CONTENTS OF VOLUME THIRTY-TWO
NUMBER ONE

The Founding of the Princeton Graduate School: An Academic Agon
by Willard Thorp

The Department of Rare Books and Special Collections at Princeton
by Earle E. Coleman

Library Notes
The Retirement of Howard G. Rice, Jr.

New & Notable
Recent Acquisitions—Manuscripts

Friends of the Princeton University Library
Christian A. Zabriskie, Financial Report

ILLUSTRATIONS

Francis Landey Patton, ca. 1888

Dean Andrew F. West ’74, ca. 1906

The English Seminary Room, Pyne Library

Photographs of the Exhibition Room, and Treasure Room in Pyne Library and of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections in Firestone Library

NUMBER TWO

P. J. Conkright and the Princeton University Library by the Editors

P. J. Conkright and University Press Book Design by John Dreyfus

P. J. Conkright, Style & Tradition: Book Designs, 1940-1970 by O. J. Rothrock

F. Scott Fitzgerald's Work in the Film Studios by Alan Margoies

Books from the Library of George Washington now in the Princeton University Library by Paul R. Wagner

A Note on the Binding of Smith's Wealth of Nations by Michael Papantonio

Books, Pamphlets and Broadside Related to Princeton University 1801-1819 by George C. Rockefeller

Library Notes
Piranesi Desiderata for Princeton, by Andrew Robison
Beethoven bicentennial Exhibition, by Paula Morgan

New & Notable
The Robert B. Sour Collection of Music of the Theatre, by Mary Ann Jensen

Friends of the Princeton University Library
The Council

ILLUSTRATIONS

P. J. Conkright, 1970

Frontispiece

Publications designed by PJ

F. Scott Fitzgerald's plans and scripts for films

Bindings, contents page and bookplate of George Washington's copy of Adam Smith's The Wealth of Nations
NUMBER THREE

The Princeton Codex of The Book of the Chilam Balam of Chumayel
by Munro S. Edmonson

Professor Armstrong's "Experiment"
by Edward Gatewood Trueblood

Richard Rush (1780-1859): A Checklist of Sources
by Anthony M. Brescia

New Letters of Wordsworth and Southey, August, 1806
by Mark L. Reed

Library Notes
New Jersey History in Two Collections. Catalogue of the Exhibition.

New & Notable
Mirabilia Romae, by David R. Coffin. Recent Acquisitions—Books

Friends of the Princeton University Library
The Council. Annual Meeting

ILLUSTRATIONS

The initial page and folio 99 of the manuscript of The Book of the Chilam Balam of Chumayel
Frontispiece

BETWEEN PAGES

Views of the Roman Forum, Castel Sant' Angelo, Palazzo Venezia and the Porta Maggiore in Tivoli from the Sjöqvist Collection of Guidebooks to Rome

THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY CHRONICLE
VOLUME XXXII • SPRING 1971 • NUMBER 3

CONTENTS

The Princeton Codex of The Book of the Chilam Balam of Chumayel
by Munro S. Edmonson

Professor Armstrong's "Experiment"
by Edward Gatewood Trueblood

Richard Rush (1780-1859): A Checklist of Sources
by Anthony M. Brescia

New Letters of Wordsworth and Southey, August, 1806
by Mark L. Reed

Library Notes
New Jersey History in Two Collections. Catalogue of the Exhibition

New & Notable
Mirabilia Romae, by David R. Coffin. Recent Acquisitions—Books

Friends of the Princeton University Library
The Council.
ILLUSTRATIONS

The initial page and folio 39 of the manuscript of The Book of the Chilam Balam of Chumayel

Frontispiece

BETWEEN PAGES

Views of the Roman Forum, Castel Sant' Angelo, Palazzo 174-175 Venezia and the Porta Maggiore in Tivoli from the Sjöqvist Collection of Guidebooks to Rome

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

MUNRO S. EDMONSON, Professor of Anthropology at Tulane University, has just completed a new translation of the Popol Vuh.

EDWARD GATEWOOD TRUEBLOOD ’26 has served in the United States Department of State as a specialist in Latin American Affairs and with the United Nations as Technical Aide in Peru. He now lives in Tucson, Arizona.

ANTHONY M. BRESA, Associate Professor of History at Nassau Community College, has worked on various aspects of Richard Rush’s diplomatic career and is currently preparing an edition of Rush’s letters for publication. The preparation of this article was aided in part by State University of New York Faculty Research Fellowships in 1969 and 1970.

