"Ut Spargam"

Thomas Hollis Books at Princeton

by JAMES HOLLY HANFORD

The name of the younger Thomas Hollis (1720-1774) is remembered with gratitude and respect in many libraries, especially at Harvard, where hundreds of books presented by him, inscribed with his sentiments, and in bindings adorned with his symbols of liberty and justice, are still on the shelves.\(^1\) Hollis gave one notable book to Princeton, a copy of his own edition of John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*, with the following words on the flyleaf carefully written in his familiar hand:

An Englishman, a Lover of Liberty, the principles of the Revolution, & the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, Citizen of the world, is desirous of having the honor to present this book to the Public Library of the College at New Jersey, in North America. London, June 23, 1764.

This volume did its good work for Princeton youth, presumably till the Revolution, then disappeared from the Library for over a century. When it came back it bore the autograph of a member

\(^1\) The best recent account of Hollis is that of Caroline Robbins: "The Sereneous Whig, Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, VII, No. 3 (July, 1959), 408-423. See also Professor Robbins' article "Library of Liberty—Assembled for Harvard College by Thomas Hollis of Lincoln's Inn," *Harrow Library Bulletin*, V, No. 1 (Winter, 1951), 5-9, and V, No. 2 (Spring, 1952), 181-190. The sources of information about Hollis are indicated in these studies, also in Charles Gannett, *The Collections of Hobb Bindings at Berne*, *The Book Collector*, VII, No. 1 (Summer, 1959), 165-170. I have been permitted through the courtesy of the Pierpont Morgan Library to examine the Hollis books in their collection and to make use of an unpublished account by Miss E. L. Palmer of the different symbols in the bindings.
of the Class of 1777 and the date 1783. It stands now with the mere
dozens volumes which survived the occupation, the closing of the
college, and the fire of 1809.

There are other Hollis items in the Princeton Library, includ-
ing a second copy of the Locke, with the bookplate of the Earl of
Shelburne, advocate of conciliation with the colonies. This vol-
ume, recently presented by a Friend of the Library, has a somewhat
different Hollis binding from the other and is in much better con-
dition. The Library possesses also a splendid copy of Hollis’ edi-
tion of Algernon Sidney’s Discourses concerning Government,
again in his binding, and with the words “Unjustly beheaded De-

cember 7th 1683” written on the title-page. Except that it was
purchased on the Gulick Fund in 1953 its history is unknown.

Finally, there is a collected volume of the first editions of John
Locke’s three letters on toleration with the replies by Jonas P强度.
Unlike the others, this is a book from Hollis’ own library
and one used by him, as the autograph inscription at the end bears
witness: “This book worked nobly during the Summer, for the
new edit. of Locke’s Letters concerning Toleration’ published
this day. Jan. 1, 1765, T.H.” Hollis loved anonymity and this is a
rare instance of his putting even his initials on an inscription. He
may or may not have given the book away when he was done with
it. On the title-page of each of the Locke pamphlets but on none
of those by P强度 he has penned one of his mottoes: ut spargam.

It may seem strange in view of the liberal donations of books
collected and that Hollis did not give more to Princeton. He had
shown his good will to the college by making a contribution to the
fund solicited by Gilbert Tennent and Samuel Davies on their
visit to England in 1753 and 1754. This was, as far as is known, his
first gift to any American institution. His biographer, Francis
Blackburne, records it in connection with Hollis’ program for
promoting good learning as an antidote to tyranny, adopted by him
just as his return from his years of travel and study abroad, as
follows:

In pursuance of this generous plan, he subscribed, in the year
1754, ten guineas to the newly erected college at Prince-town,
in New Jersey, and earnestly recommended the encourage-
ment of that infant seminary to others; for which he had a
handsome letter of thanks from the trustees of the college in
June 1755.!

It is not quite certain that the visit made by Samuel Davies to a
Mr. Hollis in the week ending February 22, 1754 was actually to
Thomas. It may, as Professor Robbins suggests to me, have been
to his cousin Timothy, who shared his sympathy with America
and with whom Thomas Hollis lodged and stored his collections
in the intervals of his travels. And Hollis, who was much more
radical in his religious beliefs than the Princeton agents, may not
have felt the cause, as they represented it, the kind which he could
most whole-heartedly support. He preferred, being a born propa-
gandist as well as a born collector, to exercise his influence more
directly than merely financial support. The details of his biog-

phy show clearly enough why, when once his attention had been
directed to the claims of dissenters in America, he should have
come to devote himself almost exclusively to the interest of
Harvard.

The story is closely connected with his admiration for and
friendship with the liberal minister of West Church in Boston,
Jonathan Mayhew, and is to be read in Mayhew’s correspondence.

The following letter of February, 1755 to Mayhew, from Isaac
Mauduit, an English disserter who later became the agent for
Massachusetts, shows Hollis initiating the relationship in an en-
tirely characteristic manner:

At the request of a gentleman, lately returned from his
travels on the continent, and who has brought home a con-

1 Francis Blackburne, Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq., London, 1780, 1, 50.

1 See Davies journal, printed in W. H. Foote, Sketches of Virginia, Philadelphia,
1870-75, I, 554. I owe this reference and much other valuable information to Henry
L. Savage of the Princeton University Library.

Printed in part by Alden Bradford, Memoir of the Life and Writings of Rev.
Jonathan Mayhew, Boston, 1856. My quotations are to be found on the following
pages of this volume: 185-87, 195-199.
was soon obliged to give it up to count — by the order of
the king, and for three-quarters less than it cost, because the
count liked the situation. The other was a tradesman, a pot-
ter, who had travelled abroad and acquired the art of making
china-ware. He set up his business in Paris, and was patronized
by a dutchess, and succeeded so well in business, that he erected
several houses and large works for his trade—when, on a sud-
den, madame Pompadour obtained the king’s order to him, to
quit his business, and give up all his works to a favorite,
and at such a price as quite beggar the man.

Some of these prints are sent to Connecticut and other
provinces; which may have their use, and increase the ab-
horrence of the French government. Please accept my respects,
with acknowledgments of my great esteem, for the services
you have done and are now doing for the christian and protes-
tant world, in which I most heartily wish you great success.

In September of the same year Mauduit wrote again acknowledg-
ing the receipt of a volume of sermons for “the gentleman who
sent you the Sidneys.” In July, 1796, he forwarded to Mayhew
a copy of Milton and in November, 1797 a box of books, freight
paid, from the same anonymous source.

In 1798 Hollis made his first contribution of books to Harvard
Library—the works of Milton and forty-four pamphlets—and the
next year he began corresponding with Mayhew directly. He had
had some doubts as to the spirit in which his gift had been re-
ceived by President Holyoke, who had written cautiously in his
letter of acknowledgment: “Milton’s works, (his political writings
notwithstanding,) we esteem a great honor to the British name.”
Mayhew, as a good alumnus, reassured him:

His [Holyoke’s] political notions and sentiments, concerning
Milton, I am confident, do not differ materially from your
own. These are, indeed, the principles, which, God be thanked,
generally prevail in New-England. Though bigotry, in re-
ligious matters, has far too much place among us . . .

The fire which destroyed the Harvard Library, including the
books which Hollis had already placed there, occurred in 1764,
the publication year of his edition of Locke on government, copies
of which were sent through Mayhew to Harvard, Yale, and Prince-
ton. This incident, and the fact that Hollis’ uncle of the same name
had been one of the builders of the collection, made it natural
that he should thereafter devote a considerable portion of his re-
sources toward restocking it. The total value of his contributions
is said to have amounted to fourteen hundred pounds, a sum
calculated to supply the institution with a really worthy collection
of carefully chosen volumes bound in such a way as to make them
alluring even to minds ridded with academic excursions which gave
small inducement to their use.

If, however, Hollis’ earlier interest in Princeton proved abortive
and his gift to this library a token only, it is nevertheless good to
have the relics of him here. His purposes were independent of any
particular organization, and Princeton, even if he did not know it,
had its part in them. So, too, did the institutions which Benjamin
Franklin was founding in Pennsylvania. Hollis knew Franklin
in England and gave him copies of his books, and Franklin speaks
of Hollis with admiration. He says, however, that Hollis regarded
him as a “doubtful Character” and was shy of his acquaintance.
This suggests a certain limitation which conditioned Hollis’ citi-
zeinship of the world and his value judgments of men and policies.
Very interesting, in this connection, is his discussion with Mayhew
regarding the possibility of establishing in Boston a society similar
to the Royal Society in London. Mayhew gave it as the opinion
of the learned men with whom he had talked that the time was
hardly ripe for engaging in “designs of this nature.” Hollis argues
the point in a letter of 1769, and rather lectures the New Eng-
landers on their diffidence. Had Franklin been his correspondent
and American agent, instead of Mayhew, Hollis might have lent
his arm with good effect to the Philosophical Society and to the
Library Company, both of which had long since been established
in Philadelphia.

Like many men of strong conviction, Hollis suffered from the
defects of his qualities. He was unduly fearful of the Catholic
Church and he worked too hard, perhaps, in helping Mayhew
keep the Anglican bishops out of New England. He remains, how-
ever, a lovable and noble figure, a sower of good seed in the soil

[Blackburne, op.cit., II, 609. Professor Robinson, using Hollis’ own calculation of
two folios, eight octavos, or sixteen quarto for half a guinean, figures that this sum
would buy more than five thousand volumes of mixed sizes. With the cost of bind-
ing and shipment considered, the number of books sent to Harvard would have been
between two and three thousand.

[See Bradford, op.cit., p. 195.

