COTSEN CHILDREN’S LIBRARY

Over the last three years the Cotsen Children’s Library has acquired some extraordinary new materials by German-speaking authors and illustrators for its distinguished holdings of children’s books, manuscripts, and drawings. Thanks to the continuing support of Lloyd Cotsen and the generosity of the Bernard H. Breslauer Foundation, it has been possible to take advantage of several offers that were not likely to come around again in this curator’s lifetime.

THE ONCE-FAMILIAR FAIRY TALES OF WILHELM HAUFF

The three-volume *Maerchenalmanach* (1826–1828) of Wilhelm Hauff (1802–1827) is not only one of the high points of the German Romantic *Kunstmärchen* (an original fairy tale as opposed to one from oral tradition), but is also one of the great rarities of German literature. Only two German libraries possess all three volumes, and individual volumes can be found in only a handful of American institutions. Hauff’s *Maerchenalmanach* also has the distinction of being one of the fairy tale collections whose contents have been raided routinely for anthologies like Andrew Lang’s fairy books or for picture book interpretations of individual tales. In the English-speaking world, “Dwarf Nose” (most recently illustrated by Lisbeth Zwerger) is Hauff’s best-known tale.

Complete sets of Hauff’s original publication are nearly impossible to find, so when volumes 2 and 3 from the Edouard Hoffman library came on the market, they were immediately identified as a top priority for purchase. The *Märchenalmanach* is one of the few first editions of a foundational fairy tale collection that Cotsen lacked, and its acquisition would also fill a major gap in the Kurt Szfranski collection of
Biedermeier children’s books, which was purchased en bloc in 1997. In a stroke reminiscent of a benign fairy godmother, while volumes 2 and 3 were under consideration, another client offered the bookseller a pristine copy of the missing first volume, with its important critical essay on the fairy tale, in the publisher’s apple-green leather and inscribed by Carl Eduard Eggen to his sister Lisette for New Year 1826. Princeton is very grateful indeed to the Bernard H. Breslauer Foundation for underwriting the grant for this spectacular addition to the Cotsen Children’s Library.

Now that the original set of illustrations for Hauff’s fairy tales are in Cotsen, it is possible to compare and contrast artistic interpretations of his characters across Europe, from pre-Revolutionary Russia (Dimitri Mitrokhin), Weimar Germany (Elsa Eisgruber and Max Slevogt), postwar Czechoslovakia (Jiří Trnka), and 1960s America (Maurice Sendak), to mention just a few outstanding examples in Firestone. This wealth of material underscores that Hauff’s Alman sor, Little Muck, and Dwarf Long Nose—stories well worth being acquainted with—have been unfairly neglected (along with Graciosa, the white cat, and the yellow dwarf of Madame d’Aulnoy) as the English canon of fairy tales has gradually contracted to a handful each by Charles Perrault, the Grimms, and Hans Christian Andersen. But there are signs that Hauff’s fairy tales may be due for reassessment, thanks to new collections of tales illustrated by modern artists like Boris Pak and recent sympathetic readings, such as Maureen Thum’s in Children’s Literature (1997), co-edited by Professor Emeritus U. C. Knoepflmacher and the late Mitzi Myers.


ALL THE WORLD IN A BOOK

The impulse to introduce children to everything necessary to be known in a coherent, concise, interesting, and lavishly illustrated form has persisted since Johann Amos Comenius wrote his Orbis sensualium pictus (1658). Many, many more encyclopedias for young readers have
been produced since that pioneering book, from Abbé Pluche’s *Spectacle de la nature* (1732–1751) to Dorling-Kindersley’s *Eyewitness Children’s Encyclopedia* (1997). Although we may assume that an authoritative reference work will be both judicious and conservative, the genre as reconceived for children can be surprisingly innovative in terms of its visual presentation of ideas and things. Cotsen has added three outstanding examples of Enlightenment encyclopedias for children, in which editors gave considerable thought as to how pictures could assist children in apprehending and retaining relationships between things whose connections might not be immediately clear.

Like Arthur Mee’s famous early twentieth-century *Children’s Encyclopedia*, Johann Peter Voigt’s *Schauplatz der Natur und Künste in vier Sprachen* was issued in parts over a relatively long period of time (1774–1783). This set consists of ten volumes bound in five, illustrated with more than five hundred engraved plates of the arts, trades, professions, wild and domesticated animals, the human body, natural phenomenon, and so on. As is so often the case, the frontispiece represents a model classroom, nicely appointed with prints mounted on the wall and with a large window looking out over a garden. One boy is receiving instruction from his teacher while another kneels on the floor, engrossed in studying an object under a microscope (a glass slide of specimens lies to one side). The format of Voigt’s encyclopedia is reassuringly familiar in some respects, with the contents of each plate and commentary carefully keyed to one another. But the overall arrangement is somewhat disconcerting because the contents are bound in the order of the publication of the parts, rather than rearranged so that all the material on each subject constitutes a section of its own, as would be the case in a modern encyclopedia. Nevertheless, the volumes make fascinating browsing, allowing the reader to focus on particular subjects, or wander around from topic to topic, as strikes the fancy.

Even more intriguing is a German manuscript encyclopedia from approximately the same period. Johann Friedrich Stahl (1718–1790), a government official and specialist in mining and forestry, assembled the six volumes of *Entwurf über die Nahrungszweige* between 1784 and 1790 in his spare time, according to nineteenth-century manuscript notes on the first volume’s front pastedown. Only volumes 1 and 6 survive, the other four volumes having been lost—or separated from these two—sometime in the nineteenth century. The scope of
Stahl’s work—social sciences, agriculture, and skilled trades, with an emphasis on forest management—is rather different from Voigt’s *Schauplatz*.

“Charming” is not an adjective usually associated with encyclopedias, but in Stahl’s case it is appropriate, given the profusion of delightful, naïve rococo illustrations, possibly by Eberhard Wächter, a self-taught painter and engraver from the south of Germany. The illustrations include everything from portraits of professors of economics at universities across German-speaking Europe to pictures of fashionably dressed Parisiennes, vignettes of doctors, merchants, hunters, dyers, and milkmaids, to a reversed copy of Daniel Niklaus Chodowiecki’s frontispiece to J. H. Campe’s *Robinson der Jüngere*.

Stahl’s organizing principles are not immediately clear upon browsing, but the agreeably random movement between the general and the particular is no deterrent to enjoying the contents. The page layout is somewhat unusual in that the names of things are written within the outlines of heart-shaped leaves, colored with watercolor, that grow on vines creeping up toward the top of the page. The use of a vegetative motif to organize bodies of information for young readers presumably would not have lent itself to a printed book, and it gives the work a pleasing informality that Voigt’s more severe and rational presentation lacks.

One cannot help but wonder if Stahl was something of a *Feinschmecker* because of all the information on food and drink in these two volumes. There are, for example, three plates devoted to Swiss, Dutch, and Italian cheeses, two to beer (one captioned “Das Bier hat viele Nahmen,” the other “Berühmt Bier”), and eleven on the wines of Europe, including Russia. Pride of place is, of course, given to German wines: “Bey einem Glas Rhein lassen wir uns wohl seyn.” Mixed with all the plates on spirituous beverages is one devoted to water.

The *Bilder-Akademie für die Jugend* (1780) of Johann Siegmund Stoy offers the most elaborate scheme of the three for realizing the pedagogical objective of using a book to help the child make sense of the world around him. Inspired by Johann Bernhard Basedow’s *Elementarwerk* (1774), Stoy designed fifty-two full-page engravings, each with nine smaller pictures arranged according to a precise scheme that was supposed to reinforce key ideas of moral philosophy and religion. At the center of each plate is a story from the Bible representing a
Leaf 49 (wasser; water) from Johann Friedrich Stahl, Entwurf über die Nahrungszweige, vol. 1 [Stuttgart, 1784]. Cotsen Children’s Library, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.
specific theme to which the other eight images relate. One picture depicts a parallel lesson from everyday life, another a similar example from secular history, while others are taken from Aesop’s fables, classical mythology, and Basedow. Each plate was intended as a “storehouse of the finest materials.”

To execute his ambitious plan, Stoy hired two of the leading book illustrators of his day, Daniel Niklaus Chodowiecki and Johann Rudiof Schellenberg, and they in turn brought on board a team of engravers. Chodowiecki already had the reputation of a specialist in children’s books, having produced the illustrations for Basedow’s Elementarwerk and Carl Philipp Moritz’s Versuch einer kleinen praktischen Kinderlogik (1786), both works with illustrations conceived as multi-field compositions (the Stoy, Basedow, and Moritz are all present in the Cotsen Children’s Library).

Stoy’s Bilder-Akademie is the subject of Anka te Heesen’s fascinating study, The World in a Box, where she elucidates not only the educational theory behind the book and its wider cultural context, but also the circumstances of its long and drawn-out production (not surprising for such an ambitious work). In the appendix, she provides a bibliographic record of the book and notes that both the original manuscript and the drawings had survived but that at the time of writing, 1996, their current owners were unknown. The drawings came on the market unexpectedly in 2004, presenting perhaps the only opportunity in the foreseeable future for Cotsen to acquire artwork produced by an important group of artists for a major children’s book of the German Enlightenment, or indeed of any of the great eighteenth-century juveniles. The bound volume of drawings reveal, as might be expected, subtle differences in the styles of the different artists, tonal variations, the use of colored washes, and, occasionally, changes in details between the originals and the published versions.

STAHLE, JOHANN FRIEDRICH. Entwurf über die Nahrungszweige. 2 vols. [Stuttgart, 1784–approx. 1790]. German manuscript on paper with 226 illustrations in black pen and ink, heightened in white with watercolor, one signed “Waechter.” Volume 1 bound in the early nineteenth century in contemporary half vellum over paste-paper boards; volume 2 in contemporary half vellum.


CHODOWIECKI’S SHADOW

Writing the library note for this issue on Trusler’s Progress of Man and Society and J. B. Basedow’s Elementarwerk afforded the opportunity to search the Cotsen collection for examples of the illustrations of the Polish-born genre painter and etcher Daniel Niklaus Chodowiecki. Although considered very important in the history of German children’s book illustration, Chodowiecki’s contributions have never achieved similar recognition in the English-speaking world.

When his work is acknowledged at all, it is usually in connection with William Blake’s commercial engravings after Chodowiecki’s plates for Christian Gottfried Salzmann’s two works for children, which Mary Wollstonecraft translated for the great radical book publisher Joseph Johnson. Copies of the Wollstonecraft translation, the contemporary American editions, and digital versions of either, ironically enough, are far easier to come by in North America than the originals. WorldCat lists no records for any early editions of Salzmann’s Moralisches Elementarbuch, and few German libraries, including the great children’s book collection in the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, have them. Because Cotsen’s holdings of German Enlightenment children’s books are so good, the lack of a Salzmann was clearly a gap to be filled, although there was little hope of finding a copy of such a rare book any time very soon. Thanks to a second remarkable stroke of good luck, a casual inquiry sent to a German antiquarian bookseller, who has worked closely with the Cotsen Children’s Library for many years, resulted in the offer of a copy of the second edition, complete with the plate volume, which is often missing or incomplete.
“O Gott, wie gross bist du!” (O God, how great you are!). Engraved plate by Daniel Niklaus Chodowiecki for Christian Gottilff Salzmann, *Moralisches Elementarbuch*, vol. 3 (Leipzig: Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius, 1787). Cotsen Children's Library, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.
It is now possible to compare the interpretations of Salzmann by two great late eighteenth-century illustrators—Chodowiecki and Blake—side by side in Firestone. We can see, for example, how Blake altered Chodowiecki’s conception of the scenes where the little boy loses himself in the woods at night and the concerned stranger finds him. But it is also pleasurable to look at the many subjects Chodowiecki devised for Salzmann that Blake did not re-engrave for the Wollstonecraft translation: children walking across a plowed field on a sunny day, a visit to the wig maker, a sleigh ride on a starry snowy evening. They have an elegance rare in illustrations in late eighteenth-century English children’s books.


