Struthers Burt '04: The Literary Career of a Princetonian

by Nathaniel Burt '06

In a profession as precarious as that of literature, success of any sort has a kind of distinction. A continuous success, both critical and financial, over two decades, and growing steadily so that the final works are culminating, is in America something of a phenomenon. We are used to precocious flashes in the pan that contribute a brilliant promise and burn out, or to the author who has one thing to say, says it, and then is creatively finished; or to the man who says his piece again and again, not necessarily worse, but not noticeably better. A career that is successful not in one literary genre, but in almost all except biography and drama, further success in a rather arduous non-literary career, a respected position in the affairs of at least two widely separate local areas, and finally, rarest of all, a happy, cohesive, well-ordered, but reasonably exciting domestic life, with a vast circle of personal friendship marred by very few of those rancors and feuds that afflict so many literary lives; all this adds up to an almost unheard-of history of idyllic sunshine, though by no means idyllic calm.

And it was not by any means an easy success; it was a late and hard earned one. In some ways rather moderate, if not exactly modest, Struthers Burt made a good living by his profession, as professional writers should, but so seldom do. At the same time he had a serious literary reputation. He had the respect of both the
weightier Old Guard, and the leading younger lights of the American literary scene of his time, and knew most of them personally. He had no sympathy and little acquaintance with real Bohemia, so important in the twenties, and was slighted and ignored in return. Now that Bohemia has come to roost in the Academy, he has been ignored and slighted by the criticism of colleges, including that of his own. He was, then, popular and respected, but he never enjoyed real notoriety, nor the incense of a cult. He was well known without ever being actually famous.

His literary life did not really begin until he was nearly forty. After graduation from Princeton in 1903 he studied abroad at Oxford and Munich, without getting a degree, returned to Princeton to teach English, and then after various summer explorations, settled in Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, as a homesteader and dude and cattle rancher. He had always intended to write, and had written, but in no great quantity or with much luck in being published. It was only after he had established his ranch, the Bar B C, married, and had two children that he emerged as a short-story writer.

His first conspicuous literary appearance occurred in 1915, when one of his earliest stories, "The Water-Hole," was the opening story in the first annual O'Brien (now Foley) collection of Best Short Stories. In 1918 this and other stories were collected by Scribners in a book called John O'May. But it was not until 1920, when another story, "Each in His Generation," won the O. Henry Memorial Prize, that his reputation was really secured.

One gets the impression that the O. Henry Prize meant more then it does now. The award of 1920 was only the second of the by now thirty-year-old series, and the name of O. Henry that it was meant to commemorate was still green. The short story in general seems to have been a more popular, perhaps a more significant form in those days. Certainly the short story, not the article or the serial, was the mainstay of The Saturday Evening Post and other big slicks, and all writers tended to write for all kinds of magazines, the division of Mass (SEP), Class (New Yorker) and Egghead (little quarterlies) was not so pronounced, the compartments less watertight. In any case the award made him famous. The story remains in fact one of his best, a reflection of the in-town Philadelphia to which he returned at the end of his life. From then on, at least through the early twenties, he was known primarily as a short-story writer. For the next decade and beyond he was a regular and highly paid contributor to Loring's Saturday Evening Post, and he published two more books of short stories, Chance Encounters (1921) and They Could Not Sleep (1928). Only once more was he tapped by the O. Henry Memorial, when the volume of 1939 included his last serious story, "The Fawn." It was not, however, a prize winner. (Of interest to Princetonians: the 1920 volume also contained Fitzgerald's first story in the series; he also had only one other, in 1933. Jesse Lynch Williams was included in 1929, and Booth Tarkington made it five times.)

Between "The Water-Hole" and "The Fawn" lies the bulk of his writing in the form, and it must be said that many of the stories (like so many of O. Henry himself) seem not to have worn well. There is beautiful writing in nearly all of them, but the trap shows through, snaps shut with too neat a click to be convincing to later tastes, and there is a good deal that is dated about them. Here success may have had its price; the stories were successful because they observed too carefully the conventions and routines of the time. But both "The Water-Hole" and "The Fawn," first and last, are exempt, and are beautiful pieces of work; when one compares the stories of John O'May for instance with the O. Henry and O'Brien collections of those years, one can see how little the work of the former is in tune, literary skill, subtlety, and force to most of those included; and later stories, "Each in His Generation," "Beauty and the Blantons," are equally good.

The next book after John O'May was a book of poetry, Songs and Portraits (1930). This, like all his works except for the two historical books, was also published by Scribners. There had been a previous slim vol. called In the High Hills which came out under the imprint of Houghton Mifflin in 1914, but was never considered by him a quite legitimate offspring. He was as successful in this even then more esoteric field of poetry as he was in the short story: even then esoteric, though at that time poetry still seems to have had a lay, as opposed to a purely clerical, audience. Ordinary people in those days read poetry for what it said about what they liked. Songs and Portraits were about people he loved, people he disliked, and those landscapes, the Pennsylvania countryside, Princeton, the Wyoming wilderness, that he most cherished. They were written entirely in the mode of the Eng-
lish Georgians, Masefield, whom he considered the greatest living poet, Brooke, nods back to Stevenson, to Alfred Noyes (who gave him poetic advice when he was about in Princeton), to Walter De La Mare. It is a not undistinguished school of poetry, at once fresh and artificial, one that still holds admirers in England, though hardly many now in America, where it certainly was a bit transplanted in the first place.

The themes, however, the eye, the landscapes in both Songs and Portraits and the later, better, richer book, When I Grew up to Middle Age (1925), are thoroughly American. There is a piety in the application of this daftollic technique to Western scenes. The second book in particular, if one is willing to make adjustments to changes in fashion, has much gold in it: but I have so personal a reaction to these books that I cannot really speak of them objectively. I do know, however, that they were very well received, and that all through his life he continued to be acceptable and printed (and well paid) by all the reputable avenues of verse, and included as a reputable poet in all the various organizations that work at including reputable poets. I even remember once a girl in a Western Union office, when I wrote down his address for her, saying to me, "The Poet?"

His final book of verse, War Songs (1942), was a product of his own emotional stress during the second war. It sounded a vivid and clear, not really sentimental, note of patriotism, but certainly not one geared to a generation that fought on a diet of Eliot, or of no poetry at all. It appealed rather to those who had been through the first, rather than only the second, World War. The poems were much admired, read, quoted, set to music, but not, as I think he had really hoped, taken to the heart of the country or the soldiers or young people.

It was on his novels, however, that his greater general reputation was based. His first, The Interpreter's House, published in 1924, when he already had a reputation as poet and short-story writer, was an immediate critical and financial hit. It was the best seller of its year, and it firmly established him as a novelist, as his two previous books had done in their fields. It is as a novelist that he seems to be largely remembered; yet he published only five, of which one, Entertaining the Islanders, was not particularly well received, at least compared to the others.

The first three novels form a sort of separate group in his work and life. They are not dissimilar. They very deliberately cultivate in style, thought, patina, the area of secure and cultivated worldliness that is not thought to be characteristic of the American twenties, and which certainly goes back for its timbre to a tea-drinking pre-1914 existence. The attitudes of the hero, in all three, are liberal, skeptical, ironic, rebellious in fact against the values, though appreciative of the surfaces of this rather late-Edwardian world. As often as not the heroine is an even more frank rebel, socially and sexually.

These novels vary a good deal in setting, and quality too. The Interpreter's House is laid in New York, and suffers for it. New York was never a place in which he felt at home, or which he really accepted or which really accepted him. He found it full of impossibly gable, pose, and bad manners. The New York of most of The Interpreter's House seems a sort of half-transplanted Philadelphia, and not wholly real. The book has a sort of period-piece charm, and much good writing, but it is dated.

The Delectable Mountains (1927) is much more vivid. Philadelphia is mercilessly satirized, the West presented in glowing but tragic colors. The hero, a rebel Philadelphian, is the only one of his heroes very definitely identifiable as a Princeton graduate; the heroine, in fact, is a towny who goes to New York and becomes a show girl. It is a readable but uneven book, which rather falls down toward the end into a resolution, again laid in a rather flimsy New York, of the somewhat tedious love misunderstandings.

Festival (1931), the third, is a far more mature and mature story. The attitudes toward Philadelphia have mellowed considerably. New York plays a minor part, and the strongest scenes occur against the brilliant background of Lake Como. It is a rich book, and has a broached texture of writing and description that is quite sumptuous, but there is perhaps something cloying in the almost excessive worldly wisdom and luxuriousness of it all. The air seems rather thick.

Entertaining the Islanders (1933) is by comparison a fresh breeze. Of all his novels it is the most finished, sensitive, self-contained. The almost mythical, yet very real setting of an imaginary Virgin Island gives the book an exotic and delicious frame. The island is very much there, full of colors and characters and curiosities, and the intelligent (or not) Americans who play their
pans on it stand out in clear contrast. The hero and heroine are attractive, the Observer, the plump Mr. Wack, is one of the very best of all his created characters, a very real frog in the imaginary garden.

Entertaining the Islanders concentrates on its island, without the usual Philadelphia references. Along These Streets (1948), on the other hand, the last novel, the largest and seemingly most durable, is almost all about Philadelphia. It is the most mature and broad of the five, and it caps the climax of that still continuing tradition of the "Philadelphia Novel." The "Philadelphia Novel" during the twentieth century repeats a pattern: the exceptional, the rebellious young-minded young man or woman in opposition to the great, comfortable, cruel but ripe and traditional world of upper-class convention. In most of them (The Lianfair Pattern, Francis Biddle; It's Not Done, William Bullitt; The Great One, Henry Hart; Kitty Foyle, Christopher Morley; and such later additions as Main Line, Livingston Biddle 'go, and The Philadelphian, Richard Powell '50) convention triumphs, the idealist is routed. But it's been fun. Along These Streets follows the pattern, but elaborates and enriches it with an examination in depth of the world of Philadelphia, and the world in general, that is lacking in the other books of the series, despite their other charms.

As a novel, it does suffer from a peculiar defect, one common to all the other Burt novels, though not so evident in Entertaining the Islanders: a sort of unwillingness to either accept wholly or wholly reject the conventions of Romance. There is always a love story, there is always a certain strict plotting of acceptance, withdrawal, misunderstanding, and final clinch that leads to much amusing discussion of the difference between men and women, but which does not escape a sort of artificiality. One sees the mechanism working, laboring even, and one feels that it is all a bit irksome. This is a writer who might really be happier to do without the plot altogether . . . if he could.

The virtues of Along These Streets are aside from the "plot" however, and it has been canonized along with Kitty Foyle, never as popular as that bright postcard but more sincerely respected, as the Philadelphia novel.

Not quite as renowned during his life, but more remembered now, was his works in that land of letters literally known as "non-fiction." He was always an indefatigable writer of articles and es-
says. He had many Causes, many opinions all held passionately, and what he said about them was published in every conceivable kind of medium, the Ladies' Home Journal, letters to the Times, the Princeton Alumni Weekly, anti-prohibition pamphlets, etc., etc. This resulted in two books, The Other Side (1928) and Escape from America (1936), which, as books, were never profitable for Scribners, but which do contain a level, sane, humorous, middle-of-the-road liberalism which is as valid today as it was then.

These essays deserve to be better read, marked and inwardly digested by the too violently reactionary (pro and con) Americans to whom they were addressed. The actual point, the subject matter, prohibition, expatriation, may no longer be at issue, but the attitudes he examines are still with us, and what he says about them still witty and true.

A good deal of his best is in this vein, however, is lost in the files. For instance, he was, if not a critic, at least a fairly profound reviewer. Many of his pieces on books and men for The Saturday Review were among his most concise and pointed statements. The short semi-biographical articles on Max Perkins, his editor (and incidentally on Thomas Wolfe, whom he with some justice accused of "killing" Perkins), on Scott Fitzgerald, on Owen Wister, reveal a special gift for this sort of biographical essay that he should have pursued and developed. It's a pity he didn't do more of these, enough for a book. It would have been a good one.

The "non-fiction" that did get into book form, besides the collected articles, took the form of autobiography. The Diary of a Dude-Wrangler (1924), and two more specifically historical works, Powder River 1938 and Philadelphia: Holy Experiment (1945).

The Diary of a Dude-Wrangler, describing his experiences starting and running the Bar B C, is a delightful book, full of the kind of stories, new and old, of the old days, the days of their lost, that surrounded anyone's life in Wyoming in those days. It certainly gives a better picture of what that period in Jackson's Hole was like—frontier wilderness, yet penetrated, appreciated, and even settled in by sophisticated people—than any other book. If it seems glamorized, it was because it was in fact glamorous. Though not changed in character, the greater intrusion of the outside world nowadays certainly does take away from the country that Tibetan, magical quality that came from sheer remoteness. This remains the most lyric and most humorous record of it, still read whenever copies are avail-
able (it is stupidly out of print) by visitors and converts to Jackson's Hole and the dude-ranching West in general.

*Powder River*, the only one of his books that is still in print, is Western history. One of the earliest of that formidable “Rivers of America” Series (series may come and series may go, but this rolls on forever), it is still regarded, particularly by that avid group of Western History Fans, as one of the very best. Like the Civil War, Western history has its monomanics; but *Powder River* is well enough done to intrigue even those who might not be crazy about the subject. It contains some of his finest writing. It is incidentally curious how often he seems to have been one of the pioneers in some literary series; I can think of four very disparate ones: the Triangle show, the O'Brien and O. Henry collections, the “Rivers of America,” and *The Experiment* was also written for a series, one no longer continuing, “Ports of America,” but is a more elaborate book. Discursive, ambivalent, choky with anecdote and detail, it is typical of its subject, Philadelphia, and immensely readable in a ruminate sort of way. It is still the only digestible full-dress history of Philadelphia; though not really a scholarly work, for he never made claims to professional scholarship, it is a definitive, friendly, if sometimes quaint, biography of his native city. This book and *Along These Streets* represent, in fact, a sort of home coming, a reconciliation to a birthplace from which he turned when he was young (he always called himself an “escaped Philadelphian”) and returned when he grew older. He came to appreciate more and more its qualities, and minded less its obvious defects. His very last winter, after he sold his house in North Carolina, were spent in an apartment at Rittenhouse Square.

Much of the rest of his non-fiction writing was devoted, really, to propaganda for his Causes. These causes, about most of which he was very belligerent, were many, varied, and changing. In the case of nearly all of them, he lived to see them triumphant. During the twenties it was anti-prohibition and anti-expatriatism. During the thirties he was anti-Hitler and anti-Communist. Throughout his life he fought for conservation, and was one of the originators and leaders in the long local fight in Jackson's Hole against land grabbers and despoilers that led to the purchase of the land by Rockefeller and the creation of Grand Teton National Park.

The whole course of the war, from the beginnings of Hitlerism to the final peace, concerned him terribly. He wrote and spoke and joined committees, and it was certainly the long effort, the long strain he experienced, that must have led, when it was all over, to the sudden breaking down of vitality in his last years. And this, of course, was involved with national and local politics. He had always voted Democratic, was pro-Smith largely on the issue of prohibition, and when Roosevelt emerged he became a violent, uncompromising, unswerving, and jubilant supporter, an attitude which did not endear him to fellow Philadelphians. He was with Roosevelt all the way to the end, and I never remember him wavering, grousing, or quibbling. He argued and fought for this Cause through dinner parties and in newspapers. Although he never met Roosevelt, as far as I know, the President never had a more intuitively sympathetic supporter. The successes, again, of Roosevelt and of America in the war were two almost personal victories for him. When Roosevelt died, as when the war was over, he felt I think somewhat adrift. Nothing again could quite so absorb his sympathies.

His causes, his activities, but above all an insatiable interest in and about people, built up for him an immense circle of friends, and an even larger one of correspondents. He wrote to old friends about cattle brands and young women about their embryo novels. He had several quite involved exchanges with admirers whom he never met, and wrote constantly to almost everyone except his own family. I don’t suppose I received more than a score of letters from him during my life, though some of these were fine ones. But he did write letters constantly, with truly eighteenth-century abundance and abandon. They were almost invariably worth reading. For, like the Augustans, he was a real letter writer, witty, stylish, more caustic and whimsical and like himself than he ever permitted his printed work to be. He received letters in turn from all over, many of them are now in the Princeton Library. No one, as far as I know, has made any collection of the letters he wrote himself. More’s the pity, as he wrote good ones.

These causes, the politics, the friendships, and the enormous correspondence, (he did not as I remember usually have a secretary, but wrote himself, often long hand) took up a great deal of his

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1 The letters form a part of the Sutliff Papers, recently presented to the Library by Mrs. Stevens Sutliff and Nathaniel Burt, '96-En.
time and energy. There were, besides these, his business as owner and manager of a fair-sized, profitable dude ranch, which he conducted from 1915 to his retirement from it about 1930, and the usual, in his case rather unusual, involvements with local affairs. In Southern Pines, North Carolina, where he lived during the winters from the twenties through the forties, in Wyoming too, he was on boards of hospitals and vestryman of churches (though he seldom if ever attended services), library committees, civic improvement campaigns, and what have you. He went to meetings and made speeches and wrote for the local papers. He went on several fairly extended lecture tours, and to the meetings of national organizations. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, on the nominating committee of the Hall of Fame, a not inactive participant in the affairs of such social and literary groups as the Poetry Society, the Coffee House in New York, the Rittenhouse and Franklin Inn in Philadelphia.

Besides this, he led an extremely active social life. Southern Pines in the twenties and thirties was a gay place, full of good talk and good (and bad) whisky. There was something of a writer's colony there, James Boyd, Almet Jenks, Hugh Kahler, Walter Gilkison, and others, and the resort of Pinehurst, the Walter Hines Page dominated town of Aberdeen came also into the picture. He got around and rode in Wyoming. He traveled a good deal; we spent a winter in France, with the two surrounding summers, and a summer later in Italy. He went all over America at one time or another, spent long spells in Haiti and the Virgin Islands; in his youth, summers in British Columbia, and those student years in England and Germany.

It was a crowded, busy, stimulating, on the whole very keenly pleasant life. His family participated in it all, for we were a cohesive and mutually stimulated small organism, affectionate, sometimes contradictory, but always intensely loyal. Life was spent, usually, in almost too beautiful places, Jackson's Hole in summer, the lovely house on a hill in North Carolina in winter, surrounded by acres of great blue pine trees and with a vast blue view from the terrace in back. The punctuations of a villa in Hyères on the French Riviera or lakeside life in Italy did nothing to shatter the illusion that the world was as delightful as you choose to make it.

Among his many allegiances Princeton was certainly one of the most enduring and important. His connections were very close. His father, uncle, and grandfather went there, as well as numbers of cousins. He was an enthusiastic undergraduate himself, something of a Big Wheel. He was librettist of the Triangle Club, as that institution was just emerging as a permanent and prominent fixture of undergraduate life (he wrote some things called The Mullah of Miasma for the show of 1905 and The Man from Where in 1904). He was editor of the Tiger and on the board of the Lit, again in a day when a certain respectability still clung to literary effort. He played on the tennis squad. He and his roommates, George Tucker Bispham and the artist Abram Poole, assumed the roles of a sort of conspicuous college intelligentsia that was filled later by John Peale Bishop and Scott Fitzgerald.

His literary ties with Princeton were very strong too. As librettist of the Triangle he was in the tradition of Booth Tarkington '99, his friend and predecessor. Henry van Dyke '95 was a mentor, dear personal friend, and frequent visitor in Wyoming. Hugh Kahler '04 was a friend and classmate. James Boyd '10 was his neighbor and best friend in Southern Pines. His roommate Abram Poole '04 was a brother of Ernest Poole '01, author of The Harbor and a distinguished pre-war literary figure. Scott Fitzgerald '17 looked him up when he was living on Library Place and presented him, as far as anyone knows, with the first copy of This Side of Paradise, containing a flattering inscription to the author of "the best short stories in the country." Dean Gauss was a correspondent and intimate, President Hibben and his family were almost like relations.

