existing, established collections:
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION. Additions to the ACLU Archives for the year 1970 were given by the American Civil Liberties Union.

BEARDSLEY, AUBREY VINCENT (1872-1898). An autograph letter to John Lane has been acquired by purchase.

BLACKMUR, RICHARD P. (1904-1965). Typescripts of two poems by R. P. Blackmur have been added to the Blackmur papers. Gift of Professor Joseph Frank.

CARVER, CLIFFORD N. '13. Thirty-six letters addressed to Clifford N. Carver have been added to the Carver papers, with other material. The gift of Clifford M. Carver '43, John A. H. Carver '43, and George W. D. Carver '45.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE (1792-1878). A watercolor-and-pencil drawing, two pencil sketches, a proof engraving, and three autograph letters have been purchased for the Cruikshank Collection.

DODGE, MARY MAPES (1838-1905). Four letters were acquired by purchase.

DULLES, ALLEN WELSH '14. The second half of the papers of Allen Welsh Dulles has been given by Mr. Dulles' daughters, Mrs. Joan Dulles Buresch and Mrs. Jens H. Jebson.

ETHIOPIAN. Fifteen Ethiopic manuscripts, including both codices and scrolls, have been added to the Library's outstanding Ethiopic Collection. Of these, six were the gift of John F. Mason and nine were purchased.

FITZGERALD, F. SCOTT '17. Two autograph letters have been added to the Library's Fitzgerald holdings; one the gift of Archibald S. Alexander '28, with a copy of a letter to Fitzgerald from Horace Liveright, and another acquired by purchase.

HALL, MELVIN ADAMS '10. Additions to the papers of Melvin A. Hall were made by Mrs. Hall. Included in her gift are many copies of letters written by Mrs. Hall to her family while she was serving in France with the American Red Cross in 1918 and 1919, and copies of her letters written from Persia, 1922-1927.

HARLAN, JOHN MARSHALL '20. Extensive additions to the papers of the late Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, have been received through his estate.

HEMINGWAY, ERNEST (1899-1961). The autograph manuscript of "A Day's Wait," the corrected typescript of "Bull Fighting, Sport and Industry," eight autograph letters, and other autograph and typewritten pieces have been added to the Hemingway Collection. Gift of Archibald S. Alexander '28.

INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA. Additions have been made by Vine Deloria, Jr., to his gift of the Hank Adams Papers on American Indian Affairs.

KAHLER, ERICH (1885-1970). The Erich Kahler Collection has been augmented by an exchange of letters between Dr. Kahler and Aldous Huxley and copies of nine letters to Kahler, from Erika Mann, with other papers, as the gift of Mrs. Kahler. The correspondence of Dr. and Mrs. Erich Kahler with Lewis Mumford has been acquired by purchase.

KENNAN, GEORGE FRANK '25. Extensive additions have been made to his papers by the Hon. George F. Kennan. The newly acquired papers cover the years 1950 to 1969.

LOWRIE, WALTER (1868-1959). A collection of correspondence of the Rev. Walter Lowrie, and other papers relating to him, have been received as the bequest of the Rev. Canon Howard A. Johnson.

MACFREDEY, WILLIAM CHARLES (1793-1873). Nine letters have been added by purchase.

MANN, THOMAS (1875-1955). The Library's collection of manuscripts of Thomas Mann has been enlarged significantly by the addition of more than one hundred and eighty letters of Thomas Mann and some fifty letters of Mrs. Mann, the bequest of the late Caroline Newton. Also included in Miss Newton's bequest were typescripts and page proof with corrections by Thomas Mann, and related photographs and other items. A series of approximately fifty letters of Thomas Mann, with additional letters of Mrs. Mann, Klaus and Monika Mann to Charles Neider, has been acquired by
purchase with, in addition, correspondence relative to Mr. Neider's anthology, *The Stature of Thomas Mann* (1947). Eight letters of Thomas Mann, to Erich Kahler and others, were purchased and one was received as the gift of the recipient, Carl F. Riter.

**Mathews, Charles** (1776-1835). Fifteen letters from and to members of the Mathews family, prominent in the English theatre in the last century. Included are letters of Charles Mathews, Charles James Mathews, and letters to Anne Mathews. Purchase.


**Mencken, Henry Louis** (1880-1956). A letter of H. L. Mencken to Professor Julian P. Boyd has been presented by Professor Boyd for the Library's Mencken Collection.

