THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
CHRONICLE
VOLUME XXVI • SPRING 1965 • NUMBER 3

CONTENTS

Libraires and Librairies: A Record of Indebtedness
by Gilbert Chinard

Man and Nature in the New World: A Check List of
the Writings of Gilbert Chinard
compiled by Howard C. Rice, Jr.

Gilbert Chinard's Honest John Adams: An Appreciation
by Douglass Adair

Library Notes
Ancient America: Five Centuries of Discovery

New & Notable
Some Recent Gifts to the William Seymour Theatre
Collection, by Marguerite McAneny

Friends of the Princeton University Library
The Council
Contents

**Libraires and Librairies: A Record of Indebtedness**  
by Gilbert Chinard  

**Man and Nature in the New World: A Check List of the Writings of Gilbert Chinard**  
compiled by Howard C. Rice, Jr.  

**Gilbert Chinard's Honest John Adams: An Appreciation**  
by Douglass Adair  

**Library Notes**  
Ancient America: Five Centuries of Discovery  

**New & Notable**  
Some Recent Gifts to the William Seymour Theatre Collection, by Marguerite McAneny  

**Friends of the Princeton University Library**  
The Council
ILLUSTRATIONS

Khèyam Français, Paris, 1869. Printed by Typographic Blanchard, Châtellerault


Scenes from Chateaubriand’s Atala, ou les Amours de deux sauvages dans le désert

Selections from a portfolio of original drawings, now in the Princeton University Library (formerly in the collection of Gilbert Chinard, who acquired them, via the bookseller J. Vrin, from an unidentified collection). The drawings in ink and black crayon on paper, measuring 18 x 23½ inches, were presumably executed ca. 1810-1820 for an illustrated edition of Chateaubriand’s work which was never published, or perhaps as decorative designs. They are said to be the work of an amateur artist, Comte de Boulet (?), who has not been further identified.

Sources of vignettes:


Libraires and Librairies
A Record of Indebtedness

BY GILBERT CHINARD

The Editors are happy to publish another article by Gilbert Chinard, now Professor Emeritus at Princeton University. The first of his Chronicle articles appeared as the first article in the November 1939 issue, Volume I, No. 1. His name also appeared among the associate editors in that issue. It has continued to appear (as has that of Willard Thorp) in all the succeeding issues, including the present one. This new article was prompted by the fact that the Princeton University Library has recently acquired important segments of Gilbert Chinard’s personal library, including his outstanding Chateaubriand collection, travel books, Utopias and imaginary voyages, French works (fact and fiction) on America, and materials on World War I and World War II. Without being specifically a description of these acquisitions, Mr. Chinard’s article nevertheless provides a pertinent commentary on them by recalling some of those who helped him accumulate his library and some of his happy experiences as an amateur de livres. The check list of Gilbert Chinard’s own writings, which follows his article, will further suggest some of the whys and wherefores of his collecting and the nature of some of the books which he has relinquished to the library of Princeton University.—THE EDITORS.

The French libraire, I must remind my readers, is not a librarian in the American sense of the word, and a librairie is not a library. The dictionary tells us that a libraire is a bookseller, a librairie a bookshop (and, conversely, that a librarian is a
bibliothécaire and a library a bibliothèque). If I retain the French terms it is because they have untranslatable connotations and evoke for me a whole tradition that has particularly flourished in France. The distinction between bibliothécaire and libraire was well established by the late sixteenth century. Although the chief function of the libraire was selling books to the public, many of them were also printing books and even writing them. The "communauté des imprimeurs libraires" was a recognized guild, which played an important part in the society of the time. This was not an ordinary business, but an art as well as a trade, for the libraire was dealing with authors, illustrators, binders and typographers as well as with the powers that be. It is an ancient and noble tradition, not yet wholly extinct, and fortunately confined to no single country. The realm of the true libraire extends beyond the walls of his shop. No scholar who has seriously and continuously indulged in research can fail to acknowledge the essential part played by the libraire in the progress of his work. To many such I owe a debt of gratitude. A few are still alive, some in France, some in California, and others scattered over the United States from Vermont to Louisiana. There are indeed too many to mention them all, even by name. I must therefore restrict my tribute to a few I have known in France and only to those who are no longer with us.

My first debt and probably the most important I owe my maternal grandfather. He had learned and practiced the noble trade in Paris. After Louis-Napoléon's coup d'état in 1851, he went back to his native town and settled down there as an imprimeur libraire. Books were displayed and sold in the front store. In the back was the printing shop where he printed not only the local weekly, but an occasional pamphlet or comédie-proverbe and once an even more ambitious production from the pen of a doctor friend, entitled Khéyam Français, ou Mon Broc et Mon Verre. As far as I know only a few copies have survived. This French Omar Khayyám, dedicated to the author's Amis Buveurs, sings the joys of the wines of Europe rather than those of Persia, in a series of what the good doctor describes as propos, moralités or préceptes vagabonds, written not in "aqueous poetry" but in "vinous prose." On the last page of the work (which runs to 179 pages) and following the last of the propos (No. 510, addressed to "Ami Blanchard") is the simple mention: "Châtelleraut.—Typ. Blanchard." When Grandfather retired he bought a sizable piece of land for a garden and

KHÉYAM FRANÇAIS

OU

MON BROC ET MON VERRE

Par L. S. DESRIVIÈRES

P. N. P.

(DE MONTMIROLON)

PARIS

1869.

Châtelleraut.—Typ. Blanchard.

From the printing press of Gilbert Chinard's maternal grandfather.
a small vineyard, built a house and a cellar on the door of which could still be read a few years ago the word imprimerie. It was the door of his old printing shop which he had preserved as a memory of his former trade. He had also salvaged some worn-out old types and metal cuts mounted on wooden blocks, wonderful material for a small boy to play with and use for building forts and castles. He naturally had also kept a great many books, housed in huge cabinets with glass doors, to be handled very carefully and sparingly.

When Grandfather died I was granted free access to his bibliothèque. It was a provincial library reflecting the interests of its owner. It had been gathered without any definite plan according to the likes and dislikes of the old printer. It also reflected to some degree the reading tastes of a whole generation, the generation which had grown up during the Romantic period, been more or less disappointed by Louis-Philippe and the Second Empire, but which had kept some of the social ideals of the Eighteen-thirties. The works of Victor Hugo occupied a place of honor, the poems and the dramas as well as illustrated editions of Les Misérables and Les Travailleurs de la Mer. George Sand was also represented in popular illustrated editions, with La Petite Fadette, Mauprat and the political novels. A special place was granted to the historians; it was an eclectic choice, Louis Blanc and Michelet, but also Augustin Thierry, Thiers and Guizot. The Exposition Universelle of 1857 had prompted an explosion of semi-scientific books with the works of Louis Figuier and Flammarion, a whole world of scientific "marvels." There was a good set of Le Magasin Pittoresque, started in 1839 by Edouard Charlot, who through the years had kept the liberal faith of the old Globe. The Magasin was an extraordinary presentation of encyclopedic knowledge abundantly illustrated with wood engravings by the best artists of the time. Nor should I forget the plays of Shakespeare translated, alas, by Guillaume Guizot, and above all Abbé Driault’s Histoire de l’Ancien et du Nouveau Testament with full page engravings throughout the two big volumes. Of course Grandfather had kept the fundamental dictionaries, Quicherat and Bescherelle, and the classics, Corneille, Molière, Racine, Fénelon, several pretty illustrated editions of Lafontaine. For reasons which shall remain unexplained the philosophes and the eighteenth century seem to have been excluded. That these books reflected the literary tastes of the good people of Châtellerault is very doubtful. I suspect, rather, that they were mostly copies that the old libraire had been unable to sell or wanted to keep for himself. It would be of little avail to attempt to reconstruct from memory a catalogue of this bibliothèque, although I could probably do so. Most of the books have now disappeared; they suffered from divisions between several members of the family, the dampness of rooms seldom opened in a country house and from mice, that did irreparable damage. The destruction was far advanced when the house was "occupied" during the last World War—not by the Germans, but by the irresponsible patriots who "liberated" it. Nevertheless, the few books which were salvaged suffice to revive old memories.

Such as they were they did their work: they infected the young boy with an incurable love of books. That was an experience which cannot be obtained in any public library and even less in any school or lending library. There grew the conviction that books are not simply tools to work with or even to give passing amusement. The books that really count are those one possesses, those that can be used and then set aside for a time, ready to be picked up again, so as to become an extension of one’s personality. There also was instilled the feeling that people who handle books, make them available to readers, and, more particularly, make it possible to own and hold them, belong to a privileged class. They make a living and derive some profit out of a cherished occupation, but theirs is not an ordinary business. Some of these youthful and idealistic views lost part of their luster when confronted with the harsh reality, but they never completely vanished. I can still remember my shock when the director of a great publishing house told me cynically: "I am selling books exactly as the corner grocer sells pounds of sugar." Of course he did not expect to have his words taken literally, since as a result of our conversation he accepted the manuscript of a book which did not sell quite like hot cakes.

Grandfather owned very few rarities. In his small town books were kept in some families and transmitted from generation to generation. They were never sold at the death of the owner. It was many years before I learned that in Châtellerault there were at least three very rich private libraries, known to all the Paris dealers but remaining a sort of family secret among the natives. Whether this secrecy was due to the fact that for so many years the mere possession of certain books had constituted a real danger, I do not know, but I do know that when pressed by necessity the
owners would have rather sold a farm than see their bibliothèque submitted to a public auction.

In Bordeaux where I enrolled in the University the situation was somewhat different. Back of the Hôtel du Recteur, on Place Mériadeck, there existed—and there probably still exists—a most picturesque flea market where miscellaneous pieces of printing were spread out on ragged canvas, exposed to the rain, the dust, and the merciless rays of the sun. Occasionally among this debris could be found odd items discarded by the heirs of a deceased priest. Not a very rich booty, but a beginning nevertheless. Once a year on the Place des Quinconces, at the Foire de Bordeaux, were often found some good old books not in first class condition which had been spurned by the agents of Parisian dealers. They could be had for a few cents and it was a work of charity to rescue an old Elzevir or an Henri Estienne still holding together within its shrunk parchment covers.

Bordeaux also had some real libraires with well established shops. Citrones, at the beginning of Cours d’Albret, specialized in Spanish books, which were displayed on two small tables in front of his store. But the great libraire was Féret, Cours de l’Intendance, with wide open doors revealing two long stands on which were spread recent books, dignified reviews and scholarly publications. It was a gathering place not only for idlers and customers but for students and their professors, who made it a casual rendezvous in a city where there was no Faculty Club and no lounge in the University Library. It was also a center for the diffusion of knowledge, for Féret prided himself on being the official publisher of the Annales de la Faculté des Lettres, of the Bulletin Hispanique and of the series issued by the learned societies of the region. His sons and successors have closed the old store and call themselves "éditeurs," but they still preserve the tradition which made the libraire a semiofficial institution and almost an integral and necessary part of the University.

More homelike was the librairie of Madame Desbois, rue Lafaurie de Monbadon, one of those pleasant streets found in southern cities and designed to be cool during the summer and sheltered from the wind in winter. The librairie, which was also a cabinet de lecture, was kept by a dignified old lady with refined manners; she was assisted by her daughter, tall and reserved, always clad in black and I suppose a widow. One was received there not as a customer but as a visitor and a guest. A little girl was usually running about and of course there was one of those black cats “dear to fervid lovers and austere scholars.” There one had a chance to get acquainted with more recent literature than was available in the university library. As Madame Desbois was rather conservative in her literary taste she did not keep very recent or scandalous productions, but she had good books which one could sample before borrowing or purchasing them. Occasionally some professors dropped in for a friendly chat. I did not know at the time that Madame Desbois had a very famous regular customer. We knew of course that Anatole France every year spent a few days and perhaps weeks in Bordeaux. We knew that he was particularly fond of a small chapel in the Cathedral of Saint André and that he had made it a sort of sacred spot to his admirers, but nobody would have presumed to disturb the master in his contemplation. I had no idea at the time that our paths would ever cross.

Some fifteen years later, in 1916 to be exact, I landed in Bordeaux and had to spend a few days in my old abode. I thought I would find out what had become of the Librairie Desbois. The old lady had died, but the daughter was still there, unchanged. She remembered me, she even knew that I had written on Chateaubriand. Then suddenly she asked me whether I would be interested in seeing some old editions. She had been asked by M. Anatole France to collect them and she had done so for several years, but M. France was no longer coming to Bordeaux and perhaps... Then she pointed to a pile of books in a corner of the librairie. It was an extraordinary collection, several of the early editions of Atala, of the Génie du Christianisme, of Les Martyrs, and an accumulation of brochures and pamphlets. I took the whole heap without discussion, quite pleased at the idea that I had stolen a march on the master and acquired some Chateaubriand rarities which would never grace his collection. But this was only the beginning of the adventure; the conclusion came several years later—and for the moment will be left in suspense.