He was much involved with the affairs of the Alumni Weekly, wrote for it, and was written about. One issue even had a picture of him on the cover. In those days, authors, not gargoyles or madonnas, made the front page. He was a fairly constant Reunioner, and some of my earliest memories are of walking in the P-Rade in my little orange and black kilt, to the skirl of bagpipes. His agony over football games was something to behold, and his feelings toward Yale resembled those of a Frenchman toward Germany. He never could be quite convinced that there was not some fatal flaw of character in any Yale man, though, as the feller says, some of his best friends were Elia. This conviction was unfortunately con-
firmed by difficult experiences with a younger partner of the Bar B Co, who, as it happens, was a Yale man.

For all the powerful identifications, there was, at least during the last three decades of his life, a certain edge of coolness and even cynicism in his attitude toward Princeton. I do not know the causes; I suspect they sprang from a feeling that in later days he was no longer as respected and welcome there, as he had been earlier, particularly among those members of the faculty who created what literary atmosphere there was. However I do not ever register his saying anything; it is merely an impression of an attitude. I do know that having lived in the town during the early twenties, my parents left, and that they preferred the less inhibited atmosphere of Southern Pines to the then definitely town-and-gown split college community.

If, however, there is a literary tradition associated with Princeton, and I believe there is, however studiously the fact may be ignored in a sort of reverse or second-stage provincialism, Struthers Burt is certainly in it. He never used Princeton significantly as a fictional background (to some extent in *The Delectable Mountains*). A good many poems, not perhaps his best, are written about it. But certainly his attitudes and tastes were thoroughly conditioned by his undergraduate years and later associations. It might be good for someone someday, in the interest of a "Princeton literary tradition," to examine just what these influences and results might be.

He was not one of those writers whose personalities can be divorced from their work. His writing was very much a projection of himself, in some ways almost an alter ego. In particular two characters, the gentleman adventurer, sunburnt stranger at home in both desert and salon, and the mature, worldly-wise observer of life, dominated as sort of ideal characters much of his fiction, and of his conduct too. Certainly his active life reflected these ideals. His settlement in the West, which involved considerable physical hardship and even danger, was a realization of the first ideal; the second character showed itself more perhaps in his winter life in the East, his intense interest in such things as good living, the furnishing of the house in Southern Pines, his clothes.

They were not easy ideals for him to attempt to achieve, as a person. He was, for one thing, a short slight man who moved in worlds, Philadelphia, Princeton, Wyoming, dominated by tall ones.

He made up for it, like many short men, by an active athleticism—he played good tennis and golf, he rode, hunting in the East when young and breaking horses out West—and by a rather assertive social charm. He liked to fascinate, and usually succeeded. He was a brilliant talker, and though by no means vain or temperamental about it, he did prefer to dominate the group, and often did.

He suffered also in the pursuit of worldly wisdom by being a half-orphan in a poor branch of a rich family. The almost incredibly creamy luxury and finesse of turn-of-the-century upper-class Philadelphia surrounded him, but he could not enter into it or compete with it by its own standards, which were based on securely unlimited funds and a leisurely pampering of palates. Later on, by his own strenuous efforts, he did get pretty much the kind of thing he admired, the country estate, indeed two, for which every good Philadelphian ultimately yearns, the tailored tweeds, the beautifully served dinner parties. It was not easy, and certainly much of his energy and drive did come from this attempt, eventually successful, at realizing in his own person what were after all more or less fictional outlines.

Even his literary style, which was a very distinctive and personal one, was to an extent a reflection of those two "persons," and was derived from the two predecessors, Joseph Conrad and Henry James, who cultivated respectively the ideals of gentleman adventurer and refined worldly wisdom. It was a style already somewhat old-fashioned in the twenties, and decidedly out of key with the Hemingway-haunted thirties. Now, of course, it seems much less dated, at its best, since the whole fashion has swung round again, as it always does. He is a lot closer to Cozzens than to his contemporaries.

It is sad that his very last years, which by all expectations should have been his best, were in fact clouded by ill health, a combination of physical and nervous depression, not constant, but recurrent until his death in 1954. He was not able to write. He had a contract for a novel with Scribners, which he was not able to fulfill, and they very generously forgave him the advance. There were various projects, another "Rivers" book on the Yellowstone, a project for a Philadelphia sequel to *The Proper Bostonians* in another series, all of which came to nothing. The death of many of his best friends, particularly Boyd and Perkins, saddened
him perhaps even abnormally. He was in any case for a good deal
of that time in a state of usually causeless anxiety and gloom.
There were many bright stretches, he enjoyed grandchildren and
his town life in Philadelphia; despite difficulties he enjoyed
running the small ranch where he spent the summers. Though
some of his feelings were unreasonable, he was often conscious of
having outlived his reputation. This was not in many ways true;
his books, especially Holy Experiment and Powder River, con-
tinued to be read, and he retained a large body of admirers, per-
sonal and literary. However, after Perkins had died, Scribner's
took his remaining books out of print, a premature gesture which
casted him great and it would seem unnecessary pain.
He did improve a great deal in cheerfulness, though weakened
physically, as time went on. He attended his Fiftieth Reunion,
frail but in good spirits, in June of 1954. It was Reunion weather,
very hot and humid, and the train trip to Wyoming immediately
afterward, the contrast of the Wyoming altitude and spring chill
were perhaps too much for him. He went to the hospital in Jack-
son in July and died there on August 29. He is buried in the
graveyard above Jackson, a tangled place of aspens, weeds, and
wildflowers, with a glimpse of the Tetons, the "Detectable Moun-
tains" that remained, after his family and friends, among all his
various loves his first and last ones. It must certainly be of all
burial places, the one he would have preferred.

A Check List of the Writings of
Struthers Burt '04

COMPILED BY ALEXANDER D. WAINWRIGHT '39

Whatever approach to completeness the following check list may claim is largely due to the fact that the compiler
had available to him a large body of Mr. Burt's papers, which had
been recently presented to the Princeton Library by Mrs. Struthers
Burt and Nathaniel Burt '36. These papers include not only tear
sheets, clippings, and complete issues of periodicals containing con-
tributions by Mr. Burt, but also certain records which he kept
relating to his published work. It must be admitted, however,
that it has not been possible to run down all Mr. Burt's appear-
ances in newspapers, but since many of them are of minor impor-
tance—such as letters to editors—their absence from the list may
not be too serious a matter.

Certain information of a bibliographical nature concerning
Mr. Burt which does not find a place in the check list must be
recorded here. He was editor in chief of his school paper in Phila-
delphia and, before entering Princeton, was a reporter on the
Philadelphia Times. At Princeton he was on the editorial board of
The Princeton Bric-a-Brac, Volume XXVIII (1902); was a member
of the editorial board of The Princeton Tiger, Volume XIII
(1902-03), and Managing Editor, Volume XIV (1903-04); and
was Fiction Editor of The Nassau Literary Magazine, Volume LIX
(1909-04). He was one of the Associate Editors of The Tiger's
Family Album [Princeton, 1931]. He was on the Advisory Editorial
Board of Outdoor America and from 1937 to 1949 was an advisory
editor of Free America. He was one of the judges for O. Henry
Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1945, Garden City, N.Y., 1945,
and was quoted extensively in the introduction to that volume.

For assistance given me in compiling the check list, I wish to
acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs. Struthers Burt and Nath-
aniel Burt '36; Howell J. Heaney and other members of the staff
of the Free Library of Philadelphia; the New York Public Library;
the Library of Congress; Miss Fanny Butcher and Charles Ward, of
1. SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS


An "Illustrated New Edition" with a preface by the author was published by Scribner's in 1958.
   Published in London by Hodder and Stoughton, 1924.
   Adapted for the screen by Earl Hudson and produced as a first National picture in 1925 under the title I Want My Man.

   Contents: Author’s Note; The Scarlet Hunter; Each in His Generation; John O’May; Devilled Sweetbreads; A Cup of Tea; A Dream or Two; The Water Hole; Experiment; Wings of the Morning.

   Contents: Introduction: Ancient Gossip; When I Grew up to Middle Age; Threnody in Major and Minor; The River; I Know a Lovely Lady Who Is Dead; The Pursuit; No One Knows the Countryside; Response; Beauty Persists; Dieter; The American Musician; The Five Senses; The Dark; Preparation; Victory; The Tenant; The Labyrinth; Love in Marriage; The Return; Five Songs of Wyoming; In Limine; Horizons; James; Divinity; The Hourglass; Le Revenant; Dawn; The Sabbath; Duetto; Summer; Old Houses; Songs; Mountain Prayer; Discontent; To a Friend Killed Suddenly; Old Men; To a Friend Wanting War; Incantation; September Storm; Helen Pendleton; From a Hot Country; The Element; To This House ...; Old Women; Pack- Traps; Suite; Apologies.

   Published in London by Hodder and Stoughton, 1927.

   Contents: Foreword; The Sense of Law; The European Complex; Hokum; Furer Britannicus; Beholders of Motes; The Rest of the Babbitts; Galleon Calm; “No Gentlemen Present”; The Failure of Democracy.

   Contents: Beauty and the Blasants; Buchanan Heats the Wind; The Man Who Grew a Beard; “Pepper’s Ghost”; Stumbling Feet; Flamingoes; You Are All Pardoned; C’est La Guerre; The Inheritors; Grandpa.

   Published in London by Peter Davies, 1931.

   Published in London by Lovat Dickson, 1936.

18. Malice in Blunderland. With apologies to Lewis Carroll, whose name has so often been taken in vain. New York, Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1935. Political satire.
   With illustrations by MacGenn.

   Contents: Introduction; The Avoidance of Being American; Wood Choppers of Nisqu; American Ghosts; Lost Liberal; A Redefinition; This Subtle Land; Men of Pretence; Sunrise Number Three; Miss America Splits Her Personality; Wanted, a Butler; The Last Refuge; A Redefinition was republished in Anita F. Forbes, ed., Essays for Discussion, rev. ed., New York [1940], pp. 96-98.


   Published in London by Rich & Cowan, 1943.

   Contents: Dies Irae; Toll Bell; Keep on Telling; In a Time Unwished For; Five Men; Towel; Native Music; John Erth Thinks My People Came to This Country; Au Clair De La Lune; Arclav; Courage; When I Look Back; "That from These Honored Dead . . ."); Prayer for Silence; We are Wonderful, We are Wise: America; September; 1: Down Every Valley. 2. The Bloody Men; The Unknown Dead.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS TO SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS

1. The Record of the Class of Nineteen Hundred and Four, Princeton University, After Five Years. Edited by The Secretary, James Childs Rea. [Princeton], 1909.
   Contains an autobiographical letter from Burt to the editor, pp. 91-93.


   Introduction, pp. xiii-xvii.


   Contains an essay by Burt on Within the Tides, pp. 250-289.


    Dedications, p. [vii], and prefatory text, pp. xiv-xvii, by Burt.

    Contains "George Mifflin Dallas (1798-1864), the Other Vice-President from Princeton," by Burt, pp. 187-191.


    Contains "Foreword," by Burt, pp. vii-viii.

    Introduction, pp. v-xvi.

    Contains "Retrospect (Tempora Rerum Auspicia)," by Burt, pp. 6-7.

    Contains "The Sure Reward," by Burt, pp. 84-93.
Reprinted, as the first prize story, in O. Henry Memorial Award Prize Stories of 1920, Garden City, N.Y., 1921, pp. 3-42; reprinted also in Current Opinion, LXX, No. 3 (Mar., 1921), 334-342; in The Golden Book Magazine, IX, No. 49 (Jan., 1920), 68-73; in First Prize Stories, 1920-1924, from the O. Henry Memorial Awards, Garden City, N.Y., [1925], pp. 14-49.


30. "You Are All Partitioned." Illustrated by Joseph Simont. Pictorial Review,
12. "The Young Dead." Scribner's Magazine, XXIII, No. 6 (June, 1918), 611-613. (Songs and Portraits, p. 10.)
14. "Non Omnia Morit." Contemporary Verse, VI, No. 1 (July, 1918), 12. (Songs and Portraits, p. 34.)
18. "When I Grew up to Middle Age." p. 66.) Reprinted in The Literary Digest, LXXIX, No. 1 (July 16, 1921), 147.
23. "Incarnation." McClure's, XLIX, No. 12 (Sept., 1921), 20. (When I Grew up to Middle Age, p. 78-79.)
24. "Mountain Prayer." Scribner's Magazine, LXXIX, No. 6 (Dec., 1921), 268. (When I Grew up to Middle Age, p. 86.)
26. "Threnody in Major and Minor." Scribner's Magazine, LXCV, No. 6 (June, 1921), 477-478. (When I Grew up to Middle Age, p. 71.)
27. "To This House. . . ." Scribner's Magazine, LXCVI, No. 5 (Dec., 1921), 699. (When I Grew up to Middle Age, p. 83.)

V. CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERIODICALS: NON-FICTION PROSE
40. "This is a Strange and Lonely Place." Ladies' Home Journal, LV, No. 12 (Dec., 1939), 56.
43. "In a Time Unwished For." Ladies' Home Journal, LVII, No. 9 (Mar., 1941), 70. (War Songs, pp. 9-10.)
44. "Charming the Century of the Young Dead." Harper's Magazine, CLXXIII, No. 1 (June, 1943), 98. ("We are wonderful, We are Wise," War Songs, pp. 87-88.)
45. "The Work Thinks." Ladies' Home Journal, LVIII, No. 7 (July, 1941), 106. (War Songs, pp. 149-151.)
46. "Forbearance." Ladies' Home Journal, LX, No. 10 (Oct., 1944), 118. (War Songs, pp. 82-83.)

[Table: V CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERIODICALS: NON-FICTION PROSE]
1. "The Class of 1904 Perspective." The Nassau Herald, XL (1904), 519. - Burt was the Class Proctor.


34. "Alumnus Number." The Saturday Evening Post, CHIC, No. 8 (Jan. 9, 1915), 60, 65, 66.


44. "The European Complex." Cartoons by Herbert Johnson. The Saturday Evening Post, LXXXII, No. 4 (Apr., 1917), 53-54, 187, 186, 180. (The Other Side, pp. 21-23.)


46. "Dude Ranches." The Outlook, CXVII, No. 4 (May 25, 1917), 112-114.

47. "The Best of the Rabbids." Illustrated by Wynne King. The Saturday
71. “Where’s the Canyon?” The Saturday Evening Post, CCVI, No. 8 (July 13, 1909), 29-56, 146, 149, 150, 154; No. 3 (July 30, 1909), 48, 50, 85-86, 86.
80. “This Photo Is Tragic.” The North American Review, CCXV, No. 6 (June, 1913), 584-591.
138
221. “Strictly Personal... Fears Terrorism.” The Saturday Review of Literature, XXVII, No. 27 (July 1, 1954), 10, 50.
222. “Strictly Personal... Is there a Publisher in the House?” The Saturday Review of Literature, XXVII, No. 27 (Sept. 9, 1954), 12, 55.

144
266. "The Intelligence Plant." Ladie's Home Journal, LXIII, No. 12 (Dec., 1946), 6, 100.
The J. Harlin O'Connell Collection

BY ROBERT H. TAYLOR '30

The nineteenth century opened with a magnificent outpouring of English lyric poetry; it closed, diminuendo, with curious minor echoes and inversions of its beginning. Indeed, the decade of 1890-1900 appears at times like the Romantic Period seen through the wrong end of a jeweled opera glass. Its most characteristic writers flourished for a brief time, their talents were smaller, they lacked the energy and amplitude of their predecessors; but nevertheless many parallels remain, and even certain physical accidents are strikingly similar. One thinks of Beardsley dying, like Keats, of tuberculosis at twenty-six; of Francis Thompson, like Coleridge, destroying his health with laudanum and talking interminably; of Davidson's body, like Shelley's, washed ashore; of Wilde attitudinizing like Byron and, like him, finding a Continental residence desirable for his last years because of scandal at home.

As in all periods of literary exuberance, youth was in revolt against the immediate past. The Romantics scorned the Augustan ideals, and the nineties derided Mid-Victorian virtues. And yet all such eras are necessarily influenced by their heritage: the Gothic revial permeated the early years of the century, so did the Aesthetic movement color its end. Those writers who were tout ce qu'il y a de plus fin-de-siècle simply reversed the favorite theme of their great forerunners; they hymned the town rather than the country. Not for them the daffodils, the nightingale, the west wind: they celebrated Fleet Street, cosmetics, and "the iron lilies of the Strand." Nora of the Pavements dwelt among ways that were very thoroughly trodden, but she was as much a symbol as Lucy had been three generations earlier. Art and artifice were praised as never before. The label "decadent" was a banner to be carried proudly, with a self-consciousness that showed how vehemently the bearer wished to épater les bourgeois. There was an indefinable scent of patchouli in the air, an aroma of hothouse and bou- doir. Wordsworth's primrose had become a green carnation.

The collection of the late J. Harlin O'Connell '14, recently
acquired by the Library through the generosity of his daughter, Mrs. Pierre Matisse, illustrates with much charm this aspect of the nineties. Mr. O’Connell wrote an engaging account of it for the Chronicle,1 and it is not the purpose of this article to repeat his remarks. But his modesty prevented him from indicating the scope of the collection, and a few statistics may therefore be allowable. There are in it more than twenty letters from Oscar Wilde, for example, most of them written in his late years, though one is as early as 1877; there are fourteen letters from Beardsley and eight of his drawings; seven letters from Beerbohm, together with three original caricatures and the manuscript of “On Speaking French”; eighteen letters from Ernest Dowson, plus the manuscripts of three of his poems; seventeen letters from Richard Le Gallienne; thirteen from Stephen Phillips, and the manuscript of The King; thirty-three from Frederick Wedmore; eleven from George Moore; and so on.

But such enumeration unfortunately cannot indicate their quality; nor does space allow a description of several single items which are particularly interesting. One, however, may perhaps represent its fellows. In my possession is a letter from Beerbohm to Goss saying that because his parody of Henry James (in A Christmas Garland) contained “little or nothing of the great dark glow of the later manner,” he was therefore enclosing four little pages of manuscript. “At the back of the upper edge of each page you will see an unpleasant streak of brownish-yellow. This is glue. Moisten slightly with water and attach to upper edge of printed vol.—page 9 of M.S. over page 9 of print; etcetera. (See Beerbohm’s Hints to Bibliophiles.)” For a number of years I have wondered about these pages—where they were and what they said—to find them, of course, in the O’Connell Collection, dutifully pasted in Goss’s copy according to instructions. A small thing, no doubt, but very pleasing in an unpublished addition by the best parodist of his time to one of his best works in this genre.

Those author collections which were Mr. O’Connell’s principal concern are as complete as he could make them, and subsidiary figures are admirably represented. It seems, for instance, as though everything published by John Lane must be here, not merely the books of his better-known writers. (Some readers may be surprised to learn that John Buchan was once published at the Bodley Head; the Thirty-nine Steps are a long way from Vigo Street, surely!) Two previous gifts of Mr. O’Connell to the Library, the major portions of his collections of Arthur Symons and of John Davidson—each containing letters and manuscripts—have now rejoined the main group. Moreover, his Beardsley material is a most happy addition to the gift of the late A. E. Gallatin. Mr. Gallatin and Mr. O’Connell had divided between them a sizable correspondence addressed to the Beardsley family; these halves are now reunited to help form the outstanding Beardsley collection in the country.

For the most part Mr. O’Connell’s books are in true Parrish condition, and it must be remembered that many of the colors selected for the cloth bindings were either fugitive or else so pale that they are easily soiled. Some volumes, like the purple-wrapped silver-lettered Salomé (1893), are fragile as well. It is therefore remarkable that so large a proportion of them are presentation copies; and when these are not inscribed by the author, they have some other and hardly less interesting association. Thus, Yeats’s Poems (1895) was given to Goss by Lionel Johnson, who wrote twelve lines of verse on the front flyleaf. Henley’s Song of the Sword was Hardy’s copy, with a few notes and markings in his hand. The Child Set in the Midst, containing Francis Thompson’s first appearance in book form, was given by Wilfrid Meynell to John Drinkwater. Sir William Watson’s The Purple East was inscribed to Clement Shorter by John Lane. H. De Vere Stacpoole’s Pierrot! was given to Reginald Turner by Max Beerbohm. There are a number of press books. At no point is the reaction to the taste of the previous generation so marked as in the physical appearance of books during the nineties. Shannon and Ricketts, who founded the Vale Press, decorated and illustrated books for John Lane and Leonard Smithers, the two publishers around whom this collection seems to revolve; and Beardsley created many binding designs as well as illustrations, as did Walter Crane. Kelmscott specimens are here, several being presentation copies from William Morris, and the Daniel and Ballantyne Presses are not forgotten.

