An Old Master Restored
The Homeric Commentary of Guillaume Budé at Princeton
BY JAMES HOLLY HANFORD

The Florentine Homer of 1488, of which Princeton is the happy owner of two copies, is a great book by any mode of reckoning. Not only is it the editio princeps of the prince of poets, but it is the first outstanding monument of printing with Greek type, a heroic undertaking of symbolic importance in the cultural history of Western Europe. Chalcondylas, a Byzantium, who taught Greek in Florence at a high moment of the Renaissance, was the editor. Two brothers of the name of Nerli, with the aid (presumably financial) of Giovanni Acciaioli, were the publishers. Their technical expert was one Demetrios, known as Damias, a Cretan of Italian ancestry, who had designed the type for the first printed Greek book, the grammar of Constantinus Lascaris, published twelve years earlier at Milan. He brought the punches to Florence and recast the type with small improvements for the Homer. The printer, whose name does not appear in colophon or preface, is now known to have been Bartolommeo di Libri. He was, says Proctor, one of the most prolific and most reticent of all the Italian printers. The patron, finally, was Piero de’ Medici, soon to inherit his father’s ducal throne.

1 Copy 1 was presented before 1911 by the late Junius S. Morgan 39; copy 2, the subject of the present article, was presented in 1918, with other items from the collection of Cyrus H. McCormick ’75, by Mr. McCormick’s widow, Mrs. Marshall L. Brown (see the Chronicle, X, No. 1 [Nov., 1918], p. 99).

2 For the best account of him, see Giuseppe Canamati, I Dotti Bianchini e le Originidell’Unanimo, III: Demetrio Calcidia, Florence, 1954.
The two magnificent folio volumes contain the Iliad, the Odyssey, the Batrachomyomachia, the hymns, lives of Homer by Herodotus and Plutarch, the discourse of Dion, a dedication in Latin by Demetrius Nerli, and a Greek preface by Chalcodylas himself. Space is left for illuminated initials. The Homeric scholia, which were later to appear in the Aldine Homer of 1561 and in the Basel edition of 1535, are not included; but the ample margins were an invitation to the pioneering scholar to make or to collect them for himself. Opinion has differed as to the merits of the text, but modern taste approves the type design as superior to the cursive style later used by Aldus.

Copies of the Nerli Homer are not rare as such things go, and it is not surprising that Princeton should have two.4 But one of these copies is something very special. It belonged to no less a person than Guillaume Budé (1468-1540), Budaecus, the founder of French humanism, and the manuscript notes which fill the margins are by his hand. These notes, which are in both Greek and Latin, range from mere glosses of a word to elaborate philological, mythological, and other commentary. Several pages of manuscript index occur at the end of each volume.

Budé's authorship of the marginalia was well enough known in former times and the volumes highly prized on this account. The fact was, however, lost sight of in the early nineteenth century, and beginning with the Bernard Quaritch catalogue of 1874 (where it is listed twice, as No. 18,558 and No. 17,997) the Homer passed from one great collection to another (Ives to Hoe to McCormick to Princeton) with false ascriptions of the commentary. Quaritch pronounced it the work of Vincent Francis Jaume of Basel on the basis of a half obliterated inscription occurring in both volumes: "Ex bibliotheca Francisci Vicentii J... Mas... silenis." The last name can be read in any one of several ways. Jaume, Joune, Jovene, Jeunesse are all possibilities. The Brayton Ives catalogue of 1891 (item No. 445), where the book is first noticed after Quaritch, interprets it as Jeune but fathers the marginalia on L'Abbe Bignon, to whom the book had been given by the earlier owner. This presentation inscription (in the second volume) is also partly obliterated but can be made out as follows: "A Monsieur L'abbe Bignon, [chef] de l'Academie des Sciences a Paris." The Ives catalogue makes much of the wonderful learn-
important work of Guillaume and of Louis Budé may at long
last see the light.\footnote{Joannis Gouigard, Nouvel Armorial du Bibliotheque, Paris, 1890, II, 101-103, translated. The original edition of Gouigard, published in 1570-71, did not include the article on Budé.}

The discussion referred to by the learned author of the *Armorial* (it is known also to modern authorities on Budé\footnote{For example, Delaruelle; see below.} or *Armorial*), occurs in a communication to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres delivered in 1725 and reported four years later in the published proceedings.\footnote{"Notice d'un Exemplaire d'Hémière de la Bibliothèque de Budé," Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, Tome 5, Paris, 1749, pp. 554-560.} The author, Jean Boivin de Villeneuve, a royal professor of Greek, was close to the sources of information and better equipped, perhaps, than any person now living to deal authoritatively with the question of Budé's authorship of the marginalia. His proof is wholly convincing, the decisive piece of evidence being the cryptic inscription written at the beginning of the *Iliad*—"Q. f. f. k. a. D. O. m. G. & L. B."—interpreted by Boivin as follows: "Quod felix, faustum, et acceptum Dee optimo maximo. Guillaume et Louis Budé," a humanistic prayer. That Guillaume and Louis worked at Greek together, the latter as humble learner from the lips and pen of his great brother, is confirmed by a Budé letter of January 19, 1517. Louis, says the humanist, has studied only a little while but he asks without cessation all sorts of questions suggested by the lessons. Of all the children of Jean Budé, he and Guillaume are the only ones who aspire to the glory of erudition. Budæus himself has studied nothing but Greek for twenty years, Latin authors serving him merely for recreation.\footnote{Louis Delaruelle, Répertoire Analytique et Chronologique de la Correspondance de Guillaume Budé, Paris, 1897, pp. 14-15.}

The date of this letter, taken with the fact that Louis Budé died in November of the same year, throws doubt on Boivin's suggestion that he may have written a considerable part of the commentary. Wherever I have tested the handwriting, Latin or Greek, against the facsimiles of Guillaume Budé's autograph given by Delaruelle, the two have seemed to me identical.

It is not my purpose, nor do I have the competence, to comment on Boivin's account of the content and value of this manuscript. It is less likely to prove of importance for current Homeric study as much as it is to contribute to our knowledge of the early tra-
ditions of humanistic scholarship and of the career of its great French protagonist. It should be compared with the unpublished annotations of his friend and fellow worker, Janus Lascaris, in the Bibliothèque Nationale, who may, Boivin thinks, have supplied him with a manuscript copy of the commentary of Eustathius, on which both are to a considerable degree dependent. What has interested me more has been the fortunes of the Budé Homer as a collector's item and the inferences which may be drawn therefrom regarding the tastes and value judgments of successive generations of book lovers. It so happens that we can trace its history with relatively few breaks from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present.

Under what circumstances Budé himself obtained the book we do not know. The great problem of his early career as a scholar was to acquire the means of studying Greek. To this end he engaged the services of Georgius Hermomynus, both as a copyist of Greek texts and as a teacher. In speaking of his use of this man in default of a better, Budé describes him as waxing eloquent in the praise of Homer. When Janus Lascaris first came to France in 1496 Budé found in him a superior source of knowledge and of books. On his return to Italy a few years later, Lascaris not only left his own library for Budé's use but became his agent for the purchase of additional materials from the Italian presses. The Homer is likely enough to have been brought or sent by him. In a letter written to Lascaris in 1510 Budé sends greetings to Chalcondylas, in whose house Lascaris is staying in Milan, and asks for a copy of a Greek work which Chalcondylas is translating. There is no mention of the Homer here or elsewhere in the correspondence. Presumably the copy was already in Budé's hands.