A. H. Smyth, ed., The Writings of Benjamin Franklin, New York, 1906-07, IX.
198-199.]}
which after careful consideration he thought best suited to its growth.*

Thomas Hollis Books at Princeton


Hollis’ name nowhere appears in this book, of which he was nevertheless both editor and patron. Blackburne (Memoirs, I, 97, 158, 167, 182 ff.) describes in detail the stages in its preparation, beginning with a proposal in 1760 to furnish Millar, the publisher, with five hundred impressions of Sidney’s head “to accommodate the edition then in contemplation.” The portrait was engraved by Bâsire after a design made to Hollis’ order by Cipriani, with an inscription embodying one of Hollis’ favorite mottoes: “Ense petit placidam sub libertatequietem.” This motif is which is similarly employed in a 1751 edition of Sidney, also printed by Millar, was adopted for the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1775. (See C. N. Greenough, “Algernon Sidney and the Motto of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,” Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 3rd series, LXXXVI 1918, 275.) A quotation from Milton’s Samson Agonistes is on the title-page: “to or the unjust tribunals of another change of time”; and it is following this that Hollis has penned the words: “Unjustly beheaded December 7th 1683.”

The binding is red morocco and has the tooling commonly found in books bound for Hollis. The symbols used are as follows: (1) owl (four on backstrip), (2) cock (front cover), (3) frond of palm (back cover), the cock being associated with both courage and vigilance (“non dormant qui custodit”), the palm with martyrdom. The figures of Liberty presenting a liberty cap with a star above her head and of Britannia seated, with star, shield, trident, and wand surmounted by liberty cap, are hand-stamped on flyleaves, as frequently in Hollis’ books.* Elsewhere these figures ap

* Uncensored remarks about Hollis’ personality may be found in Horace Walpole’s correspondence and in Boswell’s life of Johnson, Walpole (Correspondence, ed. W. H. Rees, New Haven, 1855, XXX, 138-9) speaks of reading Blackburne’s memoirs of “that singular being Thomas Hollis; a most excellent man, a most immaculate Whig, but as simple a poor soul as ever existed, except his editor, who has given extracts from the good creature’s diary, that are very near as useful as Ascham’s.” The Boswell passage, referring to a conversation with Elizabeth Carter and others on April 30, 1762, is in a similar vein: “Mrs. Carter said, ‘He was a bad man. He used to talk uncharitably.’ JOHNSON: ‘Pah! pah! Madam; who is the worse for being talked of uncharitably? Besides, he was a dull poor creature as ever lived; and I believe he would not have done harm to a man whom he knew to be of very opposite principles to his own.’ (Life of Johnson, ed. G. B. Elton, New York, 1897, IV, 114.) Simple soul or not, Hollis had wit enough to devise a form of propa

As for the French bonnet rouge, which is Greek rather than Roman, it was of

sionally adopted in 1789 from a design submitted to Lafayette and reproduced in Révolutions de Paris, No. XIII, October 3-10, 1789. Benjamin Franklin had in the meantime sent abroad copies of his “Libertas Americana” medal, one of them to Thomas Brand Hollis. Referring to our Thomas Hollis, he wrote October 5

1789: “If he had been still living I should certainly have sent him one of the medals

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pear in bindings, made apparently with the same tools. Hollis paid
Millar eighteen guineas on May 2, 1763 for twenty-one copies of
the Sidney in sheets, "all which, except one, will be given away as
presents, with four more copies." The binding may have been done
at that time, but we cannot be sure without comparing various
copies.
2. *Two Treatises of Government*, by John Locke. Lon-
don, Printed 1689, Reprinted, the sixth time, by A. Mil-
lar . . . 1764. Copy 1 [Ex 7597-598].
Hollis owned a copy of the first edition containing alterations
and corrections made by Locke himself. After collating it for this
new text, he presented it to Christ College, Cambridge. His edi-
torial hand is to be seen in the Cipriani portrait of Locke (missing
in this copy) with wreath and liberty cap, in the selection of a
motto for the title-page, and in a few other particulars. Again
the name of Hollis as editor does not appear. Milton, Sidney, and
John Locke were the English authors on whom Hollis most relied
as teachers of the principles of free government to youth.
This first copy is the one presented to Princeton in 1764. The
occasion is reported in the *Memoirs*, I, 239-40, under the date
June 25: "At the same time Mr. Hollis dispatched [to Mayhew]
a box, inclosing five little parcels, containing chiefly so many copies
of the new edition of Locke's *treatises* on government: one for
Dr. Mayhew himself, one for Harvard College, one for the colony
of New Haven in Connecticut, one for the college at Prince-town
in the province of New Jersey (which, by the way, according to
the information of the public news, perished in the flames, along
with a noble library, in consequence of military execution inflicted
on the rebellious colonies so called, by the British troops!!), and one
to the college at Bermuda." Blackburne is, as we have seen, mis-
informed as to the fate of the book. It escaped destruction but ex-
tactly how we can only guess. Clues exist in the form of names and
other scrubbings on the flyleaves, notably the inscriptions: "James
Hanna Eius Liber May 5 1783" and on another page "Mary Hanna
her Book." The Princeton archives have a little information about
this James Hanna. He was the son of Rev. John Hanna, Princeton
1755, and Mary Carea, daughter of Rev. James McCrea of Lam-
ington, New Jersey. He belonged to the Class of 1777 but did not
receive his degree until 1782. He proceeded A.M. here in 1784,
and married Mary Harris Stewart of Newtown, Pennsylvania,
where he resided until after 1793 when he moved to Kentucky.

Could he, one wonders, have bought the book when he was fin-
ishing his studies? We know too little about conditions to accuse
him of irregularity. Other names are those of Samuel Torbert and
Jane E. Torbert. The words "Grammar School" are written sev-
eral times apparently by Jane. Several words are in ink, and there
are many other pencil scrubbings, mostly illegible. The book has
lived a hard life and shows it. It was given to Princeton by Andrew
Macrery in 1711, and has since been skillfully repaired. Only one
of the Hollis symbols appears in this volume, a circle with rays,
used three times on the backstrip and in the center of the front
and back covers. With the plain gold border, repeated along the
cover edges, this binding must have been very beautiful when the
red morocco was new. Hollis was a man of classic and cultivated
taste. The particular symbol, which is said to occur on the silver
currency of Macedonia, is interpreted by Miss Pafport (op. cit., p.
91) as the sun of liberty enlightening the world. For further
discussion of this binding, see next item.

3. *Two Treatises of Government*. . . . 1764. Copy 2 [Ex
7597-598].
This second copy of Hollis' edition of Locke on government has
several marks of ownership which indicate its early history. Hollis
perhaps presented this to the second Earl of Shelburne, whose book-
plate is on the inside front cover. It was acquired at some later time
by Isaac Gosset, the famous book collector, and passed at his death
in 1812 into the hands of his son, T. S. Gosset, fellow of Trinity
College, Cambridge. The latter has placed his bookplate on the
end paper opposite that of Shelburne and has written his name, the
date 1812, and the words "olim libri a patern[ulis]" on the flyleaf.
The binding of this copy, which is in almost perfect condition,
differs significantly from that of copy 1. The backstrip is identi-
cal in every respect except that three ovals appear in place of
the three circles. So also the covers, but with the standing figure
of Liberty, as described for the Sidney, above, and a liberty cap
surmounted by a star replacing the circle on the front and back
covers respectively. The binder in both cases is supposed to have
been the firm of Matthevman, or Matthevman and Basset, who
did most of Hollis' work till 1765, using tools designed for and
owned by him. Their establishment was destroyed by fire on June
5, 1764, just before the publication of the *Two Treatises*. The set
of tools thus lost was duplicated but not before the end of the year,
whereas Hollis inscribed and dispatched the Locke volumes for
America on June 23. This gives a pretty problem which the Princeton collection of Hollis bindings is not large enough fully to illuminate. A plausible inference is that the circle tool was not one of those destroyed and that this binding is earlier than the other. Finally, the flyleaves are stamped, this time with a harp as well as the seated Britannia found in the Sidney.


This is the first item in a volume containing nine pamphlets, viz.: Locke's three letters published 1689, 1690, and 1692; the three replies by Jonas Proast dated 1690, 1691, 1704; and three treatises of Bishop Burnet dealing with the Essay concerning Humane Understanding, 1697, 1697, 1699. There is no particular reason to suppose that Hollis himself assembled these and had them bound, though he may have done so. The red morocco seems to be the same as that used by Mathewman for Hollis but the tooling is different and more elaborate. In any case, Hollis used the pamphlets in the collected volume rather than separately. The fact that he has pasted in a handwritten table of contents and his phrase "This book worked nobly during the Summer" suggest as much. His annotations in general are limited to improving the title-pages and correcting the errata in Locke's third letter. He did not scrawl the reference to Chillingworth on the first Locke title-page. Whether considered as a Locke or a Hollis item, this little collection is a prize for any library. One wonders to whom he gave it or whether it remained in his library to pass into the hands of the friend whom he made his heir, Thomas Brand Hollis. It has the armorial bookplate of Mary Bryant Sprague, Princeton Library, said to say, has no copy of the Hollis edition of Locke on toleration.


The Princeton copy of this magnificent memorial publication is bound in the style of the Hollis books and, I suppose, with the use of Hollis' own tools (cap, seated Britannia, Liberty presenting cap, the star in each case being omitted). The binder, however, was no longer Mathewman, who fell into debt and absconded in 1769.
A Chinese Cribbing Garment

BY SHIH-KANG TUNG

There is perhaps no civilization in the world that has had a more passionate and earnest desire for education than the Chinese. In the four great classes—scholar, farmer, artisan, and merchant—into which all society has been traditionally divided, the scholar is placed at the head of the list. The making of a fortune in China holds no such potentialities of prestige as in the West, but through education a man’s immediate family, his ancestral line, and even his native town may receive praise and renown. For many centuries literary distinctions have constituted the main avenue to officialdom in China, and the system of civil service examination has played an important part in the stimulus to her national education.

According to The Encyclopedia Britannica (eleventh and fourteenth editions), “the oldest known system of examinations in history is that used in China for the selection of officers for the public service (c.1115 B.C.), and the periodic tests which they undergo after entry (c.2200 B.C.).” The statement of the Encyclopedia is apparently based on the Chinese classics. As a matter of fact, the system of recommendation and examination, laying emphasis on moral excellence, was first developed in the second century B.C. if not earlier. Thereafter examinations both oral and written were gradually improved. Although the method of examination varied from one dynasty to another, examinations themselves as a system were inaugurated in the Sui dynasty (a.d. 589-618). Beginning with T’ang dynasty (618-907), a system of preparing and selecting civilians was firmly founded. Many degrees or titles were then conferred upon successful candidates of different classes. It was from the Sung dynasty (960-1279), under the influence of the orthodox school, that Confucian canons became the major subject of the examination, and from the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) on, a complete series of three examinations was steadily regulated. The Ch’ing dynasty (1644-1911) followed this system with great regularity and rigidity until its abolition by an imperial edict in 1905.