Mr. O’Connell also secured a great many magazines of the period—not merely The Yellow Book and The Savoy, but less familiar

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Moreover, to remind us that there were other figures besides those of dandies and aesthetes, Mr. O'Connell compiled a small sampling of other contemporary writers, so that mingling with the company already described may be found such figures as Tilly, Sherlock Holmes, and Esther Waters, along with Mrs. Tanqueray and Mowgli, Liza of Lambeth and the Shropshire Lad.

What a richly varied decade it was! The past lingered on: Tennyson died in 1892, but Meredith and Swinburne lived into the twentieth century; Kipling achieved his reputation with his Indian tales as the decade opened, and by the time it was half over Hardy had abandoned fiction for poetry; Henry James's first work was still to come, although Daisy Miller had made him known as early as 1879. New names were crowding in: Shaw published his first play in 1893, sandwiching it between the most brilliant musical and dramatic criticism in the language; within five years of that time Conrad, Wells, Galsworthy, and Bennett had each made his debut as a novelist. Yet we do not associate these people primarily with the era. It is unthinkable, for example, that any of them could ever have uttered Lionel Johnson's amiable warning to Le Gallienne when inviting him in for a nightcap: "I hope you drink absinthe, Le Gallienne; for I have nothing else to offer you." There is the keynote, to be echoed later by Enoch Soames: "Je me tiens toujours fidèle à la sorcière glauque." What characterized the period were those genuine but flickering and doomed talents, filled with a pervasively conscious diablistie. Their reputations have suffered partial eclipse, but they still endure. If some of their gold leaf has peeled away, if some of the purple cloth has faded, the vellum hinges cracked, it is no great matter; we can discern beneath these things an ineffable impression of youthful fervor and discovery, and of youth's high hopes of excellence.

The Madison Medal and Chief Keokuk
by Esther Felt Bentley

From early colonial times it was the custom of the Spanish, the French, and the English alike to give medals to Indian chiefs upon the conclusion of a treaty or to signalize other important occasions. Among the materials being readied for the French expedition to America in 1780 under Rochambeau we find striped blankets, silver arm bands, and silver medals with the French royal arms. These were necessary, it was said, "à ranimer l'amour des sauvages pour les Français."

When the thirteen colonies became welded into the United States, the new government at once set about to have medals of its own, not only to distribute upon appropriate occasions but also to give to the Indian leaders in exchange for the ones bestowed on them by other governments. Since possession of a medal betokened acknowledgment of loyalty and allegiance to the country issuing it, it was expedient to gather in as many as possible of the medals given by the French and English.

The Indian chiefs on their part regarded their medals highly, wearing them on ceremonial occasions, "with as much pride, and as much propriety, as the orders of nobility which decorate the nobles of Europe." They were passed down from father to son.


2 Thomas Loraine McKenney and James Hall, History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of The Principal Chiefs. Embellished with One Hundred and Twenty Portraits, from the Indian Gallery in the Department of War, at Washington, 1-74. The three folio volumes of this work (Sabin 44100) were published separately in Philadelphia, the first in 1836, the second in 1838, and the third in 1842. McKenney (1789-1859) was superintendent of Indian trade from 1816 to 1822 and director of the bureau of Indian affairs from 1824 to 1850. Hall (1796-1868), who wrote most of the text, was an author, lawyer, and banker whose accounts of pioneer life in the Ohio valley and Illinois are valuable source books of history and legend.

The portraits accompanying the biographies were exactly copied and colored from the paintings in the Indian Gallery of the War Department. Eventually these paintings were moved to a wing of the Smithsonian which burned in 1865 and very few of the portraits were saved, so that the lithographic reproductions in McKenney and Hall have preserved the likenesses and costumes of men whose kind have vanished.
or from chief to chief, frequently serving as the distinguishing mark of a new chief. Because they represented the constant effort of the government to establish firm and friendly relations with the Indian nations in a period of rapid flux and change, they came to be known as Indian Peace medals.

The earliest medals issued by the young United States were more the product of the jeweler's art than of the medalist's, being individually made and hand-engraved. The first of this type bears the date 1789, the year that Washington was inaugurated; it is engraved, rather inexpertly, on a thin sheet of silver, oval in shape, and only two examples were known to Belden. The first of the cast medals were dated 1796, though they were not delivered from England until 1798.  

It was not until 1801 that Indian Peace medals were struck at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, but from that time new medals were issued for each president. The 1801 Jefferson medal was designed by John or Johann Mathias Reich (1768-1849), a German die-setter and medalist who had been brought over as assistant to the chief engraver at the Mint. It bears a profile portrait of Jefferson on the obverse side and on the reverse a toma hawk crossed with a calumet or peace pipe above clasped hands, and the words "Peace and Friendship" in three lines. This general design—a profile portrait of the current president on the obverse and the peace-and-friendship motif on the reverse—was followed with slight modification for all medals through the administration of Zachary Taylor; thereafter the design of the reverse was altered. An entry in the journal of the Lewis and Clark expedition for August 17, 1805, illustrates the use and distribution of medals:

We then distributed our presents: to Cameahwait we gave a medal of the small size, with the likeness of president Jefferson, and on the reverse a figure of hands clasped with a pipe and toma hawk; to this was added an uniform coat, a shirt, a pair of scarlet leggings, a carrot of tobacco, and some small articles. Each of the other chiefs received a small medal struck during the presidency of general Washington, a shirt, handkerchief, leggings, a knife, and some tobacco. Medals of the same sort were also presented to two young warriors, who

though not chiefs were promising youths and very much respected in the tribe.  

For a hundred years, from 1789 to 1889, Indian Peace medals were made and distributed to the sachems of the tribes and nations occupying land into which the white men were more and more rapidly moving, but relatively few of them have come into collections. Copies in bronze of all these medals have been made and sold at the Philadelphia Mint, and those of the later presidents—Grant through Harrison—are still available. Princeton University Library has an almost complete run of these copies, as well as two original medals. These originals are both, appropriately enough, from the administration of James Madison, the first Princeton graduate to become president of the United States. One is of bronze, 5 cm. in diameter and .4 cm. thick; the other is of silver, 5.1 cm. in diameter, .2 cm. thick.

The silver medal, somewhat rubbed and worn, together with a deer skin pouch (see Plate II), was given to the Library in 1928 by Mrs. Archibald A. McLeod, Sr., in memory of her son, Archibald A. McLeod, Jr., Class of 1906. Mrs. McLeod's father, Barton Atkins of Buffalo, while traveling in Montana in 1885 had obtained the medal from a cattle-herder who had found it in 1878 on the site of the Custer Massacre.

The medal was duly catalogued by the Library, it was even used in a recent exhibition, but its history had been lost sight of in the years since its acquisition until a letter from the president of the Lee County Historical Society of Keokuk, Iowa, prompted an inquiry, which disclosed the fact that according to legend this medal had once belonged to Chief Keokuk of the Sauk (or Saukie or Sac) and Fox nations.

Keokuk (ca. 1780-1848) was one of the most resourceful, accomplished, and eloquent chiefs of whom record has come down to us. He did not inherit his position as chief but achieved it by his gifts for daring, clever, and bold leadership. According to McKenney and Hall, he was "in all respects, a magnificent savage. Bold, enterprising, and impulsive, he is also politic, and possesses an intimate knowledge of human nature, and a tact which enables him to bring

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the resources of his mind into prompt operation. In person he was
a large and finely formed man. His manners are dignified and
graceful, and his elocution, as well in conversation as in public
speaking, highly energetic and animated. His flow of language
and rapidity of utterance are remarkable; yet his enunciation
is so clear and distinct, that it is said not a syllable is lost. His
voice is powerful and agreeable, and his countenance prepossessing. It is not often that so fine a looking man is seen as this
forest chieftain, or one whose deportment is so uniformly cor-
crect. 6

Keokuk displayed an astonishing sagacity and restraint in his
dealings with the white neighbors of his tribe and showed a natural
dignity and tact in his public appearances. These qualities and the
discipline which he was able to exercise over his people are evid-
cenced in an account of a conference called in Washington in 1837.

The meeting took place in a church, at one end of which a
large stage was erected, while the spectators were permitted to
occupy the pews in the remainder of the house. The Secretary
[of War, Joel Poinsett], representing the President of the
United States, was seated on the centre of the stage, facing the
audience, the Sioux on his right hand, and the Sauks and
Foxes on his left, the whole forming a semicircle. These hos-
tile tribes presented in their appearance a remarkable contrast
—the Sioux appearing tricked out in blue coats, epaulettes,
fur hats, and various other articles of finery which had been
presented to them, and which were now incongruously worn
in conjunction with portions of their own proper costume—
while the Sauks and Foxes, with a commendable pride and
good taste, wore their national dress without any admixture,
and were studiously painted according to their own notions
of propriety. But the most striking object was Keokuk, who
sat at the head of his delegation, on their extreme left, facing
his mortal enemies, the Sioux, who occupied the opposite side
of the stage, having the spectators upon his left side, his own
people on his right, and beyond them the Secretary of War.
He sat... grasping in his right hand a war banner, the symbol

6McKenney and Hall, II, 71.
6Ibid., II, 80.

156
II. Keokuk’s silver Peace medal with its deerskin pouch
Princeton University Library

III. Keokuk
James O. Lewis, The Aboriginal Port-Folio,
Philadelphia, 1835 [36]
of his station as ruling chief. His person was erect, and his eye fixed calmly but steadily upon the enemies of his people. On the floor, and leaning upon the knee of the chief, sat his son, a child of nine or ten years old, whose fragile figure and innocent countenance afforded a beautiful contrast to the athletic and warlike form, and the intellectual though weather-beaten features of Keokuk. The effect was in the highest degree picturesque and imposing.7

When the Sioux orators had finished their vehement and acrimonious harangues, Keokuk rose, advanced to the Secretary, and having saluted him, returned to his place, which being at the front of the stage, and on one side of it, his face was not concealed from any of the several parties present. His interpreter stood beside him. The whole arrangement was judicious, and, though apparently unstudied, showed the tact of an orator. He stood erect, in an easy but martial posture, with his robe thrown over his left shoulder and arm, leaving the right arm bare, to be used in action. His voice was fine, his enunciation remarkably clear, distinct, and rapid... He spoke with dignity, but with great animation, and some of his retorts were excellent. "They tell you that peace has often been made, but that we have broken it. How happens it then that so many of your brave..."8

The eloquence of Keokuk at this conference prompted Niles’ National Register on October 7, 1837, to call him "one of the most sagacious Indians on our frontier... the Thersites of the day."

On an earlier occasion at the Prairie du Chien conference of August, 1825, Keokuk was also one of the principal actors. The portrait that is here reproduced (Plate III) was painted at Prairie du Chien by James Otto Lewis (1799-1858). It can be seen that in

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7 Ibid., II, 78.
8 Ibid., II, 79.
9 Lewis painted more than seventy important or significant figures among the Indian tribes, traveling about the country and frequently attending the councils called by government officials. He published his portraits in parts in folio without
the portrait Keokuk is wearing an Indian Peace medal. He received at least two, for in the portrait that was painted of him with his son at the time of the later Washington conference both are wearing medals.

Chief Keokuk died in 1848 in Kansas, where his tribe had by this time been moved, but in 1889 his remains were brought back to the Iowa town that bears his name. Thirty years later a bronze statue of an Indian was erected on the stone monument containing the bones of the once-proud chief. It is ironical that the sculptor has given this figure the costume of the Sioux, the tribe that was the greatest enemy of Keokuk's own.

Although an unverifiable family tradition may not be a sufficient basis for claiming, with strict scholarly accuracy, that Princeton's silver medal bearing John Reich's portrait of Madison was the one actually presented to Chief Keokuk, it is nevertheless pleasant to be associated even in legend with the "magnificent savage," "the Thersites of the day."

Text in 1835-36, probably in an attempt to anticipate the McKenney and Hall volumes, under the title The Aboriginal Port-Folio (Sabin 4081), of which the Library has two sets.

It is interesting to compare Lewis's portraits with those in the McKenney and Hall volumes in those cases where the same figures are treated. In the latter work the portraits are official, as it were; there is a smoothness about them, often a Europeanization of the features and a general blandness of expression which render them, interesting as they are, superficial and unrevealing. Lewis' work is cruder, but in its very crudeness there is a sense of immediacy, of particularity, and of unvarnished truthfulness that gives great credibility. Lewis was not a good enough painter to give life to his subjects, but he has left us portraits of such rough truthfulness that we can breathe life into them.


The Manuscript Collections of the Princeton University Library

An Introductory Survey

by Alexander P. Clark

The Manuscripts Division of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections of the Princeton University Library administers the Library's collection of autograph manuscripts of books, letters, and other types of documents, from the single item to the larger groups of many thousands. With such material are to be found transcripts, typescripts, near-unique copies made by various of the duplicating processes, and some printed matter, photographs, objects, or other non-manuscript materials forming part of certain collections of papers. The Princeton collections include representative manuscripts and other records of the ancient world, representative manuscripts of the Medieval and Renaissance periods in Europe, Islamic manuscripts from the ninth to the twentieth century, and manuscripts of modern times, mainly American and English.

Single representative manuscripts, small groups of selected papers, and large collections, particularly of the manuscripts of a writer or historical figure, are among the many kinds of manuscript groupings accommodated by the Library. In addition, emphasis has been placed upon the acquisition of comprehensive personal and corporate archives—papers systematically accrued and saved during the active years of an individual or a business or an organization—in which large correspondences containing the letters of many persons are a most important part. The present survey has for its chief purpose to record, rather than to describe, the larger and more important of the Library's collections. It should not be considered a catalogue of the Princeton collections but rather an outline to be used as a basis for further inquiry.

Numerous special check lists and guides are available for consultation in the Library and a card catalogue records large numbers of individual manuscripts as well as the larger collections. It should be stated, however, that all manuscript collections re-
corded in this survey, especially more recent acquisitions, may not be arranged for use, nor described, nor available for consultation. Inquiry should be made in advance as to the availability of specific collections. In this connection, an asterisk (*) in the text of this survey denotes the availability of a guide.

As to accessibility, the Library makes no distinction between non-printed and printed materials except as the unique character of non-printed materials requires special regulations, but these regulations are, in most instances, for the physical protection of the manuscripts. Under these broad terms, accessibility may be had either by personal research in the Library, during designated hours, or by obtaining copies of manuscripts through photoduplication. The Library will consider reasonable requests for photoduplication of specific items, except as it is prevented by copyright, both statutory and at common law, when such reproductions are needed in the prosecution of scholarly work. Unless justified by exceptional circumstances the Library will not undertake photoduplication en bloc of large collections, since this constitutes in effect a transfer of the collection and surrender of the Library's responsibility.

Special restrictions placed on the use of manuscripts by donors or depositors must be observed. Restricted collections are indicated by a "dagger" (†) in the text of this survey. Inquiry should be made as to the nature of restrictions, as these vary in degree, and some collections are restricted only in part. Permission to consult manuscripts, either by personal research in the Library, or through photoduplication, will not carry with it the privilege of publication, which must be the object of a particular request.

Certain collections of manuscripts have been placed in the Princeton University Library for safe-keeping and are therefore not available for use and are not noted in this survey.

CONTENTS

I. Records of the Ancient World 160

II. Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts

III. Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Indic, and Other Oriental Manuscripts

IV. Manuscripts of English Origin

V. Manuscripts from Modern Continental Europe

VI. American Manuscripts

1. Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Manuscripts

2. Eighteenth-Century Materials

3. Nineteenth-Century Papers of General Historical Interest

4. Twentieth-Century Papers of General Historical Interest

5. Manuscripts Relating to New Jersey

6. Manuscripts Relating to Princeton University

7. Literary Collections, Nineteenth Century

8. Manuscripts of the Twentieth Century Relating to Literature and the Creative Arts

I. RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

Ancient manuscripts in the Princeton collections include some one thousand cuneiform tablets of Sumerian, Babylonian, and Assyrian origin1 and approximately 240 Babylonian cylinder and stamp seals.2 An epigraphical collection of approximately 120 original pieces and castings includes inscriptions, in various languages and scripts, illustrating the development of writing in the Near East and Europe. The papyrus collection numbers some four hundred pieces, most of which are fragments from Roman Egypt and date from the third century B.C. to the fifth century A.D. There is a small number of papyri of a far earlier date from ancient Egypt. Greek, Coptic, Christian, and Arabic papyri are represented.

II. MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS

A significant collection of 325 European Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts has been assembled at Princeton through in

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individually gifts and purchases and through the acquisition of the collections formed by Robert Garrett ’97, of Baltimore, Maryland; Greerville Kane, of Tuxedo Park, New York; David A. Reed ’00, of Washington, D.C.; and Elmer Adler, of New York, New York. The Library’s collections are noteworthy for examples of both textual and artistic importance; they include illuminated books of hours, pullets, and other religious books as well as many secular manuscripts. There are numerous texts of classical authors. Important among the Garrett manuscripts, for the study of Byzantine art, are twelve Greek Christian manuscripts dating from the ninth to the thirteenth century. The Garrett Collection includes also Christian manuscripts in Armenian, Coptic, and Syriac.

Complementing the manuscript books of the Medieval and Renaissance periods in Europe are several notable collections of documents. The John Hinsdale Scheide ’66 Collection consists of some eight thousand documents in Latin, Italian, French, and English, relating to civil, ecclesiastical, and military matters, and extending from the eleventh to the nineteenth century. Many of the manuscripts relate to the acquisition and disposal of personal property (deeds, wills, marriage contracts, bonds, receipts, appraisals, etc.) but there are also legal statutes, governmental edicts, and court decisions. Church documents are represented by numerous papal bulls, letters of indulgence, and certificates of baptism and legitimation.

Two collections, primarily of Italian origin, were assembled for the Princeton Library by former librarian Ernest Cushing Richardson: a collection of some five hundred representative documents and letters, fifteenth to nineteenth century; and a collection of papers relating to the law and history of the Roman Catholic Church, and the lives of the saints. The manuscripts date mainly from the seventeenth century, although many are transcriptions of documents dating as early as the thirteenth century. Some 150 legal documents from the Logroño, Burgos, Sona, and Segovia provinces in Spain, fifteenth to seventeenth century, constitute the Marden Collection. Representative Medieval and Renaissance documents (originals and copies in transcript and in photocopy) collected by Chaifetz Robinson (1871-1946), Curator of Medieval Manuscripts at Princeton University, are preserved in the Library.

III. ARABIC, PERSIAN, TURKISH, INDIC, AND OTHER ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS

Although the Princeton University Library has acquired, by gift and purchase, individual Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Indic, and other Oriental manuscripts, its holdings have become widely known through the acquisition of the extensive Garrett Collection. The Garrett Collection of manuscripts in these areas com

4 See Seymour de Ricci and W. J. Wilson, Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada, New York, 1935-40, entry for Princeton University Library, Princeton, New Jersey, and also entries for the other collections referred to above, which were not at the Princeton Library when the Census was published. A forthcoming supplement to the Census will record appropriate additions of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts in the Princeton Library, with additional and emended bibliographical references. Manuscripts in the Art Museum of Princeton University are listed separately in the Census.

5 In referring to the many and diverse manuscripts at Princeton which have been the gifts of Robert Garrett, reference is frequently made, briefly, to the “Garrett Collection,” equating, quite unintentionally, the Garrett Collection to the particular kind of manuscript referred to. It should be understood that the term “Garrett Collection” covers several diverse kinds and categories of manuscripts. Some have been given to Princeton by Mr. Garrett, from his own library; others he has acquired and presented in consideration of the needs of the University. His benefactions include the important collection of western manuscripts referred to in the text above; they include Near Eastern and Oriental manuscripts, papyri, and Babylonian seals and tablets. They include also numerous other single manuscripts, and small groups, representative of many languages and scripts. Mr. Garrett’s identification with the Library’s manuscripts in these categories is to be seen in the appropriate sections of this survey and to be found in certain of the bibliographical references cited. See Robert Garrett, “Recollections of a Collector,” Chronicler, N. 45, 1949, 109-118, Ills.