Olga’s Books and Fröbel’s Gifts

The talented child has recently been the subject of a 2003 exhibition at the Bibliothèque nationale, “Le printemps des genies,” and a 2005 study, *The Child Writer from Austen to Woolf*. Both publications make the case for the importance of juvenilia in understanding the nature of creativity, but the same can be true of letters, manuscripts, and pictures made by children who do not grow up to be famous artists or authors. The Cotsen Children’s Library has been acquiring materials made by young people for some time, and the collection includes such items as a 1694 album of drawings by William Poole (a delightful assortment of plants, fish, mythical beasts, saints, and kings), a manuscript harlequinade carefully lettered and decorated by Thomas Whitfield in 1745, the “Elements of Astronomy and Geography Explained on Thirty-seven Cards” made by Sophia Jowitt around 1811, and thirty illustrated letters written by young New Yorker Marcus French to his big sister Eleanor between 1925 and 1927. Items like these are interesting as much for their contents and execution as for the questions they raise about the young person who made them, the reasons children take on these ambitious projects, and the sources they may have utilized.
Like many of the creations of child artists in the Cotsen collection, the four new and exquisite albums purchased for Princeton do not yield up sufficient internal clues as to the identity of the Olga Mayer who signed each of the covers. It is tempting to imagine that the little photograph labeled “Bilderrahmen” in the volume called Das Faltschule is her portrait. The album entitled Das Flechtschule, which features pure geometric forms constructed from cut, folded, or woven papers in blue and tan mounted on the accordion-folded panels of a leporello, attests to Olga’s well-developed color sense, ability to lay out a page, and excellent fine motor skills (see plate 4). To the innocent eye, the specimens in the albums seem too sophisticated in concept and too well executed to be the work of a child.

In fact, Olga’s creations with colored papers are beautiful examples of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and eighteenth gifts (cutting, weaving, and folding, respectively) of the great nineteenth-century German educator Friedrich Fröbel. His kindergarten curriculum was supposed to allow children to develop the senses, manual dexterity, and artistic faculties through small tasks that also highlighted the interconnectedness of things. Single volumes of similar albums come on the market, but such an attractive set executed by one child is more unusual.

Olga’s handiwork makes an interesting addition, furthermore, to other Fröbelian materials in the collection, for example, a notebook kept by an American kindergarten teacher in Télagh, Algeria, around 1910, an advertising brochure, The Toy the Child Likes Best! (ca. 1888), promoting Dr. Richter’s “anchor boxes,” and Johann and Bertha Ronge’s Practical Guide to the English Kinder Garten (Children’s Garden) for the Use of Mothers, Nurses, and Infant Teachers: Being an Exposition of Froebel’s System of Infant Training (1855). Given the range of materials about Fröbel in Cotsen, it seemed a disservice to researchers if the primary texts of this charismatic and influential educator were not available for consultation alongside the works of his disciples and such predecessors such Basedow and Stoy. When a copy of the rare first edition of Fröbel’s most important theoretical work, Die Menschenziehung (1826), was offered to Cotsen, it seemed reasonable to make an exception to the rule that every addition to the collection must be illustrated.

This young girl may be Olga Mayer, the creator of four albums of handcrafts based on the Fröbellian system of gifts and occupations. Cotsen Children’s Library, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.


*Mayer, Olga.* Four albums of handcraft specimens based on the Fröbellian system of gifts and occupations, consisting of Das Ausnahmschule, Das Aufwickeln, Das Flechtschule, and Das Faltschule. Ca. 1910?

—andrea immel  
Curator, Cotsen Children’s Library

**GRAPHIC ARTS**

Unless otherwise noted, all items acquired during fiscal year 2006 were purchased with funds from the Elmer Adler Memorial Endowment.

**CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS’ AND FINE PRESS BOOKS**

"Race Relations: Why a Black Artist Would Choose to Illustrate a Story by a White Southern Writer of the 1950s." Copy 23 of 300.


Gibson, John. *Sleep.* Text by Haruki Murakami; translation by Jay Rubin. Florence, Mass.: Kat Ran Press, 2004. Murakami’s short story, originally published in *The New Yorker* and then adapted for the stage, tells of a women who lives without sleep for more than two weeks while reading *Anna Karenina.* Gibson’s etchings were printed by Peter Pettengill at Wingate Studio. Copy 26 of 45.


RUSCHA, ED. _Ed Ruscha: Then and Now_. Göttingen: Steidl, 2004. The first artist's book created by Ruscha since 1978, _Then and Now_ is a contemporary rephotographing of _Every Building on the Sunset Strip_ (1966). The resulting 4,500 black-and-white and 13,000 color images were scanned and set in four panoramas presenting 12 miles of the Los Angeles landscape, then and now.


STOLTZ, ULRIKE, AND UTA SCHNEIDER. _Satz–Wechsel [On the Poetical Potential of Typography]_. Offenbach am Main: Uta Schneider and Ulrike Stoltz, 2005. This item consists of 21 booklets with non-narrative text creatively printed on transparent paper, housed in a parchment slipcase. The typography experiments with different ways of reading and shows that typographic form and content cannot be regarded separately. Copy 7 of 10.


with a CD containing a recording of the Circle of Wisdom songs composed by Hildegard von Bingen (1098–1179). Copy 39 of 120.

VERONI, RAL. Lucha por la vida = Struggle for Life. Roslindale, N.Y.: Women’s Studio Workshop, 2000. This artist’s book uses devalued paper currency (bills no longer in circulation) from many countries to illustrate our relationships with money. Copy 9 of 40.


HISTORY OF BOOKS AND GRAPHIC ARTS

BELLUZZO, ANA MARIA DE MORAES, editor. Antonio Henrique Ama-


CASTILLO ESPINOZA, EDUARDO, compiler. Cartel Chileno 1963–

CAUSLEY, MONROE S. Arthur W. Rushmore & the Golden Hind Press: A
History and Bibliography. New Castle, Del.: Oak Knoll, 2005. A short
biography of Arthur Rushmore (1883–1955) and a comprehensive
bibliography of his works set by hand for Harper and Brothers and
his own Golden Hind Press. Tipped in are examples of the unique
paste papers produced by the Golden Hind Press, along with actual
pages from the press’s numerous works.

CRANGLE, RICHARD, MERYN HEARD, and INE VAN DOOREN, edi-
tors. Realms of Light: Uses and Perceptions of the Magic Lantern from the
17th to the 21st century. [Ripon, North Yorkshire]: Magic Lantern
Society, 2005.

DAMS, BERND H., and ANDREW ZEGA. Chinoiseries. Paris: Conna-
of 300.

Making Whitman. Iowa City: Obermann Center for Advanced Studi-
1004
ices, University of Iowa, 2005. Catalog of an exhibition held at the University of Iowa in 2005, curated by David Schoonover and featuring nearly 200 books and broadsides drawn from university collections and from the private collection of Kendall Reed and the Salisbury House in Des Moines.


Thomas, Peter R. *The History of Papermaking in the Philippines*. Linocuts by Donna Thomas. Santa Cruz: Peter and Donna Thomas, 2005. The cloth used on the binding is called T’nalak, woven from abaca fiber by the T’boli people in South Cotabato. The volume includes 11 paper samples handmade by Filipinos from Philippine plants. Copy 26 of 75.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTO-ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

CROS, CHARLES (1842–1888). Solution générale du problème de la photographie des couleurs. Paris: Gauthier-Villars, 1869. Offprint from Les mondes (February 25, 1869). A rare offprint presenting early research on color photography. Cros was the first inventor to publish a method of color reproduction by means of three colored filters, using colored glass or colored liquids. After submitting a paper to the French Academy of Sciences in 1867, Cros kept his results secret until another scientist, Louis Ducos Du Hauron, patented a similar process in 1868, motivating Cros to make his research public in Les mondes three months later. Du Hauron and Cros have since been credited with independent and unique discoveries in the history of photography.

CUNDALL, JOSEPH (1818–1895), editor. The Life and Genius of Rembrandt. The Most Celebrated of Rembrandt’s Etchings, Thirty Photographs Taken from the Collections in the British Museum and in the Possession of Mr. Seymour Haden… London: Bell and Daldy, 1867. With 30 albumen silver prints.

EVANS, FREDERICK H. (1853–1943). The Dance of Death by Hans Holbein. [London]: Evans, 1913. Enlarged facsimiles in platinotype of 50 wood engravings by Hans Holbein (1497–1593) from Douce (1833), Lippmann (1886), and a Basel edition (1796). This is the second of five books, each limited to 15 copies, printed and privately published by Evans with his original platinotypes.


negatives by Emmet Gowin, Eikoh Hosoe, Graciela Iturbide, Koichiro Kurita, John Pfahl, Ryuji Tana, George Tice, and Arthur Tress. Copy 6 of 300.


PILADE, IMBRICO. *Studi sulla costruzione e sul funzionamento dell’antropometro*. Rome: Mario Armanni, 1888. Five albumen silver prints. Pilade, a bookkeeper for the military district of Rome, describes the anthropometer, an instrument used to measure the human body. The study of anthropometry was an early attempt at forensic police work, by which physical characteristics could be used to identify criminals.

STEREO TRANSPARENCY VIEWER. Manufactured in France, early 20th century, with twin rack-and-pinion focusing lenses, rear ground glass, and a polished mahogany case. Accompanied by four 44 × 106 mm stereoscopic glass slides depicting scenes from World War I. Gift of Peter C. Bunnell.

TALABOT, L. *Souvenir de Fontainebleau*. 1887. An unusual album of 24 albumen silver prints of cut-paper silhouettes depicting scenes from the 1887 season at Fontainebleau, France.
ENGLISH CHANGE PACKETS. A scrapbook containing 308 examples. 1861–1869. In English department stores catering to the Victorian middle class, the etiquette of the day required that salesmen never hand change directly to customers; rather, it had to be enclosed in a small paper envelope. These envelopes, or packets, often no more than 2½ inches square, evolved from plain white paper to elaborately printed and embossed advertisements. Most featured the store’s name or logo along with a nationally marketed product, such as “Huntley & Palmers Biscuits” or “Callard’s Ivory Jelly for Invalids (fresh daily).” The packets were supplied to the stores by national distributors, who charged according to the printing space given to each store. Many of the 308 packets collected in the scrapbook acquired by Princeton feature elaborate wood engravings, including realistic architectural views, topical references, such as the International Exhibition of 1862, or humorous product icons.