132
My Parisian adventures were much more varied and extended over many years. Only a few will be recalled here, as these reminiscences are not intended to serve as a guide for hungry book hunters. The reader may perhaps expect some account of wonderful finds made in the boxes spread out on the parapet of the Seine embankment from the Pont Saint-Michel to the Quai d’Orsay. As a matter of fact I never made friends with the bouquinistes des Quais, whom I refuse to recognize as libraires. They are a strange tribe, old women wrapped up in shapeless garments sitting on folding chairs, knitting while keeping a suspicious eye on would-be customers. The only genuine character I ever encountered was the old fellow who for some mysterious reason wore his hair plaited in a queue such as adorned the heads of eighteenth-century soldiers. As he specialized in music and no old books were displayed on his stand, I never stopped to inquire why he remained faithful to this obsolete ornament. Loafing along the Quais is a delightful pastime and the scene has a charm beyond description. It attracts not only book hunters but many tourists and even some artists lured by the legend, for it is essentially only a legend embellishing a somewhat sordid reality. The legend has been kept alive by accounts of a few marvelous strokes of good luck, such as the much publicized discovery of a Diderot manuscript by the late Louis Barthou. Stories of that ilk piously recounted through several generations remind one of fish stories. The book hunter along the Quais has the same faith in his luck as the fishermen lined up along the river’s edge and his chances of success are about the same.

As early as the middle of the nineteenth century Charles Nodier who was a librarian, a bibliographer, a book collector and above all a book lover, described the heart-rending misery of the dissolution of old and modern books exposed to the rain and the fog from the river. As in Nodier’s day, they are invaded by cryptogamic growths of various sorts, soon reduced to a pulp and then to dust. This is particularly true of modern books whose paper is bleached with chemicals. Only a few old books somehow manage to survive the ordeal: they are mangled, spotted, torn and maculated, but they were covered with parchment which came from sheep, they were stitched with honest thread and the paper was made of real old rags, which meant of old linen. As if the forces of nature were not enough to operate the work of destruction man has had to take a hand. This started in the eighteenth century

when decorators imagined that old engravings oiled and sometimes colored could be used as transparencies to embellish fans or lampshades. Engravings were torn from bound books and then the book itself was disdainfully discarded. There was an even worse source of destruction when the ladies took a hand and began to make découpages, cutting out figures with their embroidery scissors and pasting them in albums. They even went farther, and long before Picasso made collages, cutting out from an engraving a tree, from another a house, from a third one a figure, a cloud, a nymph or a shepherd to compose a landscape of their own. Sometimes this was done systematically: a rich amateur would steal from a drawing a column or a pediment to give as a model to his architect. Old atlases were split and maps sold separately to be framed—poor Ortelius was a favorite victim, as were books of travel and of natural history. Fortunately a large proportion of the engravings now displayed by the bouquinistes along the Seine are more or less skilful reproductions, sold to adorn hotels and motels or the basement playrooms of naïve tourists. The bouquinistes are not the ignorant pitiful people one might imagine from their appearance. They are fully aware of any rarity that may come into their hands: if they display it, it serves as bait to attract
a customer, who is then invited to visit the shop they keep in a neighboring street.

Far more rewarding than the book stalls on the river side of the Quais is the exploration of the authentic librairies which for several generations have been established in the mansions across the street. Among these was the Librairie Champion, 7 Quai Malaquais. Despite the legend, it was not the shop which was originally kept by Anatole France's father, although Honoré Champion was the authentic successor of the old libraire who had dropped the family name of Thibault to keep only his first name which was "France." The Librairie Ancienne Honoré Champion was for over half a century the headquarters of traditional humanism in France. Its very location made it an adjunct and almost an annex of the Institut de France, not so much of the Académie Française as of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres and more particularly of the section dealing with Romance languages and literatures. Honoré fostered and published fundamental works such as the Atlas linguistique de la France, the seven volumes of Gallia Typographica, the series of Classiques français du Moyen Age, the epoch-making studies of Bédier on Les Légendes épiques, and many more titles marking the growth of a new era in the history of French scholarship. I really never knew old Honoré, but it was a joy to associate with his son Edouard, who started early working in the librairie, succeeded his father and developed the activities of the old firm. He was an extraordinary character, full of apparently inexhaustible energy, buoyant and smiling, welcoming the scholars from the remotest parts of the globe who called at the shop. Edouard was always ready to engage in new ventures, all of them however in the scholarly tradition of the house. An author in his own right, he initiated and supervised the publication of Stendhal's complete works (1956) at a time when this author was not yet the very popular figure he is today. He commissioned a young man I had known as a school boy in Châtellerault, Louis Thomas, to collect and publish the complete correspondence of Chateaubriand. He fostered the beginning of the Revue de Littérature Comparée and of the series known as the Bibliothèque de la Revue de Littérature Comparée, while continuing the publication of Abel Lefranc's edition of Rabelais.

Old Honoré Champion was not unknown in America. Besides the scholars, he had a few very rich customers there, while several important American libraries bought from him, or through him, rare books in first class condition and precious manuscripts. His son Edouard was as good a businessman as his father. He had traveled in the United States and written his impressions (Retour d'Amérique, 1927) and in another had outlined his plans for the development of the book trade with the United States (Le Livre aux États-Unis, 1939). His death in 1958 put an end to all his projects and practically to the existence of the librairie. It did not survive the Occupation and disappeared shortly after the liberation of Paris. I was never listed officially in the association called "Les Amis d'Edouard," which brought together several of the younger contributors to the publications of the Librairie Champion, but I was happy to be able to call myself a friend of Edouard.

I cannot claim the same distinction when I remember my dealings with another famous libraire. In his field he stood out so eminently that by many he was called "le roi des libraires." Some years ago I was in Paris during the summer and was in pressing need of a certain book—not to peruse hastily in the Bibliothèque Nationale, but to study at leisure and compare the text with a manuscript on which I had been working in the Newberry Library. Dumont de Montigny's Mémoires historiques sur la Louisiane is not a work of extreme rarity, but no copy was for sale by the libraires I consulted. I was finally told that my only chance was to apply to Chadenat. This advice was given somewhat hesitantly; it was not at all certain that Chadenat would consent to see me, or, if he did, that he would be willing to sell the book. Chadenat lived on the Quai des Grands-Augustins in a house situated at the rear of a courtyard. There was no indication that it was a librairie, except a small marble plaque on which was carved this simple word AMERICANA. I rang the bell with some trepidation. When no answer came I turned the handle of the door and cautiously entered. At first nothing could be seen except piles of books from floor to ceiling, apparently supporting the roof. Books were heaped up in pyramids and obelisks ready to crumble and to crush any intruder. Finally I heard a grunt and could see seated in an overstuffed arm chair the emaciated shape of an old man, all wrapped up in steamer rugs of various hues. It was Chadenat himself. After a silence which seemed interminable the queer apparition asked me what my name was, who had sent me to him and what I wanted. Then the miracle happened: he knew my name, he knew
that I had written some books—books dealing with America, not about the infamous British colonists or the abominable Yankees who had deprived the French of their American possessions, but about the French travelers and explorers and Monsieur de Chateaubriand. After long preliminaries and expostulations Chadenat shook himself out of his wrappings and from behind a huge pile of books and debris extracted half a dozen volumes. All of them were copies of Dumont de Montigny. He placed them on the table, polished them with the palms of his hands, lovingly compared them, caressingly put them back on the table, sighed, hesitated, looked at me suspiciously and finally handed me the two volumes of the Mémories historiques, begging me to notice that they were bound in “veau vierge,” in virgin calf skin. They were indeed in pristine condition. I did not overstay my welcome—if it was a welcome. I carefully put the two duodecimos in my pockets and fled almost like a robber, for I felt that if I had tarried longer Chadenat would have asked for the books back. It was a unique experience, for I never dared repeat it. But it was unforgettable.

Alphonse Margraff’s Librairie, although much smaller than Chadenat’s, was in some ways similar, but Margraff was more hospitable. I never asked him about his early career; he could not be separated from his bookshop. Despite his Germanic name he was obviously a child of Paris who had learned his trade as a boy from old man Lehec, whose emblem “Le Curieux” he had preserved as a trade mark. Margraff did not collect rare books in the ordinary sense of the term, but the books which scholars and particularly historians do not find in many libraries, as well as pamphlets which sometimes escape the attention of cataloguers. His customers were his friends and he was proud to count among them several well-known historians, specialists in the history of the provinces, and aristocratic collectors interested in everything pertaining to their families. In his records were listed some of the most famous names of the French nobility, as well as members of the Institut and independent historians and antiquarians. The resources of the store seemed to be inexhaustible; books were piled up everywhere, as if the libraire never had time to make an inventory and had been submerged by the flood of printed material. Actually Margraff knew rather well what he had in stock, and what he had in the mysterious reserve in an adjacent street. The shop was a place where the customer had the impression that he could make discoveries, pick up books almost at random, take them from the shelves, talk with other visitors as well as with the libraire himself.

It is reported that Edmond de Goncourt used to say: “A real librairie is a place where they bring you a chair when you come in.” Such a librairie must have been a splendid observation post for a student of human comedy. It reflected the humble dramas of every day life in old Paris: the students or the refugees trying to sell two or three volumes to pay for their lodgings or a meal, the dignified distress of collectors who have to sacrifice piecemeal the treasures they have saved for a last emergency, the widow who has to move to smaller quarters and cannot keep the books which were so dear to her husband. There Balzac could have gathered material for a novel similar to Le Cousin Pons, but dealing with books instead of objets d’art. What Balzac did not do was splendidly achieved by Victor Hugo, although his picture of bibliophiles and bibliophiles must be sought for in several different works. As a boy Hugo spent many hours in the Librairie of old Royol, Porte Saint Jacques—as recorded in Victor Hugo raconté par un témoin.
de sa vie (Chapt. 21). It was at Royol's that he must have met the prototype of good M. Mabeuf, one of the most pathetic characters in *Les Misérables*. At the end of a long life spent in scientific pursuits, the poor old book lover has to sell, one by one, the rare editions collected over the years, hoping to die before coming to the ultimate sacrifice of his last precious gem, a unique copy of Diogenes Laërtius, printed at Lyon, in 1644—and which, incidentally, the scholarly annotators of *Les Misérables* have been unable to locate.

The Librairie Margraff, as I knew it in the 1920's and 1930's, was in the direct line of descent from those of a century earlier evoked in the pages of Victor Hugo. Like some of the best *libraires*, Margraff had ambitions to publish as well as to sell books, not as part of the regular business, but rather for his pleasure. It did not take me long to discover that he would help me to print books—not books which would sell like pounds of sugar, but which might nevertheless appeal to a specialized public. He welcomed my manuscript of the *Lettres de Du Pont de Nemours, écrites de la Prison de La Force*, and later the *Dialogues Curieux* of Baron de Lahontan, of which we printed a few copies for the author and the publisher on Madagascar paper. Even the rest of the edition was printed on such good stock and with such care that a grumpy critic complained that books of that sort intended to be used mainly by scholars should not be presented with such refinements. For more than twenty years I made the Librairie Margraff my summer headquarters and more than once I rather regretted that I had not followed my grandfather's calling.

Another of my friends came even closer to the ideal combination and managed to be both an active scholar and an excellent *libraire*. I discovered, or rather rediscovered him in Paris and had almost completely forgotten that for a year or so we had both taken the same courses in Egyptology at the University of Bordeaux. This time we were brought together by a common interest in Chateaubriand. Marcel Duchemin kept a small shop with well chosen books in the Rue de Chateaudun. Whether he had many customers I never inquired, but it did not take me long to discover that I had found my master. I boasted of the extraordinary find and once made in Bordeaux and described the early editions of *Atala* that I had purchased from Madame Desbois. Duchemin listened to me, smiled gently, then gave his verdict without the slightest irony: I had apparently acquired a very good col-

quelques pages de son Diogène Laërtie. Il savait assez de grec pour jouir des particularités du texte qu'il possédait. Il n'avait plus maintenant d'autre joie. Quelques semaines s'écoutérent. Tout à coup la mère Pitarqua tomba malade. Il est une chose plus triste que de n'avoir pas de quoi acheter du pain chez le boulanger, c'est de n'avoir pas de quoi acheter des drogues chez l'apothicaire. Un soir, le médecin avait ordonné une potion fort chère. Et puis, la maladie s'aggravait, il fallait une garde. M. Mabeuf ouvrit sa bibliothèque; il n'y avait plus rien. Le dernier volume était partit. Il ne lui restait que le Diogène Laërtie.