**More, Paul Elmer** (1864-1937). A large collection of lectures, notes, and correspondence of Paul Elmer More, mostly in photosty, has been received as the gift of Arthur H. Dakin, supplementing his previous gifts of Paul Elmer More material and other related Library holdings.

**Morse, David A.** Additions to his papers, including several pieces of personal correspondence, photograph albums, scrapbooks, and other items, have been received from Mr. Morse.


**Rockey, Kenneth Henry** '16. Additions to his papers have been made by Mr. Rockey.

**Rossetti, Christina Georgina** (1890-1894). An autograph manuscript and two autograph letters have been purchased.


**Charles Scribner's Sons, Inc., publishers.** Twenty-seven file folders, containing the publisher's correspondence with Thomas Wolfe (1900-1938) has been added to the Charles Scribner's Sons Archives.

**Sloane, William Milligan III** '29. Additions were made to his papers by the late Mr. Sloane.

**Stevenson, Adlai Ewing** '21 (1900-1965). Four letters, numerous documents, photographs, recordings, and other memorabilia were received from various sources, for the Stevenson Collection. The donors include Adlai E. Stevenson III, the Rev. Kenneth Walker, The Library of Congress, and The Newberry Library.


**Tarkington, Booth** '93 (1869-1946). Thirty-seven letters to Booth Tarkington and nine addressed to his secretary, Elizabeth Trotter, concerning Tarkington's World War II efforts; papers relating to Tarkington's receipt of the *Daily Princetonian* Alumni Award, 6 December 1940; and the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Medal, 29 October 1942; and other papers of biographical interest, were given by Mrs. Donald Jameson. Several letters from and to Booth Tarkington, and three letters of Miss Trotter, with photographs, tear sheets, and other items, were presented by T. T. Newbold.

**Thorp, Willard.** Additions to his papers. Gift of Professor Thorp.

**Van Doren, Carl** (1885-1950). Three letters to Professor and Mrs. Julian P. Boyd. Gift of Professor Boyd.

**Van Dyke, Henry** (1852-1928). Photographs of Professor Van Dyke, of the Class of 1878, and of his Princeton residence, “Avalon,” with other related pieces. Gift of Mrs. Tertius van Dyke.

**Wilson, Woodrow** '79. Seven letters to Professor Duane Reed Stuart, of Princeton University, were the gift of Duane Reed Stuart, Jr. '27. A letter to Charles C. Polk '79, 8 December 1910, was the gift of Clyde Gibson, Jr., Charles R. Gibson, Warren E. Gibson, Wilfred A. Gibson, and their sister, Mrs. Ray Barto, in memory of their parents. A letter from Wilson to John M.T. Finney, of the Class of 1884, was given by George C. Finney '21. Three letters of Woodrow Wilson, of various dates, to Adrian H. Joline,
of the Class of 1870; James C. Mackenzie; and Allan Marquand, of the Class of 1874, were purchased.

Other additions of manuscripts and related materials:


AUTOGRAF ALBUMS. The autograph album kept while in College by John Milliken Parker, of the Class of 1857, a purchase; and a similar album owned by an unidentified member of the Class of 1850, the gift of the Rev. Edwin S. Ford '13.

BASIRE, J. “Les Loisirs de Saint Hilliers La Ville,” a romantic novel with historical background in the ancient Inca Empire, in Peru; illustrated with nine wash drawings. Purchase.


BLAKE, WILLIAM (1757-1827). Four pencil sketches and a pen-and-wash drawing, comprising part of the collection of books, prints, and drawings by Blake assembled by the late Caroline Newton, have been received as Miss Newton’s bequest.

BOWEN, ELIZABETH (1899-1973). A corrected typescript of A Time in Rome has been given by Mrs. Earl Bodinson with, in addition, a letter written to her by Miss Bowen, 13 August 1959.

BRANDS. Manuscript list of brands and marks recorded in Contra Costa County, California; 5 pages, dated February 12, 1852. Purchase.

BROCH, HERMANN (1886-1951). Fourteen letters to Mrs. Sydney Schiff, with other papers from the files of Mr. and Mrs. Schiff by or relating to Broch. Purchase.

BROWN, FREDERICK THOMAS, Class of 1845. Thirteen letters to his children, August 18 through November 30, 1873. Gift of Miss Katharine S. Pearce.