ENGLISH SILHOUETTES OF THEATRICAL FIGURES. 1820s or 1830s. A collection of 28 figures (primarily from Shakespeare, identified in pencil) cut from laid watermarked paper. Boxed with the bookplate of Donald and Mary Hyde.


PRINTS, DRAWINGS, AND PRINTING BLOCKS

DARROW, WHITNEY (1909–1999). Collection of original drawings from Darrow’s 60-year career as a cartoonist and illustrator, including 325 drawings for The New Yorker and 746 drawings for 18 books, among them Louise Armstrong’s A Child’s Guide to Freud, B. M. Atkinson Jr.’s What Dr. Spock Didn’t Tell Us, and Johnny Carson’s Happiness Is . . . A Dry Martini. Darrow was born in Princeton, where his father was one of the founders of the Princeton University Press. As a Princeton student, Class of 1931, Darrow wrote a humor
column for the *Daily Princetonian* and was art editor of the *Princeton Tiger*. After graduation, Darrow began selling cartoons to publications such as *Judge*, *Life*, and *College Humor*. In 1933, at the age of 24, he made his breakthrough at *The New Yorker* and remained a regular contributor for 50 years. Darrow published four collections of his cartoons: *You're Sitting on My Eyelashes; Give Up?; Stop, Miss;* and *Please Pass the Hostess*. Gift of Linda Darrow.


Jean-Émile Laboureur (1877–1943), *Le Collectionneur Alphonse Lotz-Brissonneau*. Woodcut. 1913. The art collector Lotz-Brissonneau is depicted in his print cabinet, examining a watercolor by Constantin Guys. Lotz-Brissonneau was also a noted art historian who wrote catalogues raisonné on the work of Laboureur and August Lépere. French Prints Collection, Graphic Arts Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.

Woodblock. Life of Christ. Ca. 1480? One of 38 woodblocks formerly owned by Elmer Adler, who made metal printing plates from them (still held in the Graphic Arts Division) and then, apparently, gave away all but three of the blocks sometime before the 1950s. The distribution of these blocks is described by John Buchanan-Brown, “A Forged Series of Woodcuts,” The Library 29, no. 2 (June 1974), 165–96. This block is presumed to be no. 14, listed as unknown. The woodblocks were used in the printing of A Collection of Thirty-eight Old Wood Cuts, Illustrative of the New Testament (London: Boosey and Sons, 1818), in which the present block is represented in plate no. 10. This woodblock was purchased from the Cornelius J. Hauck Collection of the Cincinnati Museum Center, Christie’s New York, June 27, 2006, lot no. 713, and reunited with the three blocks still in the Adler collection.

RARE AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS


AUER, ALOIS (1813–1869). Der polygraphische Apparat: oder, Die verschiedenen Kunstfächer der k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei zu Wien. Vienna: Aus der Kaiserlich-königlichen Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1853. Under the direction of Auer, the Imperial Austrian State Printing Office in Vienna became one of the world’s most innovative and accomplished printing establishments. This volume surveys each of the printing techniques used by Auer and provides examples. The plates show specimens of photography, microtypy, lithography, chalcography, siderography, galvanography, nature printing, xylography, hyalography, and several other printing techniques. At the end are two double-page plates with type specimens and examples of type measuring. This volume was purchased from the Cornelius J. Hauck Collection of the Cincinnati Museum Center, Christie’s New York, June 27, 2006, lot 484.
Plate 3 from Album illustré du cortège historique organisé à Louvain à l’occasion du cinquantième anniversaire de la restauration de l’Université catholique 1834–1884 ... (Louvain: D. Aug. Peeters Ruelens, 1886). This float presents a tableau of Jean de Westphalie, Belgium’s first printer, along with his successor, Thierry Martens, and other printers at work on a press. Graphic Arts Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.


BOSSE, ABRAHAM (1602–1676). La manière universelle de Mr. Desargues, Lyonnois pour poser l’essieu, & placer les heures & autres choses aux cadrans au soleil. First edition, large paper issue. Paris: De l’imprimerie de Pierre Des-Hayes, 1643. Bosse, a pupil of Jacques Callot and the best engraver of his generation, was the main conduit for the
innovative and important perspective methods of Girard Desargues (1591–1661).

**BROWNING, ROBERT** (1812–1889). *So Here Then Is the Last Ride*. East Aurora, N.Y.: Roycrofters, 1900. Illustrated by Lily Ess; signed by Ess and Elbert Hubbard. Bookplate of Howard S. Neilson, designed by Samuel Warner. Copy 9 of 940.

**CAMPION, G.** *Introduction to Ornamental Writing, for the Use of Artists, Painters, and Sculptors*. London: William Darton and Son, [1830?].

*A Catalogue of Pictures, Sculptures, Models, Drawings, Prints, &c. Exhibited by the Free Society of Artists*. London: Hogarth, 1761. This catalog for an exhibition opening on May 9, 1761, contains two engravings by William Hogarth (1697–1764). The volume was sold as a ticket of admission for the benefit of distressed artists. The first Hogarth engraving depicts Britannia, under the patronage of George III, watering three small but promising plants: Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. The other shows an apelike connoisseur watering three dead plants.

**CLARK, JOHN HEAVISIDE** (1770–1863). *The Amateur’s Assistant; or, A Series of Instructions in Sketching from Nature the Application of Perspective, Tinting of Sketches, Drawing in Water-colours, Transparent Painting, &c. &c. To Accompany the Subjects which Form the Portable Diorama*. London: Samuel Leigh, 1826. Color aquatint frontispiece and nine aquatint plates. Clark was a landscape painter as well as a prolific engraver working in London during the early 1800s. He wrote and illustrated several early drawing manuals, including *A Practical Essay on the Art of Colouring and Painting Landscapes in Water Colours* (1807), a less elaborate edition preceding Princeton’s volume.


**DEVILLE, ANTOINE** (1596–1657) *Les fortifications du Chevalier Antoine de Ville: Contenans la maniere de fortifier toute sorte de places tant regulierement, qu’irregulierement en quelle assiète qu’elles soient…. Lyon: Irénée Barlet, 1628. With etched frontispiece, 10 double-page etched plates, and 43 full-page etchings, all designed and cut by Deville; and with woodcut ornaments. Deville was one of the foremost mili-
tary engineers of his time and one of the greatest representatives of the French school of fortification building. Etched bookplate of Le M. Merlet Maréchall de Camp.


**ERNESTI, JOHANN HEINRICH GOTTFRIED (1664–1723).** _Die wol-eingerichtete Büchdrückereÿ._ Nuremberg: Gedruckt und zu finden bey Johann Andreä Endters seel. Sohn und Erben, 1721. First edition of a classic German printer’s manual. An engraved frontispiece, printed in black and red, shows the interior of the print shop, with two presses and nine people actively involved in typesetting, inking, proofreading, and printing. Thirteen additional engraved printers’ portraits appear in the text. Specimens of type include 47 black letter types, 21 roman, and 14 italic, in addition to Slavic, Greek, and Hebrew fonts, music fonts, and special calendar symbols.


**Het Groote tafereel der Dwaasheid, vetoonend de opkomst, voortgang en ondergang der actie, Bubbel en Windnegotie, in Vrankryk, Engeland, en de Nederlanden, gepleegd in den jaare 1720.** [Amsterdam: n.p., after 1720]. With 73 engraved plates. Known in English as _The Great Picture of Folly_ or _The Great Mirror of Folly,_ this volume includes an array of satirical prints relating to the speculative frenzy of early eighteenth-century Dutch investors. The author, publishers, and exact dates of publication remain unknown. Moreover, no two volumes are identical; each contains different plates in different combinations. The best known of the engravings is Bernard Picart (1673–1733), “Monument Consacré a la Posterité,” depicting the chariot of speculation heralded by Rumour with her trumpet en route to the madhouse and the poorhouse.
HOGARTH, WILLIAM (1697–1764). Analyse de la beauté, destinée a fixer les idées vagues qu’on a du gout. Paris: Hogarth, 1805. This rare edition has two folded plates, which appear to be restrikes of those of the first English edition. In fact, they are re-engraved and slightly smaller than the 1753 plates.

The Holy Bible. Illustrations by Gustave Doré. London: Cassell and Company, [1893–1897]. Complete in 44 parts. The Doré Bible, advertised as “within the reach of all,” was published in monthly installments.


1838. With 450 wood engravings by L. H. Brévière, A. A. Piaud, M. U. Sears, P. Verdeil, and others after designs by Grandville.


RARE AND ILLUSTRATED PERIODICALS

The British Lithographer. 4 vols. bound in 3. London: Raithby, Lawrence, and Company, 1891–1895. A complete run of the bimonthly periodical. Published for the working lithographer, the magazine includes articles such as “Transfer of a Photo from Chromate Paper to Zinc,” “Practical Collotype Printing,” and “An American School of Lithography.”


The Modern School: A Monthly Magazine Devoted to Libertarian Ideas in Education. Edited by Carl Zigrosser. [Stelton, N.J.]: Ferrer Colony. Nearly complete set of 17 issues from January 1917 to March 1920. The Ferrer Colony was a libertarian community founded to administer the Modern School, which was to provide an alternative to public schooling and traditional living arrangements. Also known as the Stelton Colony, it was a landmark in the history of both the free education movement and the anarchist movement in early 20th-century America. The magazine includes illustrations by many contemporary printmakers, such as William Zorach, Man
Ray, and Rockwell Kent (who also designed its logo and chapter initials). Gift of Donald Farren, Class of 1958.

La porra: Seminario satirico ilustrado. 28 issues bound in 1 vol. Barcelona: V. Perez, 1881. This Spanish satirical periodical was published anonymously, with the editor using the pseudonym Cachiporra. The centerpiece of each issue is a color lithograph by an artist identified only as M. Cuyás.

—JULIE L. MELBY
Curator of Graphic Arts

HISTORIC MAPS COLLECTION

Unless otherwise noted, all items added in fiscal year 2006 were acquired on the Robert M. Backes, Class of 1939, Fund and with general Library funds.


BELLIN, JACQUES NICOLAS (1703–1772). “Carte réduite des costes occidentales d’Afrique….” [Paris: Ministère de la marine], 1753. Bellin was commissioned by Louis XIV to map all the known coasts of the world, resulting in the publication of the Hydrographie française (1756–1765). Gift of Bruce Willsie, Class of 1986.

BELLIN, JACQUES NICOLAS. Twenty plans from his Petit atlas maritime (Paris, 1764). Gift of J. Howard Woolmer.


provided by the Program in Hellenic Studies with the support of the
Stanley J. Seeger Hellenic Fund.

**Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian.**

“1878 Progress Map of the U.S. Geographical Surveys West of the
100th Meridian: To Accompany the Special Report of 1st Lieut,
George M. Wheeler….” [Washington, D.C.]: Corps of Engineers,
U.S. Army, 1878. Acquired with funds from the J. Monroe Thor-
ington, Class of 1915, Fund.