The so-called open competitive examination system, from 1570


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on, was mainly one of three series leading to what roughly correspond to the academic degrees of the Occident. The three degrees were known as Hsiiu-ts'ai (or flowering talent), Chiü-jen (or promoted men), and Chin-shih (or advanced scholars), which sometimes are compared to the A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. degrees awarded by the Western universities.

The first degree was competed for, twice in every three years, at the home district, under the supervision of the magistrate and the chief literary officer; the second degree, at triennial intervals, in the provincial capital, under the prefect and the imperial commissioners; and the third degree, as a rule in the autumn of every third year, in the national capital, under an imperial examining board aided by thirteen scholars of repute. In fact, still another examination was held, theoretically, in the presence of the emperor. Those who succeeded in this final contest were given the literary title Han-lin (meaning "Forest of Scholars"); and the first named was called Chuang-yian ("Model Scholar of the Empire"), the highest honor that a scholar could obtain.

The competition was extremely keen. Only a very small percentage of the contestants at each of the successive examinations achieved the coveted degrees. Candidates often tried again and again, and occasionally a grandfather, father, and son appeared at the same time to compete for the same degree. It was not uncommon for candidates to spend almost all their lives in a vain attempt to "leap through the Dragon Gate"—meaning to win literary title, rank, and degree. After candidates of different stages had been successful in their examinations, many opportunities were open to them.

The Hsiiu-ts'ai (A.B.) found themselves in an advantageous situation: they were exempted from liability to corporal punishment; they were invited to share in the discussion of local affairs; they were eligible as candidates for the second degree; and sometimes they were provided with subsidy from the district government to continue their studies.

High privileges were shown to the Chiü-jen (A.M.). The proclamation which contained their names was posted on the governor's office under a salute of three guns. On the appointed day they were the object of flattering attention in the whole city. The governor feasted them and gave them each a certain amount of silver so that they might erect flagpoles over the gates of their home residences to inform passers-by that these families had produced "promoted men." Furthermore, they could try the examination for the third degree or be appointed to office.

The Chin-shih (Ph.D.), especially those who passed at or near the head of the list, were crowned with all distinctions by the government as well as by the public—similar to the celebration for a president-elect in the modern republic. Their name-lists were hawked about all over the country, and their parents were publicly favored by the civic authorities. The emperor banqueted them in a distinguished manner and presented to them embroidered gowns and official caps with gilded buttons. The top three scholars were enrolled as members of the highest literary institution, Han-lin Academy, and the remaining ones were awarded official posts by the Board of Civil Service. As to the Chuang-yian (the first successful candidate in the palace examination), he was now an acknowledged superior among all the contending scholars, with solid prospects of an official position from which he might rise step by step to the highest office in the empire.

For century after century the Chinese civil service examination system formed an impartial and purely intellectual arch that each candidate had to pass, through his own efforts, in order to enter the ranks of the scholar-officials. In theory and to a large extent in practice, no one, not even a member of the nobility, was allowed to hold any office unless he had passed examinations as a common citizen. It offered equal opportunities to all members of society, with trifling exceptions. It broke down class distinction and artificial barriers of race, tribe, and religion. A youth of humble stock might, through this system, rise automatically to premiership, while the son of a prince might fail to the end of his life. Scholarship and equality of chance played together in this big game, permitting no interference from influence or favor.

This examination system, however, was not without its defects, of which one is worth mentioning: a premium was put upon the ability to write according to the standard of an arbitrary literary style, rather than upon originality of thought and promise in administrative skill. Toward the end of the last century, as a result of contact with the Occident, the Manchu government began to realize that the solely literary achievements of a person do not entirely determine ability in administration, and the trends of the time convinced them that the employment of scientific knowledge in Western countries was the main cause of material advancement. It was with this realization in mind that in 1905 the Empress Dowager issued an edict for the abolishment of the system. During
the past half-century, although literary attainments in China have not necessarily been qualifications for political appointments, her educated class has still enjoyed a prestige probably greater than that accorded to scholars in any other nation.

The examinations usually took place at permanent quarters which were erected in different cities especially for this purpose. The halls were arranged in alleys and further disposed in rows of cells—each alley being named and each cell numbered. The cell was about four feet by three, with the height of a man, and open on but one side. Grooves were made in the wall to admit a plank, which served as an eating table or a writing desk by day and a bed by night.

Before entering the examination hall, all the candidates had to be strictly inspected: their robes, pockets, shoes, inkstones, and other personal belongings being searched, lest "skinning paper" or "cribbing compositions" be smuggled in. Each examination consisted of three sessions, lasting for a period of about three days. In the name of the emperor, the chief examiner called upon the spirits to inspire the minds of the candidates according to their ancestral merits. As he intoned this prayer many firecrackers were set off. Thus the examination began.

During the three days of confinement in the cramped cells neither examiners nor candidates were allowed outside communication. No book or written paper was permitted to be carried upon any person. Names were sealed and each paper was marked with a cipher; thus no examiner could discover the possible identity of the candidates. Strict regulations concerning the examination and severe punishments for offenders were enacted so as to guarantee honor, spirit, and fair play. A single instance of cheating in the examination might lead to wholesale execution of all involved, examiners and candidates alike. Such unhappy incidents actually occurred not once, but many times. For instance, in the Ta-ch'ing I-ch'ao shih-lu ("Verifiable Records of the Ch'ing Dynasty").

Ch'en-Lung reign, Ch'ian 222, passage for August, 1744, it is recorded:

In the last few examinations, the improper habits of the examiners were almost completely eliminated, but the evil practice of smuggling notes into the examination hall by the candidates has been found difficult to eradicate accordingly; and as a matter of fact, in recent years, it is getting worse and worse. Ever since this was brought to our attention, we have already given two or three warnings because we are unwilling to inflict punishment without previous notice. Now, during the year when the triennial examination is taking place, we have again issued another warning in the hope that those participants would follow the regulations of the government for the selection of officials by merit, and reform thoroughly. But, to our great disappointment, when we asked some of our close subordinates to procured after the roll call of the first examination, as many as twenty-one persons were found carrying secret notes—some hidden in caps, some in vessels, and some even in undershirts and pants. What a shameless depravity!

... We have found that among those notes-smugglers candidate T'ung Ling-t'ai is the son of Hsiien-pao, Imperial Assistant Superintendent of Instructions; and candidate Tu-ming is the son of Mu-ch'en, Senior Secretary of the Board of Rites. It is apparent that both Hsiien-pao and Mu-ch'en ordinarily failed to educate their children and allowed them to violate the law; how can they escape the responsibility? In the case of smuggling notes into the examination hall, there was a precedent for punishing both father and tutor—this order is hereby particularly repeated. Therefore, severe punishment for both Hsiien-pao and Mu-ch'en is to be considered and executed by the Board of Punishment.

Among the many rare items in the Great Oriental Library is a "cribbing garment" which was intended for renting out to dishonest candidates, who could sew it into the underlining of their clothing. This garment, made of white satin, twenty-nine inches long by twenty-five inches wide, with two thirty-nine-inch-long sleeves, contains 728 finished compositions on subject matters from the Four Books in the style of "pa-ku-wen—an essay formerly required in examinations. (It was often referred to as the "eight-legged essay," simply because it was divided into eight headings in a very artificial manner. Sentences were composed of four and six characters alternately, and each of the ten characters was anthematic, laying emphasis solely upon the criterion of style and the grace of diction. According to historical records, this arbitrary literary style was first introduced in 1487 and finally abolished in 1898. Each essay is separated by a rectangular mark, the ones on the outside of the garment in red, and on the inside in black. The
ant-like characters, totaling about 300,000 in number, were all
copied by hand in what must be considered a marvel of penman-
ship. It must have taken years for an expert to copy such a tre-
mendous volume of texts neatly, minutely, and correctly. A con-
siderable amount of expense must also have been involved. That
only the most wealthy candidates could afford renting this gar-
ment goes without saying.

As a matter of fact, the efforts to prevent cheating in those days
were rigorous and generally successful. Perhaps this ingenious de-
vice was one of the few successful aids to cheaters that ever was in-
vented. Fortunately, for dishonest and wealthy candidates, to smug-
gle this cribbing treasure into the examination hall seems not to
have been impossible. In the first place, it is thin in material and
light in weight, and thus ideally designed for sewing into, and
sandwiching between, the facing and lining of a garment—in-
visible, and therefore undetectable. Secondly, it was exceptionally
rare—so rare that no searchers would ever have dreamed of its
existence; and even if they had, they would never have bothered
to waste their time in hunting for "a grain afloat on the ocean,"
because the number of candidates in each examination averaged
several thousand (that is to say, each of them would have had to
have the lining of his clothing detached and searched).

Furthermore, to make good use of this cribbing treasure in the
examination hall did not seem to be a problem either. The reason
was as follows. After the candidates had retired to their proper
rooms, or rather cells, the doors were sealed with paper strips, and
the cells and other entrances were all guarded by military so as
to admit neither ingress nor egress for three successive days. Fac-
ing the stern necessity of this three-days' utmost concentration, the
candidates' mere physical strain was by no means slight. It was
quite frequent for a candidate to die under it and to remain un-
discovered until the last moment of the examination when the
doors of the cells were finally opened. So, under the circumstance
of such a long "solitary confinement," any candidate who had this
ready-made reference material in his clothing could easily have
time to use it at his wish without worrying about any interference.

Owing to the fact that the subject matter of the examinations
was mainly the Chinese classics or literature, stressing general
learning rather than technical knowledge, and was entirely that
of the Confucian school; especially the Four Books and Five Clas-
sics, this garment must have been found exceedingly helpful to
the degree-hunting opportunists.