At his death in 1540 Budé's printed books and manuscripts were bought by a wealthy magistrate, François de Saint-André, holder of many offices under Francis I and later monarchs, including that of presiding judge of the Chambre Ardente for the suppression of

10 See Louis Delaruelle, Guillaume Budé, Paris, 1907, pp. 58 ff.
11 See the often quoted passage in Budé's Lactatio etur, Basel, 1557, p. 216. I follow Delaruelle's translation, Guillaume Budé, p. 72: "I thought him very learned in his own language and he knew how to renew my desire to learn it by extolling the praise of Homer and mentioning other famous authors."
12 Delaruelle, Correspondance, pp. 1-3.
13 See Louis Jacob, Traité des Plus Belles Bibliothèques, Paris, 1646, II, 529-530. Father Jacob says he was thus informed by R. P. Jacques Silmon, Confessor to Louis XIII.
the Protestant heresy in France. From his hands the library passed to those of the Jesuits in the newly founded (1568) Collège de Clermont and was dissipated when that institution was temporarily suppressed in 1594. A vivid account of the fate of the Jesuit library is given in a relation by one of its exiled members.

The finest things we had at the said college were books in large numbers and of every kind amounting to eighteen or twenty thousand, divided into five or six collections among which were those of the late Monsieur Budé, given us by President de Saint-André. It was, indeed, the most distinguished library in Paris and perhaps in France. Of so great a number of very rare books the inventory shows the sale to have brought only about seven hundred écus; and it was believed on good assurance that thieves left the college every night loaded with books, hauling them here and there to various houses in the city. 15

At this point the story of the Homer, which was presumably a conspicuous enough item on the college shelves, becomes a bit mysterious. What apparently happened is that a portion of the Budé library remained intact but that the Homer was somehow separated from it. Boivin gives the impression that there had been much speculation on the matter in circles bibliophilic. Here is his statement, as reported in the proceedings of the Académie:

It is believed that a great magistrate got for himself a goodly number of them [i.e., of Clermont books] and that one of his descendants finally gave them back to their former owners. It is not possible to conjecture by what chance this book of Budé's which should, it would seem, have been regarded as the most precious of all, escaped the eyes of a magistrate so farsighted or by what chance, after wandering so to speak unknown from hand to hand, it finally reached those of M. de Boze. M. Boivin believed that this species of literary phenomenon would perhaps prove not unworthy of public curiosity. 16

What is to be gleaned from other sources regarding the ultimate disposition of the Budé books in general (or at least his manuscripts) does not confirm the statement that any of them were returned to the Jesuits, though this may be true of some. According to the modern scholar Henri A. Omoont, "a good part of them went in 1595 to President Henri de Mesmes" (a likely enough candidate for the "great magistrate" mentioned by Boivin), from his son's widow in 1679 to Louis XIV's minister Colbert, and thence to the Royal Library, where they now are. This, however, does not concern us, since the Homer was not among the volumes thus delivered to posterity. The one ray of light in its solitary peregrinations after the dissolution of Clermont is the "Ex bibliotheca" already noted, of the unidentified Franciscus Vincentius of Marseilles. That it was he who presented it to l'Abbe Bignon is evident from the identity of hand in the two inscriptions.

Regarding Bignon's ownership and disposition of the volumes there is data on which conjecture may be based. Bignon was a conspicuous collector in his early life. When he became Royal Librarian in 1718, he sold his collection to John Law, of Mississippi bubble fame, who in turn sold it to Guillaume Cardinal Dubois. 17 The Dubois catalogue of 1725, prepared by Bignon himself, lists a Nerli Homer in two volumes but the low price (192 livres) and the failure to mention the Budé commentary might leave one skeptical of its being the copy we are discussing. Presumably, however, Bignon had the book without recognizing its provenance. In that case it must have been purchased at the Dubois sale by Claude Gros de Boze and promptly examined and reported on by Boivin. Bignon and De Boze were close friends and fellow academicians and the former was still living and presumably present when Boivin made his report.

From this point everything is clear enough for nearly a half century. Claude Gros de Boze (1680-1753) was one of the great bookmen of his time, a curator of inscriptions and of medals for the king, permanent secretary of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres from 1707 and editor of the first fifteen volumes of its history. His collection is described as being extraordinarily

rich in incunabula and his catalogue, issued in 1745 and subsequently, as a document of basic importance for the science of books, "becoming so important in our time."

In the first and second issues of this catalogue the Homer is duly listed with an ascription of the commentary to Budé and a reference to Boivin's study. Two booksellers' price estimates of six hundred livres and three hundred livres respectively are noted in the 1753 edition. In the third De Boze catalogue of 1754 the Budé Homer does not appear, its place being taken by what is doubtless a lesser copy.

According to a manuscript advertisement in the Library of Congress copy of the 1753 De Boze catalogue, the books were all bought by M. le Président de Cotte and Bouthin frères; the letters "C" and "B" placed beside the items in the 1754 edition probably distinguish the property of these two purchasers. Since the Homer therein offered (which has the "C" beside it) is not the Budé copy, we may perhaps assume that, buying the Budé at the earlier De Boze sale, De Cotte retained it, substituting a duplicate previously on his shelves. This, however, is pure conjecture. De Cotte's books were sold in 1804, but before this event the Budé Homer had become a part of the great collection of Louis Jean Gaignet and is listed in his sale catalogue of 1796, with the enthusiastic description of the marginalia which has by now become traditional.

Other of his books were said to have come to him from the De Boze library through President de Cotte and this no doubt is the case of the Budé Homer.

With the Gaignet sale positive knowledge of the history of the book ends for the time being. There is, however, as I am informed by Jacques Guignard of the Bibliothèque Nationale, a marginal note in their copy of the Gaignet catalogue which gives

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20 Catalogue des Livres du Cabinet de M. de Boze [Paris], 1745. The description of the Homer is identical to this and in the 1753 edition of the catalogue.
23 Interestingly enough, still another Necr Homer remained to De Cotte or was acquired after he had parted with the Budé copy, and one in its own way equally remarkable, being uncut "and fresh as if just out of the press." This was bought by A. B. Callard for 9,601 francs, the same price for which it was later sold in 1800, according to a notation in the Newberry Library copy of the Callard catalogue of that date. This is more money than the Budé commanded at this time and it may well be that a higher value was set on it. The De Cotte copy now is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, see Catalogue des Livres Rares et Précieux, 4 Comptes de la Bibliothèque de M * * * [Jules François de Cotte], Paris, 1804, item No. 871.
the name of the purchaser as Gibe, adding the words "En Espagne." Gibert was a Parisian bookseller and M. Guignard's inference that he bought Budé Homer for a Spanish affiliate appears to be confirmed by the fact that there existed a dealer named Carlos Gibe y Tuto in Barcelona, who issued catalogues in 1774 and 1777.22

When the book appears again it is in England in an 1804 sale catalogue of James Edwards,23 where it still bears the Budé name. It was presumably bought by him on one of his continental expeditions which marked the beginning of the great influx of foreign books into England. There could have been no great excitement about the commentary or we should have heard of it in the bibilophile talk which flourished so abundantly in the early years of the nineteenth century. The fact that Budé was after all "only a Frenchman" is no doubt part of the explanation. But there are more important reasons. In both France and England the prestige of the old heroes of Greek learning in Europe had declined, and in the latter country the new medieval and national enthusiasms of the Romantic movement had begun to reflect themselves even in book collecting. Englishmen of wealth still prized an edictio princeps of a classical author certainly but they were not likely to have been so knowledgeable about it as the great French patrons of the age of Louis XIV. It is, after all, the age of the industrial, as well as of the political and social, revolution and what William Hazlitt so harshly says of the cultural interest of noble lords seems to have been all too true: "The purchasers [of books and pictures] look to the price they will fetch, or turn to that which they have cost. . . . Taste is melted down in the crucible of avarice and vanity, and leaves a wretched capit mortuum of pedantry and conceit."