Victor Hugo, *Les Misérables*, Eugène Hugues Illustrated edition [1879-1882], IVe Partie. (This is the edition that Gilbert Chinard found in his Grandfather's library.)
lection of contrefaçons—pirated editions—mixed with some really good books. "But," added Duchemin, "they are very good contrefaçons." Obviously, I had to go back to school. That was the beginning of many delightful meetings. Duchemin had made for himself a splendid collection of every book or pamphlet pertaining to Chateaubriand. He followed the precepts of an English collector: of every book in which he was interested he kept at least three copies—one he showed to his friends, one he let them handle and the third he reserved jealously for himself. By following this rule he had incidentally discovered that Chateaubriand corrected the text of the Génie du Christianisme while it was being printed. Consequently it was necessary to collect as many copies of the so-called first edition as could be obtained in order to compare them. This has become a sort of routine with English scholars, but I do not believe that the method has been extensively used in the study of French texts, with the possible exception of the text of Balzac. Duchemin thus taught me a lesson which I should like to pass on to librarians who are sometimes too hasty in discarding "duplicates." When dealing with old books, that is to say, books printed in the old-fashioned manner, no copy is a real duplicate until proven to be so. While selling books Duchemin kept on with the hunt. With several students of Chateaubriand he continued the search for the famous and elusive manuscript of Les Natchez. He also tried to locate the equally elusive copy of Chateaubriand’s Essai sur les Révolutions annotated by the author, with corrections by Sainte-Beuve, who had once used it. This precious copy was sold at auction in 1870 and bought by a member of Chateaubriand’s family; then it seems to have disappeared. After long and careful search Duchemin concluded that the last owner thought it a disgrace to the family that such a book should have been written by their illustrious relative and made an auto da fe of it. The story as Duchemin told it would break the heart of any scholar or editor, as it no doubt broke his own. This is not an isolated case of pious vandalism practiced by descendants of a great writer. I have heard of at least one similar instance, that of the old dowager who made it a practice of burning every Friday a few pages of the manuscript left by a famous ancestor, in order, as she said, "to make atonement." Duchemin spent his last years in the shadow of the Bibliothèque Nationale to which he had become unofficially attached. It had really become his home. He was welcomed there by the staff of the library as one of those experts who save hours of perplexing research to bibliographers and cataloguers, not to mention mere scholars. When he had to move to smaller quarters he sold most of his books to a libraire who had become an old friend. I was fortunate enough to rescue some of them, including several copies of the so-called first edition of the Génie du Christianisme. Marcel Duchemin’s bibliographical essays have been published by Vrin as a tribute to a scholar and a fellow libraire. They make up a book without which no study of Chateaubriand can be undertaken. They are models of judicious and unpretentious presentation, the work of a man who loved his subject more than himself.

To finish with Chateaubriand, I am reminded of an incident which has a remote connection with my Bordeaux haul. The story was told me by a libraire whose name I have forgotten. I wish I could ascribe it to Chadenat, but all I remember is that the bookshop was on the Quai des Grands Augustins. The libraire had shown me an early edition of Atala, which was of course a contrefaçon, and which I turned down as such. "Ah Monsieur," said the old fellow, "you are not like Monsieur Anatole France. Would you believe it? He once asked me for an early edition of Racine, and when I told him that I had only a contrefaçon, he said, 'Never mind, I just want to give the book to a lady and she will never know the difference!' Perhaps Monsieur Anatole France was a great writer," added the libraire, "but he was not a gentleman." This professional pronouncement I leave to Anatole France’s biographers to ponder upon.

Students of Pascal necessarily gravitate when in Paris to a small store at 6, Place de la Sorbonne, close to a bistro with a few tables on the sidewalk. It was, and still is, the Librairie Philosophique J. Vrin, for although Vrin died a few years ago, the original name has been preserved. On each side of the well-worn steps leading into the store were two stands with secondhand books of undetermined value. Inside the shop itself a small number of old books were on display. The uninitiated would never have suspected that he was entering the headquarters of the Bibliothèque d’Histoire de la Philosophie, of the Études de Philosophie Médiévale, directed by Etienne Gilson, and of the Bibliothèque des Textes Philosophiques published under the editorship of Henri Gouhier. Nor would he have suspected that, behind this modest front, Vrin had next door enormous reserves which nobody had ever explored completely. These cavernous recesses gave the impression of reach-
ing into the Catacombs and extending endlessly under the Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève. In the more modern field Vrin had published many separate monographs and studies and particularly the slim volumes of the *Etudes Pascalienes* of Ernest Jovy, the modest provincial worker whose studies in depth of Pascal, his family, his friends and Port-Royal were not intended to meet with popular success, but are nevertheless major contributions, with more meat than many huge volumes. Vrin also offered a haven to another isolated scholar, Zacharie Tourneur, and published for him the first paleographic edition of the manuscript of Pascal's *Pensées* (1942). Z. Tourneur's intellectual autobiography, *Une Vie avec Pascal* is a vivid and impressive picture of the results achieved by a scholar who did not seek success. He taught in a small collège, meditated and digested his text and really lived with his author without ceasing to be profoundly human.

I was obligated to Vrin for another reason. He had become interested in Duchemin and published the collection of articles I have already mentioned. I also suspected that Vrin had finally purchased part of Marcel Duchemin's personal library. Some of the best copies he probably kept for himself, but he was willing to part with several duplicates, a portfolio of apparently unpublished drawings for an illustrated edition of Chateaubriand, and a considerable number of the lesser publications of "le grand enchanleur." Through Vrin (and ultimately from Duchemin) I was thus able to acquire many items which may some day prove significant for the study of Chateaubriand. More recently I have noted with satisfaction that Pierre Clarac, President of the Société Chateaubriand, has called attention, in a communication read before the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, to the importance of consulting such ephemeral publications, many of them uncollected in the so-called Complete Works, "not easily accessible," and never seriously studied. (*Revue des travaux de l'Académie*, 1952, 1er semestre, p. 46.)

With his square shoulders and ruddy complexion Vrin did not look like a bookworm, but more like a prosperous farmer. Somehow his whole personality as well as his speech seemed familiar. I was puzzled—until he told me that we were almost neighbors in the country. On his way to his "farm" in Mirebeau he drove past my old house. He was fond of his oxen and his cows as well as of his books, and he bred cattle just like an American president.

When the Collège de France, in 1930, celebrated the fourth centennial of its foundation and issued invitations to delegates from abroad, The Johns Hopkins University appointed as its two representatives a "Professor" from the Philosophical Faculty and Dr. William Henry Welch, who had just succeeded in establishing an Institute of the History of Medicine and was very keen about building up a library which would provide working facilities and abundant material to historians. Dr. Welch had studied in Germany and felt quite at home in Leipzig, but his speaking knowledge of French was somewhat hesitant. It did not take him long to enroll the "Professor" as his guide and interpreter. I knew him too well already not to realize that the Doctor was not interested in gastronomic adventures. "Canard au sang" and other French delicacies could have no special lure for the amateur of good substantial cooking who served terrapin and canvassback duck to his friends at the dinners of the Maryland Club. We had several preliminary talks before leaving Baltimore. Photostats and microfilms were beginning to attract the attention of the librarians; some economically-minded experts had suggested that the Library of the History of Medicine could be rapidly and cheaply provided with the needed books by resorting to these undignified substitutes. The Doctor was quite indignant: "These fellows" said he, "will take all the fun out of it. Can you imagine? It would be just like kissing your girl through the window pane." And so Dr. Welch, puffing on one of those big cigars of Churchillian dimension which Sir Winston had not yet made famous, rolled along rather than walked from librairie to librairie, ordering books apparently at random. He certainly was on a spree, but he knew what he was doing and what he wanted. He had his own way of looking for books. Naturally the Professor thought it would be appropriate to suggest Rabelais. "Rabelais, yes," said the Doctor, "but he did not know much about medicine. Give me Montaigne, he knew the whole man. He was a real doctor." And of course, Dr. Welch was right. Much to the amazement of the libraires, the Doctor did not seem attracted solely by old books dealing with medical subjects. "The History of Medicine is concerned with every subject," thus spake a real humanist who was just as interested in Albrecht Dürer as in Ambroise Paré. Under his studied nonchalance he concealed a wide acquaintance with the field as a result of thorough preparation. Consequently he rapidly picked out the books he wanted with no apparent fear of the price, simply saying to send them to
the Medical Library of The Johns Hopkins University. The libraire, somewhat dismayed, would take me aside and whisper: "But are you sure he will be able to pay for them?" I had the feeling that Dr. Welch spent much more than the amount originally allotted by the Rockefeller Foundation, but he knew what he was doing, that he was building up a fine library, and that somehow the funds would be forthcoming. So the Doctor got his books and his "fun," and the Professor enjoyed an experience among the libraires which bordered on the heroic.

More recently and in a much less dramatic way, I was reminded of the debt of gratitude that I as an author owe my unknown friends in the libraires. The Galeries de l'Odéon had just been closed and the stock transferred to the Librairie Flammarion across the street, where the same clerk I had seen for years was still in charge. I was leisurely looking around the store. The old fellow was glancing through the pages of a paper-covered volume while keeping an eye peeled for possible customers. Obviously I was not going to make any purchase. Suddenly the libraire looked at me and said: "If you wish to buy a book, Sir, you should buy this book. It is a good book, Sir, and well written." It happened to be one of my own, recently published. I did not buy the book—but I felt that it had found at least one appreciative reader.

Man and Nature in the New World

A Check List of the Writings of Gilbert Chinard

COMPILED BY HOWARD C. RICE, JR.5

This check list of the writings to date of Gilbert Chinard presents the harvest of more than fifty years of devoted scholarly pursuits. "The extent and the importance of Chinard's vast production," one of his former students has written, "have, despite numerous awards and honors, never been sufficiently recognized either here or in France. This is because he has worked in areas where three or four of our traditional fields meet and where imaginary lines of demarcation have been drawn and myopically respected by our traditional academic departments. His imposing array of articles, monographs, critical editions, and editions of correspondence will be better known and appreciated as Americans become more and more interested in the intellectual origins of their institutions and ways of life, and in the succession of varying 'mirages américains' that other peoples have conceived in the past four and a half centuries. Quantitatively and qualitatively his published work as a comparatiste and intellectual historian in this particular field of activity alone is truly remarkable. No future worker in this interdisciplinary domain can escape indebtedness to him."2

This felicitous statement not only explains why the present check list was undertaken, but also indicates some of the problems with which the compilers were faced. In assembling the material to be listed, Gilbert Chinard himself and Madame Chinard—who has long been her husband's devoted collaborator in his literary work—have ransacked their memories, as well as the attic and cellar at 93 Mercer Street, in order to bring as many stray lambs as possible into the fold. As the lambs were counted, it soon became evident that the practice often followed in such lists, of arranging the titles in numbered chronological sequence by date of publication, although providing a sort of statistical logbook of annual production, would in this instance be otherwise inade-

1 With the assistance of Gilbert and Emma Chinard, John L. Logan '86, Mina R. Brynn, Earle E. Coleman, and France Chatlourie Rice.

147
quate. Arbitrary grouping under such purely formal headings as "books," "articles," "reviews," etc., seemed also to be largely irrelevant. Instead, we have constructed a thematic guide to Gilbert Chinard's writings, what he has himself described as a bibliographie raisonnée.

We have tried to describe each title with accuracy and enough detail to enable a reader to identify or locate it readily, but have made no attempt at detailed bibliographical description. The chapter headings and sub-headings have been devised to bring together writings on a single subject, regardless of date of publication or of form. More than that, it is hoped that the pattern adopted, with all its inadequacies, will suggest the general lines of Gilbert Chinard's thinking, reveal some of its progression and development, and indicate the inherent connections between apparently unrelated subjects. With this in mind, annotations and brief comments have been added, especially where the title in itself does not adequately describe the contents of the work. The occasional quotations of a phrase or characteristic statement from the work are designed to underscore some of the important themes underlying Chinard's œuvre as a whole.

When discussing with the author some of the problems and puzzles involved in the classification of his writings, the question of a possible section of ghost entries for unwritten or unpublished works was jestingly raised. This prompted Gilbert Chinard to speak of "the doctoral thesis that was never written." It was, he recalled, while still pursuing his graduate studies in France but already attracted by America, that he proposed as a subject for a doctoral thesis "Le Sentiment de la nature dans la littérature américaine"—only to have it rejected by an eminent angliciste of the Sorbonne on the grounds that there was neither a sentiment de la nature nor a literature in America! A further attempt to find an acceptable thesis subject also proved inconclusive. Meanwhile, during his first year in the United States, in 1908, he was able for the first time to read widely in American literature, thanks to the open shelves of the public library in Northampton, Massachusetts. John Greenleaf Whittier, among others, attracted his attention, and subsequent summer vacations spent in the "Whittier Country" of the Merrimack Valley brought him close to American nature in the rural setting of an earlier age. Chinard's study of Whittier (announced in several of his early books as being "in preparation") never saw the light of print—except for the small fragment recorded below. One of his earliest published articles, which appeared in 1910 in the Revue Philomathique de Bordeaux et du Sud-Ouest, it evokes the Gascon nobleman, refugee from Guadeloupe, who brought to New England "the gentle courtesies, the nameless grace of France," and found there his bride, the "Countess" of Whittier's poem. In Gilbert Chinard's writings, as in the poem, "western wave and Gallic stream" were henceforth to be "mingled in one sea." A sojourn at Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, soon led him to the John Carter Brown Library (then presided over by George Parker Winship), where the rich store of early Americana determined the course of his studies of "l'exotisme américain," just as his later sojourn in Baltimore, after World War I, led him to the Library of Congress and to the papers of a notable specimen of homo americanus, Thomas Jefferson. . . . Returning to the "thesis that was never written," Gilbert Chinard decided that it did not, after all, require even a ghost entry, for had he not, in fact, been writing that thesis ever since? Then, as he glanced over this check list of his writings, he suggested the title: "Man and Nature in the New World."