Since the practice of cheating was strictly against the law and
the making of such a garment was terribly expensive, it is believed
that only a few "paddings" like this were made during the dynastic
period, and that this may be the only piece in existence outside of
China. As to how old the garment actually is, because no Chinese
scholar in this country seems ever to have seen such a thing before
and not a single reference can be found in any book, this still re-
mains a mystery.
Saint-Mémin's Portrait of Jefferson

BY HOWARD G. RICE, JR.

Physiognotrace Likenesses Engraved.” Under this heading there appeared in the Washington newspapers at various times during the years from 1803 to 1807, announcements informing “lovers and protectors of the fine arts” that the “subscribe,” one St. Mémin, “takes and engravés Likenesses, in a style never introduced before into this country.” The signer of these advertisements was, of course, Charles-Balthazar-Julien Fevret de Saint-Mémin (1770-1852), the French émigré artist who came to the United States in 1793 and who subsequently—until his return to his native city of Dijon in 1814—gained his livelihood by making physiognotrace portraits. The technique had been invented in 1786 by Gilles-Louis Chrétien, but Saint-Mémin was, as claimed in his announcements, largely responsible for its introduction into America. From his headquarters in Burlington, New Jersey, he traveled frequently to other American cities and towns, where he set up shop for varying periods of time.

Among those in Washington who sat to Saint-Mémin for a portrait was the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson. An entry in Jefferson’s account book, dated November 27, 1804, recording a payment to Saint-Mémin, places the sitting in November, 1804, when the artist is known to have been plying his trade at David Shoemaker’s house in F Street. The first step in “taking and engraving” a likeness resulted in a life-size profile portrait drawn with the help of the ingenious “physiognotrace” machine. Saint-Mémin’s portrait of Jefferson has survived and is now

1 Saint-Mémin’s itineraries have been established, from newspaper advertisements and other sources, by Fillmore Norfleet in his Saint-Mémin in Virginia: Portraits and Biography, Richmond, 1942. Although emphasizing the artist’s work in Virginia, this book is at the same time the best general account of Saint-Mémin.

2 Jefferson’s account book for this period is in the Massachusetts Historical Society. The entry cited is the only one relating to Saint-Mémin. This was not, incidentally, the first time that Jefferson was “physiognotraed.” On April 29, 1789, when he was Minister in Paris, Jefferson sat for a portrait in the studio of Gilles-Louis Chrétien, inventor of the process, and of Edme Quénedy, his business partner. For a discussion of the Quénedy-Chrétien portrait, with reproduction of it, see Howard G. Rice, Jr., “A New Likeness of Thomas Jefferson,” The Williams and Nery Quarterly, Third Series, VI, No. 1 (Jan., 1949), 84-89; see also further notes, by Julian P. Boyd, in The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, XIV (Princeton, 1958), xii-xiv, and illustration facing p. 98.

1. Saint-Mémin’s physiognotrace drawing of Jefferson, 1804
(Reduced to one quarter. Original: 27½ x 17 inches)
Worcester, Massachusetts, Art Museum
owned by the Worcester, Massachusetts, Art Museum (Fig. 1). This drawing, measuring 23 15/16 by 17 inches, is in black and white chalk with grayish wash on pink tinted paper. From this original Saint-Mémin next made a reduced-size engraved copper-plate (which combined line engraving and aquatint), and then struck prints from this small plate. The sitter usually received the large crayon original, the small copperplate, and a certain number of prints. Occasionally, if the customer so requested, Saint-Mémin would "retain" the copperplate in order to make additional impressions from it as desired.

From the surviving examples of Saint-Mémin's engraved portrait of Jefferson it is evident that he made two different copperplates from the large crayon life portrait. The two are essentially the same as far as the portrait itself is concerned—and must derive from the same original—but differ in several small details. One of the engraved portraits is in the form of a round medallion, carries no legend, and has the artist's signature only in abbreviated form in one of the lower corners of the plate: "St M° f°" The other is an oval, encircled by a stipple border; beneath the oval are the engraved legend "TH: JEFFERSON" and the artist's signature in more complete form and in more conspicuous characters: "St Memin del & scot."

The copperplate for the oval portrait, measuring 4 1/16 by 3 5/8 inches, was acquired in 1947 by the Library of the University of Virginia (Fig. 4). It had, by then, already been steel-faced. In 1956, after further application of protective chromium

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6 Edme Quenedey’s sketch of the physionotrace
Cabinet des Estampes, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

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8 Worcester Art Museum, loc. cit. No. 1954.82. The drawing was purchased in 1954 for the Museum from the estate of Wilder D. Bancroft of Ellicott, New York (the son of John Chandler Bancroft, who was the son of the historian George Bancroft [1800-1891]; it had previously been on loan to the Museum since 1913. See L(aurent), D(resser), "A Life Portrait of Thomas Jefferson," Worcester Art Museum News Bulletin and Calendar, XVII, No. 3 (Dec., 1955), 8-10. Miss Dresser has also kindly supplied further details to the present writer. Information concerning the date and the circumstances of George Bancroft's acquisition of the drawing—presumably from one of Jefferson's descendants—is unfortunately lacking. However, in view of his eminence as a New England Jeffersonian and his zeal in collecting original materials for American history, it is not difficult to appreciate Bancroft's interest in such a document. Fiske Kimball in his "The Life Portraits of Jefferson" (below, note 4) states that Bancroft owned other authentic Jefferson relics.

8 Both are reproduced, although not in correct proportion to each other, in Nor- fleet, p. 111, and described therein, pp. 175-177. Norfleet lists these as two successive portraits, but Fiske Kimball has pointed out—correctly, in this writer's opinion—that the two engravings derive from the same life portrait and thus from a single "sitting"; see Fiske Kimball, "The Life Portraits of Jefferson and their Repli- cats," Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, LXXXVIII, No. 6 (Dec. 28, 1944), 594.
to allow the use of modern engraving techniques, restrikes from this plate were made by the Everett Wadley Company of Rich-
mond, in an edition of one thousand copies, for the University of Virginia Press as one of the publications of the Tracy W. Mc-
Gregor Library. A second set of one thousand impressions was taken the following year. In these restrikes the engraver’s signature, legend, and stipple border were blocked out from the inking as being insufficiently distinct for sharp impressions. An excellent impression from this same copperplate, but pulled by the artist himself long before it had been steel-faced, is to be found in a small album of Saint-Mémin’s prints in the possession of the Princeton
Library (Fig. 5). This album, comprising sixteen examples of the artist’s work, which he appropriately entitled “Gagne-pain d’un exilé,” was made up by Saint-Mémin from extra proofs retained by
him, for Henri Jollet, a young Dijon friend, in 1843.7 Through an interesting chain of circumstances Saint-Mémin’s
copperplate for the round portrait has now come to light again, and has been presented to the Princeton University Library by
Charles Scribner, Jr., Princeton Class of 1943 (Fig. 2). This copper-
plate, measuring 2 15/16 by 2 5/8 inches, was acquired by Mr.
Scribner’s grandfather, another Charles Scribner (1854-1930),
and also a Princeton graduate, Class of 1875. The provenance is
established by the following manuscript note, which has been pre-
served with the copperplate:

This Engraving was taken in Paris when Mr. Jefferson was Minister to that Country—nearly an hundred years ago. It

7 The plate is inserted in a folder (with explanatory comment on verso of front cover) entitled A Life Portrait of Thomas Jefferson drawn in 1834 by Fédérat de
Saint-Mémin. Restrikt from the original plate, University of Virginia Press, Char-
lottesville, Va., 1926. I am indebted to Francis L. Berkeley, Jr., for information about
the Virginia copperplate and for his friendly interest and help in this study, as I
am also to John Cook Wylie and other members of the University of Virginia
Libraries staff. William H. Gaine and other Princeton colleagues have likewise sup-
pplied good counsel and useful suggestions.

8 According to information kindly supplied by Mr. Berkeley, “The nineteenth-
century steel-faced, without materially damaging the head, seriously obscured the
inscription, so that no adequate impression could be taken of the lettering. The
twentieth-century chromium surface, for which safety was added to the steel sur-
face, made no further incrustations on the head, but was allowed to obliterate completely
the no longer usable legend.”

9 For a full description, see Howard C. Rice, Jr., “An Album of Saint-Mémin
Portraits,” The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XIII, No. 1 (Autumn, 1931),
29-31, 8 illustrations. The article includes a general “Bibliographical Note” on
Saint-Mémin.

10 An obvious error, but a natural inference made from the fact that the artist
was known by family tradition to have been a Frenchman.

11 This information was kindly supplied by George Cabell Rice’s granddaughter,
Mrs. Sally Rice Wolfe Shafter of Charlottesville, who also positively identified
the handwriting of the note quoted above. See also Alexander Brown, The Cabells
and their Kin, Boston, 1895; and Maximilian Schle de Vere, Student of the Univer-
sity of Virginia, Baltimore [1895]. In the latter work Rice’s middle name is
incorrectly given as “Carter” instead of “Cabell.”

now belongs to the widow of Dr. Benj. Franklin Randolph, a
grandson of Mr. Jefferson, & it has been held by the Family
since the death of Mr. Jefferson—& no impression has been
taken of it, till within the last few days by the Atlantic Co.
of New York, who wished to test it, &c. It is now offered for
sale by the widow of Dr. Randolph who like others in Vir-
ginia has been ruined by the late War. Otherwise it would
not be upon the Market.

This statement can & will be substantiated to the Satisfac-
tion of any one desiring to purchase.

George C. Rives

For my own reliability I would refer to Dr. Geo. T. Harrison
221 West 23rd Street New York—To Grunball & Rives
Attorneys at Law 53 Exchange Place New York & to S. M.
Swenson 80 Wall Street, N.Y.