As to the later history of the Homer the best that can be said for its treatment by dealer and collector is that Bernard Quaritch, failing for once to do justice to one of his treasures, got rid of a bad start. He certainly should have identified the arms. That the Brayton Ives bibliographer did not do so is surprising since he evidently took the pains to give fresh study to the marks of ownership. Presumably he did not have the new edition of Guigard at hand. The only excuse for the Hoe catalogue, made when the

22. A. Rodríguez-Molin, Catálogo de Libros Españoles, Madrid, 1905, pp. 145-146. Only the Catálogo Segundo de Gibe y Tuto is known to exist and that is in the single imperfect copy described by Rodríguez-Molin.

Some Random Notes on the Derrydale Press

BY EUGENE V. CONNETT, 3RD '12

The Derrydale Press was a publishing venture unique in this country. Founded in the boom days of 1927, it flourished through depression and recovery until the advent of war, publishing a remarkable series of sporting books in limited editions. Its handsome reprints of long-unavailable American sporting classics published before 1845 and its new volumes on contemporary field sports constitute as the publisher intended "a record of the greatest period of sport the world has yet seen—even greater than in England after the Napoleonic wars."

Eugene V. Connett, 3rd '12, the founder and president of the Derrydale Press, is presenting to the Princeton University Library his complete personal collection of Derrydale books, many of them inscribed by the authors and extra-illustrated. In addition, the Library is receiving from Mr. Connett copies of the sporting books written by him and published by others, and the correspondence files and scrapbooks of the Derrydale Press. A complete set of the sporting books edited by Mr. Connett for the D. Van Nostrand Company has been presented by Edward M. Crane '18, the president of that publishing house. The books, more than 250 volumes in all, are shelved together in the new room for sporting book collections in the Firestone Library.

The collection as a whole represents not only an important and handsome addition to the Princeton collections on sport and social history but provides as well another archive for the study of American book publishing to supplement the files of Henry Holt and Company and the Pynson Printers.

During the course of years I have been asked a number of questions about the Derrydale Press. Perhaps I can answer several of those which have most often been asked.

"Where did the name Derrydale Press come from?" A bottle of...
Scotch, a map of Ireland, and my tremendous admiration for the work of Daniel B. Updike all contributed to the gestation of the name. When I finally had given it birth, I wrote to Mr. Updike and asked him if he had any objections to my choice of a name. I received a letter from him saying that since Derrydale must obviously be lower than Merrymount (the name of his press) he could see no objection whatever. I might say that I often sent proofs of my work to Mr. Updike in the early days of the Press, and he never failed to give me an honest and always helpful criticism. I have found that really great men are the most willing to lend a helping hand to a sincere beginner—and Daniel Berkeley Updike was a very great man when it came to fine printing.

"How did you happen to go into the publishing business?" First, because I didn't know enough about it to be afraid. I can think of no more discouraging combination than an unknown imprinter, high-priced limited editions by authors no one ever heard of, and a publisher of no experience. My grandfather and my father, however, were ardent sportsmen, and I had been taught to shoot and fish and sail as a boy. Happily, I carried on these activities, plus some riding, until very recently. When I was graduated from Princeton in 1912, I began collecting American sporting books—not in rare editions or mint condition, but to read and study. I still have them, and constant reading and study have not improved their condition! Some years later I became familiar with many of the beautiful sporting books published in England, and the contrast between them and American sporting books became more and more evident to me. The American books published before 1845 had become exceedingly scarce, while many of the more handsome English books seemed to exist in reasonable numbers. It occurred to me that the reason for this was because the American books were so insignificant looking that they had been thrown away during spring cleanings. I conceived the idea that if American sporting books were published in reasonably fine formats, nicely illustrated and handsomely bound, they would not be thrown out and would be preserved much longer.

"Why did you make all your books in limited editions?" I knew that if they were to be beautiful enough to warrant preservation, they would cost more than the general public would pay. But I believed that a limited number of people would be willing to add them to their libraries if they not only looked nice but their contents were of real significance. With a pretty sound knowledge of American sporting literature, I tried to publish only books which
really contributed something to that literature. Today, fourteen years after the closing of the Derrydale Press, I am much more proud of the content than of the appearance of the books it published. The astonishingly large sale of those which other publishers have reprinted in trade editions since the Press was closed seems to have provided evidence of their value.

“Did you use different designers for various books?” No: I designed all of them. I also edited, read all the proofs, rewrote some of the texts, and checked all the facts in every sporting book we did. This little story may be of interest: I had never jumped a horse over a fence. When Captain Littauer submitted his book Jumping the Horse (1931), I took the manuscript to his place in Syosset and asked him if he had a reasonably peaceful horse I might ride. Then we read the manuscript out loud and I attempted to carry out his teachings in the saddle. The horse and I went over the jumps without mishap, and I published the book. When it came to fishing or shooting books, I was spared such grueling investigations, as we discovered I usually knew as much as the authors.

“Where were your books printed?” After our old family hat manufacturing business was closed (I seem to have a penchant for liquidating going concerns), I took several months off and went fishing—I’ll get to the point in a minute! During those happy days on various trout streams I made up my mind that I wanted to publish fine sporting books, but I knew that I had to learn something about printing. To make a long story somewhat shorter, I asked the owners of J. N. Johnston & Company, who had printed some catalogues for us in the hat business, if they would give me a job as a printing salesman. With something less than enthusiasm on their part, I was allowed to try to sell printing for them. After a reasonably successful, but extremely harrowing, year at this fearful task, I felt ready to print fine books. I did spend a great deal of time studying in the New York Public Library and the Morgan Library, and I did spend a summer fishing and studying in England. To get to the answer to the question: for several years J. N. Johnston & Company printed my books, and I must have learned something from my studies because such items as Joseph B. Thomas’ Hounds and Hunting through the Ages (1928) and a number of other pretty fine books were printed in this commercial printing plant. Later on, when we were doing a greater number of books and had become established in the field, I went to E. L. Hildreth & Company of Brattleboro, Vermont, for my printing.
An Elegy on Princeton College

EDITED BY RUDOLF KIRK '28*

The two-hundredth anniversary of the erection of Nassau Hall was celebrated by special ceremonies at Princeton on September 22 and 23, 1936, by the publication of a history of the hall edited by Henry L. Savage '75, and by an exhibition in the Princeton Library. The elegy disinterred by Mr. Kirk is fittingly reprinted at a time when Princeton's first building is being honored.

P RINCETON College burn!' So read the headline in the Trenton True American for Tuesday, March 9, 1804. The correspondent went on to tell how on the previous Saturday afternoon Nassau Hall, "walls excepted, was reduced to ashes," and he concluded his account with a horrid rumor: "it is not known how the fire originated, but is strongly suspected to have proceeded from design." The following "Communication" was appended: "The College Library, and the Libraries of two Literary Societies in the College, the Oratory of Rittenhouse, and the furniture, books, and clothing of at least half the students of the college, were lost." "Thus fell," the writer declared, "one of the fairest Temples of Science, of Literature, and of Religion, and left its sons to mourn over its ruins! . . . . May that Providence which so long fostered this institution, raise another out of its smoking ashes, equal in fame and utility!"

That this prayer was to be fulfilled, we learn from a letter, signed by President Samuel Stanhope Smith, in The True American for March 30. He informed parents that their sons must take rooms in the town for the summer term, but he reassured them with the hope that Nassau Hall would be rebuilt by the beginning of the winter term in November. We are glad to learn that "the Philosophical apparatus" was "preserved almost entire, from the late conflagration." The total cost of attendance "for the session beginning on the third of May and ending on the last Wednesday of September" was itemized:

* I am indebted to Professor Willard Thorp and Professor Henry L. Savage '15 for several helpful suggestions.
Dollars. Cents.