**Hase, Johann Matthias (1684–1742).** “Africa secundum legiti-
mas projectionis stereographicae regulas et juxta recentissimas rela-
tiones et observationes in subsidium vocatis quoque veterum Leonis
Africani….” [Nuremberg]: Impensis Homannianorum Heredum,
[1737].

**Jones, Roger (1788–1852).** “Map Showing the Lands Assigned
to Emigrant Indians West of Arkansas & Missouri….” [Washington,
D.C.: n.p.], 1836. From Report of the Secretary of War… Transmit-
ting a Report of the Expedition of the Dragoons, under the Command of Colonel
Henry Dodge, to the Rocky Mountains… ([Washington, D.C., 1836]).
Includes area and population statistics. Acquired with funds from
the J. Monroe Thorington, Class of 1915, Fund.

**Kircher, Athanasius (1602–1680).** “Hydrophilacium Africæ pre-
cipuam, in Montibus Lunæ situm….” [Amsterdam: Apud Joan-
nem Janssonium & Elizeum Weyerstraten, 1665]. From Kircher’s
Mundus subterraneus (1665). Map of southern Africa, showing the
source of the Nile under the Mountains of the Moon, labeled “Hy-
drophilacium sub Montibus Lunæ.”

**Lapie, M. [Pierre] (1779–1850).** “Carte physique, historique &
routière de la Grèce….” Paris: Chez Ch. Picquet, géographe or-
dinaire du roi…, 1826. Includes 9 insets. Historic Maps copy has
label of Magasin de géographie de Charles Simonneau on the front
cover, with the inscription “G. Cornwall Legh, Greece, 1828.” Ac-
quired with matching funds provided by the Program in Hellenic
Studies with the support of the Stanley J. Seeger Hellenic Fund.

“Map Illustrating the System of Parcs, the Domestic Relations of the
Great Plains, the North American Andes, and the Pacific Maritime
William Gilpin, *Mission of the North American People, Geographical,*

Moll, Herman (d. 1732). “To the Right Honourable Charles, Earl of Peterborow and Monmouth, &c This Map of Africa ... Is Most Humbly Dedicated....” [London]: Printed ... by Philip Overton, map and printseller, [1710]. Includes views of “Cape Coast Castle on ye Gold Coast of Guinea,” “James Fort on the Island of St. Helena,” and “A Prospect of the Cape of Good Hope,” and a plan of the Fort of Good Hope.


Pettengill, Amos (1780–1830). Stellarota. 1828. Planisphere in a wooden frame, 25.5 × 28.5 cm, with a sheet of protective glass. A copy of the original directions for using the device has been supplied in facsimile. Acquired with funds from the Friends of the Princeton University Library.


Ruscelli, Girolamo (d. ca. 1565). “Africa nova tavola.” [Venice: Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561]. Detached from Ruscelli’s
Stellarota constructed by Amos Pettengill, 1828. Globes, Astronomical Instruments, and Cartographic Materials Collection, Historic Maps Collection, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library. The device consists of a star map, with time and date scales, which is rotated by a small handle on the back. A movable window enlarges or shrinks as it is centered on the observer’s latitude by pushing or pulling a rod.

Geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino (1561), and based on a 1548 edition by Giacomo Gastaldi.

Sierra Leone Company. Substance of the Report Delivered by the Court of Directors of the Sierra Leone Company, to the General Court of Proprietors ... 1794. Philadelphia: Printed by Thomas Dobson ..., 1795. Bound with a folding map, “Plan of Sierra Leone and Parts Adjacent” (1795), by John Vallance, one of the earliest maps of Africa printed in America. Acquired with matching funds from the Rare Book Division.
NUMISMATIC COLLECTION

The most noteworthy accession by the Numismatic Collection in fiscal year 2006, and one of the most significant in recent years, was the gift of the Wu Collection of Chinese Coins. The collection was assembled with taste, discernment, and an eye toward historical importance by the late Souheng Wu, a specialist in polymer interface chemistry in the Central Research and Development division of the DuPont Corporation. The collection of more than two thousand coins of ancient and medieval China was the gift of the collector’s widow, Tung Ching Wu, and was arranged by their son Lawren Wu, Class of 1992. With the coins came a large library of specialized publications on Chinese numismatics.

Although the collection contains pieces ranging from the knife and spade issues of the earliest dynasties through machine-struck coins of the modern era, its concentration is on the coinage from the T’ang through the Ch’ing dynasties, the familiar series of cast round copper coins with square holes, commonly known as “cash.” The pieces in the Wu Collection were carefully selected to form a comprehensive representation of the coinage of the period, with many examples notable for the subtle variations in calligraphy.

Rarities in the earliest group include a four-character Ch’i knife coin, several hollow-handled spades, and two outstanding examples of the Wang Mang gold inlaid knife coins. The ancient round coins are well represented, with particularly interesting examples from the Three Kingdoms and Dark Ages coinages that preceded the T’ang Dynasty.
Among the highlights of the “cash” coins are a rare example of the T’ang Dynasty K’ai-yuan coinage in silver, along with an impressive group of examples of the “auspicious clouds” and “auspicious sparrow” issues of the eighth-century T’ang Dynasty and a strong assembly of Five Dynasties/Ten Kingdoms issues.

Among the Northern Sung coins are several outstanding examples of the very scarce last nien-hao of the final Northern Sung emperor, Hui Tsung. Coins of the non-Chinese dynasties (Liao, His-hsia, and Chin) of the twelfth century include examples with characters in the languages of the rulers. From the period of the Yuan Dynasty, there are noteworthy examples of the Yuan Rebel issues. The Ming and Ch’ing dynasties are comprehensive in their representation, including a large number of seed coins.

The Wu Collection, with its preservation of archaic character forms and the names of mints and rulers from poorly documented periods, will provide much material for study by both students and scholars. A team of undergraduate students has begun
cataloging the collection using the department’s new numismatic
digital database. As the coins are researched, their descriptions and
images are being made available online at http://www.princeton.
edu/~rbsc/department/numismatics/.

—ALAN M. STAHL
Curator of Numismatics

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

AUTOPHROG BOOK. A volume belonging to Ellis P. Cayce, Class of 1856. Purchase.

GENERAL MANUSCRIPTS. College diary of Henry Kirkland Jones,
Class of 1855. Gift of R. David Kreitler, Class of 1931, and Eliza-
abeth Kreitler Singleton.

MEMORABILIA COLLECTION. Class of 1915 beer stein manufac-
tured by William Exton Potteryware, Trenton, New Jersey. Gift of
Donald S. Harrison.

MEMORABILIA COLLECTION. Flag with the Princeton seal that went
to the moon on Apollo 12 in November 1969; signed by astronaut

PETER M. PAGE PAPERS. One hundred fifty-seven letters written to
Antoinette Aiguier by Peter M. Page, Class of 1941, while he served
in World War II. Gift of Lady Ann Pearman.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM. A photograph album owned by George Van-

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM. A photograph album recording the con-
struction of Carnegie Lake, with 16 photographs and 14 cyano-
types. Purchase.

SCRAPBOOK. Scrapbook owned by George Morehouse Davis, Class

SCRAPBOOK. Scrapbook to honor Hobey Baker, created by Frank
Winants, Class of 1914, a classmate and teammate of Baker’s. Gift
of Peter Winants, Class of 1948.

—DANIEL J. LINKE
University Archivist
From July 2004 through June 2006, hundreds of new titles and editions were added to the Library’s general rare book collections and related special collections. Only a portion of these accessions can be listed here. Some of the most remarkable were gifts to the Library and are duly noted below. Others were acquired with funds provided by more than ten endowments designated for the purchase of rare books. These funds include endowments coming to the Library as gifts or legacies from Howard Behrman, Sinclair Hamilton, Lathrop C. Harper, Maurice Kelley, Carl Otto von Kienbusch, Senator David A. Reed, Willard and Margaret Farrand Thorp, Christian A. Zabriskie, and from many individuals in memory of William S. Dix.
Sidney Lapidus, Class of 1959, continues his generosity to the Library both by presenting gifts in kind and by making matching funds available for important purchases. The first group of benefactions focuses on the theme of American political rights, at contest during the later colonial years and in the first years of the Republic. Taken in chronological order by date of publication, these are milestones in a continuing story.

First on the list is the report of the trial between Thomas Forsey, plaintiff, and Waddel Cunningham, defendant, published in New York in 1764. It is more than a record of an assault case. Cunningham was found guilty and fined £1,500. His appeal to His Majesty’s Council provoked protests that Americans should be tried by their peers rather than by officials of the Crown. Next are two important records of the proceedings of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey published in 1775, completing the Library’s holdings of such proceedings printed by Issac Collins in Burlington.

Then comes the gift of a splendid 91-issue run of the London newspaper *The Crisis*, whose editor proclaimed to his fellow Englishmen in 1775, “The Altar of Despotism is erected in America, and we shall be the next victims to its lawless power.” The Crown and Ministry were not pleased and ordered the third issue burned. Concurrently, these protests both at home and in the colonies were the subject of debate in Parliament, about which we can learn from another recent benefaction, a 17-volume set of *The Parliamentary Register, or, History of the Proceedings and Debates of the House of Commons*, covering the crucial years 1775–1780.

Fifth on the list is a document dating well past these crucible years for American rights. From the first years of the Republic comes the public record of Thomas Jefferson’s famous phrase, “a wall of separation between Church and State.” President Jefferson wrote these words in a letter to the Baptist Association of Danbury, Connecticut, which was published in the February 1, 1802, issue of the Philadelphia newspaper *Aurora General Advertiser*. Jefferson’s words are still relevant today:

Believing with you that religion is a matter which lies solely between Man & his God, that he owes account to none other for his faith or his worship, that the legitimate powers of government reach actions only,
& not opinions, I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the
whole American people which declared that their legislature should
“make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting
the free exercise thereof,” thus building a wall of separation between
Church & State. Adhering to this expression of the supreme will of the
nation in behalf of the rights of conscience, I shall see with sincere satis-
faction the progress of those sentiments which tend to restore to man
all his natural rights, convinced he has no natural right in opposition
to his social duties.

Sidney Lapidus also greatly assisted with the purchase of the iconic
antislavery broadside *Description of a Slave Ship*, published in London
in 1789. Between March and July of that year, more than 10,000 cop-
ies of the plan of the slave ship *Brooks*, in one form or another, were is-
sued in England and America. The plan makes visually striking what
until then had been grasped only verbally or by consulting the statis-
tical data gathered by Commons regarding the ships involved in the
trade.