A penciled notation added to the above in another hand, “Jany.
17, 1875,” presumably dates Rives’s statement, and indicates,
at least approximately, the date at which the copperplate left the
family’s possession and came north. George Cabell Rives (1831-
1903), who apparently served as intermediary between the New
York purchaser and Mrs. Sarah Carter Randolph (1810-1897),
the widow of Jefferson’s grandson, Benjamin Franklin Randolph
(1808-1871), was himself a Virginian. Rives matriculated at the
University of Virginia in 1848, subsequently served in the Con-
federate army, and then resided in Texas as Clerk of the United
States District and Circuit Courts, before retiring in 1889 to Char-
lotteville, where he lived at 599 Park Street until his death in
1903.8

12 An excellent impression from the plate, preserved with it in its
small leather case, is perhaps, although not necessarily, one of the
restrikes made by the Atlantic Company of New York, as men-
tioned by Rives in his note (Fig. 5). The plate itself is still in its
original condition, without steel-facing or other coating.

This copperplate for Saint-Mémin’s round portrait of Jefferson
remained undisturbed among the elder Mr. Scribner’s possessions
for a long period after his death in 1930. A few years ago his grand-

13 This information was kindly supplied by George Cabell Rice’s granddaughter,
Mrs. Sally Rice Wolfe Shafter of Charlottesville, who also positively identified
the handwriting of the note quoted above. See also Alexander Brown, The Cabells
and their Kin, Boston, 1895; and Maximilian Schle de Vere, Student of the Uni-
versity of Virginia, Baltimore [1895]. In the latter work Rice’s middle name is
incorrectly given as “Carter” instead of “Cabell.”
son, Charles Scribner, Jr., found it there but set it aside for further examination. It was the modern restrike of the Saint-Mémin oval portrait, made from the University of Virginia copperplate in 1958, and distributed to members of the Grolier Club as a souvenir of the Club’s visit to Charlottesville in October, 1958, that prompted Mr. Scribner to investigate anew his copperplate. Recognizing its significance, he thereafter presented it to the Princeton Library through the intermediary of the Princeton University Press, publishers of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*. Mr. Scribner is President of the Board of Trustees of the Princeton University Press, with which his family has been closely associated since its founding in 1905. Most auspiciously his gift of the Jefferson copperplate to Princeton coincided with the publication of Volume XV of the *Jefferson Papers*.

Thus, it can now be stated that the copperplates for both of Saint-Mémin’s engravings of Jefferson survive: one of them in the library of Mr. Jefferson’s own University of Virginia, the other in the library of Princeton University, from which Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, received an honorary degree in 1791. 13

A comparison of the two slightly different engravings invites speculation. Why should there be, in fact, two such engravings, when both are evidently derived from the same life portrait? The dates generally affixed to the engravings by modern scholars—1804 for the oval one, and 1805 for the round one—are based on annotations added by Saint-Mémin to a set of his prints which he assembled toward the end of his life, and which was published in photographic facsimile in America a decade later. 14 Although the annotations do not appear to be in Saint-Mémin’s own handwriting, they were almost certainly written by a scribe under his direction or based on his notes. In numerous instances the information (especially names of subjects) added to specimens of his work by Saint-Mémin several decades after he had taken the likenesses has been found to be unreliable. It is not therefore necessary to accept the above-mentioned dates literally or to interpret them as a carefully considered attempt on the artist’s part to differentiate between the dates of the two Jefferson engravings. More probably they merely indicate an approximate period, as Saint-Mémin remembered it much later. Jefferson, we know from the entry in his account book, sat for his portrait in November, 1804. Once the artist had taken a likeness by means of his physionotrace device, he could, of course, then engrave from it several small plates, or even copy one plate from another. Inasmuch as the Princeton copperplate for the round portrait was once in Jefferson’s possession, this must have been the plate delivered to him with the large crayon drawing and small print for the sum of $99.60, as noted in his account book on November 17, 1804. Saint-Mémin’s standard terms for gentlemen’s portraits (those for ladies were ten dollars more) were $5.00 for the “original likeness, plate, and all impressions” and $1.00 for each dozen extra impressions. 15 Thus Jefferson’s payment represents the crayon original, the copperplate, and forty-eight small engravings.

From an advertisement published in the *Washington Intelligencer*, February 28, 1809, the week preceding Jefferson’s second inauguration, we learn that Saint-Mémin then had for sale “a few likenesses of the Presidents of the United States engraved by himself.” The prints offered to the public were probably the oval portrait of Jefferson, the one which has an added legend indicating an otherwise extensive collection, as well as smaller groups and numerous individual examples in different museums and libraries. For example, there is a collection of some 100 engravings in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress, which was purchased in 1877 as part of the collection of Peter Force; it is not known whether or not this was assembled by the artist. The Library of Congress has impressions of both the round and the oval portraits, the latter is not a part of the force collection. A collection of some 350 portraits in the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, was acquired in 1928; this set does not have autograph annotations both round and the oval portraits are included.

13 These terms, which remained essentially the same over a period of years, are known from Saint-Mémin’s newspaper advertisements; see, for example, the one published in the *Federal Gazette*, and *Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, May 9, 1809, reprinted by Norset, p. 18.

the subject. Saint-Mémin did not customarily include such identification on the prints made for his regular customers. Furthermore, the artist's engraved signature is more in evidence on this oval portrait than on the round one. Professional ethics, as well as a desire to protect his own handiwork, would probably have led the artist to make some recognizable differentiation between an engraved portrait made to order for a customer and one intended for general public sale. Such indeed was the practice of Saint-Mémin's brother physionotracers in France. Of the several hundred portraits by Gilles-Louis Chrétien and Edme Quenedey, listed and described by René Hennecquin, only a very small number have the subject's name engraved on the plate; these rare exceptions are almost invariably portraits of public figures, obviously designed for the print trade. As examples of such "portraits d'édition," as Hennecquin calls them, there are several of deputies to the French National Assembly, one of Anacharsis Cloots, the "Oeuvres du Genre Humain," and another of Lafayette, Commander of the Paris National Guard, issued in 1789 when he was the man of the hour in Paris. Likewise, in America in 1805, a portrait of the President of the United States, on the eve of his second inauguration, was no doubt a salable print, as well as a good advertisement for the artist's work.

The supposition that Saint-Mémin's oval portrait of Jefferson, with engraved legend, is the one he sold to the public is given added plausibility by the fact that the Virginia copperplate for this was never, as far as is known, in the possession of Jefferson or his descendants. This copperplate was purchased from a dealer in 1947 by the University of Virginia Library for its Elizabeth Cocker Cole Collection. Its previous history is not known. The fact that it was offered for sale together with other copperplates (including a Jefferson portrait by D. Edwin after Peale—also acquired by the University of Virginia Library) might suggest that it was once part of a print publisher's stock. Saint-Mémin himself might have disposed of the plate to some publisher before he left America, or again, it might have remained in his possession and then, after his death, found its way into the antiquarian trade, as did so many other items from his collections.

Finally, it is worth pointing out as of some possible relevance, that in the later years of his life Saint-Mémin apparently had in his possession a number of extra prints of this oval portrait of Jefferson. Not only was he able to include it, together with the round portrait, in the larger compilations of his "complete" sets of American portraits—as mentioned above—but he also included it in at least three smaller collections assembled for personal friends, the albums of specimens of his work compiled for Henri Jollet and for Gabriel Peignot in 1843, and for Sauvageot in 1849. Although the contents of these albums vary, each of them nevertheless contains the oval portrait of Thomas Jefferson, which would seem to indicate that Saint-Mémin had an overstock—or at least a generous supply—of these on hand.

Antiquarian speculation about two copperplates and their antecedents must not, however, deflect attention from the portrait itself. The likeness taken and engraved by Saint-Mémin in 1804 shows Thomas Jefferson at the age of sixty-one, in full maturity, when he was approaching the end of his first term as President of the United States. November, 1804 was in fact election time. Earlier that year the Republican caucus had chosen Jefferson as its candidate (with George Clinton for vice-president), and he himself had written to a friend:

I sincerely regret that the unbounded calamities of the federal party have obliged me to throw myself on the verdict of my country for trial, my great desire having been to retire, at the end of the present term, to a life of tranquillity; and it was with decided purpose when I entered office. They found me, and my continuance. If we can keep the vessel of State as steadily in her course for another four years, my earthly purpose will be accomplished, and I shall be free to enjoy, as you are doing, my family, my farm, and my books.

The verdict of the country was to be a resounding and gratifying vindication of Jefferson's leadership. When the electoral votes were counted, in the presence of the two Houses assembled in the Senate chamber on February 13, 1805, there were 162 votes for Jefferson and only fourteen for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the Federalist candidate.

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The Eighth Congress had convened in Washington on November 5, 1804 for its Second Session, which lasted until March 3 of the following year—an appropriate time, incidentally, for an itinerant artist like Saint-Mémin to set up headquarters in the still rural and incomplete capital city. After several false beginnings and periods of inactivity, work on the public buildings was again proceeding: the north wing of the Capitol was then in use, the south wing was under construction, but the middle connecting building with its great dome existed only on paper. At the other end of a country lane known as Pennsylvania Avenue, Jefferson occupied the President’s House, although, as Latrobe, the Surveyor of Public Buildings, indicated in his report of December, 1804, “it still remains in a state so far from completion, as to want many of those accommodations which are thought indispensable in the dwelling of a private citizen.”

The year 1804 was in many ways a good one for Jefferson. Substantial accomplishments were behind him: the Louisiana territory had been added to the public domain, Lewis and Clark had been sent to explore its confines, the national debt had been reduced, and the war in Europe had not yet “extended its flames” to America, as Jefferson pointed out in his fourth annual message to Congress. Nevertheless, it was a year marked for him by great personal sorrow. He had made two customary journeys from Washington to Monticello, in early spring, and again in late summer. On April 17, during the spring visit, the second of his surviving children—Maria Jefferson Eppes—died at the age of twenty-five and was laid to rest in the mountain-side burying ground. “Others may lose of their abundance,” Jefferson wrote to his old friend John Page, “but I, of my want, have lost even the half of all I had.”