For Board, the highest, 80 00
Tuition, 10 67
Washer-woman, 6 50
Lights, uncertain, but not more than, 2 00

Total, 99 17

And parents were warned against giving their sons too much spending money.

Five weeks after the account of the fire, The True American published on April 15 "An Elegy on Princeton College," by one who was at the time writing frequently for this newspaper under the name of "A Prisoner." Although he gave his place of residence as "State-Prison," a search of the records of the prison, now in the State Library at Trenton, has failed to reveal the name of the author of some sixteen poems contributed by "The Prisoner" to The True American between January 12 and May 18, 1804. He speaks of his wife and children, and he assures us that his punishment was merited. His passing references show an acquaintance with the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, and Lovelace. The fact that he sent his poems to The True American indicates his political principles, for this paper was ardently Republican; indeed, these principles are made clear in his poem "New Jefferson and Liberty." Apparently he was not a Princeton man, for he cries out in his "Elegy":

And is there none, of all her sons, to raise
The filial pile of monumental praise?
Is there, alas! no orphan bard to pay
The grateful tribute of a tuneful lay?

Perhaps "The Prisoner" himself hoped to be the "orphan bard" eager to pay grateful tribute to Nassau Hall. At any rate, he was deeply affected by the news which reached him of the burning of the building, and composed a poem that may well be preserved among the early poetical tributes to Princeton.

"An Elegy" contains a teasing allusion to "Livingston." From the context we might suppose that "The Prisoner" was speaking of a student who later became famous for his contributions to our knowledge of the natural sciences, or perhaps of a well-known professor of natural science. A search of the files in the office of the Secretary of the University, however, reveals no such Livingston. The reference to "his numbers" brings to mind the poem Philo-

Sophic Solitude (1747) by William Livingston (1723-1790), the distinguished New Jersey statesman, but he neither attended Princeton nor taught there. It is true that he was a trustee of Princeton, but he was a Yale graduate. We may guess that this was the Livingston alluded to and that "The Prisoner" mistakenly thought he had attended Princeton.

The poems by "A Prisoner" aroused so much interest that fifteen of the sixteen which came out in The True American were gathered into a small twenty-four-page pamphlet ("An Elegy"
occupying pages 17-19) and were published under the title: The Prisoner; or, A Collection of Poetical Pieces, written by a person confined in the state-prison, And principally published in the True American, Trenton, Printed by Wilson & Blackwell, 1804.

Wilson & Blackwell were the publishers of The True American. The booklet, placed on sale on June 8, sold "at 6 cents a-piece single, or half a dollar a dozen." Only two copies that we know of have survived, one at Brown University and the other in the Rutgers University Library. By courtesy of the latter institution the elegy is here reprinted.

AN ELEGY ON PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Where late fair Science, like the morning ray,
Shone forth the splendor of the rising day,
Where smiling Virtue triumph'd to behold
The gates of Wisdom to her sons unfold;
From climes remote the Student hither came,
Charmed by the Arts, and she'd by love of fame;
Nor vainly sought the golden Lore to find,
That gilds the manners and adorns the mind,
Gives Man, distinguish'd from the brutal race,
To act with dignity, to move with grace
In his own sphere of knowledge, and to rise,
On wings ethereal, and explore the skies,
From world to world like heaven-taught Milton soar,
Survey immensity, and God adore.

Here many a youth, by emulation led,
Pur'd o'er the sacred volumes of the dead—

1 Listed as No. 1855 in Oscar Wegelin, Early American Poetry, and ed., rev. and enl., New York, 1930.
Of Patriot-Heroes caught the zealous rage,
And drank their spirit from the breathing page.

Here Livingston, whose patriotic name
Lives in the annals of immortal fame,
With towering Science charm'd his youthful eyes,
To visit stars, count realms, and traverse skies,
O'er wide Creation cast an ample view,
Saw flaming orbs their shining course pursue!
Devotion kindled at each burning sun,
Glow'd in his life, and thro' his numbers run,
Divine benevolence diffus'd abroad,
And wing'd his spirit to his smiling God.

Fain would the muse those Sons of Science name,
That stand conspicuous on the list of Fame,
Who in the field or cabinet have shin'd,
The brightest ornaments of human kind,
Who, like the [s]cion from the lofty tree,
Drew their maternal nutriment from thee,
Whose countless virtues fill a roll too long,
To grace the numbers of my humble song.

But see what consternation! hark the sound!
What sudden tumult fills the village round!
Wrapt in a blaze, the sumptuous mansion falls,
Leaving no vestige but the tottering walls!
Wing'd by the wind the smoky columns rise,
And bear the dismal tidings round the skies,
Then slow descending thro' the distant vale,
To gazing hamlets tell the gloomy tale.

And is there none, of all her sons, to raise
The filial pile of monumental praise?
Is there, alas! no orphan bard to pay
The grateful tribute of a tuneful lay?
Warm'd by a flame of Heliconian fire,
Invoke the muse, and consecrate the lyre,
To wrest her memory from the grasp of time,
And chant her praises in elegiac rhyme?
From dark oblivion save the sacred prize,
Fair as the rainbow . . . . fadeless as the skies?

Destructive Element! Time-conquering Fire!
Thou dreadful vengeance of the Eternal ire!
'Tis thine to reign on that tremendous day,
When rocks shall melt, and mountains rush away!
When the last trumpet's everlasting sound
Peals thro' the heav'n's, & rends the quiv ring ground!
The dread Arch-angel, cloth'd in flames, shall rise,
And lightnings flash from his devouring' eyes!
Plung'd in a sea of one convolving fire,
Sun, moon, and stars, heaven, earth, and hell retire!

But stay, too daring muse, nor mount too high,
On feeble pinions through the giddy sky;
For softer notes my numbers should prolong,
And close the subject of the mournful song.

Fair Edifice! thy desolated wall,
Thy dreary ruins, tears of sorrow call!
But may the liberal Sons of Jersey raise,
Bright as thy glory . . . . lasting as thy praise,
Another Phoenix-Structure, that shall stand
The choicest blessing of the Almighty's hand.

*Misspelled “devouring.”
"The Arte of Angling, 1577"

The Princeton University Library has published this autumn, as the fifth in the series of occasional publications sponsored by the Friends of the Library, The Arte of Angling, 1577, edited by Gerald Eades Bentley, with an introduction by Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '66 and explanatory notes by Henry L. Savage '15. Every member of the Friends has been invited to accept a complimentary copy of the book and to purchase additional copies at the special reduced price, for Friends only, of $6.00 per copy. The publication price is $7.50.

The Arte of Angling, printed in London by Henry Middleton in 1577, is the only English book on angling known to have been put into print between Dame Juliana Berners' The Treatise of Fysshynge with an Angle of 1496 and Leonard Mascall's A Booke of Fishing with Hooke and Line of 1590. It appears to survive in only one copy, that in the Carl Otto v. Kienbusch Collection of the Princeton Library. Until a year or so ago there was no evidence that any such book had ever been written. Considering the proliferation of angling bibliography and the great number of angling collections in public and private hands, the resurrection at this late date of a totally unknown predecessor of Izaak Walton is almost incredible. Angling enthusiasts, bibliophiles, and students of English literature everywhere will share with the Friends of the Princeton Library their gratitude to Mr. Kienbusch for making possible the publication of this facsimile edition of The Arte of Angling.

The name of the author of the book has not been preserved since the title-page is unfortunately missing, as are three of the forty leaves of text. Yet what remains is a delightful essay for the angler, less discursive than Walton's and less graced with literary sophistication, but no less lively. The volume has been reproduced by colotype and the facsimile is accompanied by a modernized text, for easier reading.