6 The gift of his son, William H. Scheide ’56.
prises six units purchased by Robert Garrett '97 at various times, the first in 1900. Five of these groups had previously been in the possession of scholars in the field of Arabic and Semitic studies. Those manuscripts not acquired as groups were collected by Mr. Garrett individually because of their textual importance or artistic merit. The collection includes rare and unique texts. There are illuminated manuscripts in the Arabic, Persian, and Mongol styles, and many miniatures. There are examples of fine calligraphy, and other manuscripts of autograph or association interest. The collection represents almost all modern lads and scripts, and disciplines.

The Princeton Library has representative manuscripts from Oceania and southeastern Asia, including such areas as the Philippines, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Laos, and Thailand. The larger number of these manuscripts have been the gift of Robert Garrett.

The Gest Oriental Library contains some forty-one thousand volumes in the fields of Chinese classics, history, and science. Of these, three thousand are in manuscript. The earliest dates from the sixth century a.d., and two thousand of the manuscripts were written before the year 1602.

IV. MANUSCRIPTS OF ENGLISH ORIGIN

Among its manuscripts of English origin the Library has contemporary or near-contemporary manuscripts of various of the works, before 1501, of the Venerable Bede, Boethius, St. Bridget, John of Glastonbury, John Gower, Ranulph Higden, Thomas Hoccleve, John Metham, Richard Rolle, and a manuscript of the Chronicle of Brute. These manuscripts are to be found in the Robert Garrett '97 and Grenville Kane Collections.

An alchemical manuscript of the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century contains, in elaborate symbolic drawings and verse, Canon George Ripley's instructions for finding the philosophers' stone. This interesting example is in the form of a long scroll, on vellum.

Further representative manuscripts from England may be found in the John Wild Autograph Collection. This is primarily a collection of English autographs, mainly of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, although it contains valuable French and German material. Most of the pieces are letters: of authors (William Hayley, Bishop Percy, William Godwin, Richard Cumberland); of artists (David Wilkie, Benjamin West, J. M. W. Turner, James Northcote); of theatrical figures (W. C. Macready, David Garrick, John O'Keefe); of scientists (William Herschel, Sir Isaac Newton, John Abernethy); of men in politics and government (Edmund Burke, William Cobbett, Warren Hastings, George Canning); and of military and naval figures (Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Captain Cook, Admiral Benbow). Here only representative names have been suggested. There are also letters of royalty and the peerage, of clergymen, lawyers, and of persons high and low in other walks of life. In addition to the autograph letters and significant documents which form the larger part of the Wild Autograph Collection there are numerous minor items such as signed tickets and invitations, and printed ephemera, especially of the early nineteenth century. The collection is illustrated with some original drawings and many engravings.

Some other papers of English origin, of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, include a correspondence between Paul Rycaut, diplomat and author, and William Blathwayt, Secretary of War of England, 1683-1704, containing political and diplomatic information from the Hanse towns. The group contains some two

11 A collection of some 8,200 pieces, assembled by the English collector, John Wild (d. 1895). The collection remained in the possession of Wild's descendants, eventually being acquired by his great-grandson, R. N. Carew Hunt, who published in 1900 a collection entitled Unpublished Letters from the Collection of John Wild. It was purchased by Robert H. Taylor '90 in 1903 and that year was presented by him to the Princeton Library, with the exception of a comparatively small group of English literary autographs retained by Mr. Taylor for his own collection.

It must be understood, in reading this survey, that similar single autographs, and small groups of manuscripts, exist in large number in the Library's general collections. In a survey of this size there cannot be even partially listed. However, certain of the larger, formally organized, autograph collections will be referred to in appropriate sections of the survey.

165
hundred pieces. Papers of Sir Richard Baggallay, attorney-general for Great Britain (1874), relate to the suppression of the slave trade. There are fifty letters of John Bright to various correspondents.

The Morris L. Parrish Collection of Victorian Novelists contains an important gathering of manuscript material. William Harrison Ainsworth is represented by the manuscripts of Beatrice Tyldesley and Chetwynd Calverley and by thirty letters. There are more than 140 letters written by Sir James M. Barrie, including 120 to the second Mrs. Thomas Hardy. The collection contains the manuscripts of six novels and seventy letters by William Black. For Bulwer-Lytton there are sixty-five letters. For Wilkie Collins there are the manuscripts of Blind Love, The Fallen Leaves, Man and Wife, Poor Miss Finch, and other writings, as well as 240 letters (140 of which are addressed to Chatto and Windus). There are fifty letters of Mrs. Craik. The collection has some 1,800 mathematical manuscripts of Charles L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll), more than fifty letters written by him, and other Dodgson manuscript items. There are more than forty letters of George Eliot, as well as other manuscript material by and relating to her. For Thomas Hardy there are more than forty letters. Some ninety letters of Thomas Hughes are in the collection. The Charles Kingsley file contains more than 250 letters (one hundred of which are addressed to his wife), manuscripts of sermons and other manuscript material, as well as correspondence of members of Kingsley’s family. The manuscript of Charles Lever’s Lord Kilgobbin and sixty of his letters are present. Charles Reade is represented by the manuscripts of The Eighth Commandment, Jack of All Trades, A Perilous Secret, Shilly Shally, and a number of other writings; by eight notebooks (including those for The Cloister and the Hearth and Hard Cash); by a large body of papers relating to real estate, household affairs, investments, insurance, and lawsuits; and by more than two hundred letters. For Robert Louis Stevenson there are a manuscript of St. Ives and other manuscript items and thirty-five letters; there are also eighteen letters from Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch to Sir Sidney Colvin concerning St. Ives. The collection contains the manuscript of Anthony Trollope’s The Life of Cicero and other Trollope manuscript material, as well as 350 letters written by him. There are the manuscripts of six books by Charlotte M. Yonge and a small group of her letters. The collection has as well significant groups of letters and manuscripts of Charlotte Brontë, Louise de la Ramée (Ouida), Charles Dickens, George Du Maurier, Mrs. Gaskell, George Meredith, and W. M. Thackeray. Present in the collection are also the following manuscripts: Sir Walter Scott’s The Pirate; George Henry Lewes’ Problems of Life and Mind, with corrections and additions in the hand of George Eliot; and Angela Thirkell’s The Duke’s Daughter.

In addition to the manuscripts of writers represented in the Morris L. Parrish Collection, and apart from the many single letters of English authors in the John Wild Autograph Collection, and elsewhere, the following groups of English literary papers are noteworthy. Manuscripts of Philip James Bailey (1816-1902) consist mainly of letters between Bailey, his wife Sophia Taylor Bailey, and his publisher and nephew, John E. Brown, twenty-three pieces, 1857-1890. Papers concerning Marguerite, Countess of Blessington, (1789-1849) represent a portion of the letters and notes used by R. R. Madden in editing The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington; seventy pieces, 1837-1855. Papers relating to T. Crofton Croker, Irish writer (1798-1894), number eighty-three pieces, 1827-1855. Princeton has an estimated 1,500 manuscript pieces by or relating to George Cruikshank (1792-1878); the collection includes manuscripts, letters sent and received, many drawings and sketches, and other documents. Correspondence of John Watson Dalby and G. J. De Wilde, and others, three hundred pieces covering the years 1826-1871, mainly late to Leigh Hunt (1784-1859). Correspondence of the painter Lowes Dickinson (1819-1908) includes letters of Ford Madox Brown, John Everett Millais, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, John Ruskin, and others; some thirty pieces, 1851-1907. A rare group of papers of the poet James Elroy Flecker (1884-1915) includes seventeen
letters addressed to Grant Richards in 1907 and 1908. Correspondence of Albany Fonblanque (1793-1872) contains letters of noted contributors to *The Examiner*, of which he was the editor from 1820 to 1847.

A small group of manuscripts of Charles and Mary Lamb includes letters and minor autograph manuscripts of Charles Lamb, 1811-1836. The Library has upwards of fifty letters and other papers of William Charles Macready (1793-1879), including many letters addressed to William Frederick Pollock (1815-1888). The manuscript of Macready's autobiography, labelled by him "Reminiscences and Confessions," fills two volumes. Matthews family papers include five boxes of manuscripts and correspondence of the actor Charles Mathews (1796-1835) and of his son Charles James Mathews. Manuscripts of Mrs. Charles James Mathews (Madame Vestris) and of Lord and Lady Blessington are part of the Mathews collection. Papers of Coventry Patmore (1823-1896), amounting to some five hundred pieces, include manuscripts of poems and some 250 pieces of correspondence with such contemporaries as William Allingham, Robert Bridges, Thomas Carlyle, and Thackeray, from 1830 to 1896. Correspondence of Hester Lynch Piozzi (1744-1821) amounts to approximately three hundred letters, many to Penelope Pennington and to Edward Mangin. Papers of John Ruskin in the Princeton Library include autograph letters, manuscripts and fragments of his writing; there are approximately fifty letters. There are some 1,200 letters and approximately one hundred other manuscripts and documents relating to the studies of William Wordsworth and other figures of the Romantic movement made by a Princeton scholar, George Maclean Harper (1859-1947).

The collection of books and manuscripts of English authors of the eighteen nineties formed by the late J. Harlin O'Connell '14 is one of the Library's outstanding literary collections. *Numerous* of the most widely read of the writers are generously represented by literary manuscripts and letters. There are letters and drawings of Aubrey Beardsley (1872-1898), Max Beerbohm (1872-1956), Ernest Christopher Dowson (1867-1901). The collection includes unique pieces such as the complete holograph manuscript of John Gray's *Silverpoints*. Other writers represented by manuscripts or autograph letters are A. E. Houseman (1856-1936), Lionel Johnson (1867-1902), Richard Le Gallienne (1866-1947), George Moore (1855-1959), Stephen Phillips (1858-1915), George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950), Arthur Symons (1865-1940), and Oscar Wilde (1856-1900).

The Library possesses still other significant manuscripts of English authors associated with the nineteen nineties, in addition to those in the O'Connell Collection. There are approximately 150 letters, from 1878 and later, of Aubrey Beardsley, and more than sixty of the artist's drawings. The correspondence of Mary Chavelita Bright (1860-1945), the English novelist who wrote under the name of George Egerton, numbers more than seven hundred items and includes letters from Sir James M. Barrie, Hall Caine, John Davidson, John Lane, Richard Le Gallienne, W. S. Maugham, George Bernard Shaw, Israel Zangwill, and many others, as well as more than three hundred letters written by George Egerton herself.

Papers of John Davidson include manuscripts of some of his major works, many letters to his publisher, Grant Richards, and other important documents relating to his work and to his death, dating from 1890 to 1901. A large collection of the papers of Arthur Symons includes manuscripts, typescripts, and proofs of the larger portion of this author's work, in approximately thirty archival filing boxes. Manuscripts of John Butler Yeats (189-1932) include manuscripts of several of his poems and some two hundred letters and drawings. Manuscripts of John Butler Yeats (189-1932) include manuscripts of several of his poems and some two hundred letters and drawings. Manuscripts of John Butler Yeats (189-1932) include manuscripts of several of his poems and some two hundred letters and drawings. Manuscripts of John Butler Yeats (189-1932) include manuscripts of several of his poems and some two hundred letters and drawings.
and letters of William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) and other Irish authors of the early twentieth century should also be noted.

V. MANUSCRIPTS FROM MODERN CONTINENTAL EUROPE

The Princeton Library has relatively few significant groups of papers representing modern continental Europe. The Osnabrig-Nassau documents consist of some five thousand pieces, mainly transcripts, 1709-1759, relating to the House of Orange-Nassau from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century; emphasis is on the lawsuits following the death of William III of England. The most extensive of the papers of European origin is a portion of the archives of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais (1738-1824), Napoleon's stepson and his viceroy in Italy. The thirty thousand pieces are largely the papers of his administration of Italy and minutes of the Commission of Liquidation, 1816-1819, concerning claims arising from the Napoleonic wars. Further manuscripts of French interest are to be found in a series of historical autographs from the John Hinsdale Scheide '66 Collection consisting of approximately four hundred documents and letters bearing signatures of French kings from Louis XII through Louis XVI, and autographs of notable political and some literary figures of each reign. Approximately 150 French autographs, mainly those of political figures of the sixteenth through the early nineteenth century, are to be found in the John Wild Autograph Collection. In this same collection there are approximately one hundred letters and documents of the same period of leading figures of other continental countries, including Germany, Italy, Poland, and Spain.

There are in the Library approximately fifty manuscripts (chiefly letters) of Goethe and representative autographs of a few other German literary figures of the nineteenth century. Musical autographs representing well-known European composers from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century are to be found in the Mixsell and Landshoff Collections. Of a more modern day are significant holdings of manuscripts and correspondence of two American-born symbolist poets, Francis Vielé-Griffin (1869-1937) and Stuart Merrill (1869-1915). The Vielé-Griffin correspondence comprises some eighty letters written to Albert Mockel and to Edouard Dujardin and more than ninety letters addressed to him by associates and friends in the arts. Among the Merrill manuscripts are more than sixty-four letters written to Thomas Rudnose-Brown. The contemporary French novelist Jacques de Lactellete is represented by manuscript drafts of La Vie Inquiète de Jean Hermelin and La Mort d'Hippolyte. An eighteenth-century manuscript copy (1738) of the Colloquium Hepialomorum de Abidit Rerum Sublimiun Aresnis, of the French political philosopher, Jean Bodin (1530-1596), originally written in 1588, should be noted here.

VI. AMERICAN MANUSCRIPTS

1. Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Manuscripts

American papers from the Revolutionary War to the present time form a major part of the Princeton Library's manuscript holdings. There are a few American manuscripts of an earlier date. Approximately two hundred post-Columbian documents in Spanish and various of the Mayan languages, from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth century, formerly part of the collection formed by William Edmond Gates, have come to Princeton as the gift of Robert Garrett '97. In the Andre deCoppe Collection are several letters and other documents concerned with the struggle between France and Spain over Florida in the mid-sixteenth cen-

See note on this collection by Howard C. Rie, Jr., in the Chronique, XII, No. 3 (Spring, 1931), 120-123. See also note by Douglas W. Alden, "Two Symbolist Poets," Chronique, XVI, No. 4 (Summer, 1935), 189-194.


24 See American Art Association, New York, The William Gates Collection: Manuscripts, Documents, Printed Literature Relating to Mexico and Central America, with Special Significance to Linguistics, History, Politics, and Economics, Covering the . . . Aztec Period to the Present Time, New York (1943). The Gates collection, as described here, is no longer intact; the manuscripts now at Princeton comprise but part of those which were included in the original Gates collection.
tury; this group contains autograph material of Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II (1519-1559). King of France, 1547-1559: Charles IX (1550-1574), King of France, 1550-1574; and Raymond de Fourquevaux, ambassador of the French Court to Spain. The documents are from the ambassador’s archives.\footnote{44}

One of the great manuscripts in the Library’s collections is the manuscript account of the discovery and settlement of the Virginia Colony, The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britannia (1612), compiled by William Strachey (1572-1621) subsequent to his return from Virginia, where he was secretary of the Colony, 1609-1611.\footnote{45} One of the three known extant copies of this work, the manuscript is the work of a professional scribe, but has alterations and corrections in what is apparently Strachey’s own hand; the dedication to Henry Percy is signed by Strachey. The manuscript is extra-illustrated with a copy of John Smith’s 1612 map of Virginia (in the first state), and with twenty-seven of De Bry’s 1590 engravings of John White’s Virginia drawings; the map and other engravings have been hand-colored. Of the same period as the Strachey manuscript, and also from the Cyrus H. McCormick collection, is a contemporary manuscript copy of the Bermuda Charter of 1615, by which King James I transferred to the newly constituted Somers Island Company the islands which had been acquired by the Virginia Company in its third charter of 1612.

2. Eighteenth-Century Materials

Collections of American interest consisting primarily of eighteenth-century materials include a manuscript journal, military papers and maps by Louis-Alexandre Berthier (1759-1815), a French officer attached to General Rochambeau’s staff during the campaign in America, 1778-1782. The maps depict the route taken by the French army from Newport, Rhode Island, to Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, and from there northward to Boston. Of related interest is the Journal Particulier d’une Campagne aux Indies by Joachim Du Perron, Comte de Revel (1756-1814), a French army officer who was with De Grasse’s fleet during the Yorktown campaign in 1781; the maps illustrating Du Perron’s account of battles in the West Indies as well as his correspondence and other papers of his brother Elisha, and of other members of their family, are contained in the Berthier collection.\footnote{45} The Library’s holdings of Aaron Burr (1756-1836), of the Princeton Class of 1772, third Vice-President of the United States, have been greatly enlarged by the acquisition of the collection of Burr manuscripts formed by the late C. P. G. Fuller. The collection consists of some 250 selected manuscripts dating mainly from 1770 to 1836. Included are autograph letters of Aaron Burr and of numerous of his contemporaries, with many documents of other kinds, of significance in Burr’s career.\footnote{46} The Library’s holdings of Stockton papers comprise journals, correspondence, and legal documents of the family of Richard Stockton, “the Signer” (1730-1791). The Stockton papers date from 1702 and extend well into the nineteenth century, and include papers of Commodore Robert Field, 1795-1846. The papers of the Boudinot and Stockton families, with those of the inter-related Bradford and Field families, all of New Jersey, are contained in some twenty archival filing boxes.

The Library has relatively small, but significant, groups of


172
manuscripts of the eighteenth-century presidents, trustees, faculty and students, and early benefactors of the College of New Jersey—which was to become Princeton University. Among them, in addition to Elias and Elisha Boudinot, Aaron Burr, and Richard Stockton, whose papers have been referred to, are Jonathan Dickinson (1688-1747), Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758), Samuel Davies (1729-1761), Samuel Finley (1715-1766), John Witherspoon (1723-1779), Asbel Green (1706-1849), Philip Vickers Fithian, a student in the Class of 1772, and Governor Jonathan Belcher (1688-1752) of New Jersey. A small but important fragment of the correspondence of the Reverend Thomas Foxcroft of Boston contains letters received from Jonathan Dickinson and Aaron Burr (1715-1757), “New Light” leaders in New Jersey, and from Experience Mayhew (1673-1750), clergyman and missionary in Martha’s Vineyard.

More than 5,700 letters and documents of American figures of national importance from Colonial times to the mid-twentieth century are to be found in the Andre deCoppet Collection. Those persons whose manuscripts form some of the larger or more important groups, of from twenty to 175 pieces, are, for the eighteenth century, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Nathanael Greene, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Robert Morris, and George Washington. Smaller groups contain papers of Benedict Arnold, George Clinton, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, Robert Howe, John Jay, John Paul Jones, Henry Knox, Lafayette, Arthur Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Dolley Madison, Thomas Paine, Israel Putnam, Benjamin Rush, Philip Schuyler, Jonathan Trumbull, John Varick, and Anthony Wayne. Additional important autographs of American historical figures of both this period and of the nineteenth century are included in the collection formed by Roger Williams Straus ’13. The collection of eighty-five numbered items and groups has been placed in the Princeton University Library as a memorial to Mr. Straus by his widow, Gladys Straus.

The George Simpson Eddy collection on Benjamin Franklin comprises six cartons of his research notes and correspondence with other twentieth-century Franklin scholars.*

5. Nineteenth-Century Papers of General Historical Interest

Principal collections of personal and family papers of nineteenth-century American origin, other than those primarily of literary interest, include a small but selective collection of manuscripts of John James Audubon (1785-1851), in which there are original drawings, manuscripts, and letters. Among the manuscripts the collection includes drafts of descriptions prepared for Audubon’s second great work, The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America, and letters of Audubon to his wife, children, and contemporaries.