---

PLAN OF THE CHECK LIST

I. EXOTISM AND PRIMITIVISM
II. CHATEAUBRIAND
III. THE DOCTRINE OF AMERICANISM
IV. THOMAS JEFFERSON
V. JOHN ADAMS
VI. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
VII. FRENCHMEN IN AMERICA
VIII. FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES: CROSSCURRENTS
IX. HISTORY OF IDEAS, LITERARY HISTORY: FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
X. TEACHER AND INTERPRETER
I. EXOTICISM AND PRIMITIVISM


"Si ambitieux que puisse paraître l'objet de ce travail, l'idée qui lui a donné naissance était des plus modestes. Mon attention a été attirée vers l'Amérique par les travaux de M. Bélier sur Chateaubriand et c'est au cours de recherches sur les sources d'Atala et des Natchez: c'est en voyant de près les difficultés considérables qu'une étude de ce genre soulevait, que j'ai été amené à considérer le sujet de façon plus large."


"Le moment n'est pas encore venu où l'on pourra déterminer avec précision l'influence que la découverte de l'univers physique a exercée sur la pensée du XVIIe et du XVIIIe siècle. . . Nous avons seulement voulu indiquer l'origine de quelques théories, en suivre le développement et la transformation dans les récits de voyages et les ouvrages qui s'en inspirent, et surtout montrer comment, sur ce point au moins, il est impossible de séparer le XVIIe du XVIIIe siècle."


Reprints from the 1709 edition of Lahontan's Nouveaux Voyages . . . dans l'Amérique Septentrionale those sections of the work which attracted the attention of the philosophes. In the substantial introduction Gilbert Chinard discusses the place of the Dialogues in the history of ideas, pointing out that long before Rousseau and Diderot, Lahontan "had formulated the most complete and violent indictment that had as yet been pronounced against the civilization of western Europe," and that he had "definitely fixed the character of the 'noble savage,' the 'man of nature,' whose figure was to dominate the entire literature of the eighteenth century."

Introduction and notes: Denis Diderot, Supplément au Voyage de Bougainville, publié d'après le manuscrit de Leningrad. Paris, 150

Diderot's Supplément (first published in a posthumous collection of his tracts, 1796) originally bore the subtitle: Dialogue entre A et B, sur l'inconvénient d'attaquer des idées morales à certaines actions physiques qui n'en comportent pas. In his commentary to this new edition, presented as a "contribution to the history of primitivism," Gilbert Chinard indicates that in their dialogue inspired by Bougainville's Voyage autour du monde, Diderot's interlocutors continue the attack on society, in the name of natural laws, that had been formulated in such earlier works as Lahontan's Dialogues Curieux and Morelly's Code de la Nature. Analogies between the South Pacific or "Oceanic mirage" and the "American mirage," and between the "good Tahitian" and the "noble savage" of America, are also discussed.


Gilbert Chinard's edition reprints the 1764 text of Chamfort's play, first performed that year in Paris. His Introduction includes a section entitled "La Généalogie de 'La Jeune Indienne,'" in which the play is discussed in relation to earlier versions of the episode of the European traveler who sells his savage lover into slavery (among others, Richard Steele's account of Inkle and Yarico, The Spectator, March 13, 1711). Another section treats of "Primitivisme et morale bourgeoise." Chinard also notes that the character of the American Quaker appears for the first time on the French stage in La Jeune Indienne.

ARTICLES AND REVIEWS


Discussion of Du Périer's Les Amours de Piston (1601), an exotic novel laid in Canada.

"Les Sources d'un poème de Leconte de Lisle," Modern Language Notes, XXXVI, No. 1 (January, 1921), 10-14.

Points out indebtedness of Leconte de Lisle to Longfellow's Evangeline in his poem "Le Calumet du Sachem" (Poèmes tragiques, xxxii).


Reprints chapter on tropical diseases from rare pamphlet by Étienne Bizet de Flacourt (1607-1660), Cause pour laquelle les intérêts de la Compagnie n'ont pas fait de grands profits à Madagascar.


"... M. Jourda a étudié non pas l'exclamation dans la littérature romantique, mais la peinture des pays d'Europe et du Proche Orient chez les peintres et les voyageurs de l'époque romantique. Il ne parle en effet que des pays qu'ils ont peints après les avoir visités. . . ."


"Livre précieux pour les amateurs d'exotisme. . . ."


"Exoticism, in its narrowest sense, is the expression of a special curiosity for foreign peoples and foreign lands. As distinguished from cosmopolitanism, it emphasizes diversity and variety, instead of the unity of mankind. It may be considered, more broadly, as an aspect of escapism, save that it is an escape towards a specific region, not simply the tendency to escape from one's surroundings. . . . From another point of view several varieties of exoticism can be distinguished: picturesque exoticism, dealing with the externals, descriptions of customs, landscapes and oddities; philosophical exoticism, establishing a contrast between our civilization and foreign and sometimes even imaginary peoples; psychological exoticism, when an effort is made to understand 'the mystery of the foreign soul.'"

Another article (by G. A. Borgese) in the Dictionary defines "Primitivism" in these terms:

"Primitivism is the glorification (and proposed imitation) of an earlier stage of human development. Every period seems to have preserved the memory, or developed the legend, of an earlier time of uncorrupted, vigorous, genuine expression of life. . . ."


Gilbert Chinard's report to the Congress is printed in volume I, the discussion of the report in volume II. A summary of scholarly research in the general field of exoticism and primitivism.


II. CHATEAUBRIAND


Books I and II of Chinard’s edition of Les Natchez had appeared earlier in University of California Publications in Modern Philology, VII, No. 5 (January 23, 1919), 501-64. The present complete edition, including Books I and II with revisions, was prepared with the assistance of Chandler B. Beal, Charles R. Hart, Meta H. Miller, Louis H. Naylor and J. Van Ness Smead.


Abbé Édouard de Mondésir was one of a group of Sulpician fathers who emigrated in 1791 to the United States, where they founded St. Mary’s Seminary in Baltimore. On the same ship was the young traveler Chateaubriand, as recalled by the latter in his Mémoires d’Outre-Tombe. Abbé de Mondésir wrote down his own souvenirs in 1842, when living in retirement in France. The extracts printed here (from the manuscript in St. Mary’s Seminary) include material on Saint-Sulpice during the French Revolution, the founding of the seminary in Baltimore, life in Canada and the United States at the end of the eighteenth century, and Chateaubriand’s journey to America.


A check-list of American editions and translations of Chateaubriand’s works; and of Chateaubriand studies by American scholars or French scholars residing in America. Compiled by Gilbert Chinard as a contribution to the centenary commemoration of Chateaubriand’s death.


Reprints the text of the 1891 edition of Odérahi, which had appeared still earlier in Veillées américaines (1798), with a preface signed “P.B.” Re-examining the parallelisms between Odérahi and Chateaubriand’s Atala—a subject which he first investigated in 1912 and subsequently developed in his L’Exotisme américain dans l’oeuvre de Chateaubriand (1918)—Gilbert Chinard here considers and rejects the claim put forth by Paul Hazard that the anonymous author of Odérahi was the botanist Palisot de Beauvois.

By way of conclusion to the Introduction (pp. 61-62), Chinard recalls that in his juvenile ardor he had once believed that “what mattered most was to have discovered a hitherto unknown source of Chateaubriand.” But, he continues, “It is difficult today for an ancien sourcier to believe in the magic properties of his witch-hazel wand; long experience has shown him that what he had taken for sources were often but the upwellings of the great underground water table, where all waters are mingled and whence all men may draw.”

ARTICLES


Le Beau’s Aventures... ou Voyage curieux et nouveau, parmi les Sauvages de l’Amérique Septentrionale, Amsterdam, 1738.


"Notes sur le Voyage de Chateaubriand en Amérique (Juillet-Décembre, 1791),” *University of California Publications in Modern Philology*, IV, No. 2 (November 10, 1915), 369-349.


Chateaubriand’s comment on Dr. Laënnec’s *Auscultation Médiaté*.


Comments on article by John C. Frank (*Modern Language Notes*, June, 1949) proposing the Natural Bridge near Waynesboro, Tennessee, as the original of the site depicted in Chateaubriand’s description of the burial of Atala. With photograph.

"Avec Chateaubriand et le voyage en Amérique, on n’en aura jamais fini. . . .”

156 

CHAGAS LEAVES HIS BENEFACTOR. "Unable to resist any longer the urge to return to the wilderness, I appeared one morning before Lopez, clothed in my Savage garb, holding my bow and arrows in one hand, my European dress in the other. . . . Clasping me in his arms, he cried: ‘Go, child of nature! resume that manlike independence which Lopez would not rob thee of.’ "
ATALA RESCUES CHACTAS. “I was bound to the foot of a tree; a warrior watched restlessly liquidambar by the spring. ‘Hunter,’ she said to the Muskogee hero, ‘if you would pursue the deer, I will guard the prisoner.’”

TWO SAVAGES IN THE WILDERNESS. “After a fortnight of rapid walking, we came into the Allegheny Mountains and reached a branch of the Tennessee, a river which flows into the Ohio. With Atala’s help I built a canoe, which I smeared with the gum of the wild plum after sewing up the strips of bark with roots of the spruce. Then I embarked with Atala, and we surrendered ourselves to the drift of the stream.”
THE BURIAL OF ATALA. “We agreed that we would leave at dawn next day to bury Atala under the arch of the natural bridge at the edge of the Groves of Death... When our work was done, we laid this beauty in her bed of clay. Alas! I had hoped to prepare for her a quite different couch!”

III. THE DOCTRINE OF AMERICANISM


Discusses in historical terms: the American tradition, American individualism, American idealism, American nationalism, and American internationalism.


Gilbert Chinard’s contribution appears in a special issue of the Revue de Synthèse Historique devoted to the United States.


“. . . l’Amérique n’est pas seulement le dernier espoir de l’humanité, the last hope of mankind, comme a dit Thomas Jefferson, c’est aussi l’espoir le plus ancien et le plus profondément enraciné.”

157

"Granting that American nationalism rests upon an undeniable loyalty to a certain ideal of freedom and individualism, the fort remains that, even before that ideal had been formulated, the colonists and their descendants were brought together by the necessity of doing in common a task that no individual could undertake to carry out successfully. It is because they soon realized the futility of isolated efforts that they developed that sense of social obligation and social responsibility which is one of the most striking features of American civilization. In that sense at least, the type of society which was formed in the United States may be considered as being the indirect result of the influence of the soil and climate, not because the colonists yielded passively to the climate, but because of their obstinate refusal to accept unnatural conditions as they found them, and because of their staunch determination to be the masters and not the servants of nature."


"[By the last decades of the nineteenth century] the era of destruction had been succeeded by the era of conservation and cultivation of trees . . . America at last had come of age; the ruthless pioneers were only a memory; the country had developed a civilization of its own and more than caught up with Europe, and nature almost completely subdued was no longer an enemy standing in the way of social progress. Once more had been verified the assertion of the British traveler that American civilization to a large extent reproduced in space and with a sort of explosive suddenness the age long work of European generations."


"While the citizens of the United States were thus struggling to create a literature fitting to the assumed grandeur of the national destiny, the idea of America was becoming itself a part of the cultural tradition of Europe. As a state of mind and a dream, America had existed long before its discovery. . . ."

IV. THOMAS JEFFERSON


JEFFERSON TEXTS AND DOCUMENTS

"... the richest treasure house of information ever left by a single man."


"Jefferson and Osian," Modern Language Notes, XXXVIII, No. 4 (April, 1923), 201-205.

Includes Jefferson's letter (February 15, 1775) to Charles Macpherson, an Edinburgh merchant, asking help in obtaining copies of the Gaelic originals of Osian's poems; and the merchant's answer transmitting an evasive reply from James Macpherson, the "translator" of Osian.


"Étrennes diplomatiques au dix-huitième siècle," France-Amérique du Nord (Paris), 1ère Année (nouvelle série), No. 10 (March 10, 1929). Print text of a Memorandum concerning New Year's gratuities (étrennes) customarily given to usher, et al., at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Versailles. Prepared in 1785 by Franklin for Jefferson, his successor as Minister Plenipotentiary to France; with additional notes supplied for Jefferson's guidance by Baron Grimm, Minister from Saxe-Gotha. The original document is in the Jefferson Papers, Library of Congress.


Includes much correspondence not mentioned in the title, especially letters of Du Pont de Nemours to Madison. Also publishes for the first time two memoirs of Du Pont de Nemours on American agriculture and manufacturing. In the Introduction the editor discusses the "differences in temperament and in doctrine [which] are strikingly conspicuous in the correspondence between the founder of Physiocratie and the father of American democracy. For more than seventeen years they used their letters every possible subject relating to government."


Articles and Reviews


An address delivered before The Johns Hopkins Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, April 12, 1930.

"Jefferson's letter, Monticello, May 26, 1819, to Mr. Victor-Adolphus Sasserno, Consul of U.S.A. at Nice, ordering wines and explaining "the particular terms we use to designate particularly the different flavors or characters of wines." In Menu for Princeton University Library Trustees Committee Dinner à la Jefferson, 1948.

"This Menu was designed and printed at the Princeton University Press for the special dinner prepared by Mr. Gilbert Chinard and served at 40 Mercer Street, Princeton, January twenty-nine, nineteen hundred and forty-three."