The Arte of Angling, like the later Compleat Angler, is written entirely in dialogue, beginning with a chance encounter between a character named Viator and one named Piscator, continuing in a series of episodes, some concerned with fishing, some with the eating of fish, in which the devoted Piscator instructs the unmarried Viator in the art of fishing, and concluding with allusions to a future meeting between the two. The interplay between the impatient and irreverent Viator and the dedicated and occasionally irascible Piscator is by no means inferior to the exchanges between Walton's characters of the same name. Viator is, in fact, a character more fully realized than Walton's Viator (who was rechristened Venator in the second and later editions). The feminine role in the book is played by Piscator's wife Cisley, who expresses a low opinion of her husband's enthusiasm for the sport.

The Arte of Angling is an important addition to angling literature not only on its own account but because it was apparently a familiar work to seventeenth-century English anglers, including Walton himself. "It is easy enough," writes Mr. Kienbusch in the introduction to the present facsimile edition, "to quote The Arte as giving information also supplied by Walton—the proper way, for instance, to bait one's hook with a dead minnow, the habits and peculiarities of certain fishes, and the best way to prepare them for the table, the relative importance of the skills a beginner must learn. As anglers the two men have so much in common as to methods, tactics, etc., that the present writer is willing to record, with a becoming amount of hesitation, his belief that in The Arte of Angling we do have a source book for The Compleat Angler."

PRINCETON PRINT CLUB

In commemoration of the bicentennial of Nassau Hall, the Princeton Print Club has issued a hand-colored linoleum cut by Joseph Low entitled "The Burning of Nassau Hall." The edition is limited to two hundred copies. The mat size is the standard 14\(\frac{1}{4}\) by 19\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches. The price is $5.00 per print with a wrapping and shipping charge of $1.00 for one or more prints. Orders may be addressed to the Princeton Print Club, Princeton University Library.
NASSAU HALL, 1756-1956

The Library’s major exhibition for the autumn, on display in the main gallery from September 22 through December 31, commemorates the bicentennial of Nassau Hall. Books, manuscripts, prints, paintings, photographs, medals, and other mementos trace the history of Princeton’s main college building from its erection in the 1756’s down to the present day. The naming of the building, at Governor Belcher’s suggestion, in honor of “the glorious King William the Third, who was a branch of the illustrious House of Nassau,” provides the starting point of the exhibition, with cases devoted to William III and to Jonathan Belcher. After treating the subject of fund-raising at home and abroad and the construction of the building, the exhibition then follows its successive transformations: Robert Smith’s original Nassau Hall, 1756-1802; the fire of 1802; Benjamin Latrobe’s Nassau Hall, 1802-1855; another fire, in 1855; and then John Notman’s Nassau Hall, with its minor modifications, from 1856 to 1956. Pictorial representations of the building are emphasized, beginning with the earliest engravings (1760, 1764), continuing with nineteenth-century lithographs, oil paintings, and photographs, and concluding with modern prints, photographs, and water colors. Among the items shown are a copy of the college catalogue for 1786 and a copy of The Princeton Packet, both printed by James Tod at Princeton and both containing the woodcut of Nassau Hall from which the cover design of the Chronicle is derived. For the pictorial aspect of the exhibition the Library has been fortunate in being able to draw upon the excellent collection of views of Nassau Hall collected by the late Albridge C. Smith, Jr. ’05 and placed on deposit in the Library by Albridge C. Smith, III ’36. The exhibition inevitably includes numerous documents relating to the history of the Library, for, from 1756 until the fire of 1802, and again, from 1856 until the construction of Chancellor Green in 1879, the Library was located in Nassau Hall.

The outline of the exhibition for visitors includes, on the verso of the sheet, a facsimile reproduction of the “Supplement to the New-York Mercury,” Number 165, Monday, October 6, 1755, which prints the exchange of letters between Governor Belcher and the Trustees of the College of New Jersey concerning the naming of Nassau Hall. This “first appearance” of Nassau Hall was mailed to all members of the Friends of the Princeton Library in a first-day cover with the United States postage stamp com-

memorating the Nassau Hall bicentennial postmarked at Princeton, September 22, 1956.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PRINCETON HISTORY

A CHECK LIST OF ARTICLES AND NOTES PUBLISHED IN "THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE," VOLUMES I-XVII

In pursing its original objectives of recording current acquisitions, of surveying special collections, and of publishing articles based on books and manuscripts in the Library, the Chronicle, during the past seventeen years, has inevitably published numerous articles and notes relating directly to the history of Princeton. The successive editors have always been ready to welcome such material, particularly as there is in Princeton no historical review covering the subject. In preparing the Library’s current Nassau Hall bicentennial exhibition present library staff members have so frequently had recourse to the back file of the Chronicle that it has seemed to them that a recapitulation of these “contributions to Princeton history” might also be of use to others—especially since no general index or cumulative table of contents of the Chronicle is as yet generally available. (Reprints of this check list may be obtained from the Library.)

New materials are constantly being acquired by the Library; the old material is being re-interpreted by new generations of scholars. As in any other field, the historian must keep abreast of the new “developments” and “discoveries.” With this thought in mind, the following check list has been compiled, as a convenience to those who may, for one reason or another, be interested in some phase of Princeton history, and who may have occasion to use the books, manuscripts, and other materials available in the Library. The list includes substantial articles—many of them well illustrated—as well as incidental notes, concerning the history of both Princeton college and Princeton town. Although the eighteenth century bulks large, no chronological limits have been set. The term “Princeton history” has been interpreted broadly, but no attempt has been made to record the articles devoted primarily to the subsequent careers of Princeton graduates in literature and other fields. Local history is often parochial; nevertheless, since Princeton has never been a purely local college, anything touching its history—as this check list may show—can also have interest for the history of the nation and of the world in general.

22

23
I. NO. 1 (NOVEMBER, 1949)


[Exhibition: "Old Nassau—The Story Behind the Song."] P. 40.

I. NO. 3 (APRIL, 1940)

[Princeton in fiction.] P. 86.

[Princeton Archives Number]

Audrey Read Johnson. "In Praise of Old Nassau." Pp. 1-5. [Based on a group of letters, printed matter, and music manuscripts by or about Karl Langlott, composer of the music of "Old Nassau."]


II. NO. 4 (JUNE, 1941)


III. NO. 4 (JUNE, 1942)

[Acquisition of a group of letters from Jonathan Dayton, of the Class of 1776, to James Madison, of the Class of 1771, and of letters from Woodrow Wilson to Robert Bridges, both of the Class of 1879.] Pp. 169-182.

IV. NO. 1 (NOVEMBER, 1948)


IV. NO. 2-3 (FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1943)


IV. NO. 4 (JUNE, 1943)


[Description of Princeton in 1766, quoted from Isaac Weld, Jr., Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada during the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797, London, 1798.] P. 122.

David F. Bowes. "The Smith-Blair Correspondence, 1786-1791." Pp. 123-151. 1 illus. Letters from John Smith to his cousin, Susan Stilphen Blair, Smith Princeton Class of 1776 and later seventh president of the college, was at the time these letters were written, a professor at Princeton.


V. NO. 1 (NOVEMBER, 1943)


V. NO. 2 (FEBRUARY, 1944)

Christian Gauss, "Edinburgh Wilson, The Campus and the Nassau "Lit."" Pp. 41-90. ["... what kind of campus would this be ... from 1918 to 1919,"] P. 85. ["Whatever became of the celebrated Ritchiehouse party?"] P. 88. [Cover design of Chronicle derived from woodcut of Nassau Hall which appeared on title-page of the Catalogue of the College of New Jersey, printed in 1768 by James Tod, with a brief note on Tod.] P. 81.