The 10,000 printed copies descended from three primary ver-
sions of the plan, which can be distinguished by their place of origin:
Plymouth, Philadelphia, and London. The Plymouth version is the
very first, occurring in two variants: (a) a four-page pamphlet with
inserted plate, and (b) a broadside with engraving and text. The ear-
liest Plymouth version appeared in March 1789. The Philadelphia
version is based directly on the Plymouth version. It is known in three
variants: (a) an inserted plate in the May 1789 issue of the journal
*American Museum*, (b) a broadside with engraving and text in four col-
umns bearing the imprint “Matthew Carey — Price 3d. — or 18s per
hundred,” and (c) a broadside with engraving and text in three col-
umns and no imprint. Philadelphia variants (b) and (c) were evidently
issued in June and July 1789, respectively. Temporally between the
Plymouth and Philadelphia versions is the London version, printed
by James Phillips. It is known in two variants: (a) one illustrated by
woodcuts, and (b) one illustrated with a copperplate engraving. It
was first published between April 21 and 28, 1789. According to min-
utes of the London Committee of the Society for Effecting the Abo-
lition of the Slave Trade, the printing orders are recorded on July
28, 1789, as follows: “1,700 Description of a Slave Ship with copper
plate; 7,000 ditto with wood cuts” (see Cheryl Finley, “Committed
to Memory: The Slave Ship Icon in the Black Atlantic Imagination”
Description of a Slave Ship (London: Printed by James Phillips, 1789), with woodcut illustration. Rare Book Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.
The Plymouth version (a) is very rare; only three copies of the pamphlet are recorded. One copy of the Plymouth broadside variant (b) is known. The Philadelphia variants are more common but still quite rare. Princeton owns a copy of the May 1789 issue of the American Museum (a) with the plate still intact. Princeton also acquired, evidently in the 1960s, a copy of Philadelphia variant (b). It is beautifully preserved and shows signs of once having been folded so as to form a postal letter.

The Library’s new accession was acquired from a London bookseller in early 2006. It is a fine copy of the London version (a), the variant with woodcuts. Historical evidence shows that the London version was by far the most commonly distributed version of the plan of the Brooks. As the years went by and the debate over the slave trade continued, the London version was reprinted time and again. It appeared in the précis of the proceedings of the Commons committee on the slave trade published in 1791. Princeton has two copies of this précis, one in the general rare book collections and another in the Scheide Library. It appeared several times after 1791, most notably in the 1808 History of the … Abolition of the African Slave-Trade by the Reverend Thomas Clarkson, a chief agent of the London Committee. (The Library recently purchased a copy of the London edition of the History, described on p. 1036; the Philadelphia edition has been in Princeton’s collections since the early 19th century.) On the eve of the American Civil War, the London version of the Brooks plan appeared in an abolitionist pamphlet, which was given to the Library in the late 19th century by John S. Pierson.

American History, Culture, and Literature

Fowler, William Chauncey (1793–1881). From a descendant, the Library purchased the remaining personal collection of Fowler, who was a professor, clergyman, legislator, and Noah Webster’s son-in-law. The 311 titles come to a total of 392 volumes and include books on a wide variety of subjects, as well as Fowler’s marked-up copies of his own works, which range from antislavery tracts to advice on the sorts of books young people should read. Also included are two books formerly owned by his father-in-law, one of which, Jeremy Belknap’s American Biography (1794), has Webster’s annotation contradicting the author. In addition, because the family was
a shareholder in one of the earliest public libraries in the United States, the Book Company of Durham, Connecticut (founded 1733), the Fowlers obtained a number of books from that library’s stock when the company was dissolved in 1856 and the members voted “to divide the books by auction.” These are variously marked “Book Company of Durham, new library” or “Durham, new library” and include stock numbers (with date of accession): 26, 35 (1789); 38, 45, 47, 71 (1791); 72–76 (1792); 78 (1793); 86 and 88 (both “presented by Dr. Stiles, April 8, 1793’’); 96, 97, 101, 108, 110 (1795); 114 (1796); 129 (1798), 132, 142–144 (1800); 192 (1812); 199, 201, 202, 212 (1817); 216, 224, 225, 229, 256, 257, 258, 279, and 286. One book with no stock number is marked “Ethosian Society, Durham, Conn..” a debating society with a library known to have been formed in 1783 and dissolved in 1793. Few personal libraries of 19th-century professors are traceable as a collection today. Equally few are gatherings of books known to have been in one of the thousands of social libraries active in antebellum America. Historians of reading are eager to know what those books were and to examine such documented survivors as these.

Other notable accessions in American history, culture, and literature include the following.

*Abraham Lincoln toni kin, qa Aesop tawoyake kin = Life of Abraham Lincoln and Aesop’s Fables.* Santee Agency, Neb.: A. L. Riggs, 1893. Printed in the Sioux language, this volume is one of only about two dozen copies of the first edition. *The Life of Lincoln* was written by the Reverend James Garvie, the son of a Sioux woman. The selection from Aesop was prepared by Misses Jennie W. Cox and Eunice Kitto.

*Almanack, for A.D. 1811.* New Haven: Printed and sold by Oliver Steele and Co., 1811. Twelve pages of the 24-page *Beers’ Almanack for the Year of Our Lord 1811* imposed as a broadside; only copy recorded. Gift of Garland C. Boothe Jr., Class of 1954.

*Huson’s Endless Wire Rope Tramway: Patent Allowed June 8, 1882.* Denver: News Printing Company, [1882?]. An illustrated advertisement for Charles Huson’s invention of a wire rope tramway for mountain use. The offering boasts, “It can be used anywhere, on any angle, over mountain tops, and down into deep gulches… It is simple in
construction, can be utilized to transmit power from mills, by which
pumps, drills and other machinery can be run in mines. . . .”

*Iapi Oaye / The Word Carrier.* Various volumes. Greenwood, Dakota
Territory [South Dakota]: Dakota Mission, 1871–1887. An impor-
tant addition to the Library’s large collection of American Indian
newspapers. This rare publication contains the first Sioux-language
newspaper mention of the battle at Little Big Horn in June 1876.

*Kames, Henry Home, Lord* (1696–1782). *Introduction to the Art of
Thinking.* 4th ed., enlarged with maxims and illustrations. Edin-
burgh: Printed for W. Creech and T. Caddell, 1789. With an auto-
graph signature on the endleaf facing the title page: “Bush Wash-
ington, Mount Vernon.” Bushrod Washington (1762–1829) was the
nephew of George Washington and a legatee of his books and pa-
pers. Gift of George L. Bustin, Class of 1970, in memory of George
and Agnes Bustin.

*Leonhart, Rudolph* (b. 1832). *Erinnerungen an Neu Ulm: Erlebnisse aus
dem Indianer-Gemetzel in Minnesota 1862.* [Pittsburgh, 1880]. In
1862, the federal government failed to deliver promised provisions
and annuities to the Santee Sioux living on a small reservation in
southwestern Minnesota. Facing starvation, the Sioux launched a
full-scale uprising against civilians, including an attack on the settle-
ment of New Ulm that was the subject of Leonhart’s reminiscences
a number of years later. A related purchase is a contemporary pam-
phlet in which the author calls for the Sioux to be relocated from
Minnesota to a permanent Indian penal colony on Isle Royale in
Lake Superior: James W. Taylor, *The Sioux War: What Shall We Do
With It? The Sioux Indians: What Shall We Do With Them?* (St. Paul:

*Milberg Collections.* Leonard L. Milberg, Class of 1953, con-
tinues to build and donate two American collections. At the end of
June 2006, the American Poetry Collection, given in honor of Rich-
ard M. Ludwig, had about 3,900 items, and the Jewish American
Writers Collection, given in honor of Harold T. Shapiro, had about
1,820 items.

*Peabody, Elizabeth* (1804–1894). *Chronological History of the United
States: Arranged with Plates on Bem’s Principle.* New York: Sheldon,
Blakeman and Company, 1856. The founder of the first American kindergarten school, Elizabeth Peabody was the sister-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne and a pupil of Ralph Waldo Emerson.


Scribner’s Magazine. In original wrappers, 1910–1922. The Library has long held the archives of publisher Charles Scribner and heirs, as well as publications in original condition of the house’s famous authors, such as F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway. In addition to books, the firm published a very successful magazine, starting as Scribner’s Monthly in 1870 and continuing as Scribner’s Magazine from 1887 to the last issue in 1939. Even before acquiring the archives, the Library owned a run of the journal, each volume bound, for reasons of custom and economy, to include only the editorial matter and none of the front and back advertising. Today, however, book historians want to know the whole reading context in which editorial matter first appeared and seek copies of popular journals in original wrappers. To provide for these research needs, as well as to partner with Brown University’s “Modernist Journal Project” by supplying original material for this digital archive organized by Professor Robert Scholes, the Library has begun a program of collecting Scribner’s in original wrappers, complete with advertisements.


*Three Weeks in America, 1877.* [Aberdeen?], 1878. A note on the first page of this pamphlet states that the work was originally published as letters to an Aberdeen newspaper. The wrapper bears the inscription “From the author,” identified in the book only as “B., R. H.” He describes his travels around the eastern seaboard of North America, which compares poorly with his homeland for the most part, although he did find the hotels, steamships, and elevated railways luxurious. The only other recorded copy is in the British Library.


**WORLD WAR II PROPAGANDA EPSHEMERA.** A collection of 42 leaflets from the estate of Helmut Meyer (1912–2004), forwarded to the Library by Teri Noel Towe, Class of 1970. During World War II, the U.S. Army distributed numerous propaganda leaflets to enemy troops, often using artillery shells as delivery vehicles. Produced by the Psychological Warfare Division of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and other Army agencies, the leaflets, in Italian and German and sometimes illustrated, describe how prisoners of war will be treated after surrender and announce impending Allied victories.

**WOMEN’S HISTORY**

**BOETHIUS (d. 524).** *De consolatione philosophiae.* [Cologne: Heinrich Quentell, December 31, 1497]. Novelist, biographer, and essayist Sarah Dorsey (1829–1879) was the former owner of this incunable. The daughter of a Natchez planter, she received a fine education and traveled to England. Between her marriage in 1853 and her death in 1879, she became known for her writing, for her erudition, for the church and school she established for the slaves on her plantation, and for “her domestic qualities, being a capital nurse for the sick, a good teacher, an excellent housekeeper, and, when it is
necessary, a superb cook.” She was devoted to her region, writing in
1866, “It is very essential, for the sake of Southern honor, and the
position which may be accorded us in the future pages of impartial
history, that we Southern people should also put on record on the
files of time, so far as we can, our version of the terrific struggle in
which we have been so recently engaged . . .” (Mary T. Tardy, South-
land Writers [Philadelphia, 1870], 1:208–9, 212).

books in the Cotsen Children’s Library that give a sense of what was
in the hands of children during the Nazi years in Germany, Haar-
er’s manual on child-rearing (first printed in 1934) offers insight into
Nazi views on children and their upbringing. Her advice reflects the
National Socialist ideology of the interwar years, as she urges first-
time mothers to maintain strict schedules for their children, even in
such subjects as breast-feeding (which she recommended should last
no longer than 20 minutes).