The Blair-Lee Papers (ca. 1738-1916) provide extensive research material, particularly in political and naval matters during the mid-nineteenth century. There are more than fifty archival filing boxes of letters and other manuscripts. The larger sections of the Blair-Lee Papers consist of the correspondence of Francis Preston Blair (1791-1876), of Maryland, and Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee (1812-1897) with leading political, military, and naval figures of the period from 1816 to 1876. More than one thousand persons are numbered among the correspondents of Francis Preston Blair.

The papers of Charles Hodge (1797-1878), Presbyterian theologian, include some six thousand letters and a smaller number of other manuscripts, covering the period of his active life in Princeton, New Jersey.

The Hubbell Papers, a collection estimated to number ten thousand pieces, contain various correspondences and groups of documents dealing with land transactions in New York, Georgia, Ohio, Ohio, Mississippi, and Virginia, ca. 1758-1848. The larger part deals [...]
with the purchase of Genesee lands in western New York. Included in the collection are papers of Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, ca. 1788-1790; papers of Oliver L. Phelps; papers of Zachariah Seymour, of Canandaigua, New York; Elisha and Peter Colt, of Philadelphia and Hartford; Francis N. L. Phelps; and, forming the largest part of the collection, papers of Walter Hubbell, lawyer, of Canandaigua, extending to 1848.

The papers of John Maclean (1800-1886), tenth President of Princeton University (1854-1866), amount to an estimated thirty thousand pieces, mainly correspondence with contemporaries in educational and religious work during Maclean’s long and active career. The Maclean Papers, which include documents collected by Maclean from many sources, as well as his own manuscripts and correspondence, provide the largest single source for papers illustrating the history of the University.

The papers of Samuel Miller (1769-1850), Presbyterian theologian and historian, number some 1,550 pieces, mainly correspondence. The Samuel Miller Papers, also a useful source for the history of the College, are supplemented by the papers, in smaller number, of his son, John Miller (1819-1895), also a Presbyterian clergyman.

The papers of Samuel Lewis Southard (1787-1842), of the Princeton Class of 1804, comprise one of the Library’s most extensive personal archives. The documents document Southard’s career as United States Senator from New Jersey, 1821-1823, 1833-1842; as Governor of New Jersey, 1823-1825; as Secretary of the Navy in the cabinets of Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829; and as holder of other political and honorary offices. There are an estimated twenty thousand pieces, including personal, legal, and political correspondence with leading figures on the state and national political scene: William H. Cabell, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, William L. Dayton, Stephen Decatur, John Marshall, Martin Van Buren, Emma Willard, and William Wirt, to name but a few. Supplanting the correspondence are pamphlets, broadsides, and much other ephemeral printed matter relating to the politics of the period.

The Rush family papers, mainly those of Richard Rush (1782-1859), of the Class of 1797, United States Attorney General, and Minister to Great Britain and to France, have been placed on deposit in the Library by his descendants for the use of qualified scholars. The extensive collection includes diaries and notebooks, memoranda, correspondence, and other papers covering mainly the period from 1780 to 1875.

Other substantial collections of nineteenth-century American papers of general historical interest include a series of seventy-nine letters of Brigadier General Adam Badeau to Brigadier General James H. Wilson, of General Grant’s staff, 1862-1865. Papers of William Worth Belknap (1829-1909), Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Grant, and of William Goldsmith Belknap, an officer in the Mexican War, comprise a collection of some five hundred pieces. The Library has letterbooks and other papers of Marmaduke Burrough, American consul official in Mexico, covering the period 1850 to 1840. Butler family papers contain, in eight cartons, papers and correspondence of Benjamin Franklin Butler (1795-1858), United States Attorney General in the cabinet of Andrew Jackson, and papers of William Allen Butler (1825-1908).

Papers of the Civil Service Reform Association, 1861-1889, are contained in five boxes. Papers of William Lewis Dayton (1807-1864), United States Minister to France during the Civil War, are contained in five boxes. The Library has approximately two hundred letters of Joseph Henry (1797-1878), physicist, first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. A selected correspondence, ca. 1870-1920, of Alpheus Hyatt (1838-1902), Alfred Goldsborough Mayer (1868-1928), and Alfred Marshall Mayer (1856-1897) includes letters of some 550 different correspondents, mainly in the field of science. Charles W. Beebe, Charles Darwin, Thomas A. Edison, Benjamin Silliman, Hugo de Vries are among the many represented. Papers of James McCaddon, business partner of James A. Bailey, include documen
tis, selected letters, contracts, musical manuscripts, and other material, ca. 1875-1910, representing the Barnum and Bailey and other circus interests of James A. Bailey and James McCaddon, to the amount of twelve boxes. Posters,
clippings, programs, route books, photographs, and sample printed matter are also included. A collection of papers of George Brinton McClellan (1826-1905), of the Class of 1846, Professor of economic history at Princeton from 1853 to 1861, and Mayor of New York from 1909 to 1910, is contained in five cartons. There is a small collection of letters received by Commanders of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, 1831-1855. The James P. Walker Collection includes, in addition to manuscripts of his religious articles, some of Walker's correspondence as a member of the Boston publishing firm of Walker, Wise and Company, ca. 1840-1868. There are numerous small groups of letters of the Civil War period in the various manuscript collections, and the Library has several small collections of papers from the early nineteenth century which relate to maritime trade and privateering. There are several ships' logs of this period.

Numerous nineteenth-century figures are strongly represented in the Andre deCoppet Collection of American Historical Manuscripts. From the early years of the century: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor; for the period of the Civil War, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Abraham Lincoln, William T. Sherman. There are smaller groups of manuscripts in this collection representing John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Grover Cleveland, Jefferson Davis, Millard Fillmore, Albert Gallatin, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William Henry Harrison, John Marshall, Franklin Pierce, James K. Polk, John Tyler, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, and others.

4. Twentieth-Century Papers of General Historical Interest

The Princeton Library's holdings of twentieth-century American manuscripts of general historical interest include some of the more comprehensive of the archival groups—the relatively complete sets of manuscripts, correspondence, and documents of individuals or organizations.

The American Civil Liberties Union Archives is among the largest of this type of manuscript group. Dating from 1912, the archive comprises approximately 1,900 albums and many cartons of clippings, correspondence, and other kinds of documents relating to civil liberties cases of concern to the A. C. L. U. and its parent organizations. Additions are made at regular intervals.

Papers of Edwin Grant Conklin (1869-1932), Henry Fairfield Osborn Professor of Biology in Princeton University, to the amount of some fifty cartons, include manuscripts of his books, articles, and lectures, and a wide correspondence on scientific subjects.

Papers relating to the work of Edwin W. Kemmerer (1875-1945), Walker Professor of International Finance at Princeton, are administered by the International Finance Section in the Library, of which Professor Kemmerer was the organizer and first director.

The personal papers of James Forrestal '15 include manuscripts of his speeches and writings, correspondence, and memoranda, particularly for his years as Secretary of the Navy, 1944-1947, and as First Secretary of Defense, 1947-1949; approximately twenty filing drawers.

The papers of Otto H. Kahn (1867-1943), numbering approximately three hundred thousand pieces, and contained in ninety-nine standard metal filing drawers, form the largest personal archiave in the Library. The collection is made up almost entirely of correspondence and covers the period from 1910 to the end of Mr. Kahn's life and reflects the many and varied interests of a man who, in addition to being head of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, had part in the management of other important business ventures and gave substantial support to numerous cultural and educational organizations and activities with which his connection was well known: the Metropolitan Opera, the English-Speaking Union, the Provincetown Players, to cite but three examples.

The papers of George McNeney (1869-1953), New York civic leader, cover the years 1885 to recent date and reflect his public and private activities in connection with the New York municipal civil service, zoning and city planning, transit, and the New York World's Fair of 1893-1940; more than one hundred boxes and cartons.

The papers of Henry Norris Russell '97 (1877-1957), Charles A. Young Professor of Astronomy in Princeton University, include
manuscripts relating to his outstanding career as an astronomer, in particular his extensive professional notes and correspondence; some thirty cartons.

The Woodrow Wilson manuscripts at Princeton constitute one of the most important of the Library's collections of American historical papers.44 Not a personal archive in the strict sense of being the correspondence and other papers Wilson himself accumulated and saved, the collection is made up for the most part, rather, of original letters of Woodrow Wilson, acquired by purchase or by gift—in many instances the gift of the recipients. In addition, there are the shorthand transcripts made by his secretaries from Wilson's dictation45; typewritten drafts of speeches, interviews, and memoirs; photographs; and a variety of other documents. The formally-organized Woodrow Wilson collection is contained in some fifty archival filing boxes and there are an undetermined number of Wilson's letters which constitute part of the correspondence files of other persons whose papers have been acquired by the Library. Augmenting the Wilson papers at Princeton are papers of his biographer, Ray Stannard Baker (1870-1946), mainly those collected by him as chief of the American Press Bureau at the Paris Peace Conference, 1918-1919.*

Other substantial collections of twentieth-century American papers include those of Warren Worth Bailey (d. 1928), editor and publisher of the Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Democrat from 1892 to 1928, and a member of Congress from the nineteenth Pennsylvania district, contained in eleven boxes; those of James Montgomery Beck (1861-1936), Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania, in four cartons; papers of Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen concerning problems of naval research, 1940-1950, in twelve cartons; papers of Arthur von Briesen, lawyer, of New York, President of the Legal Aid Society, covering the years 1902-1930, in twenty-five boxes; papers of Arthur Bullard (1879-1929), diplomat and journalist, an official in the Russian Division of the State Department from 1919 to 1921, numbering some 1,100 pieces*; papers of William Burgess on the United States tariff and the pottery industry, 1908-1925, in fourteen boxes; research notes and correspondence of Edward Mead Earle, relating mainly to aviation and military science, in five cartons.

The Library has the archives of Fight for Freedom, Inc., and of Freedom House, in some one hundred cartons, for the period of the Second World War; correspondence and documents of Harvey Edward Fisk (1856-1944) in the field of finance, in some seventy-five boxes. A collection of correspondence and other papers of Bernard Flexner (1869-1945) includes material relating to judicial courts and to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Papers of Lindley Miller Garrison, United States Secretary of War, 1913-1916, consist of more than twenty-five boxes of manuscripts of his writings, with a limited correspondence.† Manuscripts of Herbert Adams Gibbs (1880-1934) relating to his travels as a foreign correspondent, principally in the Near East, are contained in fifteen boxes. Sixteen cartons of the papers of Fred I. Kent (1869-1934), banker, include important correspondence with Presidents Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Truman. The Princeton Library has the records of Edward S. Greenbaum, trustee of the American estate of Kreuger and Toll, appointed to collect assets for the benefit of American creditors of Aktiebolaget Kreuger and Toll, a holding company, bankrupt, 1931-1939. Papers of Alfred James Lotka include manuscripts of his writings on mathematics and social science. A portion of the papers of Judge Harold R. Medina '09 has been placed in the Princeton Library.† Papers of William Starr Myers (1877-1956), Professor of Politics in Princeton University, include his extended diary concerning personal and professional matters, and a large professional correspondence in which the series of letters received from Herbert Hoover is of particular interest. Papers of Philip Ashton Rollins '89 (1869-1950) comprise manuscripts, correspondence, and photographs concerning the American West, supplementing the Rollins Collection of printed Western Americana. Papers of Charles Willis Thompson (b.1871), political writer and journalist, mainly clippings of his writings for the
press, are contained in forty-four scrapbooks and five boxes. A collection of papers of Harry Dexter White consist mainly of his copies of reports as director of monetary research in the Department of the Treasury and drafts of charters for the International Monetary Fund and for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1930-1946.*

5. Manuscripts Relating to New Jersey

Papers of New Jersey interest are to be found in many of the Library's manuscript groups, especially in the papers of nationally prominent persons identified with New Jersey, such as Elias Boudinot, Samuel L. Southard, members of the Stockton family, Woodrow Wilson, and many others whose manuscripts are noted elsewhere in this survey. The manuscripts described in the following paragraphs are also of interest as papers which document New Jersey history, or that of a particular locality within the state, or a New Jersey family or business.

The papers relating to the Abbott family of New Jersey, 1707-1916, are contained in some dozen boxes and encompass the correspondence of Charles Conrad Abbott (1843-1916), naturalist and author; The Atkinson Collection of American historical autographs includes correspondence received by Moore Furman, Deputy Quartermaster General of New Jersey, and William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey from 1776 to 1790. Papers of Samuel J. Bayard (d. 1879), political writer for the Democratic party in New Jersey during the 1870's, include approximately one thousand pieces, much of which is family correspondence during the period of the Civil War. Manuscripts of the Black family, of Burlington County, include a diary of John Black, kept from 1837 to 1844, and his farm journals, in four volumes, 1847-1861. Papers of Eli Field Cooley (1781-1860) include correspondence, diaries, manuscripts of sermons, and other documents pertaining to his active career in religious and educational work. Registers and account books kept by John Joline and his son John Van Dyke Joline as hotel proprietors in New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton, span the years 1808 to 1886, in eight volumes. Gulick family papers include a few legal papers, 1710-1778, and contain some one hundred items concerning the operation of stage lines in New Jersey by William, John, and Henry Gulick, from 1797 to 1842. The papers of Thomas Potts Johnson (1761-1838), lawyer, of Princeton, consist of some three thousand pieces of legal papers and correspondence. Records pertaining to the New Jersey-Delaware boundary disputes, beginning with the year 1684, represent the research of Duane C. Minard, one-time Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey. The collection consists of approximately 1,400 documents, charts, and maps in photocopy. Papers of William Paterson (1745-1806), of the Class of 1769, Governor of New Jersey from 1790 to 1796, and of his descendant William Bell Paterson, of the Class of 1801, and Stephen Van Renselaer Paterson, of the Class of 1835, amount to approximately one thousand pieces, many of which concern the College.* One hundred and thirty-five deeds and other documents of the Piersen family of New Jersey represent legal transactions in Bloomfield, Newark, and the Oranges, from 1713 to 1865. The Jonathan P. Scott papers, four boxes, comprise manuscript and printed documents relating to New Jersey history, including writings of Austin Scott (1848-1922). Legal papers and correspondence of Garrett Dorset Wall (d. 1850), United States Senator from New Jersey, 1854-1856, number approximately three thousand pieces. The collection contains additional papers of his successors in legal practice to 1880.

The larger collections of New Jersey interest, referred to above, are supplemented by numerous smaller groups, and single examples, of account books, ledgers, commonplace books, letters, and other records of business enterprises, churches, and societies, as well as individuals of New Jersey. A large number are from the Princeton area.

6. Manuscripts Relating to Princeton University

Manuscripts relating to Princeton University (founded in 1746 as the College of New Jersey) consist generally of papers of the early benefactors; trustees; presidents; the faculty and administrative officers; college diaries, letters, and other records of undergraduates and distinguished alumni; Princeton scientific expeditions; campus clubs and associations; and other organizations within or sponsored by the University. The Library is the custodian of certain papers, archival in nature, for the Secretary of the University, for heads of departments, and for other officers of the University. There are numerous groups of papers, large and small, of persons who have taught at Princeton or who have been connected...
therewith in other than a teaching capacity. Most of these papers consist of manuscripts of professional writings, with research notes, and in some instances, substantial correspondences. The most important of these collections, especially those of more general interest, have been referred to in appropriate sections of this survey. 46

7. Literary Collections, Nineteenth Century

In the field of American letters of the nineteenth century the more comprehensive groups include a collection of manuscripts of Park Godwin (1810-1840), the editor of the New York Evening Post, with autograph manuscripts of several of his more lengthy historical and literary studies. Manuscripts of many of his addresses, essays, stories, poems, and journalistic writings are also included. 47 The papers of Alfred Hodder (1866-1907), writer on literary, metaphysical, and political subjects, are contained in approximately forty archival filing boxes; the Laurence Hutton manuscripts and correspondence, ca. 1850-1904, in approximately twenty boxes, contain the manuscripts of his books, critical essays, writings concerning the theater, his diaries, and more than three thousand letters received from such prominent friends in literature and the arts as Arlo Bates, Edwin Booth, Edward Burne-Jones, Kate Field, Mark Twain, and Charles Dudley Warner.

Smaller collections relating to American literature, journalism, and literary scholarship include manuscripts and letters of Thomas Bailey Aldrich (1836-1907); manuscripts of the plays and poems of George Henry Boker (1823-1900), of the Class of 1842, in five boxes; a group of manuscripts of novels of F. Marion Crawford (1854-1909); a collection of 234 volumes of clippings and correspondence representing the writings for the press of William Eleyor Morris (1850-1911), on political and social matters, from 1874 to 1911, including some correspondence; approximately one hundred letters of the American actor, Edwin Forrest (1806-1872); a group of papers of Richard Watson Gilder; newspaper writings of Joseph Howard (d.1908), 102 scrapbooks, with correspondence. The Library has a small collection of minor manuscripts of William Dean Howells (1857-1900), with many of his letters to various correspondents. The Library's collection of letters to Maria Lansdale from W. R. Blaikie, Hilaire Belloc, and other correspondents, numbers more than five hundred pieces. There is a small collection of the papers of Charles Godfrey Leland (1844-1909), of the Princeton Class of 1862; some two hundred manuscripts of Mary A. Livermore's lectures and essays, 1846-1905; and a collection of manuscripts of the essays and stories of James Meeker Ludlow (1841-1916), of the Princeton Class of 1861. William Vaughn Moody (1869-1910) is represented in the Library's collections by autograph drafts of numerous poems, typescripts and carbon copies of other works, and by several series of letters, including those to Grace Hurd, Percy MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gregory Mason, Ridgely Torrence '97, and Olivia Dunbar Torrence.

8. Manuscripts of the Twentieth Century Relating to Literature and the Creative Arts

American manuscripts in the field of literature and the creative arts include the following larger and more comprehensive groups of papers. 48

Papers of Louis Adamic (1899-1951), American writer of Slovenian origin, to the extent of some sixty cartons. The papers include extensive notes on the subject of minority groups in the United States. 49

The papers of Elmer Adler, publisher and printer, Curator of Graphic Arts in the Princeton University Library from 1940 to 1952, include the archives of the Pymson Printers and of The Colophon. The Adler papers, in more than one hundred cartons, cover the period from 1920 to the present, and include correspondence with leading figures in the graphic arts field. Of related interest are the business records of the Derrylade Press, in thirty-four cartons.

The papers of John Peale Bishop '17 (1892-1944) contain manuscript... 50

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46 See "Contributions to Princeton History," a Check List of Articles and Notes Published in The Princeton University Library Chronicle, Volumes EX-VII." in the Chronicle, XVIII, No. 1 (Autumn, 1966), 53-32. Reprints of this list may be obtained from the Library.


48 Collections referred to in this section of this survey have, in most instances, come to the Princeton Library by gift, bequest, or as the gift of the estates of the persons, organizations, or firms whose papers are described.

49 Gift of the Louis Adamic Foundation.
scripts of his prose and poetry and an extensive literary correspondence, in twenty-one boxes.

The Library has extensive manuscripts of Maxwell Struthers Burt '04, novelist, author of Chance Encounters, The Interpreter's House, and The Delectable Mountains. The Burt papers include, in addition, manuscripts of the author's wife, Katharine Newlin Burt, and of his son, Nathaniel Burt '36.†

Manuscripts of seven of the novels of James Gould Cozzens are among the latest additions to the Library's modern literary papers. In addition to original manuscript material Cozzens' works since the publication of The Song of Perdition (1959) are represented by corrected galleys and correspondence relating to the novels.††

The papers of F. Scott Fitzgerald '17 (1896-1940) comprise the original manuscripts of his novels, a large portion of his stories, manuscripts of his plays, corrected copies of the moving picture scripts on which he worked, and other types of manuscript material. There is a file of correspondence in which some one hundred persons are represented, many of them being such leading literary figures of the twenties and thirties as John Peale Bithrop '17, James Branch Cabell, John Dos Passos, Shane Leslie, John O'Hara, Maxwell Perkins, and Edmund Wilson '16.††† The Fitzgerald Papers are augmented by a growing collection of Fitzgerald's own letters as these are acquired by gift and by purchase.