V. NO. 3 (APRIL, 1944)


[Note on bill for reparations and additions to the President's kitchen, from Gilia Worth, July, 1905.] Pp. 118-119.

V. NO. 4 (JUNE, 1944)


[Note on Henry Dawkins, engraver of the view of Nassau Hall, 1784.] P. 158. [First commemoration of the College of New Jersey, held November 9, 1746, at Newark, as reported in New York Weekly Post-Boy, November 21, 1746; and remarks on early Princeton diploma.] Pp. 159-160.

[Note on additional letters from John Witherspoon to Benjamin Rush acquired by the Princeton Library; Witherspoon's notice to students on re-opening of college, as printed in Pennsylvania Evening Post, June 26, 1777.] Pp. 161-162. [Extract from The Princeton Whip, June 29, 1839, concerning the College's "unanimatorial cabinet."] P. 162.

VI. NO. 1 (NOVEMBER, 1944)

VI. NO. 2 (FEBRUARY, 1945)

[Note on a letter from Thomas Paine (Bosant merchant) to Rev. David Boecking (trustee of the College of New Jersey).] July 26, 1778, suggesting consideration of Elihu Wheelock as possible successor to Jonathan Edwards as president of the College of New Jersey.] Pp. 87-88.

VI. NO. 3 (APRIL, 1945)


VI. NO. 4 (JUNE, 1945)


VII. NO. 1 (NOVEMBER, 1945)


"The Jo Davidson Bust of Woodward Wilson." P. [6], 1 illus. Remarks of Professor Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., at presentation ceremony, November 7, 1945.


[Note on a portrait of President Andrew Green by W. Woollett.] Pp. 44-45.

VII. NO. 2 (FEBRUARY, 1946)

[Note on account rendered by Thomas Stokton for repairs to the college buildings, 1769-1771, endorsed by Richard Stockton and John Witherspoon.] P. 86.


VII. NO. 3 (APRIL, 1946)


[Note on James Parker, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, printer of several early books and pamphlets concerning the College of New Jersey.] Pp. 183-185.

Extract concerning Princeton from John M. Duncan, Travels through Part of the United States and Canada in 1828 and 1829, New York, 1829.] P. 181.

VII. NO. 4 (JUNE, 1946)

[Note on the acquisition of group of letters from Woodward Wilson to Robert Garrett, 1903-1914, chiefly concerning University affairs.] P. 156.

[Note on an exhibition of books relating to the study of rhetoric and eloquence in the early days of the College, with a quotation from John Witherspoon on public speaking.] P. 157.

[Quotation on Princeton from J. P. Brinton de Warville, New Travels in the United States of America. . . . in 1788, New York, 1794, and extract of letter from John Beatty to Enoch Green, August 5, 1779.] P. 158.


VIII. NO. 1 (NOVEMBER, 1946)

[Note on a bill submitted by Richard Scott for labor and materials to repair the President's house, and order to pay in Witherspoon's autograph; receipt dated December 28, 1778.] P. 54.

VIII. NO. 2 (FEBRUARY, 1947)


"Telfair Hodgson—A Notebook of Facts and Gems, 1848." Pp. 67-87. Extracts from the diary of a member of the Class of 1839, extending from August, 1836 through May, 1837.

G. G. Clodd. "Miniature of General Washington." P. 88. Miniature, which is in the Princeton Library, is dated "Nov. 1785" (when Washington was at Rocky Hill).


[Note on portraits of Samuel Blair and his wife, Susan Shippen Blair, presented to the Library.] P. 90.


VIII. NO. 3 (APRIL, 1947)


"Witherspoon Letters." Pp. 140-141. Note on additional letters from Witherspoon to Benjamin Rush concerning his removal to America, with a listing of the entire group in the Princeton Library.

VIII. NO. 4 (JUNE, 1947)


"Diary of Charles McKnight, Class of 1842," Pp. 189-190. Note on McKnight's undergraduate diary, a transcript of which had been presented to the Library.
[Note on the acquisition of Cotton Mather, Ratio Discipulie Fratrum Novo-Anglorum, Boston, 1766, presented by the author to Jonathan Belcher.] P. 183.

IX, NO. 1 (NOVEMBER, 1947)


IX, NO. 2 (FEBRUARY, 1948)


IX, NO. 3 (APRIL, 1948)


X, NO. 3 (APRIL, 1949)


[Note on the acquisition of Azariah Dunham's "Map of the Division Line Between the Counties of Middlesex & Somerset," 1766, showing the highway through Princeton, with Nassau Hall and other buildings indicated.] P. 144.

X, NO. 4 (JUNE, 1949)


[Note on the acquisition of printed invitation to dinner and ball at Beekman's tavern in Princeton to celebrate the victory at Yorktown, October 20, 1781, and of manuscript of petition of inhabitants of Princeton against quartering of troops, July 22, 1758.] P. 203.

XI, NO. 1 (AUTUMN, 1949)

[Note on the gift of a silver gilt pitcher bearing the engraved inscription "To Doctor James McCosh, on his Eighty-seventh birthday from his former Princeton students, now Instructors in American Colleges," April 18, 1891.] P. 255.

XI, NO. 2 (WINTER, 1950)


XI, NO. 3 (SPRING, 1950)


[Note on the broadside printing of the exchange of letters between Governor Belcher and the Trustees of the College of New Jersey concerning the raising of Nassau Hall, given to the Library by a group of Princeton alumni of Monmouth County, New Jersey.] Pp. 148-150.

XI, NO. 4 (SUMMER, 1950)

[Note on the purchase of a four-page manuscript of James Madison outlining his career, written in 1800, in response to an inquiry, with mention of his college years at Princeton.] P. 211.

XII, NO. 1 (AUTUMN, 1950)


[Recent exhibitions: "John Trumbull's 'The Battle of Princeton,'" based on Theodore Sizer's article, above; seventy-fifth anniversary of Madison's birth, with notes on Madison's connections with Princeton and on Madison materials in the Library.


XII, NO. 2 (WINTER, 1951)


XIV, NO. 1 (AUTUMN, 1954)


XIV, NO. 2 (WINTER, 1955)


J. Albert Robins, ed. The Journal of Gilbert Tennent Snowden, Pp. 79-99. Extracts from the diary of Snowden, Princeton Class of 1818; the original is in the library of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia.

XIV, NO. 3 (SPRING, 1955)

“Bishop John Henry Hobart.” Pp. 165-166. Note on the acquisition of a group of letters written by Hobart or received by him from his mother when he was a student at Princeton (Class of 1793).

XIV, NO. 4 (SUMMER, 1955)


XV, NO. 1 (AUTUMN, 1955)


XV, NO. 2 (WINTER, 1954)


XV, NO. 4 (SUMMER, 1954)


XVI, NO. 1 (AUTUMN, 1955)


“Boudinot Papers.” Pp. 36-37. Letters of Elias Boudinot to his wife, Hannah Stockton Boudinot, to his brother, Elias, and other papers, presented to the Library by Mr. and Mrs. Landon K. Thorne.

XVI, NO. 3 (SPRING, 1955)


XVI, NO. 4 (SUMMER, 1955)


“Some Additions to the Manuscripts Division.” Pp. 194-197. Mentions Boudinot family manuscripts presented by Frederick B. Stimson, as well as diaries and letters of Princeton interest, from various sources.

XVII, NO. 3 (SPRING, 1956)


It may also be appropriate to recapitulate here the following recent Princeton University Library publications relating to Princeton history:


L. H. Butterfield, John Wilkespoon Comes to America, A Documentary Account Based Largely on New Materials. Princeton, 1956. The second in the series of occasional publications issued by the Princeton University Library under the sponsorship of the Friends of the Princeton Library; the publication of this volume was made possible by Carl Otto v. Klenabuch ’56. Price: $4.00.