MARK L. REED, Associate Professor of English at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is the author of Wordsworth: The Chronology of the Early Years, 1770-1799 and is now a Guggenheim Fellow working on a second volume of the Wordsworth Chronology, 1800-1815.

DAVID R. COFFIN is Howard Crosby Butler Memorial Professor of the History of Architecture at Princeton University.
The Princeton Codex of
The Book of the Chilam Balam of Chumayel
BY MUNRO S. EDMONSON

The exotic and mysterious civilization of the Central American Maya is well known for its magnificent architecture, its painting, sculpture and hieroglyphic monuments, its sophisticated astronomy and mathematics. Its literature has tended to remain almost entirely the preoccupation of a small group of specialists. Yet the Mayan achievement of literacy must be reckoned in any general view as the crowning glory of this complex and barbaric culture.

There are good reasons for the relative neglect of Mayan literature in the general world of letters. It is in various ways remarkably inaccessible. We possess a very large sample of Mayan writing from monumental inscriptions or carving and painting on small art objects reaching well back into the centuries before Christ. We even have three extant manuscripts—the Dresden, Paris and Madrid codices—which represent the literate tradition in the centuries before the Spanish Conquest. The Dresden codex, in fact, is generally considered to be physically a pre-Conquest manuscript, though the others may be Colonial copies of originals now lost, perhaps among the casualties of the missionary zeal of Bishop Diego de Landa and his book-burning in the sixteenth century. This extensive and tantalizing body of materials, the only literate tradition of aboriginal America, remains the central problem of Mayan studies: we can't read it.

Much progress has been made in recent years on the decipherment of the Mayan hieroglyphic writing system. It may be that before long translation may actually become feasible. For the
present, while we can often understand what is under discussion in these texts and something of their intent, nothing resembling a literary translation of any segment of them is yet possible.

Our primary window open on the America of aboriginal times remains the literary documents of the sixteenth century and later, in which the traditions have been reduced to writing in various Mayan languages in a Latin-based script taught to the Indians by the Spanish missionaries. Such sources also exist to a degree in some other American Indian languages, principally the Nahua of the Central Mexican Aztecs and the Quechua of the Peruvian Incas. But writing was no novelty to the sixteenth-century Mayas, and they took to the alphabet with vigor and dispatch. No less than four of the Mayan languages (Chontal, Cakchiquel, Quiche and Yucatec) produced literary texts, and two of them (the Quiche Maya of Guatemala and the Yucatecan Maya of Southeastern Mexico) produced a substantial body of literature throughout the Colonial period.

Quiche literature is particularly extensive. In addition to short traditional lineage histories and more utilitarian applications of literacy to town records, rules of the Colonial religious fraternities, and legal documents, it produced a lively body of drama. Its chef d'oeuvre is a long compendium of mythology, legend and history known as the Popol Vuh or "Book of Counsel," a rich source indeed for the comprehension of the world before Cortez.

But it is the Yucatecan Maya who stand closest to the high civilization that flourished and declined in the Central American jungles during the European Dark Ages. And it is in the Colonial literature of Yucatan that we must search for the main clues to the literary past of the first ranking civilization of the Americas.

Most of the surviving literature of Colonial Yucatan is to be found in brief, episodic and fragmentary entries in the notebooks kept by local Mayan prophets in the late seventeenth or eighteenth century. Such notebooks have been collected from many Mayan towns, and all of them are associated with the Chilam Balam or the Prophet Jaguar. The original Prophet Jaguar may have been a specific religious leader. Many such are reported in the Mayan annals. The name, however, was carried on so long as virtually to become a title, and a large number of the towns of Yucatan had prophets who identified themselves with the shadowy original.

Their notebooks are known therefore as The Books of the Prophet Jaguar.

Possibly the richest and certainly the best known of these books is The Book of the Prophet Jaguar of Chumayel, compiled by Juan Jose Hoiil of Chumayel in 1782. The manuscript has a checkered history. It was first discovered for science by Dr. Carl Hermann Berendt, who copied it in 1868 when it was in the possession of Bishop Crescencio Carrillo y Ancona in Merida. A photographic copy was made by Teobert Maler in 1887, which was in 1920 part of the Gates collection of Middle American manuscripts. The original belonged to Don Ricardo Figueroa of Merida in 1910 when it was borrowed and photographed by the University of Pennsylvania Museum. This copy was published by the Museum in 1913. After Figueroa's death the manuscript went to the Cepeda in Merida, in 1915. By 1918 it had disappeared. Fifty years later it has suddenly surfaced, and is now, with the help of a gift from John Hauberg, Jr. of the Class of 1939, in the Princeton University Library.