Reprints two review articles by Sainte-Beuve: (1) Review of Jefferson's Mélanges politiques et philosophiques (a French translation by L.-P. Consic of Jefferson's Memoir, Correspondence and Miscellanea, Charleville, 1835), which first appeared in Armand Carrel's newspaper, Le National, February 4, 1831. (2) review of Alexis de Tocqueville's De la Démocratie en Amérique, which appeared in Le Temps, April 7, 1856.


"An American Philosopher in the World of Nations," The Virginia Quarterly Review, XIX, No. 2 (Spring, 1943), 189-203.

"Jefferson's Influence Abroad," Mississippi Valley Historical Review, XXX, No. 2 (September, 1943), 171-180.


"In the light of the tributes paid to Jefferson by his contemporaries, it matters little now whether he drew some of his ideas from any particular philosopher, from the English deists or the French Encyclopedists. The man, and the institutionalization of the teachings of the ancients, the moral of genius or even a very profound thinker; he stands among the philosophers not only as the herald of positivism but as the champion of self-disciplined individualism and the prophet of a new humanism."


Includes text of tributes from several of Jefferson's French contemporaries.


VI. JOHN ADAMS


Adair's marginalia in his copies of Voltaire's La Philosophie de l'Histoire and Traité de la Tolérance, and of Rousseau's La Nouvelle Héloïse.

See also, below, under HISTORY OF IDEAS, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Chinard's article, "Polybius and the American Constitution," a portion of which is devoted to John Adams.

VI. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

"Franklin et Madame d'Houdetot," L'Echo de la Fédération [de l'Alliance Française aux Etats-Unis et au Canada, New York], II, No. 6 (February-March, 1943), 5-6.

Brief review of material presented in Chinard's Les Amitiés américaines de Madame d'Houdetot; see above, under JEFFERSON.

"Looking Westward," The Journal of the Franklin Institute, CCXXXIV, No. 1 (July, 1944), 1-16. Also appears in Meet Dr. Franklin, Philadelphia, The Franklin Institute, 1943, pp. 155-150.

Franklin's concern with the American West. Paper first delivered at the "Meet Dr. Franklin Conference," Franklin Institute, January 19, 1940.

"The Strange Fortune of Two Volumes of the 'Transactions.'" American Philosophical Society, Library Bulletin 1944, Philadelphia, 1945, pp. 26-37. This issue of the Library Bulletin is also included in the Society's Year Book ... for 1944.

Commentary, with ramifications, on copies of the A.P.S. Transactions presented by Franklin to his French scientist friend, Jean-Baptiste Le Roy.
"Benjamin Franklin and the Mysterious Madame G———-.” American Philosophical Society, Library Bulletin 1946, Philadelphia, 1947, pp. 49-72. This issue of the Library Bulletin is also included in the Society’s Year Book ... for 1946.

Identifies Franklin’s correspondent as Wilhelmine von Mosheim, Comtesse Goloskin (later Duchesse de Noailles): prints her letters to him.


French translation by Cadet de Vaux of Franklin’s memorandum concerning uses of Indian corn in America, published in the Journal de Paris, February 17, 1786 (memorandum originally accompanied Franklin’s letter of April 28, 1785 to Cadet de Vaux).


Discusses Franklin’s letter to Vergennes, December 8, 1777.

“An Echo of Franklin’s Voice,” The Virginia Quarterly Review, XXVI, No. 2 (Spring, 1950), 598-598.


“Abbé Lefebvre de la Roche’s Recollections of Benjamin Franklin,” Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, XXIV, No. 3 (June, 1950), 214-221.

Includes complete text in French of Abbé de la Roche’s recollections, from original manuscript in the Bibliothèque de l’Institut de France.


Includes a discussion of Affaires de l’Angleterre et de l’Amérique, published 1776-1779 under the editorship of Edme-Charles Genet, of the French Foreign Office as a vehicle for pro-American propaganda; this periodical was used by both Vergennes and Franklin.


Biographical study of the Baronne de Bourdíc (Anne-Marie-Henriette de Payen, 1746-1803), the “provincial Muse,” who became a devotee of Franklin during his stay in Paris. Includes specimen of her poetry and her letters to Franklin (from originals in the American Philosophical Society).


Reprints memorial tributes by Mirabeau, La Rochefoucauld, abbé Fauchet, Condorcet, Vioq d’Azir, and others.


“Random Notes on Two ‘Bagatelles,’” Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, CIII, No. 6 (December, 1959), 725-730.

Detailed textual study (based on successive manuscript drafts and printed versions) of two of Benjamin Franklin’s “Bagatelles”: “Letter à Madame Helvétius,” and “The Ephemera,” both printed on his press at Pacy.
VI. FRENCHMEN IN AMERICA

THE HUGUENOTS


“To American readers, and particularly to those interested in the study of international politics, it will prove a very curious document. On the sudden transplanted into a new civilization. Without losing their national traditions, the first French account of the British colonies, the Description de la Virginie published at The Hague in 1687, will help one to understand how Philosopher, and finally in the public. This vision of a transatlantic world to have set apart, to make it the last refuge of Liberty.”


AMERICAN REVOLUTION


Included among the letters (originals in the William L. Clemens Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan) is one written (March 18, 1779) by Beaumarchais to his agent in America, Théveneau de Francy, concerning shipments of arms and supplies to the Americans.


Includes text of Rochambeau’s letter to Washington, April 11, 1789, in which, speaking of recent developments in France, he recalls: “Do you remember, my Dear General, of the first request that We have made together at Rod island. But did you remark the soup the difference of the character of our two nations, the French in burning their thirst, and all the americans waiting wisely of the time that it was cooled.”


Printed from the manuscript in the Berthier Papers, Princeton University Library, with reproductions of two of Berthier’s maps (encampments of the French army at Providence, R.I. and at Phillipsburg, N.Y., 1781).

“Alexandre Berthier’s ‘Voyage en Prusse,’ August 2-September 22, 1783,” The Princeton University Library Chronicle, V, No. 3 (April, 1944), 92-103.

Includes “Anecdotes of Frederick II,” translated from Berthier’s journal (original in Princeton University Library).

169

The manuscript of Du Perron's Journal particulier d'une campagne aux Indes Orientales (1781-1782), which includes the map of Yorktown reproduced in the above publication, was presented to the Princeton University Library by Stuart W. Jackson "in sincere admiration of the learning and writings of my friend Dr. Gilbert Chinard." The Comte de Revel (1756-1816), author of the journal, was among the French army officers brought from the West Indies to Virginia with De Grasse's fleet in 1781.


Nicolas-François-Denis Briouet de Barneville (1756-1839) served in America with Rochambeau's army as a second lieutenant and aide-de-camp to General Baron de Viaménil. His journal is here printed for the first time from the original manuscript in the possession of descendants.


LAFAYETTE


François-Augustin Dubois Martin de Murville (1748-1839) aided Lafayette in acquiring the ship that brought him to America in 1777; he later returned to the United States as a refugee from Santo Domingo; saw Lafayette again during the latter's tour of 1814-1815; died at an advanced age in Baltimore.


Reprints from the Almanach des Muses, 1783, the words and music of a song about Lafayette by Berquin: "Les Adieux de Venire à terre, à Margoton, sa mie."


Reprint, from a copy in the American Philosophical Society, of a rare pamphlet containing documentary account of presentation to the City of Paris of marble bust of Lafayette which had been commissioned by the State of Virginia, through Thomas Jefferson, from the sculptor Hoodon. Although the pamphlet (1786) has the imprint of Mathew Carey of Philadelphia, Gilbert Chinard demonstrates that it was actually printed in Paris.


Letters addressed (1793-1797) to his sister by La Tour Maubourg, who was imprisoned with Lafayette at Olmütz. They add valuable information "to our previous knowledge of the circumstances accompanying Lafayette's captivity."

See also, above, under JEFFERSON: Gilbert Chinard's edition of The Letters of Lafayette and Jefferson.
WASHINGTON AS THE FRENCH KNEW HIM


Reprints extracts from minutes of French National Assembly, August 24, 26, 1789, concerning election of noted foreigners, including Washington, to honorary French citizenship.

HOUDON IN AMERICA


Brief review: "Le Centenaire de Houdon aux Etats-Unis," France Amérique du Nord (Paris), 1er année (nouvelle série), No. 7 (February 1940), and No. 8 (February 24, 1940); "Houdon en Amérique," France Amérique, Revue Mensuelle du Comité France-Amérique (Paris), XXII, No. 22 (June, 1940), 180-184.

See also, above, under LAFAYETTE: Procès-Verbaux des 15 & 28 septembre, 1786.

LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY


Discusses foreign members and associates of the A.P.S., including for the period 1771-1786, nineteen French scientists and "philosophers" (out of total of fifty-five foreign members elected—"not an undue proportion considering the place then occupied by France in the world of science"); for the period 1786-1793, twenty-one French of a total of sixty-nine; and for the period 1794-1795, nine French of a total of twenty-seven.


Paper presented at a Colloquium on the "Contribution française à l'étude de la flore nord-américaine," held at Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, September 11-14, 1956. Concerns André Michaux (1745-1804) and his son François-André Michaux (1770-1853), French botanists who had an important share in exploring and describing the flora of North America, with a survey of earlier Franco-American botanical relations and a note on Chateaubriand and Thomas Jefferson as plant lovers.

173
"Recently Acquired Botanical Documents," Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, CI, No. 6 (December, 1937), 508-522.

Gives the French text of a list of samples of American woods sent from America in 1793 by St. John de Crévecoeur (French consul in New York) to the Duc de La Rochefoucauld, with notes and observations by Maleus de Noailles, Philadelphia, 1793. In The American Historical Review, XLIII, No. 2 (January, 1938), 409-410.

The "international romance" (with a tragic ending) was between Nancy Shippen and Louis-Guillaume Otto, then a secretary at the French Legation in Philadelphia.

"Les Papiers américains de Louis-Guillaume Otto, Comte de Noailles."


Otto's memorandum on Franco-American relations (severely critical of affairs), "The French diplomat, Louis-Guillaume Otto (1754-1817), had himself served in the United States prior to 1792, and later played an important role under Napoleon.


"Gallipolis and Dr. Saugrain," The Franco-American Review, I, No. 8 (Winter, 1957), 201-207.

Concerns the French settlement at Gallipolis, Ohio, in the 1790s, and the career of Dr. Antoine-François Saugrain (1763-1820), a French natural historian.


Diary of a journey made in 1798 through Pennsylvania, New York and lower Canada by Comte Colbert Maurevich (1753-1820) during his sojourn in the United States as an envoy; he had earlier served as a naval officer during the American Revolution. Of particular interest are reproductions of American views from the Count's sketchbook.


Article commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of Girard's birth. "Main sommier de documents restent encore à exploiter dans l'extraordinaire collection des 'papiers de Stephen Girard' qui se comprend pas moins de 50,000 pièces manuscrites. En fut l'historien Girard serait écrire l'histoire de la ville de Philadelphie et du commerce des États-Unis de 1776 à 1830."

See also, above, under Jefferson: Chirard's Voincy et l'Amérique.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS


Following the editor's introduction there are published forty-nine letters by Du Pont de Nemours, his son Victor, and the wife of E. I. du Pont, as well as the memoir of Du Pont de Nemours to the Comité de Système Générale. A few notes were supplied by Mrs. B. G. du Pont who had previously published the letters in English. The original letters are now at Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, Wilmington, Delaware.


Two of this group of letters were written by Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours from New York. The originals are among papers of Félix Faillon deposited in Archives Départementales de la Vienne, France. Chirard points out that these letters "complètent de la façon la plus heureuse" his earlier publication of the Lettres de Du Pont de Nemours écrites de la prison de la Force.

174

Includes text (from manuscript in American Philosophical Society) of Du Pont’s communication to the Society, October 6, 1815, proposing that the Americans discard from their language the words “country” and “commonwealth,” and replace them by “patrie” and “république.” Also the deflationary report on Du Pont’s communication, by Duponceau and Horace Binney.


See also, above, under Jefferson: Gilbert Chinard’s edition of *The Correspondence of Jefferson and Du Pont de Nemours*.

**NINETEENTH CENTURY**


Translation: “Maximilian Godefroy,” *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXIX, No. 3 (September, 1934), 175-199.

French text and English translation of autobiographical sketch of a French architect who worked in Baltimore and elsewhere, 1805 to 1819.


Guillaume Merle d’Aubigné (1789-1868), of an eminent Genevan family, settled in New York, where he pursued a career in international business and finance. The journal and letters to his relatives in Switzerland, published here, record his early impressions of America.


General Lallemand, one of those who hoped to bring the Emperor to America, himself came to the United States where he was an important figure among the Napoleonic exiles.


Concerns the sketchbooks of American views drawn by the French naturalist, Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1866), during his sojourn in the United States from 1816 to 1837. The originals are in the Museum at Le Havre, France.


“Les Grands Naturalistes Français, Collection dirigée par Roger Heim.”

Victor Jacquemont (1801-1832), French naturalist and friend of Stendhal, visited the United States and Haiti in 1826-1827, and Brazil in 1828, when en route for India, where he died in 1832.