In spite of private sorrow, Jefferson faced his second term as President with equanimity and courage. “I shall now,” he said in his second Inaugural Address, “enter on the duties to which my fellow citizens have again called me, and shall proceed in the spirit of those principles which they have approved. I fear not that any motives of interest may lead me astray; I am sensible of no passion which could seduce me knowingly from the path of justice; but the weakness of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding, will produce errors of judgment sometimes injurious to your interests. I shall need, therefore, all the indulgence I have heretofore experienced—the want of it will certainly not lessen with increasing years...”

This, then, was the Jefferson of Saint-Mémin’s attractive and unpretentious portrait. Other artists were to portray Jefferson at this same period of his life—Gilbert Stuart and Rembrandt Peale, for example. Their impressive oil canvases in the grand manner of formal portraiture have provided posterity with its most familiar images of the third President. Saint-Mémin’s physionotrace likeness—in part because of the technique employed—is more personal and more intimate. Here, we can imagine, is Mr. Jefferson as his close friends might have seen him, at one of his “family dinners” in the White House.

**NOTE ON THE PHYSIONOTRACE**

Edme Quenedey’s sketch of the physionotrace, reproduced here (Fig. 6) from the original drawing in the Cabinet des Estampes of the Bibliothèque Nationale, appears to be the only existing work of his kind to have survived. Quenedey (1750-1830) began producing portraits by this method in the late 1780’s in partnership with the inventor of the device, Gilles-Louis Chrétien (1754-1811). Saint-Mémin’s portrait, as he himself wrote to a friend, were “drawn by means of the Physionotrace and engraved by the roulisette, in the manner of those with which Chrétien, Quenedey and others, flooded France at the end of the 18th century” (Norfleet, p. 64). The instrument which Saint-Mémin reconstructed in America must therefore have been basically similar, although not necessarily identical with the one shown in Quenedey’s sketch. This “physionotrace” was simply a perfected mechanical aid for working physionotrace portraits; once the face was outlined, then completed by hand, the traditional engraving techniques were used for the small prints. Although the physionotrace is often mentioned in works on the history of photography, this is somewhat misleading; it was a “precursor of photography” only in the sense that—it like the silhouette—helped to produce in quantity relatively inexpensive personal portraits, and thus created a demand that photographs were later to fill. After 1880, the physionotrace fell into decline; its place was soon to be taken by the daguerreotype.

The reader looking at the reproduction of the Quenedey sketch may find it easier to interpret if he imagines himself in the place of the person whose profile is to be drawn. He is seated on this side of the machine, his chair parallel to it, looking toward the left. The wooden frame, standing on three legs, is about five and a half feet high and a bit over two feet wide (Quenedey’s dimensions are given in the pieds and pouces of the Ancien Régime, which are slightly longer than modern English feet and inches). Behind the fixed frame and slightly to the left of it stands the operator. Attached to the mobile wooden upright shaft at the left (marked “A” at the top) is a sighting device...
(consisting of a reticle made of two crossed threads, but no lens, as shown in the details on the right-hand side of the drawing). Also attached to this mobile shaft is a pencil and a pantograph. As the operator "traces" the physiognomy of the sitter through his viewer, this in turn moves the pencil point, which transfers the outline image to the sheet of paper fastened to a drawing board, while the pantograph maintains the scale of the original. The operator, with his eye glued to the viewer, sees only the features of his subject, but the sitter out of the corner of his eye can watch his own likeness take shape on the sheet of paper. When he calls for his portrait at the artist's shop a few days later, the outlines have been filled in and touched up to make a finished drawing, a reduced copy has been engraved on copper, and prints have been struck from this plate.

THE JOHN FOSTER DULLES LIBRARY OF DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

The establishment in the Princeton University Library of the John Foster Dulles Library of Diplomatic History, centering around Mr. Dulles' papers, was announced in May. The Department of State and the University simultaneously made known an agreement concerning the establishment in the Library of a collection of microfilmed copies of official documents of the Department of State relating to Mr. Dulles' tenure as Secretary. His own personal papers were presented to the University by Mr. Dulles, a member of the Class of 1908, shortly before his death.

The microfilms of the official documents will be physically located in the Dulles Library under approved safeguarded conditions as prescribed by applicable laws and Executive Orders and will be subject to the same restrictions, limitations, and controls as are the original documents in the Department of State. Title and control of these copies will remain with the Federal Government until such time as all classification and restrictions have been removed from the originals.

In giving his personal papers to Princeton as a research collection for the study of American diplomacy and politics, Secretary Dulles declared that access to the papers, for the purpose of furthering bona fide research in the fields of history, political science, international relations, and related subjects, should be granted as widely as possible. Scholars seeking to consult these personal papers, once they have been completely organized and catalogued, must receive through the Library the written approval of a committee appointed by Mr. Dulles.

To house the materials relating to his career, as well as a number of Princeton's extensive collections of papers of other American statesmen, a group of Mr. Dulles' friends is providing for the construction, furnishing, and maintenance of a new wing of the Firestone Library. It is hoped that this wing, which will be en-
tered through the present Rare Book Room, will be completed within the next two years.

MAP EXHIBITIONS

The Map Division’s program of exhibitions continued during the 1958-59 academic year, acquainting faculty, students, and visitors with the resources of the Library’s collection. This series of displays served also to establish contacts not only with interested individuals within the University but also with representatives of other institutions.

The first exhibition, devoted to “Alaska, the 49th State,” was introduced by an important sixteenth-century map, Gastaldi’s “Universale” of 1546, delineating the northwest coast of America and the landbridge joining Asia and the continent of North America. It was accompanied by Zaltieri’s map of 1566, the earliest map showing the continents of Asia and America separated by the Strait of Anian. Also on display was the map of Russian discoveries, published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg in 1775, as well as one showing Vitus Bering’s explorations as described by the noted French geographer Guillaume Delisle. Jefferys’ 1776 map of the northwest coast of America incorporated the results of Bering’s two expeditions and illustrated the contemporary conception that the North American mainland extended close to Asia in the form of a wide projecting land mass. Featured also in this exhibition was the English edition of Du Halde’s General History of China, London, 1741, giving a full synopsis of Bering’s report of his voyage together with a copy of his map of the regions discovered. The French edition of Du Halde was the first printed book to describe any part of the present territory of Alaska. As a literary curiosity, the map of “Brobdingnag” (identified with Alaska) from Gulliver’s Travels, London, 1726, was on view.

Two early maps of the Pacific Northwest were supplemented by topographic sheets of Alaska today, published by the United States Geological Survey. The Army Map Service plastic relief map of Mount McKinley (1955) aroused great interest, as did the map of the Gulf of Alaska from the Russian marine atlas (Morskoi Atlas, 1952).

The second exhibition was entitled “Early Maps of Russia.” The earliest item on display was a reproduction in color of the twelfth-century map of the world by al-Idrāṣ, the foremost Arab geographer, illustrating the fusion of ancient and modern geography. This was followed by Ptolemy’s world map, prepared by Dominus Nicolaus Germanus, from the 1482 (Ulm) edition of his Cosmographia. Ptolemy divided Grand Tartary, “the vast region extending from the Volga to the Ocean and from the Gilson [Jerusalem] to Siberia, into Scythia beyond and this side of Imaus.” According to the ancients, Imaus separated Northern Asia into “Scythia intra Imaum” and “Scythia extra Imaum.”

The early cartography of Russia was represented by the Germans Anton Wied and Sigmund von Herberstein, ambassador to the czar, and by the English Anthony Jenkinson. In these maps we have the beginnings of accurate knowledge of Western Siberia, and we owe also to Herberstein the earliest detailed description of Russia.1 Cartographical works by the Dutch Isaac Massa and the Italian Battista Agnese as well as by various other Europeans were included.

By means of photostatic reproductions it was possible to display the first Russian map of Siberia, made in Tobolsk in 1667 under the supervision of the local Governor Petr Godunov by orders issued from Moscow, and the maps of the Cherteschnaya Kniga by Semyon Remezov, a noted Siberian cartographer. Remezov’s production is of exceptional value for the history of Russian cartography, because we can reconstruct from his maps the methods of map-making practiced by the cartographers of the period prior to Peter the Great.2 A reproduction in color of an ethnographical map of 1673, attributed to Godunov and included in Remezov’s atlas was on view. Views of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev were shown, and colorful engraved city maps, while the artistry of early Russia was exemplified by originals and reproductions of icons. A copy of the rare Ratisbon print by Michael Peterle of Prague, representing the Muscovite ambassadors from Czar Ivan the Terrible to Emperor Maximilian II, was exhibited. Maps showing the reconstruction of the “Expansion of Russia in Europe” and “Expansion of Russia in Asia” from R. R. Palmer’s Atlas of World History (1957) were utilized to represent Russia today. While nearly all the maps were from the Library’s own collection, several were on loan from other libraries, including the Library of Congress, and from private collections.

“Maps of Pre-Revolutionary America (photo-reproductions of originals in the British Museum)” was the title of the third and fourth exhibitions. They were devoted to maps of the United States and Canada, and to maps of the Russian possessions in North America, Alaska, and the Pacific.

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1 The first edition of his celebrated work on Moscovia or Russia, Rerum Mos
covitarrum commentarii, was published in Vienna in 1569.
2 His Cherteschnaya Kniga comprises the whole of Siberia and even the eastern part of European Russia.
final exhibition. In 1757 George II presented to the British Museum a collection—later known as the Old Royal Library—accumulated by successive sovereigns starting with Edward IV. George III, deprived of a library as a result of his grandfather’s generosity, set about amassing a new collection. “The Topographical and Geographical Collection of King George III,” focused upon British North America during the century preceding the American Revolution, was the finest geographical library of its day, and is considered to be the most valuable collection in the Map Room of the British Museum. Amounting to some fifty thousand maps and charts, it includes many important manuscript surveys of the North American colonies. Early in this century Archer B. Hulbert compiled The Crown Collection of Photographs of American Maps by drawing heavily upon the royal collection of the British Museum, as well as those of the Public Record Office. Hulbert’s work, long unobtainable, is once again to become available, and Princeton has subscribed for the complete set. The exhibition was based on the five volumes of the first series, received during the past year. A large number of early engraved maps contemporaneous with those in the Crown Collection were also included in the display: the Mitchell “Map of the British and French Dominions in North America” (1755), the most important of this period; Pownall’s reissue of Evans’ original plate, “A General Map of the Middle British Colonies in America,” improved with the extension (1776); and Fry and Jefferson’s Virginia and Maryland (1775). Still other early engraved maps illustrated the state of knowledge concerning British North America current in various parts of Europe during the eighteenth century.—HANNA FANTOVA

UNDERGRADUATE BOOK COLLECTING CONTEST

The thirty-fourth annual undergraduate book collecting contest was held on Wednesday evening, May 6, 1959, in the Friends Room of the Firestone Library. The judges, Kingsley Amis, Lecturer and Resident Fellow in Creative Writing, and J. Keene Fleck, of the Library’s Reference Department, awarded the prize to Stephen C. Jett ’60 for a collection of books on monuments of European architecture.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

The catalogue of the Sinclair Hamilton Collection of American Illustrated Books, Early American Book Illustrators and Wood Engravers, 1670-1870, compiled by Mr. Hamilton and published by the Library in 1958, was selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the “Fifty Books” for that year.