Popular Fiction Dealing with Women, Sex, Seduction,
and Prostitution. 1843–1849. Ten works, some illustrated,
bound together in one volume. Half of the works are translations
from French originals. Included are: The Child of Nature Improved by
Chance: or, The History of a Young Lady of Luxurious Temperament and
Prurient Imagination, Who Experiences Repeatedly the Dangers of Seduction,
Which Are Described in Glowing Colors, and Whose Escapes from the Snares
of Love Are Truly Wonderful; Depicting Many and Various Luscious Scenes
with her Paramours. This Curious History Showing the Power of Woman over
Man When She Can Control Her Passion Is Illustrated with Engravings,
and Will Be Found the Most Pleasing and Amorous Narrative Ever Submit-
ted to the Public (New York, 1849); Paul de Kock, Mariette (New York,
1843); Harriette Wilson, Intrigues of a Woman of Fashion (New York,
1845); Jean Baptiste Louvet de Couvray, The Life and Adventures of
the Chevalier De Fabulas (Boston, n.d.); Paul de Kock, The Wife, Hus-
band, and Lover: or, The Grisettes de Paris (New York, 1843); George M.
Reynolds, The Modern Babylon! (New York, 1844); Charles Lever, St.
Patrick’s Eve (n.p., n.d.); Revelations of Asmodeus (New York, 1849) (an
exposé of vice in New York City); The Story of Ninon de L’Enclos (New
York, 1843); and Comte de Orsay, Etiquette (New York, 1848). Six of
the ten titles are listed in the bibliography by Marcus A. McCorison,
“Risqué Literature Published in America before 1877” (available online at www.bibsocamer.org/BibSite/McCorison/Risque.pdf).

PRIMOGENITA (pseud.). Recollections of Childhood, or, Sally, the Faithful Nurse. London: Hatchard and Son, Seeley, Rivingtons, 1840. Extra-illustrated with watercolors, drawings, and engravings; annotated throughout to identify the persons and places. Contains original poetry, an autograph letter, and a single-sheet poem entitled “Lines, Occasional by reading the descriptions of the Cot, prepared for the expected Royal Infant. 20th November, 1840.” The compilation of this volume was undertaken by the author’s sister, Lucy Croggan (née Emra), herself the author of Attempts at Sketching (1846) and other publications. After her death, it was presented to Elizabeth Pople by Lucy’s sister Frances Emra, who published Poems in 1890.


ENGLISH HISTORY, CULTURE, AND LITERATURE


CHARRIER, J. SAMUEL. A New Description of Europe in Various Columns, Whereby Is Exhibited at One View. I. All Its Empires, Kingdoms, Republics and States; Their Situation ... to Which Is Added a Very Copious List of All the Cities and Towns of Every Empire, Kingdom and State in Europe, with Their Different Titles, Magnitudes, Remarkable Events, and Other Useful and Curious Remarks in Abbreviations and Characteristics after a Method Entirely New, and Never before Published. London: Printed for the author, 1781. At the end of this volume, 37 “useful Tables” set out the details of exports and imports, coins, differences of time, dominical letters
and movable feasts, tides, weights and measures, the most remarkable English authors from Bede to Warburton, the nine muses, the seven wonders of the world, and the twelve labors of Hercules.


England as seen by the French. A collection of 55 works in 74 volumes (of which 57 are new titles in the Library) on the subject of French perceptions of England, primarily during the 18th and 19th centuries. These include Auguste-Jean-Baptiste Defauconpret (1767–1843), *Londres en mil huit cent vingt ; ou, Recueil de lettres sur la politique, la littérature et les moeurs, dans le cours de l’année 1820* (Paris, 1821), and Jacques Dyssord (b. 1880), *Londres secret, la misère et l’amour au pays de la Bible et du Whisky* (Paris, 1932).

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 1769. London: William Bunce, 1769. This catalog from 1769 is the first of its kind, marking the beginning of the publication of catalogs of the Royal Academy’s annual exhibition. Purchased in honor of Jan Powell on the occasion of her retirement as Librarian of Marquand Library. Transferred to Marquand Library.

Low-life collection. In January 2005 the Library purchased 42 books from a California bookseller who cataloged them as “English Eccentric, Low-Life and Libertine Literature, 1627–1847.” Space does not allow a full list of these chapbooks, trial reports, popular histories, execution narratives, satires, libels, and jest books. However, it is possible to get a taste by examining *The London Guide, and Stranger’s Safeguard against the Cheats, Swindlers, and Pickpockets* (1818), which describes practitioners of such indoor crimes as sharping, “wagering kiddies,” plucking, ring-dropping, rigged wagering, or “box-lobbying,” together with perpetrators of such outdoor crimes as hustling, stagging, street pilfering, prowling, dodging, prostitution, bullying, forcing, and tripping up and falling down. Not to be overlooked are such “minor cheats” as “pretenders to literature,” mock parsons, lawyers, costermongers, “game publicans,” and “lotteries and goes.” Other volumes revel in descriptive titles that detail their subjects’ crimes (and punishment): Betty Bolaine, “the Canterbury Miser” known for “her Avarice, Whimsical Amours, and
“Example of Early Depravity.” Frontispiece of *The London Guide, and Stranger’s Safeguard against the Cheats, Swindlers, and Pickpockets* … (London: J. Bumpus, 1818). Rare Book Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.
Wonderful Escapes from Matrimony” (ca. 1810); Japhet Crook, “the Unparallel’d Imposter” tried for “defrauding the King’s Messenger of a considerable Sum of Money, and afterwards cheating his Widow” (1731); James Harper Peart and Ann Thomas, two servants who committed robbery and “a combination of Diabolical Events, and a system of imposition, fraud, and cunning, to which the human mind can scarcely give credit” (1833); Count R*****au, “commonly called F.G. Meyer, condemned to the Gallows, May 26, 1796, at Rotterdam, for Five Unparalleled Burglaries” (1797); John Rann, “alias Sixteen-string Jack, Who was executed November 30th, 1774, for a Robbery on the Highway” (ca. 1774); Betsey Warwick, “the Female Rambler,” who “gets out of a nunnery, in man’s cloaths, meets Lord Richmore in Calis; he does not know her in disguise; quarrels with him at cards, and kills him in a duel” (ca. 1790); and John Wilmont, Earl of Rochester, “the constant Companion of that Merry Monarch, King Charles the Second, In most of his famous Freaks and Intrigues” (1831). Readers who followed these characters included, at least in one instance, subscribers to a commercial circulating library. On the front cover of Characters of the Present Most Celebrated Courtezans, Interspersed with a Variety of Secret Anecdotes Never before Published (London, 1780) appears a contemporary printed label: “This Book is the Property of Lewis’s Circulating Library, Newbury. When read is earnestly requested to be returned for the general Accommodation of the Subscribers.”


Rossetti, Dante Gabriele (1828–1882). A collection of 16 broadside poems and other works by Rossetti published in Malta, London, Eton, and other locales between 1821 and 1849. A copy of his translation of Byron’s Corsair, with music by Cipriani Potter, is especially noteworthy for having annotations in manuscript as well as the text of the songs in manuscript on the front free endpaper.

Rules for County Lunatic Asylums. 1870–1944. Some 20 examples of rules printed in relatively small quantities for internal circulation and for those with overall responsibility for asylums, such as committees of visitors and magistrates. Twelve of these are neatly bound together in an volume labeled “General Rules for the Gov-
ernment of County Lunatic Asylums”; the others are loose and with their original printed card wrappers or cloth. A few contain additional notes. For example, Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the County of Lancaster 1889 includes a letter from the clerk of the Prestwich Asylum to the Board of Control in London noting that this copy is “the only spare copy the Asylum has.”

**Seventeenth-Century Verse.** A Lamentable Ditty Made upon the Death of Robert Deverux, Earl of Essex: Who was Beheaded in the Tower of London, on Ash-Wednesday, 1603. The Tune Is, Welladay. And, on the same sheet: A Lamentable Ballad on the Earl of Essex’s Death. Tune is, Essex Last Goodnight. [London]: Printed by and for A. M. and sold by the booksellers of London, [1690?]. Two broadside ballads on one sheet, printed in black letter with two very crude woodcuts, one for each ballad. Robert H. Taylor Collection.


**Vaughan, Thomas** (fl. 1772–1820). Fashionable Follies: A Novel, Containing the History of a Parisian Family. 2 vols. London: J. Dodsley, 1781. This successful novel was the only work of fiction by Vaughan, who primarily wrote romantic and political farces for the stage. The novel is divided into 301 chapters, or “Follies,” and tells the story of the d’Urbin family. Along the way, Vaughan describes the pastimes taken up and discarded by the young aristocrats of Paris, including alchemy and book collecting.


**Hellenic Studies**

Between July 2004 and June 2006, more than 400 books were acquired under a program of matching funds, with the Hellenic portion provided by the Stanley J. Seeger Fund. The topics covered range...
from early editions of Greek scholars in the West during the 15th and 16th centuries, such as Theodore of Gaza, Theophilos Chalcocondyles, Argyropoulos, and Mousouros, to once-secret military documents about Greece compiled during World War II. A few examples are listed here.

**Epictetus.** *Enchiridion ... cum Cebetis Thebani tabula.* 3 vols. in 1. Basel: Joannes Oporinus, 1563. Hieronymus Wolf’s translation of and commentary on Epictetus’s *Enchiridion* together with the *Tabula* of Cebes, annotated extensively by an early owner.

**Kyminētēs, sevastos** (1630–1702). *Heortologion: Peri tinon zetematon prolamvanomenon.* Snagov [Romania]: en têi monêi tou Sunagôvou, 1701. This work explains in the form of questions and answers the chronological calculations for Greek Orthodox festivals, especially Easter.

*Roads of Greece; and, Greek Islands.* 12 vols. 1943–1944. About 2,000 pages of reports prepared during World War II by the British Army, G.H.Q. Middle East Forces, filled with useful information for invading or occupying forces. All of the volumes are marked “Confidential” (some of their sections are “secret”), and some have additional material (amendments, maps) in an end pocket. Some reports have annotations by one of the men who prepared them (probably Dr. William Cruikshank, later classics master at St. Paul’s School, London). Categories of information include: general descriptions, hygiene, water, tracks, signals and communication, population and local resources, structure of the country, chief cities, the climate of Greece and the Greek islands, notes on maps, topographical factors in operations against Greece, and topographical factors affecting operations in the north Aegean coastlands from the Turkish frontier to Salonika.

**Theokletos, polueides, archimandrite.** *Sacra tuba fidei.* . . . [Neu-Brandenburg?]: n.p., 1736. Includes a folding engraved panorama of Mt. Athos.

**Irish Literature and Culture**

**Milberg Collections.** Leonard L. Milberg, Class of 1953, continues to build and donate two Irish collections. At the end of June 2006, both the Irish Theater Collection (chiefly 20th century), to be
given in honor of Paul Muldoon, and the Irish Poetry Collection, given in honor of Richard M. Ludwig, had about 1,300 items.

**St. Sepulchre’s Press.** A collection of eight titles. 1964–1984. Mary Pollard was Deputy Keeper at Marsh’s Library, Dublin, from 1957 to 1967. In the mid-1960s she started St. Sepulchre’s Press and printed about 50 different titles on Dublin subjects in the form of booklets, broadsides, and so on. In the early days she got assistance and advice from Liam Miller of the Dolmen Press. Many of the printings were apparently used for classes she taught at Trinity College, Dublin, and a number were offered for occasional sale. Printing ceased in the mid-1980s. Full sets of the press’s output can be found in the National Library, Dublin, and the Trinity College Library.


**Numismatics**


**Africa**

**BRUCE, JAMES** (1730–1794). *Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile, in the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773*. 5 vols. Edinburgh: Printed by J. Ruthven for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, London, 1790. Although Bruce was deflected from his stated goal, this T. E. Lawrence of the 18th century penetrated more deeply into Arabic society than any European before him.