For a more extended treatment of Jacquemont’s visit to Haiti, see Chinard’s article: “L’Expérience haitienne de Victor Jacquemont, Réalité et mirage,” *Conjonction* (Institut Français d’Haiti, Port-au-Prince). No. 48 (December, 1955), 107-123. Also issued as an offset, with corrections. Pp. 17.

Jacotot, a young Burgundian worker, was attracted to America by immigration propaganda brochures, but the economic depression that he found there soon sent him home again. His journey took place in 1870-1871. The account of his adventures was first published in *Mémoires de la Société Bourguignonne de Géographie et d'Histoire* (Dijon), II (1885), IV (1888-1889).

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE


Speech delivered at meeting of the American Association of Teachers of French, Philadelphia, December 29, 1934.


Prints letter from Tocqueville to Hall, June 19, 1856, replying to latter's criticisms of *De la Démocratie en Amérique*. The original letter is now in the Princeton University Library, Manuscripts Division.


THE FRENCH IN CALIFORNIA


Reprints from *Voyage de La Pérouse autour du Monde* (1799) the chapters relating to California and Alaska. Materials concerning the exploration of the Pacific coast of North America in 1786 had been sent back to France before the expedition headed by Comte Jean-François Galaup de Lapérouse met with disaster in the South Pacific, and could thus be published in the officially-sponsored 1797 work.


Prints the text of an anonymous manuscript, ca. 1851, outlining a plan for French agricultural settlements in California. The original manuscript is now in the Princeton University Library.


The complete title of Trény's pamphlet, a compilation first published in Paris, 1850, was *La Californie Découverte ou Vérités Irrécusables apportées sur de nombreux témoignages sur cette partie du globe*. It purports to give an accurate and objective view of conditions then obtaining in California, and also includes information on the "Compagnie La Californienne," one of the numerous French companies formed to promote emigration to California. Gilbert Chinard's substantial introductory essay, based largely on a study of the *Journal des Débats*, presents a survey of French immigration into California at the time of the Gold Rush, and of the various companies organized in France to promote it.


Concerning the French "garçons mobiles" who emigrated to California in 1850; and songs brought to California by the French (e.g. "Ma Normandie").

Dr. Paul Garnier (1819-1901), an eminent physician and prolific writer on medical subjects, visited California in 1851-1852. His *Voyage médical*, an account of conditions there, was first published in *L'Union Médicale*, August-September, 1854, and also as a separate (and now rare) pamphlet, Paris, "Chez l'Auteur," 1854.

"Un Centenaire," *Courrier Français des Etats-Unis* (San Francisco), November 15, 1950, p. 15.

Centenary of the French colony in California.

VIII. FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES: CROSSCURRENTS

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND


Comments on the appearance of the first volume of the *Histoire des Colonies Françaises*, published under the general editorship of Gabriel Hanotaux.


Includes portions of the correspondence of Richard Rush, U.S. Minister to France in 1848.


Includes letter to Miss Mary Booth, July 11, 1880, from Edouard Laboulaye, a prime mover in the campaign for presenting the Statue of Liberty to the United States.


THE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS


182

"An investigation begun as a textual comparison between the 1789 French Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen and the American 'Bills of Rights' adopted before 1789, has branched out into unexpected directions and has led the author of this note into an extraordinary bibliographical maze."


"... the close relationship existing, despite different historical developments, between the American Revolution and the French Revolution, which ought to be considered not as two different movements, but as two manifestations and two expressions of the political regeneration or political Renaissance which was born . . . at the end of the eighteenth century."


Includes a "Note Bibliographique" listing works bearing on Franco-American relations.

183
LITERARY RELATIONS

"Un Bordelais dans la Nouvelle-Angleterre (1792-1807), Le Comte de Vipart et le poème de Whittier 'The Countess,'" Revue Philomatique de Bordeaux et du Sud-Ouest, XII, No. 4 (July-August, 1910), 175-189.

François de Vipart emigrated from the French island of Guadeloupe to Essex County, Massachusetts, where he married Mary Ingalls of Rock Village. She died soon thereafter; her grave and the local legends about her inspired John Greenleaf Whittier's ballad, "The Countess" (1809).


Longfellow passed through southwestern France and stopped at Bordeaux in February 1827 on his way to Spain.


Includes the first French translation of Seeger's poem, "I Have a Rendezvous with Death."


Eugene Aaron Vail (ca. 1795-1849), long time American resident of France, was the author of the first extensive French book on American literature, De la littérature et des hommes de lettres des Etats-Unis d'Amérique (Paris, Gosselin, 1841). Appended to Prof. Chinard's sketch of Vail is the chapter from his book on negro writers: "Littérature des Noirs ou Gens de Couleur," including samples of slave songs and stories collected by Martha Jefferson Randolph.


Commentary on letters (originals in Princeton University Library) written by the American-born French Symbolist poet, Stuart Merrill (1864-1915), to an English friend. "To French poetry [Merrill] brought from overseas an extraordinary élan and a dynamic inspiration which gave to the Symbolist movement much of its strength and signification. Through him much of the substance and rich blood of Whitman's poetry was transfused into French symbolism. . . ."

IX. HISTORY OF IDEAS AND LITERARY HISTORY: FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY


Chapter 5, "L'Usuption de toute la terre," appears also as: "Notes sur une Pensée de Pascal," Modern Language Notes, LVII, No. 7 (November, 1942, Henry Carrington Lancaster Testimonial Number), 510-519.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY


A volume of essays published in honor of Waldo G. Leland by contributors from the various learned societies comprising the Council. Gilbert Chinard's contribution represented the American Historical Association.

Reprints the text of the 1755 edition, with a substantial introduction (pp. 7-14) by Gilbert Chinard, who considers the *Code de la Nature* "one of the most important books of the eighteenth century." Morelly's work has been described as "the great socialist book of the eighteenth century," the "ideal code of the Revolution," and has in recent years received considerable attention in Soviet Russia.


Based on *Le Poète, ou Mémoires d'un homme de lettres, écrits par lui-même* (1758) by Pierre-Jean-Baptiste Chouard Desforges (1746-1806). "A third rate Casanova, Récamier de la Bretonne without the tumultuous talent of the chronicler of Les Contemporaines, Desforges deserves some attention for his vivid descriptions of the life of school children, college and medical students during the second half of the eighteenth century, and for his delineation of the character of Dr. P. . . . who was . . . the famous Dr. Antoine Petit (1718-1794)."

"An Eighteenth-Century Interpretation of the 'Struggle for Existence,' Récamier de la Bretonne's *École des Pères," Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, CII, No. 6 (December, 1938), 547-554.


A study of the influence of classical precedents in the establishment of American political institutions. "Two points particularly attracted their [delegates to Constitutional Convention] attention: the experiments in federal organization which had been carried out more or less successfully by the Greeks; then the imperfect but interesting system of checks and balances established by the Romans and described by Polybius." Points out the importance of John Adams' *Defence of the Constitutions and Governments of the United States of America* (1787) as a repertory of classical analogies and precedents.

SAMUEL MILLER


Samuel Miller (1760-1850), author of *A Brief Retrospect* (1809), was a trustee of the College of New Jersey from 1803 until his death, and was the second professor appointed in the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he occupied the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government from 1818 to 1849. The major part of his papers and many of his books are now in the Princeton University Library.


This volume of essays, by members of the History of Ideas Club of The Johns Hopkins University is dedicated to Arthur O. Lovejoy, founder of the Club, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday.

THE IDÉOLOGUES


*Éléments d'Idéologie*, by the French philosopher Antoine Destutt de Tracy (1754-1836), includes an unfinished final chapter entitled "De l'Amour," which, because of its relationship to Stendhal's more famous work also entitled *De l'Amour*, is of special interest to Stendhal scholars. The latter has long assumed, until the publication of Gilbert Chinard's edition, that Destutt de Tracy had never completed his treatise. The assumption is disproved by Destutt de Tracy's letters to Thomas Jefferson, in which he refers to a completed manuscript of "De l'Amour" (sent to Jefferson, but now lost) and to a published version of it included in an Italian translation of his *Éléments*. Chinard's edition presents a reconstructed French text based on the extant Italian translation by Compagnoni (Milan, 1819) and on a summary included by Destutt de Tracy's daughter-in-law, Sarah Newton de Tracy, in her *Notice sur M. Destutt de Tracy* (privately printed for the family, 1851).


"Although representing a well-defined doctrine, they [the Idéologues] were caught in the Revolutionary storm, and were so actively engaged in the political strife that they had little time for theorizing and discussing. They were in fact more interested in psychology, sociology, interpretation of historical phenomena, scientific discoveries and their applications, than
in literature proper. Men like Lavoisier, Laplace, Cabanis, Condorcet, Volney, Destutt de Tracy, had little time for 'belles-lettres,' even if many of their views were to be reflected in literary works for generations to come. It was also their misfortune to be in direct opposition with the evident return to the metaphysical preoccupations and leanings which, after a long eclipse, were reappearing at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

See also, above, under Jefferson: Gilbert Chinard's Jefferson et les Idéologues.

NINETEENTH CENTURY


Letters covering ten years of the life of Maurice de Guérin (1810-1839), youthful victim of the mal du siècle, who acquired a posthumous reputation as a prose poet.

"Shelley et Vigny, Une Source possible de la 'Maison du Berger,'" Revue de Littérature Comparée, II, No. 3 (July-September, 1922), 477-483.

"A. de Vigny et Ange Pitou," Modern Language Notes, XLV, No. 6 (June, 1930), 355-357.

Suggests as the starting point of Alfred de Vigny's story, "Laurette ou Le Cachet Rouge" (Servitude et Grandeur Militaire), the Je voyage à Cayenne by Ange Pitou, one of the political deportees to French Guiana in 1797 under the Directory.


Alfred de Vigny's use of Admiral Collingwood's Memoirs in his "La Canne de Jonc" (Servitude et Grandeur Militaire).


"[M. Reynaud] voudrait très nettement élever une muraille de Chine autour de la France... Il oublie que bien souvent l'étranger n'a fait que rendre à la France ce qu'elle avait prélevé, que les écrivains français ont transformé, modifié et marqué à leur coin les matériaux qu'ils avaient reçus d'Italie, d'Espagne, d'Angleterre ou d'Allemagne. Il oublie que depuis le moyen âge il y a eu une littérature européenne, que la Renaissance, l'esprit du dix-huitième siècle et le romantisme sont des phénomènes européens, que le classicisme français est une sorte de miracle intellectuel grâce à un effort de volonté et une rencontre de génies, qui ne pouvaient ni durer ni se reproduire sous la même forme, quelques hommes ont réussi à combiner l'antiquité et le catholicisme. Il a, ce qui est profondément regrettable, apporté à l'étude de la littérature comparée un esprit de parti qui est la négation même de ce genre d'études. Il n'a pas fait œuvre d'historien. Son livre qui parfois a le ton d'un pamphlet vaut exactement ce que vaudrait un travail sur le libre échange qui serait écrit par un protecteur obstiné."


X. TEACHER AND INTERPRETER

Occasional writings of Gilbert Chinard, as distinguished from his historical and literary studies, are grouped here in a sequence designed to suggest his activity as a teacher, interpreter of France to Americans, and interpreter of America to his French compatriots.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE


Describes organization of French studies at University of California, with personal impressions of life there.


The report also includes, pp. 8-10, among the welcoming speeches opening the congress, the "Discours de M. Gilbert Chinard," then professor at the University of California.


Professor Chinard was a member of the Committee of the Association of Romance Language Teachers authorized to prepare this Course.


Textbook for American high school and elementary college courses in French.


A reader for American schools and colleges: an original narrative account of French life by Gilbert Chinard, not an anthology of selections.

WORLD WAR I

"L'Ame de la France," L'Echo de l'Ouest (Los Angeles, California), November, 1914.

Text of a lecture given before "La Ruche," French benevolent society of Los Angeles.

"Poilu! Wants No Peace Now, Says U. C. Worker, Home from War Zone," San Francisco Call, January 17, 1917.

"Gilbert Chinard, professor of French at the University of California has just returned from a year in France, working for government co-operation in the work of the American War Relief Clearing House."

"The Reconstruction of France after the War," University of California Chronicle, XIX, No. 3 (July, 1917), 270-284.


"Remarks of Professor Gilbert Chinard," and "A Description of the Collection." In The Dedication of The Library of French Thought, Berkeley, University of California, 1918, pp. 18-20, 27-36.


Articles in Le Petit Parisien (Paris), 1924-1925.

As Washington correspondent of Le Petit Parisien Gilbert Chinard contributed signed and unsigned dispatches on American affairs. Occasionally these appear under the pseudonym "Pierre Marsac." Marsac, in the department of Charente, is the birthplace of Gilbert Chinard's wife, Emma Blanchard. Among other events, Chinard reported on the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, June 1924—the first to receive world news coverage by radio—and on the Franco-American conference on war debts, held in Washington, September-October, 1925.


Gilbert Chinard served as editor of this annual Bulletin for the period indicated. In addition to the signed articles listed separately above under the appropriate headings, he is also the author of numerous unsigned "chroniques" and notes.