The content of the Book of Chumayel, like that of the other prophet notebooks, is highly diverse. It includes history, ritual, prophecy, calendrical notes, myth and astronomy, divided into 24 independent passages of text ranging from less than a page to 19 pages in length (in print). The historical and literary value of these texts is correspondingly varied, but of all of them it may be said that they are tantalizingly obscure.

The manuscript was translated and published in 1929 by the late Ralph L. Roys and this edition was republished in a handsome edition by the University of Oklahoma Press in 1967. Roys, in fact, is responsible for virtually all of the English-speaking world's knowledge of Yucatecan Mayan literature.

Yucatecan literature is notably harder to translate than the Colonial documents in other Indian languages, Aztec, for example, or Quiche. The Latin alphabet in which it is written happens to fit the language less adequately, leaving many construals of a given sentence equally possible. But it also offers an additional difficulty in that it is the expression of an intentionally esoteric lore not intended for popular consumption.

Often the obscurity has a ritual character. A passage detailing dynastic history on something of the fashion of Biblical genealogy interrupts itself to note:
Then he demanded
   One yam blossom.
Then he demanded
   A white mat.
Then he demanded
   Two faced mantles.
Then he demanded
   A green turkey.
Then he demanded
   A mottled snail.
Then he demanded
   White drinking gourds.

Obviously it would help if we knew more about the associations of these various objects, but often we do not.

Yucatecan writers have a notable penchant for punning and other word play. The same legendary history, in describing the travels of the ancestors records:

   Then they reached Bloody
       Where they had bloody guts (i.e. dysentery).
Bloody was the name then
   That they called it.
Then they reached Water Diggings
   Where they dug for water.
Then they came to Gathered Water;
   They reached the deep water.

It is difficult in such texts to differentiate word play from real history. Sometimes the Mayan scribes themselves despair:

   Lord was the beginning of the count
       Because this was the cycle when the foreigners arrived.
When they came,
   They arrived from the east.
When Christianity began also
   In the east was its word completed.
Merida
   Was the seat of the cycle.
This is the account of what occurred,
   Of what they did.

The relation is not finished
   With their words.
It may be there is no meaning to it all;
   It may be an error and not true as it is written.
If the real meaning can be mastered entirely,
   Why didn't they see it?

Indeed why?
   But if parts of the texts are intentionally opaque, others attain real poetic dignity. The legend which records the birth of time (and of the Mayan mode of counting it) is naturally full of astrology and hidden meanings of the priestly lore, but it also says:

On 12 Wind
   Occurred the birth of breath.
This was the beginning of what is called breath
   Because there is no death on it.
On 13 Night occurred the taking of water,
   Then he moistened earth
And shaped it
   And made man.

And later it sums up majestically:

This was the birth of Time
   And the occurrence of the awakening of the world.
There were finished heaven
   And earth,
And trees
   And stones.
Everything was born
   Through our lord,
Who is god, then;
   Who is holy.
For there was no heaven
   Nor earth
Until there he was in his divinity,
   In his nebulosity,
By himself,
   Alone.
And he caused to be born
   Everything that was invented
And he moved to heaven
In his divinity,
Which was thus a great event.
And he was the ruler.

The birth of Time, actually of the *uinal*, the Mayan 20 day month, is the central mystery of Mayan culture. Characteristically it is dealt with in a pun allegory, in which the month is equated with Man (*uinic*). Many such mysteries are wrapped up in the rolling verses of Mayan poetry, and a large proportion of them remain to be unravelled. It is fortunate indeed that scholarship may once more have access to the original manuscript of *The Book of the Prophet Jaguar of Chumayel*. It is probably our most valuable key to the treasurehouse of America's highest indigenous civilization.