**BURCKHARDT, JOHN LEWIS** (1784–1817). *Travels in Nubia*. London: John Murray, 1819. Burckhardt traveled around the Arab world disguised as a Moghul merchant, believing that this stratagem would allow him to penetrate the culture and excuse his foreign accent. His disguise was so believable that he was able to enter the holy city of Mecca, where he apparently became the first European to make the Hajj.


**EUROPEAN HISTORY, CULTURE, AND LITERATURE**

**ALCIATI, ANDREA** (1492–1550). *Emblematum libellus*. With woodcuts by Jollat. Paris: Christian Wechel, 1540. An important addition to the Library’s intensive holdings of the earliest editions of the first emblem book. This edition is said to be the first authorized by Alciati himself.

*Analyse, dictionnaire et texte de la Constitution française: Précédés d’une introduction*. Paris: Didot jeune, 1792. This work includes a general outline of the new French Constitution, an analysis of the main arguments, a dictionary of terms, and the complete text. To aid cross-referencing, every statement in the Constitution has been given a number, which is used in both the dictionary and the analytical table.

**ANIANUS, MAGISTER** (15th cent.). *Compotus manualis Magistri Aniani: Metricus cum commento: Et algorismus*. [Strasbourg: Johann Prüss the

Appier-hanzelet, Jean (1596–1647). Recueil de plusieurs machines militaires, et feux artificiels pour la guerre, & recreation. Pont-à-Mousson: C. Marchant, 1620. This influential work on pyrotechnics contains 101 etchings by the author, who was printer and fireworks master to Duke Henry of Lorraine. The seven parts of the work cover the means of attack and defense of fortified positions, bridge machinery and engineering for moving troops and supplies, gunpowder weaponry, recreational fireworks, cryptography, and night signaling.


Boivin, Jean. Apologie d’Homère et bouclier d’Achille. Paris: François Jouenne, 1715. Following the publication of Anne Le Fèvre Dacier’s translation of Homer’s Iliad in 1711, critics regarded Homer’s writings as vastly inferior to those of “the moderns.” This book is a defense of Homer against these criticisms by a librarian at the Royal Library. The work includes an extraordinary large engraving of the shield of Achilles.


Cardano, Girolamo (1501–1576). De propria vita liber. Paris: Apud Iacobum Villery, 1643. Professor Anthony Grafton writes: “In 1575, the last full year of his life, Cardano composed his most detailed autobiography of all, the richly textured, lurid, and sometimes eerie Book of My Life, which the French scholar Gabriel Naudé published, from a bad manuscript, in 1643.”
Considerações sobre os quatro novíssimos, todo mandado preparar e imprimir por hum curiozo. Antwerp: Por Henrico e Cornelio Verdussen, 1715. Rare Portuguese emblem book printed in the Low Countries.

Dupaty, Charles-Marguerite-Jean-Baptiste Mercier (1746–1788). Three volumes consisting of eight publications attributed to Dupaty, president of the Parlement of Bordeaux, defending three men condemned to the wheel by the Paris Parlement in 1785. The first volume, Mémoire justificatif pour trois hommes condamnés à la roue (Paris: Philippe-Denys Pierres, 1786), sparked a cause célèbre and was condemned by the Paris Parlement. The second and third volumes, Moyens de droit pour Bradier, Simare, Lardoise, condamnés à la roue and Nouveaux moyens de cassation contre le procédure prévotale dans le procès de Bradier, Simare & Lardoise (both Paris: Philippe-Denys Pierres, 1786), contain further writings about the case, including a unique, unsigned 41-page manuscript letter in the last volume, headed “Lettre d’un Américain à Sir James W. Membre de l’Assemblé générale de Pennsylvanie.” The intended recipient may have been James Wilson. In the end, another tribunal overturned the decision of the Paris Parlement, and the three men were set free.

Du Souhait, François (d. 1615?). Five works bound together. Paris: Jacques Rezé, 1599. First editions of two plays and three suites of prose and verse: Tragédie de Radegonde duchesse de Bourgogne (four-act verse stage play, perhaps the author’s first publication); Beauté et amour (five-act verse drama in which Beauty comes out ahead); and Les Divers Souhaits d’amour; Les Neuf Muses françaises; Le Plaidoyé et jugement des trois graces françaises. Bound with an anonymous novel, Le desesperé contentement d’amour: Histoire autant véritable & aduenue, qu’agréable à lire (Paris, 1599).

Los fors et costumas de Bearn. Pau [France]: Joan Desbaratz, 1682. The first book printed in Pau, bringing together the civil, criminal, and administrative customs and statutes in the official language of the Kingdom of Navarre.

Fortitudo leonina in virtuae fortuna Maximiliani Emmanuelis representata. Munich: S. Hauser for Maria Jäcklin Printer to the Elector, 1715. A festival book celebrating the return from exile of Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, to Munich after the Treaty of Baden restored his lost territories in March 1714. This lavish book includes an engraved title page, a double-page engraved view of an eques-
trian statue of the elector before the western façade of his Munich palace, 13 engraved plates, a full-page text engraving, 40 large engraved medallion emblems, 24 engraved half-page rectangular emblems, and a half-page portrait. The book was produced at the expense of the 12 Jesuit houses in the elector’s domains.


Kircher, Athanasius (1602–1680). *Magnes; sive, De arte magnetica opus tripartitum*. 3rd ed. Rome: Sumptibus B. Deuersin and Z. Masotti; typis V. Mascardi, 1654. Of the 38 major works by Kircher published between 1631 and 1684, 24 are held in the Rare Book Division. This accession fills an important gap in the Library’s holdings relating to Kircher’s work on magnetism. He regarded magnetism as a magical force, and this text is particularly interesting in that his discussions range from the magnetism of the earth to the magnetic attraction of music and love. Acquired with funds provided by the Gardner Magic Project in memory of David A. Gardner, Class of 1969.

Kunckel, Johannes (1630?–1703). *Der curieusen Kunst- und Werck-Schül*. 2 vols. in 1. Nuremberg: Johann Friedrich Rüdiger, 1732. This encyclopedic book of secrets enjoyed a century of popularity with amateur and professional artists and craftsmen. Much of it is devoted to recipes for colors and dyeing and bleaching, but there are hundreds of other topics, alphabetically indexed, including tobacco (1:625–27), a perpetual motion machine (2:517), a camera obscura (2:583–95, illustrated with three woodcuts), a magic lantern (2:522–24), and so on.

Lemnius, Levinus (1505–1568). *Occulta naturae miracula libri IIII*. Amsterdam: Abraham Commelin, ca. 1650. In his main work on the secrets and occult miracles of nature, Lemnius ranged over many questions, such as the effects of human saliva, whether it is better to sleep with the mouth closed or open, and whether measles can be cured with red wine. The book was often cited by subsequent learned authors and went through many editions and translations.

LE NOBLE, EUSTACHE (1643–1711). *Carta topografica dell’Isola del Matrimonio di Monsieur Le Noble per la prima volta tradotta dal frances in italiano*. Italy: Cosmopoli, 1765. The first edition in Italian of the French satire on love and marriage, *Carte de l’isle de mariage*. Arranged like a travel guide, the book describes in detail the journey to wedded bliss and includes an allegorical map of the Island of Marriage. Travelers are invited to make their homes in the “province of jealousy,” the “county of the cuckolds,” or the “mountain range of the in-laws.” Once on the island, of course, a traveler cannot leave, except in the case of a transfer to the peninsulas of “widowhood” or “divorce” or the “island of bigamy.”

LE PICARD, MATHURIN (d. 1642). *Le Fouet des paillards: ou, Iuste pu-nition des voluptueux & charmels, conforme aux arrests diuins & humains*. Rouen: Estienne Vereul, 1628. Le Picard described the various sins of man in such detail that he was condemned to death, along with his vicar, for the study of such depravity. The book was blamed for inspiring the demonic possessions and impieties at the convent of Louviers. Le Picard died before the sentence could be carried out, so his corpse was exhumed and burned in the public square.


MAYER, JOSEPH. *Vortrefflich-hoch-adeliches Controfée, das ist, Vollkommener Adel … des hoch-fürstl. und hochgräfflich-uralten Hauses von Lamberg …* Vienna: Andreas Heyinger, 1709. In this elegantly produced homage to the Lamberg family of Austria, each male member is represented
by a large mezzotint emblem, accompanied by text discussing his character, activities, and religious or political achievements.

**Mercier, Louis-Sébastien** (1740–1814). *L’anno 2440*. Genoa: Domenico Porcile, [1798]. The first Italian edition of Mercier’s futuristic utopia, published in Genoa, a republic and home to the *novatori* (innovators), who had fled from the regimes of northern and central Italy to join Napoleon’s revolution.

**Panciroli, Guido** (1523–1599). *Rerum memorabilium iam olim deperditarum et contrà recens atque ingeniose inventarum libri duo*. 2 vols. [Amberg, Germany]: typis Forsterianis, 1599–1602. “Nor do I despair, that among other ways whereby Trades will be increas’d, one may be the retrieving some of those that were anciently practic’d, and since lost; of which we have a Catalogue in the Learned Pancirollus” (Robert Boyle, *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, II, sec. 2 [1671], Essay I, p. 30).

**Passe, Crispijn van de** (d. 1670). *Le miroir des plus belles courtisanes de ce temps = Spigel der alderschoonste courtisanen deses tyt = The Looking-Glass of the fairest Cortiers of these tymes*. [Amsterdam?]: n.p., 1631?. Bound with: *Les vrais pourtraits de quelques unes des plus grandes dames de la Chrestienté, desguisées en bergeres*. Amsterdam: Joost Broersz, 1640. Bound with: *Les abus du mariage = Misbruick des houwelycx = The Mistake of Matrimonij*. [Amsterdam]: n.p., 1641. This composite volume brings together three works finely illustrated by Crispijn van de Passe the younger. Each begins with an engaved frontispiece followed by a series of portraits. The second and third books have additional scenic plates. The portraits are captioned in French, Dutch, German, and/or English. The first book’s frontispiece shows a parlor with well-dressed gentlemen gesturing toward portraits of ladies. In the frontispiece for the second book noblemen and women dressed as shepherds and shepherdesses carry garlands in a wooded scene with a cityscape in the far distance. The Mistake’s frontispiece presents a finely dressed man and woman grasping huge bull horns mounted on a pedestal. He holds a cask of money; she holds a mask. Cupid sits between the horns. Symbols adorn the scene: purses of money, a drinking cup, a finger ring, and a lace collar. Recently, the Koninklijke Bibliotheek of the Netherlands selected the *Miroir* as number 53 of the “100 Highlights” of its collections. Its description notes that van de Passe, in his German preface, “gives four reasons
for his publication: to illustrate the differences in apparel and hairdo of various nationalities, to show how the ladies over and over again justify their infamous way of life by claiming to be the mistresses of princes and noblemen (in actual fact they were mostly ‘stable-lads, dogsbodies and shady cooks’), to show his friends where the money had gone which they had squandered in their youth, and finally for the benefit of painters and sculptors and other people wanting to get to know the world without leaving their rooms.” Van de Passe’s intent borders on the moral, for the third work is meant to warn against failed marriages, as demonstrated by the lives and words of wayward laundresses, astronomers, pimps, thieves, madams, midwives, picklocks, chambermaids, ingénues, and sea captains.