As Editor of Publications for the Institut Français de Washington, Gilbert Chinard was responsible for the series, "Historical Documents," consisting of numbered "Cahiers," I-XII, and some sixteen "Extra Volumes," published for the Institut under the imprint of The Johns Hopkins Press. Volumes prepared by Gilbert Chinard himself have been recorded above.

Articles in France-Amérique du Nord (Paris), 1929-1931.

Articles on current affairs in the United States appear under the signature of Gilbert Chinard, and occasionally under his pseudonym, Pierre Marsac. Articles on literary and historical subjects have been listed separately, above.

Articles in Le Temps (Paris), 1933-1939.

During this period Gilbert Chinard, as special correspondent, contributed some seventy-five signed articles to the Parisian newspaper, Le Temps, generally under the heading "Lettres des Etats-Unis." They discuss current political, economic and social questions during the first and second administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Articles in Current History (New York), Volumes XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL (April, 1933-September, 1934).

As "Current History Associate," Gilbert Chinard contributed a monthly survey of events in France and Belgium, under varying titles.

"Chinard Packing to Go; Discourses on City's Charm," The Evening Sun, Baltimore, June 1, 1936.

Interview with Gilbert Chinard on the eve of his leaving Baltimore, Maryland, where he had been Professor of French and of Comparative Literature at the Johns Hopkins University since 1919. After spending the academic year 1936-1937 at the University of California in Berkeley, he came to Princeton, where he has since made his home.

In the course of this interview Gilbert Chinard revealed to the Sun reporter his recipe for Boneless Shad à la Bordelaise.

"Gilbert Chinard, Fresh from Sunny California, Finds Preceptorial System Keeps him on Toes," The Daily Princetonian, LXII, No. 119 (October 29, 1937), 1-3.

Interview with Gilbert Chinard by W. A. Bours III '39 and J. S. Shirb '39. Gilbert Chinard was Meredith Howland Pyne Professor of French Literature at Princeton University from 1937 until his retirement in 1950.


Brief report on Gilbert Chinard's inaugural lecture as Meredith Howland Pyne Professor of French Literature at Princeton. His subject was "Literary History and the Modern World."


According to information communicated to Gilbert Chinard by William L. Ulyat, the ancestral stock of the weeping willows on the shores of Carnegie Lake in Princeton was a bundle of willow slips from Napoléon's grave; brought home by the Rev. William Theodore Van Doren, an American missionary who visited the Island of St. Helena in 1840.
Gilbert Chirnard's name is noted as co-signatory of a cablegram sent to the British government by a group of French citizens living in the United States.

"At a distance we cannot pass judgment on the motives which have determined the French government to accept the terms of the German and Italian armistices. However, we consider that the present government, having to deliberate in a territory occupied or controlled by the enemy, is no longer in a position to freely represent and safeguard the permanent interests of France and her overseas territories. Speaking as French citizens, respectful of the laws of the country of our residence, we wish to express our gratitude to the British Government for inviting the French people who remain in free lands to continue the fight to ultimate victory and for reaffirming their promise to re-establish France in full possession of her rights and territories."


Speaking of Americans of French ancestry, such as the New Englanders of French-Canadian origin, Gilbert Chinard remarks: "Plus que par de longs discours leurs sentiments sont exprimés par la formule simple, familière et sentie par laquelle un Franco-Américain répondit un jour, devant moi, à un 'vieil Américain' qui lui demandait de combiner sans difficulté et sans conflit moral son amour pour deux pays: 'Il n'est pas nécessaire de cesser d'aimer sa grand'mère ou sa mère parce que l'on aime sa femme.'"


A plea for the preservation of historical records of Americans of non-English origin, such as the French Canadians of New England.

"Lettre à un nouveau venu: 'cette terre américaine fertilisée par tant des nôtres,'" *Pour la Victoire* (New York), No. 11 (March 21, 1942), 5.
ON MEN AND BOOKS


Address delivered at a dinner given by the Columbian Library Association at Homewood, February 9, 1936.


Address as President of the Modern Language Association.

“Libraires et Librairies, A Record of Indebtedness,” The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XXVI, No. 3 (Spring, 1965), 127-146.

BOOKS IN PREPARATION

Rencontres et Images, de Racine à Rimbaud.
Pascal et les théories de progrès.

Gilbert Chinard's Honest John Adams
An Appreciation*

BY DOUGLASS ADAIR

If one goes to the Harvard Guide to American History (1955) in search of the best one-volume biography of John Adams, he will find listed there Gilbert Chinard’s Honest John Adams. Checking further in the authoritative Library of Congress Guide to the Study of the United States (1960), he will find the same listing. Yet when these guides were published the Chinard life was out of print, and secondhand copies could be purchased only with difficulty.

Professor Chinard’s biography of John Adams was first published in 1933, four years after his biography of Thomas Jefferson. The two books showed the same care in research and skill in writing; each has been highly praised as the most readable one-volume life of its subject. While one went through several reprints and was published in a revised second edition, the other fell stillborn from the press and soon went out of print. So disproportionate was the popularity of the Jefferson image during the early years of the New Deal that John Adams stood in the shadows, nobody’s favorite.

The status of our American heroes is constantly shifting. In the 1940’s we found new stature in James Madison; in the 1950’s we last rediscovered John Adams. Famous without being truly known even in his own lifetime, Adams became during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries a half-forgotten man of American history. Then with suddenness the spotlight veered, and in the past twelve years Adams has had more study devoted to him, more books written about him, than in the hundred and twenty-five years previous to 1950.

Among recent Adams books are important documentary publications: the six volumes of diaries, autobiographies and early letters superbly edited by L. H. Butterfield; two Adams “dialogues”

—the magnificent exchange of letters between Adams and Jefferson in their old age, and the Adams debate (written in the margins of his books) with the philosophes and theorists of the French Revolution. Two new Adams biographies have appeared: the charming fictionalized portrait of the young Adams by Catherine Drinker Bowen, and the prize-winning, two-volume biography by Page Smith, which will be the definitive study for our generation. Important new monographs deal with Adams’s presidency and the tortuous politics-cum-diplomacy of the 1790’s. Adams even emerges as the hero of a novel, which pretends that a secret mission from George III offered to make him the Duke of Braintree if he would stop the Revolution. Besides this small library of books centering on Adams published since 1950, there have been scores of essays and articles. The late President Kennedy shortly after his election reviewed the early Butterfield volumes, thus giving John Adams an exceptional kudos.

What special qualities distinguish Chinard’s Honest John Adams to justify its reprinting?

First, in the great French tradition of popular scholarship, Chinard writes in order to make his reader share his pleasure and wonder in the greatness and rich humanity of John Adams. He succeeds in making us feel the intensity of this passionate New England moralist and puritan turned revolutionary statesman; he makes us recognize the vanity, inflexibility, contrariness joined in Adams with courage, wisdom and integrity. “Always an honest man, sometimes a great one, but sometimes absolutely mad”—thus Jefferson paraphrases a comment of Franklin’s about Adams. It is Chinard’s chief virtue that his readers understand why John Adams’s colleagues would reach such colorful judgments on him.

Secondly, Chinard’s portrait remains a true likeness of John Adams. Readers will certainly ask, Does Butterfield’s more complete edition of the Adams manuscripts not change the earlier estimate of the man? Chinard based his study on the ten-volume collection of John Adams’s writing which the grandson, C. F. Adams, published in 1850-56. In Butterfield’s judgment, C. F. Adams was “the ablest historical editor of his time,” and one who was scrupulous both in not holding back any key manuscripts and in achieving “textual fidelity.” His only error of judgment was in printing more public and official letters than ones to the family and private friends, thereby exaggerating the formal and pompous traits in the personality of Adams, and minimizing, though not hiding, his warmth, humor, and incurable playfulness. Chinard’s readers will not find these latter traits missing in his portrait.

Thirdly, the viewpoint from which Chinard examines his subject makes Honest John Adams of special relevance to alert readers today. A major figure of the early republic, John Adams was closely connected with every political crisis in America from 1765 to 1801, and in some of these he was the key figure. Naturally Chinard deals with the history Adams helped to make, but the biographer’s deepest interest is less in the public activities of Adams than in his character and in the principles and ideas that informed his politics. It is Chinard’s judgment, reached after his sympathetic study of Jefferson, that John Adams was “the most realistic statesman of his generation in America.” In particular Chinard stresses his criticism of eighteenth-century doctrines of progress and his dubiety whether simple democracy is the panacea for all political ills. These embarrassing questions with which Adams challenges our pioneer optimism help explain why he has not been a popular figure during so much of our history.

As Chinard makes clear, however, it is wrong to call Adams antidemocratic. He believed that the people ought to be sovereign, but he also recognized that they are on occasion unwise, unjust, even brutal. His strictures on democracy therefore became a series of questions asking, the sovereign people of the United States, how we can make ourselves more wise, more just, and more faithful in serving the common good. Chinard’s Adams, then, is not merely a great and delightful personality that each of us is the richer for knowing; he is also a man who speaks seriously to us about enduring issues of our own time.

These are the reasons why I am so pleased to see this biography back in print, at a price that will make it available to the wide audience it deserves. Hopefully it will introduce John Adams to many who know him hardly at all, and I suspect that, in the words of his great compatriot Thomas Jefferson, they will find him “so amiable, that I pronounce you will love him if ever you became acquainted with him.”
ANCIENT AMERICA: FIVE CENTURIES OF DISCOVERY

An exhibition, in the main exhibition gallery of the library, tracing the changing concepts of pre-Columbian America through five centuries, was held from February 15th through April 15th. Described in the brochure which accompanied the winter issue of the Chronicle, this exhibition was built around the collection of books and prints on ancient America brought together by Professor Robert W. McLaughlin, Jr., '22, and lent by him to the library for this occasion. These materials were supplemented not only with items from the Library's collections—including manuscripts from the Gates Collection of manuscripts in indigenous American languages—but also with books, paintings and antiquities lent by the American Museum of Natural History, the Museum of the American Indian, Everett Rassiga, Inc. and Mr. Gillett G. Griffin.

On the evening of March 16th, Professor Michael Coe of the Department of Anthropology at Yale University spoke, under the sponsorship of the library, to an enthusiastic audience in the faculty lounge of the library. His lecture, "Ancient America: The Last Decade of Discovery," added to the concepts of pre-Columbian America traced in the exhibition, refinements of the most current ideas of these ancient civilizations.

Exhibitions in the Graphic Arts Department and in the Maps Division on "Seals from Ancient Mexico" and "Modern Maps of Ancient Cities" supplemented the materials in the main gallery.

SOME RECENT GIFTS TO THE WILLIAM SEYMOUR THEATRE COLLECTION

Three important recent gifts to the Library's William Seymour Theatre Collection represent three different facets of the theatre: the producer, the entrepreneur, and the performer. Sam H. Harris was a distinguished New York producer, whose widow, Mrs. China Harris, has given the library 192 handsomely bound typescripts of plays produced by her husband. These are the authentic "office" scripts which include not only the lines to be spoken by the actors but all their "business" (action), and all the cues for the stage manager, as "warn bell," "dim lights," "warn curtain," etc. Long years ago, the writer of this article was in a playwriting course at Columbia University. The class was given the assignment of dramatizing Somerset Maugham's short story, Miss Thompson, and then going to see the first night of the professional dramatization, Rain. Sitting in the front row of the balcony, that night in 1922, watching Jeanne Eagels create for the first time the role of the prostitute, Sadie Thompson, the writer never suspected that one day she would be privileged to hold in her hand the official script of Rain.

Some of the scripts, like Seven Keys to Baldpate, were produced in conjunction with their author, George M. Cohan; but most of them were produced by Mr. Harris alone. It is a striking proof of Mr. Harris' theatrical acumen and good taste that in the years 1921 to 1941 eleven plays produced by him (Nice People, Rain, Icebound, Chicago, June Moon, Once in a Lifetime, Merrily We Roll Along, Stage Door, The Man Who Came to Dinner, George Washington Slept Here, and Lady in the Dark) were each chosen as one of the "ten best" of the year by Burns Mantle in his famous annual. Moreover, Icebound won the Pulitzer prize. Mr. Harris' tastes were happily varied: for him the Marx brothers cavorted in Animal Crackers and The Cocoanuts; Mrs. Fiske starred in Miss Nellie of N'Orleans; Grant Mitchell strutted in Get Rich Wallingford and Wallace Eddinger in Captain Applejack; the hitherto unknown Tallulah Bankhead and Katharine Cornell displayed their talents in Rachel Crothers' Nice People; Mary Boland rode an
elephant in Face the Music; Leo Ditrichstein emoted in The Great Lover; Francine Larrimore as "Roxie Hart" dealt with such characters as "Slats" and "Go-To-Hell Kitty" in the gangsterland of Chicago; the legendary Marilyn Miller and Clifton Webb danced and sang in As Thousands Cheer; John Halliday performed magic in the Spider; and Gertrude Lawrence with a newcomer, named Danny Kaye, brought psychoanalysis to the stage for the first time in Lady in the Dark. To the present generation of undergraduates at Princeton many of these names of plays and performers will be just "theatre history," but to anyone privileged to attend the theatre in the 1920's and 30's, these names will bring back glowing memories. For the preservation of many great moments of the theatre, the Library is indeed grateful to Mrs. Sam H. Harris.