---

**Professor Armstrong's "Experiment"**

**BY EDWARD GATEWOOD TRUEBLOOD**

About a year ago, I received the sad news that my classmate George Diller had died at his home in central France where he had gone only a few years before, following his retirement as Chairman of the Department of Modern Languages at Dartmouth. I made a brief visit to his home in Burgundy in 1966 and had the pleasure of meeting his wife and in learning of their plans to grow their own grapes and produce a few hundred liters of wine each year. We were all certain that the quality of his wines would be high considering the fact that he was in the heart of a region with some of the greatest names in viniculture: Beaune, Meursault, Nuits-St.-Georges.

The sad news of George’s death before he had really had an opportunity to enjoy his little vineyard brought back to me an experience we had at Princeton. George and I were together during our senior year in a course in advanced French composition given by a most remarkable old gentleman named Professor Edwin Armstrong. It was considered one of the toughest courses in the curriculum, hence it wasn’t especially surprising that there were only four of us in the class, George, Rus, Thorny and I.

Dr. Armstrong was one of that rapidly disappearing group of American scholars who had taken their doctoral degrees in Europe in the 1880's and 1890's. With his erect carriage, his frosty but friendly eyes, and the gay little crimson rosette of the French Legion of Honor, he was altogether a delightful old fellow. By virtue of his long years of teaching and his annual pilgrimages to the France which he loved so dearly he had become convinced that there was, for every English word, or phrase or expression, whether slang or otherwise, an idiomatic translation or equivalent in French. Furthermore, this process could be carried out without sacrificing either accuracy or picturesqueness.

When we began classes with him in September we were skeptical of his powers in this regard but after a month or two watching him in action we won us over. His glee when he could suggest for us an unusual French translation of a difficult English phrase was
infectious and our intimate little sessions were, I believe, a joy to us all.

At first we worked from a book he had written. The exercises were dull and I suppose he gradually began to sense our growing boredom with their rather pedestrian flavor. One morning, however, he galvanized us into eager attention. "Gentlemen, we shall try an experiment. Each of you is to write an original story of about 5,000 words and submit it to me. I shall choose the one I think is best and we shall then proceed to translate it into idiomatic French."

We all went to work with a will and duly submitted our productions and awaited the verdict. The following week we were formally told that our classmate, Thorny, as we called him, had won first place in our little competition. George, Rus Shearer and I, the three of us who had lost, stifled our disappointment and we started at once to translate the winning story into French. We had to confess that it was interestingly and beautifully written, full of colorful language and characters. We perspired over the translation of many sentences but, aided by Dr. Armstrong's expertise, after many weeks of effort we managed to achieve a very acceptable French version of the story.

Thorny was a modest fellow, considerably older than the three of us. He must have been at least 28 then. He seemed quite erudite, amazingly well-read and was a wonderful conversationist. His passion was James Joyce, whose Ulysses had appeared in Paris a few years earlier (and was still banned in the United States). He insisted that Joyce was terribly profound, with almost every sentence carrying hidden meanings and allusions. Each chapter had its own color, one was green, another red, and so on. Another writer he worshipped was Marcel Proust. Thorny really educated us in this way; he introduced us to these two literary giants who were only beginning to be known in America.

Some years after our little French class with Dr. Armstrong was only a memory, we were all proud when Thorny—better known as Thornton Wilder—won his first Pulitzer Prize. His prize-winning story in our competition proved to be the opening chapter in his first novel The Cabala. We always liked to feel that perhaps the Armstrong concours gave him a slight push along his road to fame.

Richard Rush (1780-1859): A Checklist of Sources

By Anthony M. Brescia

The long and varied career of Richard Rush of Pennsylvania was first explored by John H. Powell's Richard Rush, Republican Diplomat (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1942). Professor Powell's capable and lucid study outlined the extent of Rush's political and diplomatic involvement in the age. That study, by way of placing Richard Rush in a historical perspective, pointed to the need for a more detailed examination.

A survey made several years ago showed that the sources for a more intense look at Richard Rush were not only more available since Powell's study, but of enormous value for an insight into the entire National Period of American history. Hence, while providing the basis for a study of this son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, his letters and papers also yield a wealth of information for the period from the first to the middle decade of the nineteenth century.

This checklist of manuscript sources should be viewed from several perspectives. First, the sheer amount of material; and second, that most of the material has considerable value not only for a study of Richard Rush, but also in respect to studies of the multitude of people, public and private, with whom Rush corresponded.