The personal papers of Christian Gauss (1878-1951), Professor of Modern Languages in Princeton University, and for many years Dean of the College, contain manuscripts of his professional writings and academic lectures in the field of Romance literature. There is a large file of correspondence.†

The Henry Holt Archives represent an unusual instance of a publisher's records "at work" in a university library. Records now at Princeton date back to 1859, with the cash books of Holt's predecessor, Frederick Leyboldt. Ledgers, inventory books, and other documents provide a nearly complete record of the firm's publishing activities. Although not complete, the company's correspondence files are extensive. Correspondence before 1900 is represented mainly by letterpress copies of outgoing correspondence with but little incoming correspondence preserved for this period. There is a large file of both incoming and outgoing letters from the period since 1900, with letters by and concerning many of the writers published by Henry Holt. Additions to the Holt files are to be made by the company at intervals.‡‡‡

Drama scripts, books, photographs, programs, clippings, and other theatrical memorabilia collected by William Seymour (1855-1933) in the course of his long career as an actor, manager, and director, in New York, Boston, and on the road, form the cornerstone of the Library's extensive Theatre Collection. The manuscript material includes a large correspondence file and scripts of numerous plays with which he was connected, or which he obtained through his father-in-law, E. L. Davenport, his sister-in-law, Fanny Davenport, and R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, also a family connection, and an early employer of William Seymour.‡‡‡

Of similar interest are the papers of George Crouse Tyler (1897-1946) which include a large business and personal correspondence, ca. 1900-1930, and a large file of scripts of plays that Tyler read or produced. The collection includes photograph albums and other types of documents and memorabilia, in approximately fifty boxes. A full correspondence contains letters of Viola Allen, Margaret Anglin, Hall Caine, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Helen Gahagan, William Gillette, Cyril Maud, Eugene O'Neill '10, George Bernard Shaw, Laurette Taylor, Julian Street, and Booth Tarkington '93. These names are but representative of others, equally well known, of Tyler's generation in the theater.

The Princeton Library has a large collection of the papers of Allen Tate, important both as a collection and as an archive. The correspondence portion includes the names of many of the best-known of modern American writers, especially of poets: Sherwood Anderson, W. H. Auden, Irving Babbitt, Malcolm Cowley, E. E. Cummings, T. S. Eliot, John Gould Fletcher, Archibald MacLeish, John Crowe Ransom, Mark Van Doren, and Stark Young, to name but a few.‡‡‡‡ Manuscripts of Caroline Gordon (Mrs. Allen Tate) are also in the Princeton Library.†
The papers of Ridgely Torrence '97 (1874-1950), poet and playwright, and of Torrence's wife, Olivia Dunbar, include the manuscripts of the writer's prose and poetry and a voluminous correspondence. The collection, in more than 125 boxes, includes correspondence of the Torrence family, of Xenia, Ohio, during the Civil War period. The entire collection covers the years 1860 to 1950.66

The papers of Booth Tarkington '93 (1869-1946) comprehend a personal archive, of remarkable completeness, of manuscripts of his novels, plays, short stories, and correspondence. In addition, there are clippings, photographs, periodicals containing printings of his works, programs of productions of his plays, and other documents connected with his life and works. Supplementing the Tarkington Papers, as preserved by Tarkington and presented to Princeton by Mrs. Tarkington, are additions of original letters of Booth Tarkington, among them several long and significant series to intimate friends.61

Papers of Carl Van Doren (1885-1950) contain the manuscripts of his historical, biographical, and critical works, with an extensive correspondence, in eighteen cartons.

Papers of Henry van Dyke '73 (1852-1933), clergyman, writer, consist of original copies of certain of his poems, essays, addresses, and a large correspondence, including a portion of his letters received as United States Minister to The Netherlands and Luxembourg, 1914-1916. To the large collection of personal correspondence and other papers there have been added, by gift and by purchase, numerous original manuscripts of his poetical and prose writings.

Smaller twentieth-century collections relating to American literature, journalism, and the arts are numerous and diverse. Selected papers of Robert Bridges '93 (1850-1941), editor of Scribner's Magazine, fill twelve boxes. The Gertrude Claytor Collection of manuscripts of Edgar Lee Masters includes some fifty letters of the poet, addressed to Mrs. Claytor, 1939-1949; manuscripts and typescripts of poems presented by Masters to Mrs. Claytor; sketches and photographs of the poet; and inscribed books.62

The Arthur B. Maurice collection consists of some two hundred letters, many received while Maurice was editor of Bookman, 1899-1916. The correspondence includes letters of such varied personalities as George Ade, Irving S. Cobb, Myron T. Herrick, Edward House, Rudyard Kipling, Ernest Poole '02, and Oris Skinner.

The H. L. Mencken material in the Princeton Library consists of original Mencken letters to Ernest Boyd, Elbridge Colby, George R. Stewart '17. Other letters are to be found in such personal archives as the F. Scott Fitzgerald Papers. The collection includes the corrected galleys of his New Dictionary of Quotations. More extended material is available in a large collection of typed transcripts and microfilms of letters of H. L. Mencken to various correspondents.63

The Eugene O'Neill Collection includes the full autograph manuscripts, with drawings and stage directions, of twelve of the dramatist's plays: Anna Christie, Desire Under the Elms, The Emperor Jones, and The Hairy Ape, to name but four.64 An important series of his letters is in the papers of George C. Tyler.

Papers of Thomas Marc Parrott '88, Professor of English at Princeton, contain manuscripts of his books and articles, and a large correspondence acquired during his career as a scholar, particularly in the field of Shakespearean studies. The Library has the professional notes and papers of John Duncan Spath (1866-1954), also Professor of English literature at Princeton, and papers of Henry N. Paul '84 (1869-1954), both Shakespearean scholars.

David Graham Phillips '87 (1887-1911) is represented in the Princeton collections by the original manuscripts of his novels which exposed social evils of his day. Correspondence of Samuel Putnam (1892-1950), mainly that received as editor of The New Review, ca. 1927-1933, comprises some 1,500 letters, written by such figures as Jean Cocteau, Ford Madox Ford, James T. Farrell, Ezra Pound.

Manuscripts of historical writings, and verse, of Don Carlos Seitz (b.1882) are contained in approximately ten boxes.

Other significant collections include manuscripts and typescripts of the prose writings of Louise Bogan; correspondence and business files of the Council of Books in Wartime (ca. 1942-1945); selected papers from the author files of Harper and Brothers, publishers; selected papers relating to the literary studies of T. H. Vail Motter '27; a collection of uncorrected typescripts of plays and scenarios, and printed books of lyrics for theatrical productions, by Channing Pollock; a collection of the musical manuscripts of Roger Sessions; the manuscripts of six books and forty-eight short stories and articles of Benedict Thelen '23; and a series of fifty-eight volumes of scrapbooks relating to the work of Willard Huntington Wright (1888-1939), better known as S. S. Van Dine.

A partial list of established writers of the century, other than those already mentioned, who are represented in the Princeton Library by at least one manuscript of a well-known work includes the names of Livingston Biddle '40, James Boyd '10, John Brooks '49, Louis O. Cox '40, Samuel F. Iams, Jr. '22, Lloyd Morris, Frank C. Norris '29, John O'Hara, Ernest Poole '28, Conrad Richter, Aaron Marc Stein '27, George R. Stewart '17, James Ramsey Ulman '29, Jere H. Wheelwright, Jr. '27, and Philip Wylie '24.

JONATHAN BELCHER AND "OUR YOUNG COLLEGE"

On November 14, 1748, at Perth Amboy, where he was presiding over the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, Governor Jonathan Belcher (1681-1757) wrote a letter to his acquaintance Charles Gray (1696-1782), member of Parliament for the Borough of Colchester, an antiquarian and book collector of some note in his day.1

We do not know when or how Belcher became acquainted with Gray. Within the County of Essex Charles Gray had won for himself the name of an enthusiastic antiquary. He had endeared himself to his fellow-townsmen by acquiring the picturesque old castle in Colchester, repairing it, and restoring its principal room to house the library of Archbishop Harnett of York (1561-1641), which his late Grace had willed to his native town.2 In the castle Gray had deposited for exhibition his own extensive collection of coins, and there in the twenties of the century had himself founded the Castle Society Book Club, which was still flourishing a century after its foundation.

It is a likely guess that Belcher met the book-loving Gray in

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1 The original of the letter is in the Essex Record Office. About half the letter has been printed in English History from Essex Sources, 1550-1750, prepared for the Records Committee by A. C. Edwards, Chelmsford, County Council of Essex, 1952, pp. 195-196. The greater part of the letter had been previously printed in House of Commons, Sessional Papers, Vol. LX, Part 1 (1895), pp. 296-298 (Round Maps). By kind permission of F. G. Emmons, Archivist of the County of Essex, and through the courtesy of A. C. Edwards, Lecturer, Essex Record Office, a photostatic copy of Belcher's letter has been acquired by the Princeton Library, thus making possible what is apparently its first complete publication. In the following transcription the punctuation of the letter has been regularized, but the capitalization and spelling remain as written.

2 Previous to its disposition in Colchester Castle, the Harnett Library had been saved from destruction, and subsequently catalogued, by Gray's friend Philip Morant (1700-1770), the historian of Essex.
London some time between the years 1743 and 1746. Within those years Gray was M.P. for Colchester, and Belcher, dismissed in 1741 from the governorship of Massachusetts, was sedulously ingratiating himself with the sources of power—eventually to win the governorship of New Jersey in 1746. About one thing, however, we can be certain, namely that during those years of his English sojourn Jonathan Belcher was busy getting himself introduced to any and everyone who might ease in any way his path to high office. As a wealthy member of Parliament, Gray was worth cultivating, and the governor-to-be knew well that intimacy with him would best come about if Gray got to know his new acquaintance as a lover of books.

Jonathan Belcher to Charles Gray

Sr:

In September last, I had the pleasure of your obliging Letter of 24th May. I am now glad to tell you that from my Arrival in this Province to this time there has subsisted between the Governor and the People an agreeable Harmony, and which looks likely to hold. In a Session of the General Assembly this last Winter there were more Laws and Orders put than had been past for many Years before; and such, as I believe, will much promote the Welfare and happiness of this People; and this I shall at all times endeavour to do, to the utmost of my Power.

We are Creeping along with our young College and the 9th instant was held the first Commencement, when some Students received their Degrees, as Batchelors of arts; and the next Year there is likely to be a greater number. The Province is small, and the People not able to do much for the Support of this Society. I am therefore endeavouring to get them help from my Friends abroad, and have some encouragement of Books for their Library and of Materials for the Building. And I shall be studious, Night and Day, to bring this Infant forward into youth and manhood; being intirely with you that not Learning or Knowledge ever hurt a Kingdom, State, or People, but Riches, and their Concomitant, Luxury (the Destruction of Greece and Rome). And as to Religion and Morality, how could they be advanced and cultivated without Knowledge and Learning? Let the Pytable Ignorant that are Stupid enough to Entertain such wild Opinions but look into the

Dreadful Deserts of America and Africa among the miserable Indians and Natives who almost from the General Deluge to this time have been worshiping the Host of Hell and passing their Lives in all manner of Barbarism and Wickedness; and let them Consider what was some ages ago the sad State of the Picts and of all Great Britain; methinks these Considerations should make wise thinking Men Esteem good Literature a Pearl of great Price.

I see the Managers (where Mr. Gray has the Honour of a Seat) have no reason to Complain with the Children in the Market Place, "We have Piped unto you, but ye have not Danced." Not the Musick produced Ten Millions, and it was a prudent Foresight to prevent the necessity of Touching the Strings again.

Well! we are in our Obscure part of the Ball earnestly Expecting the Blessings of Peace. For we have here an implicit faith that all is well done that gains the Plaudit of your August House, a British House of Commons; so that in all your Councils and Debates you ought to have the English America near your Hearts.

This Respite will give our dear Friends a fine opportunity of filling up and Inlarging their Naval Force, the neglect of which has been their great Foible, but if they wisely Correct that Mistake and Overpower you at Sea as well as by Land, what then? Deus avertat Hostem. But I keep you too long from the Service of your King and Country, which you'll forgive while I breathe out the Spirit of a true Briton.

I am now here, 50 miles from my Stated Residence (Burlington) in Obedience to the King's Commands, which are to Hold the Sittings of the General Assembly alternately at Burlington and Perth Amboy; and this is the time in Course for the Latter: but Letters directed to me at Burlington will best find me.

I wish you, Sir, long Life, with Health and Ease and all you would ask of Heaven, and remain

Perth Amboy (N.J.)
Novr. 14, 1748

My worthy Friend
Your most Obedt
& most humble
Srvt

J Belcher
P.S. New Jersey lies nearest in 40° No. Latitude is a fine Climate and a good Soil; when cultivated, makes good Orcharding, fill’d with many sorts of Choice Apples, Cherries, Plums, and Peaches, in great Plenty. I believe, equal to those of their Mother Country from whence, you know, the Latins called the Peach, Pericibus.

The arable Lands give Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats and a Grain called Indian Corn, in all great abundance.

The Gardens, Roots of all kinds, Cabbages, Culliflowers, Sweet Herbs, Pease and Beans of all sorts, and these things, I think, far better than I ever eat in England.

The face of the Uncultivated or Wild Lands is covered with Oaks of many Sorts, Black Walnut Trees, Elms, Maples, Birch, White Cedars, Pines, Hickerys, Sassafras, etc.; with Shrubs, Grape-Vines, and wild flowers, of numberless kinds.

We have Poultry in Plenty better than with you, as Turkeys, Dunghill Fowls, Pidgeons, Geese and Ducks.

Beef, Veal and Mutton enough, and very good Venison, Rabbits and Wild Fowl, Partridge, Grouse and Quails.

Fish hardly any; But take this Province in the Lump, it is the best Country I have seen for men of Midling Fortunes, and for Poor People who are to live by the Sweat of their Brows.

The letter shows him as he was; eager to advertise the merits of the colony he was governing, and his own as its governor; yet alive to its needs, the chief of which was more educational opportunities; and resolutely determined that these opportunities should be dispensed from a single institution of his own foundation, dominated by himself.

To supply his chief need Belcher busied his nights and days. Scarcely had he stepped from shipboard in 1747 before he had “taken over” Governor Hamilton’s prior foundation as his own, gently but firmly brushing aside the ideas of some of the dominies about the running of the college, and equally firmly ensconcing himself in “the driver’s seat.” Once seated there, his interest in Princeton’s fortunes never wavered. The calendar of his official correspondence in the English Public Record Office abounds in letters that suggest, hint, or beg more abundant support for “my adopted daughter,” the College of New Jersey.

The present letter, then, is Belcher through and through. First he hints strongly that though the college is “creeping along,” he “ought to be changed to a faster pace if there were more encouragement of Books for their Library and of Materials for the Building.” Next he proceeds to ingratiate himself with one whom he has already marked down as a “prospect” by assuring him that he shares his convictions about education, and by flattering him with praise of his parliamentary activities (being careful, however, to allude to them in none too explicit terms lest the shifting winds of politics leave him uncomfortably committed to a particular view); and gets in his final lick by bidding him remember “to have the English America”—i.e., the America of the College of New Jersey and Governor Belcher—“near his heart.” The letter ends with a thumbnail sketch of New Jersey inserted tactfully as a postscript, for Gray was probably no wiser than his fellow-members of the British House of Commons on matters American. Whether Gray took these not over-subtle hints for the exercise of his generosity, history sayeth not; we know only that they were not veiled.

This single letter is typical of many subsequent ones. Little hints about assistance to the “young College” are multiplied throughout the Governor’s correspondence. One cannot refrain
from admiration of his persistence as a beggar and of his devotion to the college which he had more right than "Jimmy" McCosh to call "mine."

Unfortunately Jonathan Belcher is today beyond our power to thank for all he did and wrote in our behalf. But we have done the little that we could. Over the main doorway of the Princeton Library (which he enriched by the gift of 474 of his books) are carved his arms paly gold and gules a chief vair, permanent memorial to the first and one of the best "Friends" the Library has had.

—Henry L. Savage '15

PRINCETON IN 1805;
A "NECESSARY" REVISION AND CORRECTION OF AN EARLIER NOTE

He who hesitates may temporarily lose his way, but he who publishes in haste is likely to overlook at least one significant source and so fall into error. This has proved to be the case with my note, "The Aftermath of Rebellion," which appeared in the Autumn 1957 issue of the Chronicle (pp. 47-51) and which dealt with a visit to Princeton early in the nineteenth century by the British diplomat Augustus John Foster.

For Foster's sojourn did not occur in the spring of 1807, as I surmised earlier, but in the fall of 1805. The touring Briton came to the College of New Jersey at that time, after turning back from a projected visit to New York "on account of the yellow fever" in the latter city. The epidemic which forced him to change his plans began late in the summer of 1805 and continued into October of the same year. Thus Foster saw Princeton, not during the aftermath of "the Great Rebellion," but a good year and a half before that damaging showdown between the student body and the faculty.

To be sure, the visitor described certain "riotous proceedings" which had taken place shortly before his arrival and which, according to his informants, had been "occasioned by the violent explosion of a young man who in a frolic had . . . been amusing himself with blowing up a certain small building. . . ." But this explosion, as a more detailed account shows, took place on Christmas morning, 1804, and was inspired by a species of sectional pride rather than by undergraduate resentment against the administration. This account is contained in a letter which James Iredell, Jr., of North Carolina (Class of 1806) wrote on January 7, 1805, to an unidentified "Dear Friend" in Edenton.

This document, which bears the marks of an attempt at censorship, is in the Johnston Papers in the collections of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History at Raleigh, where many more of Iredell's letters may be found. Typed transcripts of the part of this correspondence which deals with his student life at Princeton are in the Manuscripts Division of the Princeton Library, and the text which follows is taken from the transcript:

... You will naturally suppose we had a good deal of diversion on Christmas, but this day, which in Carolina is welcomed with so many demonstrations of joy is here regarded with almost perfect indifference & passed over as but little more than an ordinary day. There was however a good deal of confusion in College and we were once or twice very near rebelling. Some of the students from the Southward, resolving not to let the season pass over without any fun, planted four or five pounds of powder in one of the apartments of [the college] necessary (which was large and strongly built of brick) and set a fuse to it at about two o'clock on Christmas morning & . . . laid the necessary in ruin with a terrible explosion. . . . For this several were severely lectured by the Faculty & two or three suspended.

2 Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1784-1851, New York, 1917, IV, 61, 78, 87, 94.
3 Jeffersonian America, pp. 245-246.
4 Bound volume, "James Iredell, Jr., Letters written and received while a student at Princeton, 1804-1805." These transcripts were made some years ago by Professor Julian P. Boyd, who first called these items to my attention.
5 A note by the transcriber at this point indicates that the passage which follows has been "heavily lined over." Some of the deletions seem to have been made by Iredell himself in the process of composition (see note 7).
6 Bracketed material supplied by the transcriber.
7 The passages omitted from the above text contain repetitive words and phrases. The full reading of the transcript from this point is as follows: "blew up the necessary laid the necessary in ruin with a terrible explosion by setting fire to four or five pounds of powder deposited there for that purpose. For this several, . . ."
Of the two accounts, the North Carolinian’s is the more graphic and detailed. Iredell, who later became governor of his state and then one of its representatives in the Senate of the United States, may not have been an actual participant in the incident he described, but he was certainly well within hearing distance of the explosion when it occurred and was in a position to know the facts of the case. He was still in residence when the touring British diplomat came to the College of New Jersey the following autumn. Indeed Foster’s informant could have been Iredell himself!

—WILLIAM H. GAINES

OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY

The two most recent volumes in the series of occasional publications issued by the Princeton Library under the sponsorship of the Friends were this spring reissued in trade editions. The Princeton University Press published in March a second facsimile edition of The Arte of Angling, 1577, with a new essay by Professor Gerald Eades Bentley on the place of this unique book in the early fishing literature of England. Afternoon of an Author, by F. Scott Fitzgerald ’17, was republished by Charles Scribner’s Sons in April.