* * *

On February 20, 1965, the University's McCarter Theatre celebrated its 85th birthday. Since the theatre was opened in 1930, and entrusted to the care of the Princeton Triangle Club and its distinguished Graduate Treasurer, B. Franklin Bunn '07, McCarter Theatre has had an exciting career. An exhibit, "Thirty-five Years at McCarter" was put up in the Theatre Collection, in February-March, and the high points of the exhibit were the ten scrapbooks given by entrepreneur, Mrs. Peg Wangler. From 1934 to 1942 Mrs. Wangler invaded Broadway and induced many producers to bring their plays to the McCarter stage. On the night of January 21, 1938, few of the audience had ever seen a play without scenery, and fewer still had ever thought of Thornton Wilder as a dramatist. Since that world-premiere of Our Town (which was later awarded the Pulitzer prize) hundreds of people in many lands and many languages have sat and watched life and death unfold in that little New Hampshire town of "Grover's Corners." Mrs. Wangler's scrapbook has the program, the ticket application blank, pictures of the famous "stage-manager," Frank Craven, and some of the New York reviews of the play.

After playing O'Neill's Emperor Jones in the summer of 1940, Paul Robeson wrote on the photograph which he gave Mrs. Wangler, "This has been a grand week. Thanks so much." The great scene designer, Robert Edmund Jones wrote, "Now that my work on Kindred is over, I want to thank you for your hospitality and your kindness during our short stay in Princeton. In spite of my natural fatigue I enjoyed every moment of it." On the pages of the scrapbooks are pictures of the famous producer, Brock Pemberton trying to push a reluctant canine actor, a St. Bernard, into the theatre to perform in Glamour Preferred; of Katharine Cornell sitting on a bench at the Princeton Inn, holding in her lap another member of the cast of The Barretts of Wimpole Street; Elizabeth Barrett Browning's beloved dog, "Flush." Eleanor Roosevelt is posed in the midst of the cast of Claudia. Alexander Woollcott, wearing a raincoat and a malevolent expression, stands beside the mantelpiece in Wine of Choice. A picture of a 1935, youthful Balanchine is on the page opposite to that of two ballet dancers of the American Ballet. Josephine Hull and Henry Travers perform in the world-premiere of You Can't Take It With You, and John Barrymore in his last play, My Dear Children. How had the mighty Hamlet fallen! The famous profile, however, still shows in the photo of Barrymore and Albert Einstein smiling at each other. In What A Life, Ezra Stone created the role—later made familiar in radio—of "Henry Aldrich." The Jooss Ball is pictured in their "Green Table" number. Maurice Evans held the viewers in their seats (for which they paid from $1.10 to $3.75) through the whole uncut version of Shakespeare's Hamlet. A 1942 program of Eddie Dowling and Julie Hayden in An Evening of Saroyan and Sean O'Casey carries an ad for the coming Philip Barry comedy, Without Love (but with Katharine Hepburn), and an ad for a concert by the "Famous French Pianist," Robert Casadesus.

Together with the pictures of Cornelia Otis Skinner in The Loves of Charles II is a typed list of items that "must be supplied by the theatre," including "1 chival full length mirror for the off-stage dressing room; 1 Victor Electrola. (No other machine will do.) Electrically controlled. Must have control button for volume." [How demanding!] The only lighting mentioned on the list are "FOOTLIGHTS: 1 row of white, 1 row of blue, 1 row of amber." Footlights are now out of fashion yet what magic Cornelia Otis Skinner performed as "Nell Gwyn" and the other loves of King Charles before those footlights! And what magic is evoked by each of the ten scrapbooks so generously presented to the library by Mrs. Wangler!

* * *

The third facet, that of the performer, is amply illustrated by the gift of the Misses Felice and Mildred Morris, a gift of pictures, programs and letters dealing not only with their own careers on
the stage but that of their parents. Their mother, Florence Wood, was a neighbor of Samuel Clemens in Hannibal, Missouri, and it was through the efforts of "Mark Twain" himself, that she met the famous producer, Augustin Daly, and became a member of his company at "Daly's Theatre" in New York. Their father, Felix Morris, acted not only in his native England, but in many places of the Western Hemisphere. A little booklet about him quotes the press of New York, Chicago, Montreal, Boston, Denver, Kansas City, Providence and San Francisco. There is a fringed, yellow satin program of the "Albert Hall: Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency William Robinson, C.M.G., Governor of the Windward Islands," where, in 1881, Felix Morris played "The Rt. Hon'able Sir Joseph Porter K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty" in "H.M.S. Pinafore." There is a letter of condolence to Mrs. Morris from William Seymour, saying "I can remember so well the day you and Felix arrived in San Francisco—now more than twenty years ago, and I cannot forget the happy associations of his many engagements at the Tremont, Boston."

Two other items particularly meaningful to the William Seymour Theatre Collection are two notes to Miss Mildred Morris, signed by Seymour, written on stationery headed "Charles Frohman, Empire Theatre, New York: Office of William Seymour, General Stage Director," asking Miss Morris first to "kindly call on Miss Maude Adams, 22 East 41st St., any time after 1:30 P.M." and then to "call at Mr. Frohman's office on Friday, August 4, 1905. He wishes to see you personally." Thus was arranged who was to play the first American "Wendy" in "Peter Pan," and the photo of Maude Adams as "Peter," inscribed "To Wendy from Peter" is now one of the treasures of the Theatre Collection. Among the many other pictures is a charming one of Miss Felice, who played under the Albee, Martin Beck management in "The River of Souls" by John Golden, and in 1899, in William C. De Mille's "The Old, Old Ways." There are pictures inscribed to Florence Wood (later Mrs. Morris) and to Felix Morris by such people as John Drew, E. A. Sothern (dressed as "Lord Dundreary," the part he played at Ford's Theatre the night that President Lincoln was shot), Helena Modjeska, Clyde Fitch, Henry Miller, Charlotte Cushman, Charles Dana Gibson, Nat Goodwin, a gently colored oval picture of Rosina Vokes and her sisters, George Arliss and Georgie Drew, mother of the Barrymores. The Misses Morris remember their mother telling them about an evening when she—
as understudy to Georgie Drew who was sick—was to play the leading part in a play, and had invited many friends to see her. Shortly before curtain-time Miss Drew appeared in the star dressing room, but when she saw how disappointed her understudy was, Miss Drew said, "No one has seen me come into the theatre. I will just stay here in the dressing room and you play the part."

Signatures on the many letters presented by the Morrises include those of Wilkie Collins, Sol Smith Russell, Otis Skinner, Bronson Howard, Rachel Crothers, Annie Russell, Richard Le Gallienne, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Gelett Burgess, B. F. Keith, Marcella Sembrich, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Clyde Fitch (17 letters), Laurence Hutton, Dion Boucicault, Richard Mansfield, J. M. Barrie, Louis M. Parker (55 letters), C. B. Dillingham and Adelina Patti. A letter written on October 5, 1895, on the stationery of the Associated Press, is addressed to Arthur Warren, Esq. in London and says: "Here is one of our kind of fellows, Felix Morris, who is going to England to try his luck. He is an actor of high standing, and a gentleman of culture, and a thoroughly good fellow. Help him as you can. We subscribe ourselves your friends, As ever, Eugene Field (approved/Melville E. Stone)." Please note the date of that letter—October 5, 1895. The Misses Morris gave to the library two little silver boxes, one with a hinged lid, one heart-shaped, but both embossed with a head of "Charley's Aunt" and inscribed "December 21st, 1895." The donors said they did not know why their parents had these silver boxes. Imagine the joy of the Curator, next day, when she consulted the files of the Charles' Theatre Collection and found among the programs of "Charley's Aunt," one whose cover proclaims "Coronation Year, 1910"—a souvenir of "Charley's Aunt" by Brandon Thomas, on attaining her 60th birthday, December 21st, 1958, and having entertained the world through the reigns of six royal sovereigns: Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII, George VI, Elizabeth II, 1892-1952." Inside this souvenir program are pictures of various actors who have played the part (including Princeton's José Ferrer in 1940). The played the part (including Princeton's José Ferrer in 1940). The played the part (including Princeton's José Ferrer in 1940).
December 21st, 1895. (Given to each lady in the audience). To the daughters of one gentleman and one lady in that 1895 audience, the Theatre Collection and its proud Curator say "Thank you, Miss Felice and Miss Mildred Morris!"

*

The Theatre Collection is interested in all the performing arts, and was therefore delighted to receive recently two small but intriguing objects, one pertaining to the movies and the other to the circus. Dena Humphreys gave a blue and gold lorgnette given to her by the actor Dudley Digges who used it when he played an eighteenth-century role with Rudolph Valentino in the silent film of Monsieur Beaucaire—a dramatization, incidentally, of the famous story by Princeton graduate, Booth Tarkington. The McCaddon Circus Collection has long been one of the treasures of the library, ever since Joseph T. McCaddon, Jr. ’18 and Stanley G. McCaddon ’23 gave to the University the papers of their father, Joseph T. McCaddon, general manager of Barnum and Bailey. These papers contained also the scrapbooks and other papers belonging to the brother-in-law of Mr. McCaddon, James A. Bailey. Recently, the widow of Stanley G. McCaddon sent us a gold cigarette case with the arms of the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria raised in diamonds on the lid. The Emperor had sent this to Bailey in recognition of the fact that Bailey had set aside a box for the exclusive use of the royal family while the Barnum and Bailey Circus was in Vienna in 1901. With the cigarette case came a letter signed, as Mr. McCaddon had written to his daughter-in-law, "'Lichtenstein' meaning His Serene Highness Lichtenstein, Lord Chamberlain to the Emperor. Originally it was a cigarette case, after Uncle Bailey's death, Aunt Lou had it made into a card case and her monogram on the back. Please save the letter as I wish to turn them over to Princeton with Uncle Bailey's papers." They now have been "turned over to Princeton," and in the gray kid leather lining still rests a little piece of stiff white paper with a heavy mourning band around the edges—the calling card of Mrs. James A. Bailey, lying there quietly beneath the diamonds of an Emperor.—Marguerite McAneny, Curator

Friends of the
Princeton University Library

THE COUNCIL

At the meeting of the Council held on January 8, 1965 Richard M. Huber, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that the Friends of Princeton University Library now number 1,107, an increase of 139 over last year's total. Mr. Dix asked the Council for a special vote of thanks to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, and his request won instant and hearty approval. Mr. Huber also reported that he has planned another membership drive for next year which will include Princeton University graduate students, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Lee, alumni of the Graduate School.

The Chairman recommended that a new class of dues be established for Princeton graduate students and any undergraduates who might wish to join the Friends and the Council voted its approval of dues of three dollars and seventy-five cents for this new class of members.

Mr. Rice reported that the Chronicle now has a mailing of fifteen hundred copies and that we print about two thousand of each issue.
FRIENDS OF THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Friends of the Princeton University Library, founded in 1898, 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 received gifts and bequests and has provided funds for the purchase of rare books, manuscripts, and other materials which could not otherwise have been acquired by the Library.

Membership is open to those subscribing annually seven dollars and fifty cents or more. Princeton students may join for three dollars and seventy-five cents. Checks payable to Princeton University should be addressed to the Treasurer.

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

The Council

ROBERT H. TAYLOR, Chairman
512 Lake Drive, Princeton, New Jersey

WILLIAM S. DIE, Vice-Chairman
ALFRED H. HOWELL
EARL E. CULMEN, Secretary

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

1922-1925

ARCHIBALD S. ALEXANDER
PAUL BEERS
NATHANIEL BURK
CHARLES E. FRIEDBERG
ALFRED H. HOWELL
CARL OTTO V. KIRCHSCHEER
VICTOR LANIER
EDWARD NAIMBURG, Jr.
KIRKLETT H. ROCKETT
RICHARD N. SCHOFLEDER
ROBERT H. TAYLOR

1926-1928

MAURICE E. COLEBROOK
HENRY E. COWEN
ARThUR G. HOBOM
BERNARD KIRSH
JOHN R. MARTIN
Graham D. MATTISON
ALFRED J. PARKE
CHARLES THOMAS
WILLIAM H. SCHLIER
FRANK E. TAYLOR

1929-1931

C. WALLER BARRETT
JOHN R. B. BRITTON
SINCLAIR HAMILTON
RICHARD M. HURS
DONALD F. HYDE
RUDOLPH W. LEE
DAVID MARSH
EDWARD C. SAVAGE
WILLIAM THOMAS
JAMES THOMPSON
WILLIAM D. WRIGHT

Executive and Finance Committee

ROBERT H. TAYLOR, Chairman

WILLIAM S. DIE
EARL E. CULMEN
SINCLAIR HAMILTON

Chairman of Other Committees

LIBRARY NEEDS: WILLIAM S. DIE
MEMBERSHIP: RICHARD M. HURST
STUDENTS: LINDA C. WILSON
PUBLICATIONS: RICHARD N. SCHOFLEDER
PURCHASES AND ACQUISITIONS: DONALD F. HYDE

Chairman will welcome inquiries and suggestions.