Petau, Paul (1568–1614). Antiquariae supellectilis portiuncula and Veterum nummorum gnōrisma. Paris, 1610. Considered to be the first illustrated catalog of antiquities published in France. Petau, juridical adviser to the Paris Parlement, was a historian and collector whose
curiosities included Egyptian artifacts (a rare “Isis lactans”), Roman gems, seals, weights, lamps, keys, sacrificial knives, and sculpture. Not everything was genuine, however. A bronze lamp with tritons and naiads and an inscription connecting it to Julius Caesar was in fact made by Andrea Riccio or a member of the 16th-century Paduan school.

**Pignoria, Laurentio** (1571–1631). *Vetustissimae tabulae aeneae sacrīs Aegyptiorum simulachris, coelatae accurata explicatio*. Venice: Giacomo Franco, 1605. Twelve leaves of folded plates bound in after text. The discovery of the “Tablet of Isis,” a “rectangular bronze plaque with engraved mythological figures inlaid in gold and silver,” caused a sensation in Rome in 1525 (Yves Bonnefoy, *Greek and Egyptian Mythologies* [Chicago, 1992], 272). It was eventually acquired by Cardinal Bembo and became known as the “Tabula Bembina.” Deemed authentically Egyptian, its particulars were first made known by Pignoria’s explanation, acquired here in first edition. Today this late Roman Empire object is in a museum in Turin.

**Prevost, Pierre** (1751–1839). *Essais de philosophie, ou, Étude de l’esprit humain*. 2 vols. Geneva: J. J. Paschoud, 1805. A doctor-turned-lawyer-turned-scientist, Prevost was particularly known for his studies of magnetism and heat. In his later years, he also studied the aging of human beings, writing in detail about the infirmities he observed in himself. Arguably, one of his greatest achievements was inventing, building, and patenting an electric telegraph, which used a separate wire to transmit each letter of the alphabet. The present work contains two essays by Prevost, one on philosophy and one on anatomy, and an edition of George-Louis Le Sage’s explanation of Newton’s law for Continental audiences. These volumes contain numerous manuscript annotations in a contemporary hand, strongly similar to that of the author.

**Rollenhagen, Gabriel** (1583–1619). *Vier Bücher wunderbarlicher biss daher unerhörter und ungleublicher indianischer Reysen durch die Lufft, Wasser, Land, Helle, Paradiss, und den Himmel*. Magdeburg: Johan Bötcher, 1603. The first part of the volume collects popular imaginary voyages and accounts, such as Alexander’s letter to Aristotle, Pliny the Younger’s description of India, and Lucian’s and St. Brendan’s voyages. The second part contains a humorous treatment of popular and learned superstitions.
RUYSCH, FREDERIK (1638–1731). *Alle de ontleed- genees- en heelkundige werken*. 3 vols. Amsterdam: By de Janssoons van Waesberge, 1744. The 48 separate parts contained in these volumes constitute the complete works of Frederik Ruysch, a Dutch anatomist. Most of this collection is devoted to detailed illustrated descriptions of specimens in his collection. Ruysch is known for his engravings of anatomical specimens, which he prepared scientifically but with an awareness of the beauty of his subject. His ability to produce such detailed engravings was likely a result of the injection techniques he invented; however, he never disclosed the composition of the fluids he used, and the secret method has been lost. In the summer of 1696, Ruysch announced the dissection of bodies “which appear still to be alive but which have been dead for about two years.” The “cabinet” of anatomical specimens thus produced became a major attraction and was sometimes referred to as the eighth wonder of the world. Peter the Great bought Ruysch’s cabinet in 1717, and several items are still held in the Museum of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersberg.


VAŽA-P’ŠAVELA (1861–1915). *Poëmy*. Moscow: Goslitizdat, 1935. A Russian translation by Osip Mandelshtam (1891–1938) and Boris Pasternak (1890–1960) of a collection of poems by Važa-P’šavela (Luka Razikashvili), who is regarded as one of the greatest Georgian poets. Twelve other very early Mandelshtam works were purchased with this volume, all of which complement the Library’s collection of the Russian poet’s papers.


and moral pleasure and amusement in nature, with articles ranging in subject from fashion to walking to thunderstorms.

FORBIDDEN BESTSELLERS OF PRE-REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE


MORE BOOKS FROM THE COURT LIBRARY OF DONAUESCHINGEN

The Autumn 2004 listing of New and Notable gave notices of the Library’s interest in books from the Court Library of Donaueschingen. During late 2004, Princeton acquired a gathering of more than 150 Donaueschingen books, chiefly of the 16th and 17th centuries, in a wide variety of genres and languages, including emblem books, news reports, religious polemics, almanacs, local histories, artists’ manuals, and educational works. Princeton’s holdings of Donaueschingen books show the range of the family’s library from incunabula to Victorian novels.

FACSIMILES

BOOK HISTORY


A Catalogue of the Library of the Right Hon. Lora Viscountess Downe, Deceased: Being Chiefly the Collection of Her Father, the Late William Burton, Esq. of Suffenham, in Rutland, and Clifford Street, Burlington Gardens. Which Will Be Sold by Auction, by Leigh and Sotheby, Booksellers, at Their House, No. 145, Strand, Opposite Catherine Street, on Wednesday, December 9, 1812, and Four Following Days (Sunday excepted), at Twelve. [London], 1812. 1013 lots. Handwritten prices throughout.


[JOHNSON, SAMUEL, et al.]. Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ. 4 vols. in 16 parts. London: Thomas Osborne, 1743–1744. Anthony Askew (1722–1774), by profession a physician, was one of the great English collectors of his age. His ambition was reputedly to own every edition of every classical Greek author. He traveled on the Continent during the years 1745–1749, first studying at Leiden and then visiting Hungary, Greece, and Italy, where he “purchased a large number of books and manuscripts that formed the basis of his extensive library” (DNB). Evidently as a tool for managing his own collecting program, Askew constructed this unique copy of the multi-
volume sale catalog of the library of the earls of Oxford, Robert and Edward Harley. Bookseller Thomas Osborne purchased the gigantic library for £13,000 and engaged Samuel Johnson and others to compile the catalog, which he issued after the second earl’s death. Askew extended the first four original volumes into sixteen by taking two sets of volumes and mounting each recto and verso sequentially onto just one side of thick card stock. He then marked the entries with prices as set by Osborne. The set gives a rare glimpse at the lengths to which a collector went to collate information that today is provided by databases of book auctions and retail prices.

Lackington, Allen, and Company. A Catalogue of Books, for the Year 1803, Containing Eight Hundred Thousand Volumes in All Languages and Classes of Learning, the Whole of Which Are Marked at Low Prices, for Ready Money, and Are Warranted Complete. 2 vols. London: Whiting, printer, Finsbury Place, 1803.

The Monthly Circular. Vol. 1, no. 1 (May 1893) to vol. 3, no. 23 (March 1895). Published by the Circulating Library of Kay, Chapple and Company. “This circular is issued to give members a full account of the transactions of the library ... it will contain the accounts for the month, names of new members, books added or withdrawn, and anything else pertaining to the library.” The issues also include original stories (“The Great Diamond Mystery” set in Australia), competitions, and some illustrations. This fragile cyclostyled periodical grew from just four pages at first to ten pages over the course of its short run.

Prospectuses. Seven 18th-century and 12 19th-century proposals for printing, chiefly books, ranging from an engraved announcement issued in 1720 by Eleazar Albin for his Natural History of English Insects down to an 1871 broadside, 43 × 29 inches, drumming up subscriptions to “A Great Family Newspaper ... The New York Ledger,” published by Robert Bonner, an important 19th-century donor to Princeton. Albin began his campaign in 1713, and he promised that individuals subscribing two guineas in advance “shall by way of acknowledgement have a Plate dedicated to each of them.”

seller in Augsburg, published biannual catalogs of about 20 pages listing new books available at the spring and the autumn trade fairs in Frankfurt. These two examples list books published between the previous year’s autumn fair (1605) and the 1606 Shrovetide fair, and ones published between the Shrovetide and the autumn fairs in 1606. The catalogs list publications on theology, law, medicine and chemistry, history, politics, geography, philosophy, poetry, music, and more. When Thomas Coryate visited the Frankfurt fair in September 1608, he marveled at “such infinite abundance of books” and thought that Frankfurt “far excelleth Paul’s Churchyard in London, Saint James street in Paris, the Merceria of Venice, and all whatsoever else that I saw in my travels” (Coryate’s Crudities [London, 1611], 565).

NEAR EASTERN STUDIES

Ibrahim Mûteferrika was a Hungarian convert to Islam who received a permit to print from Sultan Ahmet the Third in 1726. The 17 books he produced in Istanbul between January 1729 and his death in 1745 were an important influence on Ottoman culture and its opening to the Western world. The Library has acquired two more of these books, Mûteferrika’s sixth (Sühayli Effendi, Tarih-i Misr [1730]) and twelfth (Kâtîp Çelebi, Takvimü’t tevarih, [1733]), leaving the collection only four books short of complete.

MISCELLANEOUS

DILWORTH LEGACY. The Library has received 270 cartons of books collected by the late J. Richardson Dilworth and his late wife, Elizabeth C. Dilworth, of Princeton. Included are many rare books, chiefly in the fields of Arctic and Antarctic exploration, naval history, art history, American history, 20th-century American literature, and English history. Gift of the beneficiaries of the estate of Elizabeth C. Dilworth.

Narrative of the Extraordinary Case of George Lukins, of Yatton, Somersetshire: Who Was Possessed of Evil Spirits, for Near Eighteen Years. Bristol, [1788]. This book may represent the first edition of a narrative about the earliest documented case of Tourette’s Syndrome.
PORTER, DAVID (1780–1843). *A Voyage in the South Seas, in the Years 1812, 1813, and 1814*. London: Sir Richard Phillips, 1823. This is one of several books received, chiefly on the Galapagos Islands and the exploration of the Pacific. Gift of Piero de Luise.

—STEPHEN FERGUSON
Curator of Rare Books

TWENTIETH-CENTURY PUBLIC POLICY PAPERS

_During the academic year 2005–2006, the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library received the following manuscripts, which augment or supplement existing papers or established collections, or which represent new collections._

**American Civil Liberties Union.** Additions to the archives.
One hundred fifteen cartons of materials documenting the activities of the ACLU in the 1990s.

**Bogle, John C., Class of 1951.** Additions to his papers. Seven cartons of various materials from Bogle’s time as Chairman of the Board and CEO of The Vanguard Group of Investment Companies. Gift of John C. Bogle.

**Council on Foreign Relations.** Additions to the archives.
Twenty-eight cartons containing administrative records, records of national and corporate programs, and records of the meetings and communications departments.


**Kennan, George F., Class of 1925.** Diploma awarded to Kennan as a Foreign Service Officer, signed by President Calvin Coolidge and Secretary of State Frank Kellogg. Purchase.


—DANIEL J. LINKE
Curator of Public Policy Papers