The seventh volume in the series, Charles Kingsley’s American Notes: Letters from a Lecture Tour, 1874, edited by Robert Bernard Martin, will be published by the Library this autumn. The twenty-four letters included in this volume are part of a group of letters written by Kingsley to his wife now in the Parrish Collection, for which they were purchased in 1950 through the generosity of Robert H. Taylor ’30 and the Friends of the Library.

UNDERGRADUATE BOOK COLLECTING CONTEST

The thirty-third annual undergraduate book collecting contest was held on Thursday evening, May 15, 1958, in the Friends Room of the Firestone Library. The judges, John Douglas Gordon ’05 and Charles A. Ryskamp of the Department of English, awarded the prize to Donald L. Farren ’58 for a collection of emblem books. Each of the four contestants was given a copy of Taste and Technique in Book-Collecting, by John Carter (New York, 1948).

EXHIBITIONS

The Library concluded its calendar of main exhibitions with “New and Notable,” a selection of books and other materials acquired by the Library during the past year, shown in the Main Gallery from May 9 through the summer. This was accompanied by an exhibition in the Princetoniana Room entitled “Some Princeton Writers of the Twentieth Century: Original Manuscripts in the Library’s Collection.” Other Princetoniana exhibitions during the year included “Virginia and Princeton in the Eighteenth Century,” October 4 through December 31, and “The Archaeological Tradition at Princeton,” describing expeditions prior to the current “dig” at Morgantina in Sicily, February 7 through April 27.

The Maps Division contributed to the International Geophysical Year with an exhibition, “Maps of Antarctic Discovery and Exploration,” from September 23 through January 1. Other exhibitions included “Africa in Maps,” January 13 through April 20, and “Cities of Europe,” from April 21.

The Graphic Arts Division offered a wide range of exhibitions relating to printing, book binding, lithography, photography, and other aspects of its collections. These exhibitions included “Examples of Printing from the Glad Hand Press (Stamford, Connecticut),” September 30 through December 10; “Examples of Chinese Color Printing,” December 16 through January 15; “Lithographs and Drawings by Hans Erni,” January 13 through February 28; “American Prints and Drawings,” January 20 through March 7; “Examples of Victorian Book Binding,” March 24 through May 10; “Design in Paper-Backs,” a collection of paper-bound books from their first appearance in this country to the present day, April 7 through May 10; “Color Camera,” an exhibition of photographs by Donald D. Egbert ’24 of the Princeton Art Department, April 7 through May 31; and “Modern Color Lithography,” from May 15.

The Theatre Collection joined the Virginia exhibitions with “The Progeny of Pocahontas,” a display of theatrical memorabilia, October 14 through December 8. The thirtieth anniversary of the McCarter Theatre was commemorated with “McCarter Theatre, 1928-1958: Thirty Years of Drama and Music,” from February 24 through June 30.

The Gest Oriental Library exhibits included “Ferns of the
Chinese Book,” September 23 through December 15; “Color Woodblock Printing in China,” January 13 through April 20; and “Dream of the Red Chamber: A Famous Chinese Novel,” showing different versions and translations of the book and marking the appearance of two new English translations. Dr. Hia Shih, honorary curator of the Get Library, obtained in 1947 the earliest known manuscript of the novel, consisting of sixteen of the chapters, and pioneered in research to establish its authorship and text. This exhibition was on display from April 21.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

NATHANIEL BURT ’36, the son of the writer Struthers Burt ’04 and Katharine Newlin Burt, is a poet (Rooms in a House, 1947, Question on a Kite, 1950) and novelist (Scotland’s Burning, 1955, Make My Bed, 1957).

ROBERT H. TAYLOR ’30, Chairman of the Friends of the Princeton Library, is well known as a Bebbean collector.

ESTHER FELT BENTLEY, assistant in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, is reviewing the Library’s collection of museum objects, which includes numerous medals.

ALEXANDER P. CLARK is Curator of Manuscripts in the Princeton University Library.

HENRY L. SAVAGE ’15 is Archivist in the Princeton University Library.

WILLIAM H. GAINES is Associate Editor of The Papers of Thomas Jefferson.

JAMES HOLLY HANFORD, Visiting Bibliographer in the Princeton University Library, is President of the Modern Language Association of America.

WILLIAM I. HOMER ’51 is an instructor in the Department of Art and Archaeology at Princeton University.

New & Notable

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SCROLL OF ALCHEMICAL EMBLEMS

The Library has acquired, as the gift of Robert H. Taylor ’30, the several sections of what was once a long parchment roll containing a series of colored pictures and English verses which describe in mystical terms the making of the philosophers’ stone. This extraordinary document is one of a number of similar objects ascribed to the most famous of English alchemists, George Ripley, Canon of Bridlington, an Augustinian who died about 1490 and whose works continued to be studied as late as the eighteenth century. To judge from its similarity to the Ripley scroll in the British Museum, which bears the date 1588 (Add. Ms. 5029), the Princeton exemplar is the work of some late sixteenth-century copyist, perhaps the same Thomas Mundye whose name occurred on a scroll mentioned by Elias Ashmole (Catalogue of the Manuscripts Bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, Oxford, 1845, No. 1590). The emblems themselves are traditional but they appear in ever changing forms as one artist after another expatiates over them. Whether or not they actually originated in Ripley’s laboratory is a question which must await investigation, as must also the authorship and textual history of the poem. Independently of these and other problems presented by it, the scroll is interesting as a record, unique in the Library’s collections, of an age-old dream of man. Verbal description is entirely inadequate to represent it. It must be seen to be believed (see Plates IV and V).

Those who care to give the time to understanding it will find their best guide in no less a person than the psychiatrist C. G. Jung in his Psychology and Alchemy, recently published in English as the first volume to appear in his Collected Works (New York, 1953). Jung takes alchemy seriously, though not in the way
or for the purposes of its adepts themselves. "The modern intellect," he writes (pp. 123-124), "naturally regards all this as poppycock. But this estimate fails to get rid of the fact that such concatenations of ideas do exist and that they even played an important part for many centuries. It is up to psychology to understand these things, leaving the layman to rant about poppycock and obscurantism. Many of my critics who call themselves 'scientists' behave exactly like the bishop who excommunicated the cockchafers for their unseemly proliferation." However one may feel about Jung's theory of the collective unconscious, his explanations of the multiple symbolisms of the alchemical imagination are as lucid as they are erudite. He did not know the Princeton document but makes free use of variants of the Ripley emblems and reproduces several of them.

TWO SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH ACQUISITIONS

A pair of curious items, illustrative of the adventurousness and originality of the sixteenth-century French mind, have come to the Library recently through the generosity of Friends. The first, a gift from Robert H. Taylor '50 and William H. Scheide '36, is a Latin manuscript of Jean Bodin's Colloquium Heptaplophermes, a work which circulated clandestinely and of which copies were eagerly sought after by the bolder spirits of the time. It is a lengthy dialogue between representatives of seven different religious faiths, including a Jew and a Mohammedan and a deist, as well as the several varieties of Christian, the remarkable thing being the author's impartiality in allowing each of them to have his say. They end up by agreeing to disagree, while at the same time recognizing the practical necessity of respecting each other's beliefs. Bodin's work, which goes beyond even the most liberal doctrine to be found elsewhere, remained unprinted till the nineteenth century and collectors fortunate enough to have a manuscript copy were for the most part very chary of allowing it to be used.

"I can't find the Bodin mysteries to have them copied for my most serene august prince," writes Christian Boineburg to Hermann Comring in 1662. "This grieveth me deeply. I wish you had got them somehow. Boeckler at Swalbach also recently missed the chance to read those great things, through I don't know what superstition or meanness of the owner." He goes on to say that the copy in question had come to the continent from John Milton, "that blind antagonist of the big-nosed Salmusius." Evidently the author of Areopagitica was not averse to aiding and abetting the circulation of a defense of freedom of thought far bolder than his own. His friend Samuel Hartlib had earlier been solicited to obtain a copy for Robert Boyle. Hartlib tells Boyle he will try to do so from the "public gentleman" who provided Mr. Milton with his. If this fails he suggests an application to Milton himself, who, he is confident, would not deny it.

The original manuscript of Bodin's work, written in 1593, is said to have come into the hands first of the great collector President de Mesmes, who allowed a copy to be made, then of Hugo Grotius. Agents of Queen Christina of Sweden sought for the book everywhere in the 1650's and it was another half-century before manuscripts became at all numerous. When at last it ceased to be "anecdotal," unpublished, Heptaplophermes had already served its purpose well.

The Princeton manuscript, beautifully penned, is the work of a certain J. C. F. Bodenburg of Berlin. His name, with the date 1728, appears in a pen-and-wash vignette at the end, representing the open book, borne high by a delightful pair of baroque cherubs. The manuscript was formerly in the libraries of Baron J. M. von Egger and Prince Liechtenstein. Its contemporary vellum binding seems designed to last in sacra saeculorum.

The other French acquisition bears the somewhat cryptic title Dicaearchiae Henrici regis christianissimi progymnasmati, "Deeers of His Most Christian Majesty Henri II, an academic exercise." This book, published probably at Paris about 1556, has been famous since the eighteenth century when it became the object of examination by the academicians Denis François Secousse,² who had


202
been commissioned to make a collection of the decrees of the French sovereigns. He saw at once, as certain of his predecessors had apparently not seen, that the edicts were purely fictitious. He saw also that the work was an astonishing performance, combining wisdom and foresight with matter suggestive of the author's mental alienation. Judging from the dependence of subsequent accounts on the Secousse report one is inclined to believe that few scholars have the book at all attentively since his time. The glamour which it now enjoys is largely due to a delightful elaboration of the circumstances of its origin by the nineteenth-century poet Gérard de Nerval. In this bibliophile romance, for it is just that, a certain Parisian advocate, Raoul Spifame, attracts the notice of Henri II at an opening of Parliament by his extraordinary resemblance to his own person. Frightened for a moment by the thought that he was seeing his own wrath, an omen of approaching death, Henri dismisses the matter from his mind. Others, however, taking notice of the royal King's stare and of the likeness, ever afterwards saluted Raoul as King, thereby inducing an obsession which ended in madness. He now became alternately two persons, sometimes the advocate Raoul, unjustly restrained by his family and forbidden to exercise his profession by his colleagues, but at the same time honored and protected by his sovereign; sometimes the King himself, holding imaginary audiences and issuing decrees. He was confined to an asylum, but at length through royal indulgence was transferred to a castle with orders that he be given all the attributes of royalty. Under these circumstances Spifame wrote out his edicts in the name of his sovereign and they were published in the succeeding reign.

It is unnecessary to examine the groundwork of De Nerval's fancy too minutely. Raoul Spifame was an actual person end, though the book is anonymous, his name may be plausibly associated with it as author. He is mentioned near the beginning as having affixed a laudatory poem to the statue of Henri at the Louvre, and some of the 309 decrees recite the honors conferred upon him and the measures taken against his persecutors. Thus the King revokes an order of Parliament prohibiting Raoul from publishing his oratorical and poetical works, adopts him as son by "arrogation civile," condemns members of his family for moral turpitude. Forbidden to come to Paris on pain of imprisonment, Raoul delivers himself, in a procès-verbal, of an eloquent disclaimer of any desire to associate with his colleagues or to leave the solitude which has nourished him throughout his life.

All this is very like madness, to be sure, but other explanations are possible. That the book announces itself as "progymnasmata" is important. The literature of the time abounds in academic prosopopeia of the sort, imitative of Lucian and the late classical rhetorical exercises. The writer, whether Raoul or another, may have been as sane as Erasmus or Sir Thomas More. Much is made by Secousse and later writers of the fact that many of the decrees report wise and ingenious measures of reform which have actually been adopted in legislation, as for example the requirement that a copy of every published book be deposited in the royal library. What strongly suggests itself here is that we have in the Dicacacarchia a kind of Utopia, wherein a philosopher advises a king in one of the few ways in which it was possible to do so. However this may be, the book, copies of which are very rare, is now at Princeton and offers itself for the kind of thoroughgoing study which M. Secousse himself recommends. It was purchased by funds contributed by Timothy N. Pfeiffer '08.—James Holly Hanford

EAST AND WEST

It is gratifying to record the acquisition, through the generosity of John M. Crawford, Jr., of an important Sino-European block book which was temporarily lent to the Library last year for its "East and West" exhibition. This is the Brevis Relatio eorum, quae spectant ad Declarationem Sinarum Imperatoris Kan Hi circa Caeli, Cumfuci, et Aavorum cultum, datam anno 1700, a book of sixty-one double leaves, with texts in Latin, Chinese, and Manchu, printed from wood blocks in the Chinese manner at

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4 See particularly C. Lenient, La Solitude en France . . . au XVIe Siècle, Paris, 1886, I, 883-885, a reference to which my attention was called by Professor Blanchard W. Bates since this article was written.

5 See the Chronique, XVIII, No. 2 (Winter, 1957), 71-74, and the retrospective check-list of the exhibition, No. 8. Copies of the check-list, compiled by Howard C. Rice, Jr., Shih-kang Tung, and Frederick W. Mote, issued in multi-lighted form, are available from the Library upon request.
Peking in 1701 under the auspices of Jesuit missionaries from Europe (see Plate VI).

This “Brief Narrative” is not only of interest as an example of a Western book printed in China, but is also an important document relating to the “Rites Controversy,” one of the key episodes in the history of East and West relations. According to the pattern set at the end of the sixteenth century by Matteo Ricci, S.J., Christian missionary efforts in China should be accommodated insofar as possible to traditional Chinese cultural values. The majority of the Jesuit missionaries accepted Ricci’s view that the ancient followers of Confucius believed in the one universal God of the Christians, and claimed that the ancestor worship of the Chinese was merely a formal token of respect paid to the memory of the illustrious dead. Hence the Chinese “rites”, honoring the spirits of the dead, had only social and ethical significance, and were compatible with Christian doctrine. Some opposition to this view came from within the Jesuit order, but criticism came mainly from the Dominicans, Franciscans, Augustinians, and other orders, who attacked the Chinese rites as idolatry and accused the Jesuits of heresy in permitting their Chinese converts to continue them. The theological and philosophical implications of this debate began to assume importance in the intellectual life of Europe by the mid-seventeenth century, and continued to be discussed in all countries by all manner of persons for a century or more. The repercussions of the quarrel were considerable in China as well as in Europe, with both the Emperor and the Pope involved. When Voltaire came to review the events and achievements of “the Century of Louis XIV,” in his history of that title, he considered the Rites Controversy significant enough to devote his entire final chapter to “Disputes over the Chinese ceremonies”—adding the tentative sub-title, “The quarrels contributed to the banishment of Christianity from China.”

One of the by-products of the controversy was a voluminous pamphlet literature which, incidentally, fills fifty-five columns of Henri Cordier’s Bibliothèque Sinica (869-925). Whether or not one accepts this bibliographer’s characterization of it as “cette controverse stérile,” or Voltaire’s ironic interpretation, the great debate (and the literature produced by it) retains its significance for students of Sino-European relations and of the intellectual and religious currents of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The recently acquired Brevis Relatio occupies a special place in the controversy literature. In it the Jesuit missionaries whose signatures appear in facsimile on the final page (Thomas, Grimaldi, Pereyra, Gerbillon, Suares, Bouvet, Stumpf, Regis, Pernon, and Parrenin) relate their presence at the Imperial Court on November 30, 1700, when they received, through the intermediary of high Manchu officials, the K’ang-hsi Emperor’s reply to a memorial submitted to him requesting his interpretation of the Confucian rites. The Emperor’s reply (published here with the pertinent documents in both Chinese and Manchu) supported the Jesuits’ contention that these rites were compatible with Christianity. The Imperial “statement” was thereupon placed on record by the Jesuits in their “Brief Narrative” and relayed to Europe to bolster their position in the controversy, Pope Clement XI, nevertheless, in 1704, formally condemned their interpretation of the Chinese ceremonies, although even this did not end the discussion, which continued for a half century or more.

A second rare Sino-European imprint has been added to the Gest Oriental Library, thanks to a contribution from the Li Foundation. Less voluminous and perhaps less significant historically than the Brevis Relatio, it is apparently of still greater rarity. This item is a single oblong sheet, measuring 18 1/4 by 29 3/8 inches, printed from wood blocks in red ink, with text in Latin, Chinese, and Manchu, surrounded by an ornamental border of five-clawed dragons (these being used exclusively as a symbol of imperial authority). The text, in three languages is an Imperial Rescript of October 31, 1716 (17th day, 9th moon, 55th year of the reign of k’ang-hsi), relating to the uncertainty of communications between the Imperial Court and the Vatican and intended to facilitate travel of missionary-messengers within China. The Latin text be-

\[\text{2 An analysis of the work will be found in P. Pelliot’s article, “La Brevis Relatio,” T’oung Pao, Series II, Vol. XXIII (1942), 355-372. Pelliot distinguishes two editions: (A), the first edition published at Peking, 1701, and (B), a retouched facsimile of this issued at Canton. According to Pelliot’s “poutes,” the Princeton copy is the first edition.}\]
The following commentary on the document has kindly been supplied by Dr. George R. Loeb: "The Kang-hai Emperor sent four Jesuits, two in 1706 and two in 1708, to the Pope with letters regarding Maillard de Touron's legation (1706-1709). Not having received any reply from the Pope or news of his envoy, the Emperor wrote the Manchu text of the manifesto. Chinese and Latin versions were added. A copy of this document arrived in Rome in 1718, prompting two actions. The first: the dispatch to China of Giuseppe Procana, the only Jesuit still alive of those sent from Peking. He had been detained in Italy since his arrival in 1709. He died at the Cape of Good Hope on March 17, 1720. The second action was the sending of the second papal legation, under Mezzabarba, who in 1720-21 attempted to settle definitely the Rites Controversy."

The Library has received as the gift of an anonymous donor an important group of some 140 volumes, mainly books in the fields of art, literature, and history, including splendid examples of binding, illustration, and printing. Some of the more notable items will be briefly mentioned here, with the majority of the illustrated books being reserved for a later note.

The earliest book in the gift is a volume containing Machiavelli's Il Principe, La Vita di Castruccio Castracani, and Discorsi which was printed in Rome in 1554 by Antonio Blado, printer to the Apostolic Chamber. It is bound in calf, with the Tudor rose and crown stamped in gold on both covers. An early inscription states that "This book was Queen Elizabeth."
The Jesuits, recognizing the usefulness of small propagandistic prints in combating the principles of the Reformation, were responsible for much of the work done by the Flemish engraving firm of Jan, Jeronimus, and Antonie Wierix. A book which contains rather gory illustrations attributed to the Wierix family is Richard Verstegen's *Théatre des Cruautes des Heretiques de nostre temps*, Antwerp, 1588. One of the illustrations shows the beheading of Mary, Queen of Scots, which had taken place at Fotheringhay in February of the previous year.

The gift contains three books with the arms of Mary’s son, James I of England: a copy of the Geneva version of the Bible published in London in 1609, apparently subsequent to the King’s accession since the colophon describes Robert Barker as “Printer to the Kings most excellent Maistrie” rather than the “Queenes” as he is identified on the title-page: *The Works of the Most High and Mighty Prince, James by the Grace of God, King of Great Britaine, France and Ireland*, London, 1616, the first issue; and John Adamson’s *Vis a vis Moverau Européa: The Muses Welcome to the High and Mighty Prince James . . . At his Majesties happe Re-turne to his olde and native Kingdome of Scotland, after 14 yeares absence*, in *Anna 1617*, Edinburgh, 1618.

Among other seventeenth-century books are: *A True Discourse of All the Royal Passages, Triumphs and Ceremonies, observed at the Contract and Marriage of the High and Mighty Charles, King of Great Britaine, and the most Excellent of Ladies, the Lady Henrietta Maria of Burbon, sister to the most Christian King of France*, London, 1625; *Histoire entiere & véritable du Procès de Charles Stuart, Roy d’Angleterre*, an undated edition, “Sur l’Imprimé à Londres, Par I. G. l’an 1620”; Edward Waterhouse’s *A Short Narrative Of the late Dreadful Fire in London*, London, 1667, in a binding with the device of Charles II; and *A Sermon Preached before Their Majesties K. James II. and Q. Mary At their Coronation in Westminster-Abbey April 23. 1685*, by Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely, printed in Edinburgh, 1685.