In April, 1958, Afternoon of an Author, by F. Scott Fitzgerald ’17, the sixth volume in the series of occasional publications issued by the Princeton Library under the sponsorship of the Friends, was reissued in a trade edition by Charles Scribner’s Sons. Later, in the same year an edition of the book was published in London by the Bodley Head.

The eighth volume in the series, On Plays, Playwrights, and Playgoers, selections from the letters of Booth Tarkington ’99 to George C. Tyler and John Peter Tooke, 1918-1926, edited by Alan S. Downer, will be published by the Library this autumn. The letters printed in this volume have been selected from the files of the Tyler Papers and the Tarkington Collection in the Princeton Library.

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PETER F. SUGAR is an Assistant Professor of History at the University of Washington.
bound. The earliest work is the only incunabulum in the collection, *De thurcie destructione*, Augsburg, 1498, while the two most recent works were both published in Paris in 1687 (Ambassades de M. le Comte de Guilleragues et de M. Girardin auprès du Grand Seigneur et Du Vignau, L'État présent de la Puissance Ottomane). The Ambassades contains some interesting remarks concerning the advantages which France derived from the alliance of Francis I with the Ottomans.

Most of the works, especially the histories and the travel literature, contain the usual highly biased and often misinformation
descriptions and criticisms of Islam and the inequities of Ottoman rule. Yet almost each one of them adds something useful to our knowledge of Ottoman history and life. A few examples will have to suffice as illustrations.

In the *Journal de tout ce qui s'est passé entre les Imperiaux et les Turcs*, Durant la Campagne de l'Année 1683 et 1684, Leyden, 1684, written by an unknown army officer who took part in these battles, we find (pp. 9, 12-14, and 28-29) interesting data regarding the number of troops involved in the campaigns, their organization, and the soldiery which the imperial troops received. Les Voyages de M. Quiclet a Constantinople par Terre, Paris, 1664, gives the exchange rates quoted at Sarajevo for the Ottoman asper in various European currencies (p. 66). As our information concerning the economic and fiscal situation of the Ottoman Empire is scanty at best, information of this nature is extremely valuable. For the same reason the economic information in the *Chronica Turcica*, Frankfurt, 1664, deserves to be mentioned. The unknown author states that the sultan's income from taxes alone amounted to ten millions in gold yearly (p. 151), and lists an additional eighteen sources of imperial income (pp. 157-158). But economic data are not the only ones which we can get from these volumes. The Viaggi Orientali del P. Filippo della SS. Trinita, Venice, 1670, a well-known book written by the General of the Carmelite Order, Esprit Jullien, is one of the best works giving geographical, ethnographical, economic, and administrative information for the entire Ottoman Empire based on firsthand observations. Another work of similar nature, although hardly based fully on personal observations, is Robert Withers, *A Description of the Grand Signor's Seraglio*, or Turkish Emperours Court, London, 1690. Withers describes the physical plan of the palace in great detail and informs his readers of the governmental or household activities to which the various buildings on the palace grounds
were assigned. He neglects nothing—he includes even the curricula of the various palace schools. A good descriptive section can also be found in the already mentioned two-volume biography of Muhammad II by Georges Guillet de Saint-Georges. In an appendix this author enumerates in great detail the locations and functions of the various buildings, public gardens, and main squares and markets of the city of Constantinople.

Guillet de Saint-Georges even tackled a problem which faces present-day scholars and tried to produce and to explain a consistent system of transliterating Arabic and Turkish words into the Latin alphabet. His work is also one of those, surprisingly numerous in the collection, which end with a well-constructed index.

Of course, most of the information given by the authors of the various works is either false or pure invention. I will limit myself to one example only. In the already mentioned Chronica Turcica the unknown author informed his readers that the Prophet Muhammad was poisoned by his family and followers. This event even rates an illustrative Muhammad, dressed like an Italian nobleman, but with a turban on his head, is shown falling off a throne in a room which looks like one in a seventeenth-century Italian palace (p. 21).

Most of the illustrations, however, are excellent. Almost every one of the books in the collection has some interesting and well-executed pictures and quite accurate maps. The most beautiful of these illustrations, in my opinion, is the panoramic picture of Constantinople in Het Eilandigh Leven der Turcken, Moscovitiens en Chinesen, The Hague, 1663. The most interesting and useful are the illustrations in De Origine Imperii Turcorum, published in Wittenberge in 1560 with a foreword by Melanchthon. In this book the various military and civil offices of the Ottoman Empire were enumerated and explained. The author knew that in the empire each military and civil rank had its distinguishing and strictly prescribed dress and headgear, and he reproduced the latter for each position which he described. His illustrations are of real historical value.

These books from the Arvanitidi collection, written by authors of different nationalities in various walks of life, are not only valuable because they add some information to our knowledge of the Ottoman Empire, but are even more useful, due to the numerous errors, falsifications, and wishful predictions which they contain, in giving us a good picture of the knowledge which the Europeans had of that empire in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. —PETER F. SUGAR

**JOHANN WIER'S "DE PRAESTIGIIS DAEMONUM"**

The Library has received by gift from Mrs. Carl Waring Jones a copy of the first edition of one of the great books in the history of witchcraft, the De Praestigii Daemonum, of Johann Wier, or Wierus, printed by Oporinus, Basel, 1568, with a presentation inscription and manuscript notes by the author. It so happens that the Library has also from the estate of Henry N. Paul '84, presented some years ago, the third enlarged edition of this work, Basel, 1566. These books, together with the two editions of Reginald Scot, The Discovery of Witchcraft, described in the Chronicle (XX, No. 1 [Autumn, 1958], 50-51) as outstanding items in the Carl Waring Jones '11 Collection of books on magic, and the many related works in both the Jones and Paul collections have given the Library unusual strength in a subject of much more than antiquarian and sensational interest.

The fame of Wier rests on the fact that he was a pioneer in the movement against the legal condemnation of witches and in suggesting medical explanations for many supposed cases of witchcraft, including the confessions of accused persons. He has even been hailed by a recent historian of medicine as one of the founders of modern psychiatry. Scot, writing twenty years later, was his first and most important English follower.
new age of science. To him and to his fellow-Platonist, Henry More, the denial of occult phenomena, as by Thomas Hobbes, not only contradicted Scripture but seemed to threaten the whole fabric of their philosophy. Two other writers, the Jesuit Friedrich von Spee and Balthasar Bekker, a Dutch minister later expelled from communion with his church, are held by Professor Kittredge to maintain a more defensible position against the witchcraft delusion than Wier or Scot or even the much-laughed John Webster, who replied to Glanvill in _The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft_ in 1677. Perhaps they do, but my great Harvard teacher, in his desire to set the record straight regarding the New England Puritans, does less than justice to the contribution of a man who studied confessed witches and their victims on the assumption that they were sick, even though he believed they were made so by the devil.

There is no English translation of Wier and no modern edition. A sixteenth-century French translation, reprinted in 1889, is hard reading because of the archaic language. There are, however, full analyses of the work in easily accessible sources. The Library would like to acquire a copy of the standard life of Wier, Carl Binz, _Doctor Johann Weyer, ein Rheinischer Arzt, der erste Bemä gender des Hexenwahns_, Berlin, 1896. A copy of Webster's book, important for the study of the Cambridge Platonists, has recently been obtained by purchase.

The Jones copy of the _De Praestigiis_ is an interesting object quite apart from its contents. The inscription on the flyleaf is, as I read it, to D. Stephanus Laurentus (?), "one of his Imperial Majesty's physicians, my friend ever to be honored." The contemporary vellum binding contains portions of a fifteenth-century (?) manuscript of an unidentified German poem in low Franconian dialect. Wier was born in Brabant and lived most of his life on the lower Rhine. It seems more likely that such a piece of parchment would be available to a binder in that region rather than to one in Basel. There are small metal bars reinforcing the thongs under

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3 Von Spee's _Graus Kolnrichs_ (1611) is available at Princeton in the second edition, Solbach, 1689, and in a recent German translation by Joachim-Friedrich Ritter, For Bekker we have the German version, _Die Beantwortete Welt_, printed at Amsterdam in 1669. Professor Erwin Panofsky reminds me that Von Spee has another little tome to fame as author of the collection of spiritual folk songs, _Trutz-Nachtgesicht_.

the backstrip to keep it flat. The device is apparently an uncom-
mon one and may be a clue to further knowledge of bookmaking
in this time and place.—JAMES HOLLY HANFORD

PAPERS OF EDWARD COLES

An important collection of papers of Edward Coles (1786-1868),
second Governor of Illinois and a noted early opponent of slavery,
had been presented to the Princeton University Library by George
A. Robbins '20, Edward C. Robbins '22, James M. Robbins '26,
and Oliver W. Robbins. The new acquisition adds significantly
to the Library's extensive manuscripts of American political figures
of the first half of the nineteenth century.