CHURCHILL, WINSTON. A collection of manuscripts, photographs, and other material relating to Winston Churchill, his grandfather Leonard Walter Jerome (of the Princeton Class of 1839), and other members of their families was received as the bequest of Miss Caroline Newton. Letters written by Winston Churchill, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lady Randolph Churchill, Leonard Jerome, and Sir Shane Leslie are included in the collection.

CLAY, SYDNEY P. (1800-1834). Class of 1822. A collection of letters sent and received by Sidney P. Clay who matriculated at the College of New Jersey in May of 1818, and whose correspondence with his father, General Green Clay, and other members of his family while en route to Princeton, and while in College, forms the central part of this collection. Later correspondence of Sidney Clay and other related Clay and Reed family letters are included in the collection. Gift of Mrs. Edward Ryerson, Jr.

COLLINS, WILLIAM (1788-1847). Letter to Agar Ellis, 1 February 1828. Purchase.

WILLIAM COWPER AND HIS CIRCLE. An autograph letter of John Johnson (d.1839) 20 February 1818, to Miss E. N. Butcher, and a nearly contemporary copy of a letter of William Hayley, circa 1806, signed “Hermit,” 18 September 1799, concerning the last illness of his son. Given by Charles Ryskamp in honor of Wanda M. Randall.


CUYLER, JOHN P. Two elaborately illustrated mise-en-scènes in French in the hand of John P. Cuyler, one dated Borough Hall, Princeton 1 Mai 1919. Gift of Mrs. E. Paul du Pont.

DICKINSON, EMILY (1890-1886). Correspondence and other papers relating to the manuscripts and books comprising the Emily Dickinson Collection formed by Mrs. Margaret Jane Pershing. Gift of Mrs. Pershing.

DOWSON, ERNEST CHRISTOPHER (1867-1900). Autograph letter to Leonard Smithers, 14 November 1897(?). Purchase.

EDISON, THOMAS ALVA (1847-1931). Correspondence with N. H. Holland, of his staff, with memoranda, photographs, and other related pieces concerning their experiments with sound in 1918 and 1919. Gift of William Morris.


EMERSON, RALPH WALDO (1803-1882). A hymn, in Emerson's autograph, with his signature. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Elfers.


GLAESER, ARTHUR. A collection of his papers, including manuscripts of poems, several notebooks, a diary for 1923, ledger books, correspondence from the 1940's, and other items. Gift of the writer's son, Ludwig Glaeser.

GOLD. A specimen of virgin gold from the Thorington Gold Mine, in Panama, circa 1875. Gift of Dr. J. Monroe Thorington '15.

HALL, ELIZABETH BOYD [White]. Two letters to Dr. J. Monroe Thorington '15. Gift of Dr. Thorington.


HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK (1685-1759). A number of eighteenth-century musical manuscripts, mainly of Handel's music, have been received as part of the Handel collection formed in England by Dr. James S. Hall and purchased for the Library through the generosity of a number of the Friends of the Princeton University Library in 1974, but not previously noted in the annual report of manuscript acquisitions. An extended account of the Doctor of Medicine who formed the collection, of the books and the manuscripts which comprise it, with acknowledgments to the several Friends who contributed toward its purchase, has been published by Professor J. Merrill Knapp in the Chronicle, xxxvi, No. 1 (Autumn 1974), 3-18.

HATHAWAY, CALVIN SUTLIFE '30. A collection of correspondence, with photographs and other illustrative material, on equestrian statues of the world. Gift of Mrs. John Benson and Mrs. Louise H. Norman.


HOOD, THOMAS (1799-1845). A collection of manuscripts, correspondence, and other documents of Thomas Hood (1799-1845) and Thomas Hood Jr. (1835-1874). Gift of Walter Teller.


INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA. Papers relating to cases tried before the Indian Claims Commission, from the files of McCarter & English, Counsellors at Law, of Newark. Gift of McCarter & English, through Nicholas Conover English '34.


KEATS, JOHN (1795-1821). Two autograph letters to Fanny Brawne, one written 14 September 1819, and the other undated; a portrait of Keats done in pencil by Richard Westall; and the manuscripts of the contributions of various writers to The John Keats Memorial Volume (1921), with letters to the editors of the volume from those asked to contribute. Gift of Archibald S. Alexander '28.

LEECH, JOHN (1817-1864). A watercolor drawing, given for the Kienbusch Angling Collection by Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06.