Contributors to this issue

James Holly Hanford, author of the well-known Milton Handbook, is a Resident Fellow at the Newberry Library in Chicago. During the academic year 1954-1955 he was Visiting Bibliographer at the Princeton University Library.

Eugene V. Connett, grad '12 is Sporting Book Editor of the D. Van Nostrand Company.

Rudolf Kirk '28 is a Professor of English in the College of Arts and Sciences, Rutgers University.

Robert J. C. Buzow is an Instructor in History at Princeton University.

IMTFE: Tokyo Trial Holdings

On Friday, May 3, 1946, amid the glare of klieg lights, the whir of movie cameras, and the general commotion of the press at work, a United States Army officer, acting as Marshal of the Court, banged a gavel and declared, "The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is in session and is ready to hear any matter brought before it."

Thus was inaugurated what some were to regard as a "trial by victors" but what others saw as a significant, forward step in the development of international law and justice, a debate which remains unsettled. At the time the trial began there were many predictions about its probable length and outcome. The prevailing view, among Americans and Japanese alike, was that the twenty-eight defendants charged with crimes against peace, murder, conventional war crimes, and crimes against humanity, would be found guilty, probably without exception, and that their sentences would be of the severest man is capable of imposing. In this respect the prognosticators proved largely correct.

Of the twenty-eight defendants indicted in May, 1946, two died during the course of the trial, one was committed to a mental institution early in the proceedings, seven were condemned to death by hanging, and the remainder—except for two—were sentenced to prison for life. The two exceptions—both former Foreign Ministers—were given twenty years and seven years respectively. The man who drew the lightest sentence, Mamoru Shigemitsu, was later paroled from prison and subsequently was pardoned. This extraordinary conclusion to his case was the result of an admission by the chief prosecutor, an American, that the defendant in question had been tried only as a result of the insistence of the Soviet Union, which was represented in the courtroom (as were the other powers which had been at war with
It was inevitable in view of the rather unprecedented nature of the trial and in view of the magnitude of the task confronting the participants that various criticisms should have arisen with regard to the legality of the proceedings and the value of the trial. The war in the Pacific—Japan called it the “War for Greater East Asia”—is perhaps still too recent an event to permit impartiality to play its proper role in establishing an historical verdict upon the legal one. The participation of the Soviet Union in a trial designed to ferret out and punish aggressors, the strange case of Mr. Shigemitsu, the running feud between the American chief prosecutor and the Australian president of the tribunal, the freedom enjoyed by the court in matters of procedure, allegations that the crimes charged against the accused were not crimes under international law, at the time of their commission—these and other criticisms have tended, perhaps, to cast the Tokyo trial in a harsh and unfavorable light. It should not be forgotten, however, that each of the accused had the benefit of both Japanese and American legal counsel (the latter were paid for their services by the United States Government), that practically two full years were spent in examining witnesses and in hearing evidence, that the eleven judges spent an additional seven months in reaching their decisions, and that full and free access to the proceedings was given to the news media of the world. Perhaps a trial by a court composed of judges from nations which had been neutral during the war would have been better, but then hindsight can be an impertinent thing. At the time, however, the Tokyo trial was regarded by a majority of those in positions of responsibility and authority as representing the best possible solution to the specific problems posed by the facts of the recent war.

The final judgment of history with respect to the trial lies very much in the future and may be many years in coming. And even when all of the circumstances have been studied and the thousands of pages of the record, the exhibits, and the countless other documents pertaining to the proceedings have been read and digested, general agreement may still be beyond reach. In the meantime, however, it is our good fortune, at Princeton, to have in the Firestone Library a complete set of the Transcript of Proceedings of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East—

all 48,412 pages of it, a total of 125 bound volumes. This tremendously valuable record, which has never been published and which consequently exists only in a limited number of mimeographed copies, came to the Library through the generosity of
Smith N. Crowe, Jr., Assistant to the Legal Adviser of the Department of State. Mr. Crowe, as a member of the International Prosecution Section, was a participant in the events of this extraordinary trial. As a result of his gift, Princeton has become one of the very few (probably no more than ten) institutions of higher learning in this country which can boast possession of this great trial record with its treasure of information on recent Far Eastern history.

In addition to the Proceedings, Mr. Crowe has given the Library valuable personal material relating to the trial—a working file, as it were, of a member of the prosecution staff. As a direct result of Mr. Crowe's interest in encouraging scholars and others to study the trial and the period it covers, the Library has been able to obtain from Washington a virtually complete run of I.M.T.F.E. Exhibits, a set of Analyses of Documentary Evidence, and some, but not all, of the material known as the Narrative Summary of the Record. These items, which fortunately were surplus in Washington, were given to Princeton only because the existence of the Crowe collection justified an augmentation of the Library's holdings. We have still to fill in the gaps and to obtain the Judgment volumes which were issued separately. We also hope to obtain whatever other material may become available either from private persons or from governmental agencies. At any rate, thanks to Mr. Crowe, we now have one of the best collections of Tokyo trial material to be found anywhere in the world. If we are successful in obtaining what we now lack, our I.M.T.F.E. holdings will be second only to the archives collection in Washington. In view of the great scarcity of this material and the unlikelihood of its ever being published, the Library has indeed been fortunate in receiving a gift of such value.—Robert J. C. Butow

A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN MANUSCRIPTS

A collection of autographs of American political and military figures of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries has been presented by E. Stanley Atkinson, of the Class of 1910. The manuscripts, numbering some 250 pieces, relate principally to New Jersey. They were collected, for the most part, by Major Andrew Jackson Smith (born in Hights-town in 1858), who served with the New Jersey Militia in the Civil War and as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Joseph D. Bedle, 1875-1878. Letters addressed to Colonel Moore Furman, Deputy Quartermaster General in New Jersey, and to William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey, 1776-1790, comprise the larger part of the eighteenth-century manuscripts in the collection. Many of the papers from the Revolutionary War group are bills, receipts, and the like concerned with more or less routine matters. There are individual letters of interest. Among them is an autograph letter of George Washington written from his headquarters at Middle Brook, New Jersey, March 23, 1779, to Governor Livingston. It advises "the expediency of fixing signals at places calculated to communicate the most speedy alarm to the country..." in the event of enemy incursions into New Jersey. An autograph letter of Governor Livingston to Moore Furman, June twenty-fourth of the same year, concerns the matter of suitable quarters for hospitalized soldiers. Elias Boudinot, writing to Governor Livingston on June 21, 1777, describes military action in northern New Jersey and refers to the retreat of the British from New Brunswick, which, he writes, "is almost entirely destroyed...[and] looks more like a collection of deserted gaols than dwelling houses." A letter of Robert Stockton to Moore Furman, in his capacity of Deputy Quartermaster General, written from Princeton, March 6, 1780, makes reference to "damages done the Church in this place," and further reference to payments—and the lack thereof—to local farmers who had supplied corn and fodder to the army. There are other attractive autograph items; among them are papers of various kinds bearing signatures of Jonathan Belcher, John Hancock, Robert Morris, General Henry Knox, "Lord" Stirling, General Nathanael Greene, and many lesser civil and military officers well known at this time, especially in New Jersey.