An important addition to the Library’s collection of early geographical works is Giovanni Paolo Gallucci’s *Theatro, y Descripcion del Mundo, y del Tiempo*, Granada, 1614, a translation from Latin into Spanish of a work which had first appeared in Venice in 1588. The book is extensively illustrated and contains many volvelles and other movable diagrams. Two religious books of interest are *L’office de la Vierge Marie, pour tous les temps de l’année*, a finely printed and illustrated volume published by Sebastien Huré in Paris in 1621; and *Constitutiones Pfarum Diocesatarum Ordinis B. Mariae Virginis de Monte Carmelo Congregationis Lusitanæ*, Lisbon, 1784.

Two very fine little Elzevier duodecimos are present: the much coveted *Les Memoires de Mesiere Philippe de Commines*, Leyden, 1648, and the two-volume edition of Rabelais printed in Amsterdam in 1663. The latter, the Hoe copy, in a morocco binding by Chambolle-Duru, is a book charmingly executed from a typographical point of view but considered faulty as to text.

Among other in-fifteenth century works include the Hoe copy of the engraved *Tableaux Historiques de l’Abbaye de Port-Royal des Champs* [Paris, ca. 1710]; a book composed and printed by the royal amateur printer, Louis XV, on his press in the Tuileries, *Cours des Principaux Fleuves et Rivières de l’Europe*, Paris, 1718; *Pierre de Villiers’ Conduite Chretienne, Dans le Service de Dieu & de l’Eglise*, Paris, 1751; and the catalogue of the library of a celebrated woman bibliophile, *Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliotheque de Feue Madame la Marquise de Pompadour*, Paris, 1765, of importance for its listing of French dramatic works published to that date. The Abbé de Vrout’s *Histoire des Revolutions Arrivées dans le Gouvernement de la Republique Romaine*, Amsterdam, 1789, is present in a copy which bears the following notation: “Bordetown N.J. Sep. 18: 1845 This work bought, at the sale of the library, of the late Joseph Bonaparte, at his mansion, by me Aaron Clark.”

An association copy of great American interest is Samuel Knox’s *An Essay on the Best System Of Liberal Education, Adapted to the Genius of the Government of the United States*, Baltimore, 1799, from the library of George Washington. This essay was awarded a prize by the American Philosophical Society and was highly esteemed by Thomas Jefferson.

The gift includes also three manuscript items of distinction: a sixteenth-century manuscript on vellum, with illuminated initials, containing the revised statutes of the Order of the Garter as enacted by Edward VI at Westminster, March 17, 1552; and two marriage contracts drawn up at Versailles and signed by members of the royal family and the court, one dated March 2, 1710, and the other April 17, 1748.
A DRAWING FOR TRUMBULL'S "THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON"

Through the generosity of Edward Duff Balken '97, the Princeton University Library has recently purchased one of John Trumbull's preparatory drawings for "The Death of General Mercer at the Battle of Princeton." This new acquisition has special significance for Princeton, not only as a venerable historical subject, but because it contributes one more link to the chain of graphic documents for this picture already in the Library's collections. Although the three final versions, in oil, of "The Battle of Princeton" belong to Yale University and the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, the Library is fortunate in owning six of the eleven extant preparatory drawings for this work. The newly-acquired sketch probably precedes these six in time of execution, since it is a study only of the central theme of the painting: the bayonetting of General Hugh Mercer, commander of a small American contingent at the Battle of Princeton (January 3, 1777). The remaining six drawings presuppose this concise statement of the chief action and are concerned mainly with the problems of compositional grouping. All of the preliminary drawings owned by the Library, including the new one, were executed in 1786, while Trumbull was a student in Benjamin West's studio in London. Indeed, it was at the suggestion of his teacher that he undertook this series of pictorial documents of the Revolutionary period, following a new direction in contemporary history painting established only recently by West himself.

Trumbull's first essay in painting "national history" was his "Battle of Bunker's Hill." After completing this picture in the spring of 1786, he immediately began to make sketches for "The Battle of Princeton." Trumbull was undoubtedly fired with enthusiasm for the heroic sacrifices made by the American forces during the conflict that had ceased only three years before. As a colonel in the Revolutionary army, he had seen active duty in New York and Rhode Island—an experience that may account for some of the unposed vitality in the new Princeton drawing. Executed in pen and bister wash on white paper, 4 5/8 inches square, it is a rare example of General Mercer, who attempts to ward off the bayonet thrusts of two British grenadiers approaching from the right (see Plate VII). Behind and to the left of Mercer and his kneeling charger are seen the mounted figures of Washington and two other officers. Here Trumbull has expressed the main theme of the final painting with remarkable brevity and vigor. No lines are wasted on tentative experiments. The figures are delineated by thin pen strokes, and a semi-transparent wash is applied to the paper in order to give a summary sense of volume to the forms. By following the baroque tradition of craftsmanship, which was well known to West and his students, he achieved in this representation a convincing unity of light, air, and mass. This allegiance to a loose, coloristic approach—not unlike that of Rubens—allowed Trumbull to gain a distinct advantage over his teacher as a painter of figures in action. Unfortunately, when he began to develop his compositional ideas for "The Battle of Princeton" on larger sheets (probably under West's guidance) the strong sense of dynamic movement was tempered; in its place we often find a stiff, linear execution in the soldiers and a rather tedious assortment of narrative details that distract the attention from the main focal points of the scene. Although he worked conscientiously at the problem, Trumbull did not have an instinctive command of pictorial design. But these failings do not trouble us in the Princeton drawing, since his aim seems to have been to transcribe the drama only of the key figures with the greatest possible spontaneity. If one may admit, at this point, the existence of intrinsic American qualities in the artists of our past, then Trumbull's excellence in this work can be traced to his native love of action, his unidealized view of reality, and—in a negative sense—his lack of interest in composing in the English "Grand Style."

The reverse side of the Princeton drawing reveals a few further notations in pencil and crayon. Here, in two rapid notations he experimented tentatively with the bayonetting action of the British grenadiers. In addition, a linear profile of a male face, executed in brown crayon, occupies the center of the sheet; but it is difficult to relate his physiognomy to any specific person in "The Battle of Princeton." Therefore, one must suppose that he belongs to one of the other projects envisioned by Trumbull in that year—1786.

Prior to December, 1857, the date of its purchase, the drawing was tipped into an extra-illustrated copy of Trumbull's Autobiog-
raphy (New York, 1841), bound in two volumes. It was mounted on an extra leaf at the beginning of the second volume, and facing it was a penciled note in the hand of Adrian Hoffman Jolimé '70 stating that it had been bought by him at the Trumbull sale in Philadelphia in 1868. This Autobiography bears the bookplate not only of Jolimé but also of George C. F. Williams, who owned the book before it finally passed into the family of Colonel Ralph H. Isham.

Although it is small in size, this new addition to the collections of the Library has considerable artistic merit, coming, as it does, from one of Trumbull's best periods. But beyond this value, it is appropriate that Princeton should own such a vigorous interpretation of Revolutionary heroism, which was enacted, in actuality, not far from the present site of the University.

—WILLIAM I. HOSER '51

ALBERT SCHWEITZER, THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL APPROACH

Pursuing the 'bibliographical approach' to Albert Schweitzer, outlined in the exhibition held from January to March, 1966, the Library has continued to add more books by and about Schweitzer to its collections. These include both current publications and scarce editions of Schweitzer's earlier writings. In the latter category the most welcome addition is a mint copy of a memorial brochure entitled Eugène Munch, privately printed at Mulhouse in 1898, and presented to the Library by Mme Emmy Martin of Gunsbach (see Plate VIII). Concerning this publication Schweitzer himself has written in his autobiography, Out of My Life and Thought (Chapter I):

For music master at Mulhouse I had Eugène Munch, the young organist at the Reformed Church of St. Stephen. This was his first post after completing his studies at the Advanced School of Music in Berlin, where he had been seized by the then awakening enthusiasm for Bach. Thanks to Eugène Munch I became acquainted in my early years with the works of the cantor of St. Thomas' and thanks to him, from my fifteenth year onward, I enjoyed the privilege of sound instruc-

This item (unless some diligent bibliographer disinters some bit of juvenilia that Dr. Schweitzer himself has forgotten) thus ranks as Number One in the lengthy and varied Schweitzer bibliography, which is still growing sixty years later. It is a pamphlet of thirty-four pages, including three funeral tributes to Eugène Munch. The first of these, in French, pages 5-8, signed "A. S.," is Schweitzer's contribution. Following this are the "Discours de Mr le Pasteur Stricker" (the text in German, despite the French heading), pages 28-31, and a "Discours" in French by J. B. Kircher, president of the "Sânte-Cécile," the local musical society, on pages 32-33. Schweitzer's contribution to the pamphlet has been translated and published by Charles R. Joy, in his anthology Music in the Life of Albert Schweitzer, under the title "My First Organ Teacher." Thanks to Mme Martin the Princeton Library now has Schweitzer's first published essay in the original French text, and has it in the context of the other tributes to Munch included in the memorial brochure.

Another early Schweitzer publication recently acquired is a hard-to-find volume published at the turn of the century in Strasbourg: Das Neunzehnte Jahrhundert, 24 Aufsätze zur Jahrhundertwende, a symposium compiled by Georg Wolf, which contains (pp. 61-68) a contribution by Albert Schweitzer entitled "Die Philosophie und die allgemeine Bildung im neunzehnten Jahrhundert." This brief survey of philosophical trends in the nineteenth century, which has not been reprinted, is of interest as the germ and starting point of Schweitzer's later writings on ethics and culture. The first of the series of Schweitzer's influential books in the field of New Testament scholarship was published in 1901 in two parts under the general title Das Abendmahl im Zusammenhang mit dem Leben Jesu und der Geschichte des Urchristentums; part one (Das Abendmahlsproblem auf Grund der wissenschaftlichen Forschung des 19. Jahrhunderts und der historischen Berichte) has not been reprinted or translated; part two (Das Messianitäts- und Leidengeheimnis, Eine Skizze des Lebens Jesu) has been translated into English by Walter Lowrie (Princeton Class of 1890)
under the title *The Mystery of the Kingdom of God* (first published, 1913). The acquisition of the first edition of both parts of the original German text fills in another gap in the Library's collection.

The book known to the English-speaking world, thanks to a translator's happy inspiration, as *The Quest of the Historical Jesus*, was first published in German in 1906 as *Von Reimarus zu Wrede, Eine Geschichte der Leben-Jesu-Forschung*. The Library has this first edition, as well as the second, revised, edition published in 1915 as *Geschichte der Leben-Jesu-Forschung*. In this second edition of his survey of historical research on the life of Jesus, Dr. Schweitzer included a discussion of the new studies which had appeared in the interval since 1906, and also recast sections of the work which no longer satisfied him. Nevertheless, William Montgomery's English translation, *The Quest of the Historical Jesus* (1910)—which is still being reissued a half-century later—is based on the first edition of 1906 and has never been revised to incorporate the additional material of the 1915 edition. This fact is worth mentioning as one justification for "the bibliographical approach" to Schweitzer's writings, and as a retort to "scholars" who profess impatience with the "collector's concern with original texts and variant editions. To this same series of works, the attempts to define the personality of Jesus belongs Schweitzer's thesis for the doctorate of medicine presented at the University of Strasbourg in 1913, and published that same year under the title *Die psychiatrische Beurteilung Jesu, Darstellung und Kritik*, Tübingen, Mohr, 1913. As in the case of several of the other books previously mentioned, the Library has purchased a copy of this work supplied by Carl Otto v. Kiernich 1913.

Another recent acquisition, presented by Mme Martin, is an eight-page offprint from the *Jahrbuch des Freien Deutschen Hochstifts* of the stenographic transcription of Schweitzer's speech on Goethe delivered at Frankfurt, August 28, 1928, on receiving the city's Goethe Prize—the first printing of the first of his several studies of Goethe. A certain sentimental interest attaches to this item because the award thus commemorated enabled Schweitzer to build his house at Günsbach, his childhood home in Alsace, the house which has since served as a European headquarters for himself and his hospital workers. From Mme Martin, the devoted hostess of this house, the Library has also received a lithographic portrait of Dr. Schweitzer seated at his writing desk, executed in 1929 by Ernst Haider—one of the most attractive of the many portraits inspired by the eminently portrayable doctor.

From Felix Meiner of Hamburg, publisher of many of Schweitzer's books in Germany, has come a copy of the festschrift presented to Meiner on his seventieth birthday in 1955. This attractively printed booklet includes a tribute and message from Albert Schweitzer, who mentions that "I have a very special personal debt of gratitude to you, for you persuaded me to write 'Out of My Life and Thought.' Without you I should never have thought of doing so." Herr Meiner has also given to the Library a copy of Schweitzer's *Afrikanische Jagdgeschichten*, published by his firm at Leipzig in May 1957, a brochure of bibliographical interest containing a group of "animal stories" which were not reprinted in the volume of *Afrikanische Geschichten* ("My African Notebook") published the following year. In a letter accompanying this gift, the publisher has explained that these anecdotes were intended to be included in a second and larger collection comprising only animal stories, but that this plan did not finally materialize.

Various areas of activity which Schweitzer's writings have enriched all present equally interesting fields for the bibliographer-collector to till. That of music, for example, offers many elusive items, such as concert programs with notes by Schweitzer. Reports on the work of the Lambaréne Hospital, published in many countries and languages, offer another challenging and rewarding category. Many such ephemeral publications have already come to the Library through the interest of widely scattered friends both in this country and abroad. To enumerate these contributions and all the contributors cannot be attempted in this brief survey, which aims only to record a few characteristic acquisitions. Nevertheless, all our donors may rest assured that still further additions will be welcome.

If one turns from the writings by Albert Schweitzer to the extensive writings about him, the field begins to appear limitless. Many of the books, pamphlets, and articles, especially those which have appeared at an accelerated pace in recent years, seem repetitive or trivial, and often betray a disconcerting lack of familiarity with Schweitzer's own writings. All of them, nevertheless, form part of the historical record of the impact of Schweitzer's life and thought on his contemporaries, and are thus worth gathering in.
One of these many books about Schweitzer forcibly stresses the relationship—which many others fail to perceive—between Schweitzer's life and his thought as expressed in his published works. This is the now out-of-print book (presented to the Library through the courtesy of Walter K. Robinson), John Middleton Murry's The Challenge of Schweitzer, London [1948]. In his preface Murry writes: "And, in general, it has seemed to me an unworthy and intolerable situation that we, while professing an immense admiration for the actual deeds of Schweitzer, should virtually ignore his thought which, to himself at least, is homogeneous with his acts. If this little book has no other merit than that of taking Schweitzer's thought more seriously than it has hitherto been taken, its existence is justified." Whether or not one agrees with Murry's analysis (he has returned again to the subject in his recent, posthumously published, Love, Freedom and Society, London, 1957)—which has troubled many Schweitzer admirers—it at least has the merit of taking seriously the Doctor's thoughts as he has expressed them in his published works. A similar preoccupation—that of providing a solid bibliographical foundation for an assessment of Schweitzer's life in terms of his thought, or vice versa—lies behind the Library's continuing effort to assemble an adequate collection of his writings.—H.C.R.
donation has come from John G. Buchanan '09 for the purchase of books as a memorial to Joseph Morrison Salsbury '09. Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Hyde have continued their generous support of the Parrish Collection. Through the generosity of Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06, the Library has been able to acquire an important series of more than fifty letters written by Booth Tarkington '93 (see the Winter issue of the Chronicle, pp. 103-104); a document signed by Richard Stockton, November 2, 1765; and a copy of Central European Manuscripts in the Pierpont Morgan Library, a catalogue compiled by Meta Herrsen, New York, 1938. Chauncy D. Leake '17 has made a contribution to the Operating Account. A donation to be spent on organizing material in the Theatre Collection has been received from Mrs. H. Vail Motter '22. Contributions from Robert H. Taylor '20 have made possible the purchase of Thomas Traherne's Christian Ethicks, London, 1679; Beadle's Dime Book of Fun, No. 3, New York [1866], containing Mark Twain's first appearance in book form; the limited edition of Max Beerbohm's works, London, 1928-28; and a letter from Mrs. Craik to Ticknor and Fields, March 20, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Willard Thorp have added to the capital of the recently established Thorp Fund for the purchase of contemporary English literature. Additions to the capital of the U. J. P. Rushton Fund for the purchase of contemporary poetry have also been made by Mr. Thorp and Allen Tate. Jacob Viner has made a further donation to the Viner Fund for the purchase of older books in the field of economics. A significant group of Charles Reade manuscripts has been purchased through the generosity of Christian A. Zabriskie (see the Winter issue of the Chronicle, pp. 102-109).

Contributions totaling $4,087.50 have been received in response to recent issues of Needs. Of this amount $2,100.00 was for the Latter Seventeenth Century Project, which was described in the ninth number of Needs (March, 1958).

GIFTS

Nathaniel Burt '36 has added a large body of material to the Struthers Burt '04 Papers. From Sinclair Hamilton '08 have come thirty-five additional books for the Hamilton Collection and seven volumes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Among the latter are Andrea Alciati's Emblemata liber [Augsburg], 1531, the first edition; Robert Gaguin's Compendium super Francorum gestis, Paris, Thielman Kerver, 1500; and Vincenzo Brusantini's version in octava rima of The Decameron, Venice, 1554, in a handsome binding by Mrs. Hamilton. Alfred A. Knopf has given inscribed copies of forty-five books by contemporary American and English writers. The Library has received from Frederic G. Melcher fourteen of Robert Frost's privately printed poems and more than sixty examples of private press books. Robert F. Metzdorf has presented a collection of manuscripts, comprising some three hundred pages, in the autograph of Mrs. Penelope Pennington, being mainly copies of poems, epistles, and letters of various eighteenth-century writers, from her commonplace book. Gifts from Edward Naumburg, Jr. '24 have included twenty-eight first editions of books by twentieth-century authors, as well as the manuscript of Ford Madox Ford's New Poems. Kenneth H. Rockey '16 has added more than one hundred volumes to the Rockey Angling Collection. A copy of the first edition of Henry Adams' History of the United States of America, New York, 1889-91, a title on the Princeton list of "One Hundred Notable American Books," has been presented by Charles Scribner, Jr. '43. Robert H. Taylor '20 has given a caricature by Max Beerbohm of Stephen Phillips and the manuscript of Rider Haggard's "The Blue Curtains," with a copy of The Cornhill Magazine for September, 1886, in which the story first appeared, containing many changes in the author's hand. Early editions of six English Restoration plays have come from Willard Thorp.

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The Friends of the Princeton Library, founded in 1939, is an association of bibliophiles and scholars interested in book collecting and the graphic arts and in increasing and making better known the resources of the Princeton University Library. It has sent a gift 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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## Contents of Volume Nineteen Number One

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Reading of the James Gould Cozens Manuscripts by Richard M. Ludwig</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin Defends Northwest Passage Navigation With an Introduction by Bertha Solis-Cohen</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Iconography of the Kane Suetonius by J. Wilson Ferguson</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Notes &amp; Queries Aftonon of an Author, The Aftermath of Rebellion, etc.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biblia by Lawrence Heyl</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Numbers Two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckles at Princeton: A Soronicidal Investigation by Carl J. Weber</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earliest State of the First Edition of Charles Dickens' A Christmas Carol by Richard Gimbel</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Hundred Notable American Books With an Introduction by Willard Thorp</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Notes &amp; Queries Morganatin: The Rediscovery of a Lost City in Sicily, &quot;A pretty enough little town,&quot; Book Sales in the Library, Contributors to this Issue.</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biblia by Lawrence Heyl</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Numbers Three & Four

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Struthers Burt '04: The Literary Career of a Princetonian by Nathaniel Burt '36</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Check List of the Writings of Struthers Burt '04 compiled by Alexander D. Wainwright '39</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The J. Harlin O'Connell Collection by Robert H. Taylor '30</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Madison Medal and Chief Keokuk by Esther felt Bentley</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Manuscript Collections of the Princeton University Library: An Introductory Survey by Alexander P. Clark</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New & Notable

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