MCCLURE, GRACE L. J. A collection of letters, postcards, and telegrams received by Grace L. J. McClure (Mrs. Charles F. W. McClure) between 1918 and 1940. Gift of Professor E.D.H. Johnson.

MALLIOL, WILLIAM. pseud. Correspondence relating to his novel, A Sense of Dark, with other papers. Gift of the author.


MOYLE, OLIN R. Correspondence as legal counsel for the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, with other related papers, 1935-1939. Gift of Peter O. Moyle.


OPRIN, SIR WILLIAM (1878-1931). A portrait, in oil, on canvas, of Otto H. Kahn, framed and glazed, measuring forty-four inches by thirty-six inches, was presented by Gilbert W. Kahn.


PENNELL, ELIZABETH R. Autograph letter to Francis Viele-Griffin, 10 November 1907. Purchase.

PENNSYLVANIA. Manuscript account of a journey along the Susquehanna River in February of 1800; on verso, a campaign song, in manuscript, of the election of 1801. Gift of Thomas Lange.


SALA, GEORGE AUGUSTUS HENRY (1828-1895). Four letters to various correspondents, 1864-1878. Purchase.


SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES (1837-1909). An autograph manuscript of The Bride's Tragedy, and a manuscript of Sienna, in the handwriting of a secretary. Gift of Frederick C. Whitman '36.

TENNENT, WILLIAM, JR. Class of 1758. The autograph manuscripts of ten sermons written between 1767 and 1775, with additional papers, daguerreotype portraits, and a miniature, of other members of the Tennent family. Gift of Tennent L. Griffin.

THOMPSON, LAWRENCE ROGER (1906-1973). A collection of correspondence, portions of several manuscripts, and memorabilia of Professor Thompson has been given by Lawton M. Patten.


WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, FIRST DUKE OF (1769-1852). Two letters. Purchase.

WEST, ANDREW FLEMING (1853-1944). Autograph letter to Professor Allan Marquand, 3 February 1918. Gift of Mrs. Douglas Delano.

WHITE, JOSEPH BLANCO (1775-1841). Two autograph letters, one written 9 December 1825, the other undated. Purchase.

WILLKIE, WENDELL (1892-1944). A motion-picture taken during his campaign for President in 1940; one eight-mm. reel. Gift of Alan Valentine.


WORLD WAR II. A group of papers relating to the first atomic bomb test at Bikini Atoll, 25 July 1945. Gift of Allen Hartley.

Friends of the
Princeton University Library

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER

The annual meeting and dinner, attended by 260 Friends, guests, and members of the Library staff, were held in the Firestone Library and in the former Chancellor Green Library on Friday evening, May 2, 1975. An exhibition on the history of the Princeton University Library, “Building from a Bookshelf,” was opened in the Exhibition Gallery that evening. Following the dinner, Edward Naumburg, Jr., Vice-Chairman of the Council, presided at the annual business meeting.

The Vice-Chairman reported that Richard W. Boss and William H. Scheide ’36 had been elected to serve as Vice-Chairmen of the Council to fill the vacancies resulting from the retirement of Mr. William Dix and Professor Willard Thorp. Mr. Jay Lucker, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, submitted the list of proposed Council members for the Class of 1975-1978, and they were unanimously elected by the members present.

President William G. Bowen presented the Donald F. Hyde Award of Princeton University for Distinction in Book Collecting and Service to the Community of Scholars to Robert H. Taylor. Mr. Naumburg then introduced Professor Gerald Eades Bentley, who spoke on “Libraries and Librarians,” with emphasis on the growth of Princeton University Library under the direction of William S. Dix during the years 1959-1975. The last event of the evening was the announcement of the appointment of Jay K. Lucker as Director of Libraries at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology effective September 1, 1975, and the retirement of William S. Dix as University Librarian. Mr. Naumburg read a resolution of the Council addressed to the Librarian, and Mr. Dix responded with an eloquent valediction.
FRIENDS OF THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The friends of the Princeton University Library, founded in 1930, is an association of individuals 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 material which could not otherwise have been acquired by the Library.

Membership is open to those subscribing annually fifteen dollars or more. Students may join for five dollars. Checks payable to Princeton University Library should be addressed to the Treasurer.

Members receive The Princeton University Library Chronicle and occasional publications issued by the Friends, and are invited to participate in meetings and to attend special lectures and exhibitions.

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