There are numerous autograph specimens from the period of the Civil War and later which were collected, and are useful now, primarily as specimens of autographs, and a few pieces which are of interest and value as manuscripts of persons of national stature. Two of the latter are manuscripts of James K. Polk, one being a draft entitled "The Federalists, again coming into power." The other is an autograph letter to Major Andrew J. Donelson, July 21, 1844. There are two autograph letters of Samuel L. Southard, Governor of New Jersey, 1821-1823, and an autograph letter of President Andrew Jackson to Major Andrew J. Donelson, July 27, 1835, received by Donelson as secretary to the President.
PARKE GODWIN

A significant collection of the manuscripts of Parke Godwin (1816-1904), of the Princeton Class of 1844, has been presented by his granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Love Godwin. The Godwin Papers have been in the Princeton Library and available to scholars, however, for some time, on deposit. Parke Godwin, whose active career as an editor and author covered nearly seventy years, is best remembered for his long association with the New York Evening Post, the editor of which, in 1896, the year Godwin joined its staff, was William Cullen Bryant, later to become Godwin's father-in-law.

The present collection includes the autograph manuscripts of several of Godwin's more lengthy works and of a few short stories, with drafts and fair copies, mostly in Godwin's hand, of some seventy essays, addresses, and writings for the press. In addition there are manuscripts of occasional poems, a small number of letters received by Godwin, and a group of pamphlets containing his writings.

Representing the longer published works are the manuscripts of his History of France (1860), the first and only volume of a larger projected work, and A New Study of the Sonnets of Shakespeare (1900). The collection includes also his autograph manuscripts of three plays: Marie Stuart, The Rebel, and The Palace of the King.

More characteristic of Godwin's work as a whole are the autograph manuscripts of numerous essays, addresses, and journalistic writings. A selection of their titles indicates the wide variety of Godwin's interests: "The Progress and Prospects of the Nineteenth Century"; "The Present Aspects of Political Economy"; "The American or Democratic Idea"; "Theanthropia, or the New Heavens and the New Earth"; "Objects and Limits of Science"; "Economics: the Science of the Distribution of Wealth by Exchange"; "Examination of Herbert Spencer's 'First Principles.'"

The subjects of the manuscripts of other essays point to further vital interests of the author: Swedenborg; Goethe; and Charles Fourier (1772-1837), the French socialist leader whose influence and doctrines, as represented in America by the Brook Farm experiment, attracted much attention from Godwin, especially in his early years as a writer.
Among a group of some thirty books recently presented to the Library by a Princeton alumnus are a number of outstanding titles in English and American literature. The first of these chronologically is a copy of the second edition of Milton's Poems, London, 1673, with the "White Lion" imprint. Two other important collections are Wycherley's Miscellaneous Poems, London, 1704, a large-paper copy of the first edition, and Congreve's Works, the three-volume edition printed at Birmingham by John Baskervill in 1761. The Charles George Milnes Gaskell copy of the third edition of Jonathan Swift's famous satirical novel, Travels into several Remote Nations of the World... By Lemuel Gulliver, London, 1736, is accompanied by a third volume of the Travels, actually a hoax and not written by Swift, published the following year.

The Library has obtained with this gift the R. H. Isham copy of the first edition of Smollett's Roderick Random, London, 1748, and a copy of Henry Fielding's Amelia, London, 1752. The first edition of this final novel of Fielding's appeared in two impressions, one printed in December, 1751, and the other, which was entirely unaltered (thereby making it impossible to distinguish the two), issued shortly thereafter in the following month. Dr. Johnson remarked to Mrs. Piozzi that Amelia was "perhaps the only book, which being printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night."

Two eighteenth-century plays deserving of mention are a first edition of The Good Natur'd Man by Goldsmith, London, 1768, and The School for Scandal, the undated pirated edition issued in Dublin which was long thought to be the first. A copy of the first issue of the first Edinburgh (1787) edition of Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns bears the device of the Buccleugh family on the covers. Among later books included in this gift are first editions of The "Bab" Ballads, London, 1869, and More "Bab" Ballads, London [1873], by W. S. Gilbert; Samuel Butler's Erewhon; or, Over the Range, London, 1872, and Erewhon Revisited Twenty Years Later, London, 1901; and Stephen Crane's The Red Badge of Courage, New York, 1895.
FINANCIAL REPORT

The summary of financial transactions on the Operating Account for the year 1955-56:

### RECEIPTS

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<td>Subscriptions to <em>Chronicle</em>, Vol. XVIII</td>
<td>$32.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous numbers of <em>Chronicle</em></td>
<td>$55.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved for printing of <em>Chronicle</em>, Vol. XVI, No. 4</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Council dinner, January 19, 1956</td>
<td>$92.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends dinner, May 16, 1955</td>
<td>$657.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends dinner, May 8, 1956</td>
<td>$306.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Receipts:** $12,485.19

### EXPENDITURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing of <em>Chronicle</em>, Vol. XVI, No. 4</td>
<td>$722.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing of <em>Chronicle</em>, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 and 2</td>
<td>$1,883.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserved for printing of <em>Chronicle</em>, Vol. XVII, Nos. 3 and 4</td>
<td>$2,670.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance subscriptions to <em>Chronicle</em>, Vol. XVIII</td>
<td>$34.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and printing</td>
<td>$444.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate book collecting contest prizes</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Committee</td>
<td>$181.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership drive expenses</td>
<td>$388.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council dinner, January 19, 1956</td>
<td>$128.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friends dinner, May 16, 1955</td>
<td>$713.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friends dinner, May 8, 1956</td>
<td>$577.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance dues for 1956-57 to be expended that year</td>
<td>$5,160.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance dues for 1957-58 to be expended that year</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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</table>

**Total Expenditures:** $12,045.63

**Balance June 30, 1956:** $297.56

Contributions to the Friends Book Fund during the year 1955-56 totaled $5,751.50 and to "Needs" $8,290.10.

### PUBLICATION FUND SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions received</td>
<td>$4,175.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Received from sales</td>
<td>$4,131.34</td>
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**Total Receipts:** $8,306.91

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing and binding</td>
<td>$6,170.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mailing expenses</td>
<td>$1,197.51</td>
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</table>

**Total Expenditures:** $7,368.17

**Balance:** $983.74

This summary does not include figures in connection with *The Arte of Angling, 1577.*
CONTRIBUTIONS

Since the last quarterly report in the Chronicle contributions totaling $494.15 have been received. From John G. Buchanan '09 came donations for memorials to Miles Standish Slocum '09 and Harry Frank Stambaugh '02. Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06 gave further support to the completion of the Library's collection of first editions of H. Rider Haggard. A contribution was also received toward the expenses of the Friends dinner of May 8, 1956.

GIFTS

C. Waller Barrett has presented a copy of Charles Brockden Brown's Edgar Huntly; or, Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker, Philadelphia, 1799-1800, and the first series of William Gilmore Simms's The Wigmam and the Cabin, New York, 1845. A recent gift from Mrs. Graham Claytor included the autograph manuscript of John Cowper Powys' essay "The Real Edgar Lee Masters." Eugene V. Connett, 3rd '12 has given ninety books from his Derrydale Press collection. Sinclair Hamilton '06 has added eleven volumes to the Hamilton Collection of American Illustrated Books. From T. H. Vail Motter '22 have come approximately two hundred books and pamphlets, including books in the field of Victorian literature, English drama and dramatic criticism, art and architecture, English poetry, and books on the Middle East. Some fifty books and periodicals on chess have been received as the gift of William M. Spackman '07. Thomas W. Streeter has given a series of seven letters written by Thomas Hughes to the Boston publisher Dana Estes, 1880-1887.

The Friends of the Princeton Library, founded in 1940, is an association of bibliophiles and students interested in book collecting and the graphic arts and in increasing and making better known the resources of the Princeton University Library. It issues annual gifts and bequests and has provided funds for the purchase of rare books, manuscripts, and other materials which could not otherwise have been acquired by the Library.

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