The son of John Coles, a prominent citizen and plantation
owner of Albemarle County, Virginia, Edward Coles grew up in a
household in which some of the most notable people in the state
were familiar visitors. His early formal education was provided
by private tutors and he attended Hampden-Sidney later William
and Mary Colleges. Through his family's intimate acquaintance
with the Madison family, Coles served as private secretary to President
James Madison from 1810 till 1815. The following year he was
sent by the President to St. Petersburg on what has been described
as a semi-diplomatic mission. Coles traveled and observed widely,
visiting not only Russia but England, France, and Germany as
well.

Upon the death of his father in 1808 Edward Coles inherited
"Enniscothony," his family's plantation, and with it its slaves.
For reasons inherent in his own character he was unable to reconcile
himself to a life as a Virginia planter and politician. Consequently,
after long deliberation, he moved to Illinois in 1819, tak-
ing his numerous slaves with him. At Edwardsville, Illinois, Coles
freed his slaves unconditionally. In the same year Coles was ap-
pointed register of the Land Office at Edwardsville. This position
saved him a wide acquaintance in the state and in 1822 he was
elected its second Governor. His strongest efforts while Governor
were turned toward preventing the legal extension of slavery into
the state. Coles retired as Governor in 1826 and in 1827 returned
to the East. He spent the remainder of his long life in Philadelphia
as a private citizen. He died in 1868, having seen slavery finally
abolished.

The present collection of papers, numbering some four hundred
pieces, consists mainly of a selection of Coles's correspondence,
extending from 1807 to 1861, seven years before his death. Most of
the letters are those received by Coles from his more distinguished
contemporaries. In addition, there is a considerable number of
Coles's drafts of his own letters; the drafts and copies do not com-
plement the surviving incoming letters although they extend over
the same long span of years. Representing Coles's early corre-
respondence are letters of Elbridge Gerry, Robert Fulton, Thomas Jeffer-
son, James and Dolley Madison, James Monroe, Payne Todd, and
others. Among these letters is one of Jefferson's finest statements
on the subject of slavery, a reply to a remarkable letter written to
him by Edward Coles in 1819 in which Coles set forth his feelings
on this subject—feelings that were much at variance with those
of the majority of persons with whom he was associated. The col-
lection contains little correspondence to document Coles's journey
to Russia and other countries in Europe in 1816 and 1817. There
are two Russian passports; two letters of instruction and introd-
uction sent to him by James Monroe, as Secretary of State; some social
 correspondence concerning his travels; and a few other documents.
The correspondence relative to his years in Illinois is represented
but sparsely; among the letters from this period are several from
Nicholas Biddle, De Witt Clinton, William Harris Crawford, and
Lafayette, who wrote Governor Coles of his esteem to visit
Illinois.

As a private citizen living in Philadelphia, Edward Coles appears
to have maintained an interest in politics, although he was himself
not active politically. He was strongly opposed to the policies of
Andrew Jackson and carried on a vigorous correspondence with
Martin Van Buren and James Madison concerning them. There
are also preserved letters of political interest from Henry Clay,
John C. Calhoun, Winfield Scott, President John Tyler, and Daniel
Webster. Coles's correspondence with James and Dolley Madison
continued on a highly personal plane until their deaths. Other let-
ters, particularly those preserved in the collection from the years
after 1850, represent correspondence between Coles and others
who were engaged in historical writing. He corresponded with
Jared Sparks; with Henry S. Randell, author of a life of Jefferson;
with Hugh Blair Grigaby concerning matters relating to Virginia;
and with John Coles Payne relative to the publication of the pa-
pers of James Madison.

The collection includes a small group of manuscript notes by
Coles, mainly concerning the subject of slavery. There are also a
few manuscripts relating to his father and to other relatives.1

—A. P. C.

1 Many of the letters in the collection were published by E. B. Washburne
in his Sketch of Edward Coles, Chicago, 1885.
The dispersal of the final Anthony Trollope collection formed by the late Michael Sadler resulted in the acquisition by the Parrish Collection of a number of desirable items. The notebook kept by Trollope on his trip to South Africa in 1877, containing a journal of the trip and various notes, was purchased on several funds. Mr. Gersley enabled the Library to acquire six manuscript travel books maintained by Trollope for thirty years, from 1841 to 1871. As a member of the postal service, Trollope kept in these notebooks a record of the distances he had traveled so that he could determine his travel allowance. After his retirement from the service, he continued to use the books as a travel record. He also recorded in them various other income, of special interest being the payments received for his writings. Another item of biographical importance (purchased on the Acquisitions Committee Fund) is the letter written by Sir John Tilley to Trollope, October 9, 1869, accepting his resignation from the Post Office Service. Trollope included this letter in his Autobiography as evidence that he had not allowed his literary activities to interfere with his official work. Also acquired for the Trollope section of the Parrish Collection (on the Hyde and other funds) were a number of binding variants; six volumes from Trollope's library, including his annotated copy of Bacon's Essays, London, 1878; and six letters written by Trollope. A document which recalls the financial difficulties of Trollope's parents is the appointment of Morgan Neely as attorney authorized to sell the bazaar in Cincinnati, dated March 19, 1890, signed and sealed by Thomas Anthony Trollope. It was purchased on the Acquisitions Committee Fund.

The additions to the other author sections of the collection consist principally of autograph material, most of which was purchased on the Hyde and Acquisitions Committee Funds. Mention may be made of the following: William Harrison Ainsworth, seven letters; William Black, five letters; Wilkie Collins, seven letters; Lewis Carroll, thirty-five letters, postcards, and other manuscript pieces, relating mainly to investments; Thomas Hughes, eleven letters; Charles Kingsley, forty letters (including fourteen to Lady Bunbury and thirteen to John H. Parker); Mary Elizabeth Brad- don Maxwell, more than sixty letters to Lady Monkton; and George Meredith, agreement concerning the publication of Lord Ormonde and His Amints in The Pall Mall Magazine, signed by the author, May 20, 1893.
ANNUAL MEETING

More than 140 Friends, guests, and members of the Library staff attended the annual meeting and dinner at the Princeton Inn on May 15, 1959. The Chairman announced that the Executive Committee had decided, with the approval of the Council, that, beginning on July 1, 1960, the minimum annual dues will be raised from $5.00 to $7.50 and the sustaining dues from $10.00 to $15.00, the higher classes of dues remaining unchanged. Following the dinner and the annual meeting, Waldemar H. Fries spoke on the writings of John James Audubon. Mr. Fries’ talk will be published in a later issue of the Chronicle.

THE COUNCIL


Gilbert S. McClintock ’08, a member of the Council since 1949, died on June 18, 1959.

The resignation of Alfred C. Howell, a member of the Council since 1942, has been accepted by the Chairman with regret.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Since the report in the preceding issue of the Chronicle, contributions totaling $6,830.00 have been received from Friends. Mrs. Graham Claytor has continued her support of the memorial to Ridgely Torrence ’97. Alfred C. Howell has made the initial contribution establishing a fund for the purchase of books in English literature as a memorial to Robert L. Melrose ’54. William H. Scheide ’36 has enabled the Library to acquire a number of rare music items, including four first editions of Bach; Francisco de Salinas, De Musica libri septem, Salamanca, 1577; Johann Jakob Froberger, Diverse Ingenuisste, Sacrisme & non maj pli visite Curioso Partite, di Toccate, Canzone, Ricercate, Alemande, Correnti, Sarabande e Gigue, Di Cinimali, Organi e Instrumenti [Mainz], 1693; and François Couperin, Pièces de Clavecin, Paris, 1713-30. Mr. and Mrs. Willard Thorp have added to the capital of the Thorp Fund.

GIFTS

Eugene V. Connett, 3rd ’14 has added thirteen books to the Connett Collection. Additions to the James Gould Cozzens Papers have been received from Mr. Cozzens. Charles E. Feinberg has given several Walt Whitman items, as well as an undated letter from Aubrey Beardsley to Leonard Smithers. From Sinclair Hamilton ’06 have come twenty-six additional books for the Hamilton Collection and eight European illustrated books. Among the latter are St. Birgitta, Revelationes, Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1500; La Rappresentazione Di Santa Domitilla, Florence, 1571; and William Combe, An History of the River Thames, London, 1794-96. The copy of Johann Wier’s De Præstigiis Daemonum, Basel, 1568, presented by Mrs. Carl Waring Jones is described in “New & Notable.” Carl Otto v. Kienbusch ’06 has given two eighteenth-century manuscript copies of New Jersey acts relating to the College of New Jersey and, for the Kienbusch Angling Collection, a broadside proclamation regarding fishing in the Danube and adjacent waters, Ingolstadt, 1528. Papers of Ivy L. Lee ’28 and some twelve hundred volumes from his library have been the gift of his sons, James W. Lee, II ’28 and Ivy L. Lee, Jr. ’31. Three Whitman titles have been given by Daniel Maggin, including the second edition of Leaves of Grass, Brooklyn, 1866. R. Cuyler Stevens, Jr. ’26 has presented a copy of the first edition of Gertrude Stein’s Three Lives, New York, 1909. As an addition to the Boudinot Collec-
tion, a letter written by Elias Boudinot to Charles Shippen, January 1, 1818, has been given by Mrs. Landon K. Thorne.

FRIENDS OF THE PRINCETON LIBRARY

The Friends of the Princeton Library, founded in 1930, is an association of bibliophiles and scholars interested in book collecting and the graphic arts and in increasing and making better known the resources of the Princeton University Library. It has secured gifts and bequests and has provided funds for the purchase of rare books, manuscripts, and other material which could not otherwise have been acquired by the Library.

Membership is open to anyone subscribing annually five dollars or more. Checks payable to Princeton University should be addressed to the Treasurer.

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The Princeton University Library Chronicle
Published four times a year: April, July, October, December
Subscription: Five dollars a year

Orders and remittances may be sent to Princeton University Library
Printed at Princeton University Press

THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE FRIENDS OF THE PRINCETON LIBRARY

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Biblia by Lawrence Heyl

The Princeton University Library Chronicle
Published four times a year: Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer
Subscription: Four dollars a year
Single numbers: One dollar and twenty-five cents
Orders and remittances may be sent to Princeton University Library

Printed at Princeton University Press
Illustrations by the Meriden Gravure Company