The other materials which in any way discuss Rush's career are not many. The early years of his life, his Princeton College days, and years as a struggling young Philadelphia lawyer are best described in Powell's biography; as are his first years in Washington. For the period he was at the London mission (1811-25) Beckles Willson's America's Ambassadors to England 1785-1928 (London: John Murray, 1928), devotes one chapter of survey information. Of course, Rush's own Residence at the Court of London (several editions) is significant; as are specific studies on the history of the formation of the Monroe Doctrine. His service as Secretary of the Treasury under John Quincy Adams is best followed in Powell and in occasional periodical references. Rush's
activity on behalf of the Chesapeake-Ohio Canal Corporation in 1829-30, and his anti-Masonic position have been given little attention. In a similar manner few printed comments can be found regarding Rush's performance in the 1835-36 dispute over the Michigan-Ohio boundaries. However, his role in adjudicating the bequest of James Smithson through the British courts for the United States in 1836-38 can be found in Cyrus Adler's "The Relation of Richard Rush to the Smithsonian Institution," Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, LII, No. 1821 (1910). Yet, other than in Powell, little can be found of Richard Rush's devotion to the founding of that Institution.


CHECKLIST OF MANUSCRIPT SOURCES


American Philosophical Society Library: American Philosophical Committee, Historical Committee Letterbook Vol. I; American Philosophical Society Archives; Documents Relating to the Wyoming or Connecticut Controversy (1751-1814); Letterbook of Samuel Rush; Miscellaneous Manuscript Collections of the American Philosophical Society; Muhlenberg Papers; Zebulon M. Pike Papers; Correa de Serra Papers.

Material concerning Rush's membership in the Society, letters as Acting Secretary of State on the Pernambuco Affair in 1817, letters to Henry A. Muhlenberg on the Bank issue, and the election of 1844.

Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Paris): Correspondance Politique, États-Unis, Nos. 103, 104; Mémoires et Documents, États-Unis, Vols. XXI, XXIII, XXV.

British Museum: Autographs of American Writers; Jeremy Bentham Papers; Broughton Correspondence; Huskisson Papers; Letters to F. Place; Liverpool Papers; Macvey Napier Papers; Original Letters (1519-1872); Peel Papers.

Richard Rush's correspondence with Jeremy Bentham while at the London mission, letters to and from Sir Robert Peel on economic concepts, and one letter from Paris in 1848.


Several letters involving Rush-owned land in Western Pennsylvania.


Clemson University Library: John C. Calhoun Papers.
One letter to John C. Calhoun in 1848, others appear in printed sources.

College of William and Mary Library: Tucker-Coleman Papers.

Cornell University Library: George Bancroft Papers.
Several letters written by George Bancroft to his wife from London and Paris in 1847-49 commenting on events there.

Detroit Public Library: Burton Historical Collection, Lewis Cass Papers; William Woodbridge Papers.
Letters of William Woodbridge to Richard Rush as Secretary of the Treasury, and letters pertinent to the Michigan-Ohio boundary dispute in 1835.

Dickinson College Library: Belle Lettres Society Letters.
Letter of Introduction for Richard Rush from John Quincy Adams in 1817, several miscellaneous letters.

Miscellaneous letters to and from Richard Rush (1812-50).

Historical Society of Delaware: Bayard Papers; H. F. Brown Collection; Gilpin Papers; Historical Society of Delaware Manuscript; Allen McLane Collection; Rodney Collection; Stockton folder.

Several letters mentioning Rush from S. Pleasonton to C. A. Rodney, letter from Richard Rush to H. S. Gilpin in 1838 reviewing Anglo-American relations, some miscellaneous items.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania: Louis Biddle Collection; James Buchanan Papers; Cadwalader Collection; Corryell Papers; Etting Papers; Simon Gratz Collection; Charles Jared Ingersoll Collection; Josiah H. Johnston Collection; William Jones Papers; Historical Society of Pennsylvania Collection; Lea and Febiger Papers; Penn-Physick Papers; Poinsett Papers; Jonathan Roberts Mss.; Richard Rush Letters and Papers.

An extensive collection of letters to and from Richard Rush, Rush family papers, and material involving every phase of Rush's life. See also: Library Company Manuscripts deposited in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Letters to Richard Rush from Abigail, John, and John Quincy Adams, and some miscellaneous items.

Indiana University Library: Clay Mss.; Ellison Mss.; Meigs Mss.; War of 1812 Mss.; J. Williams Mss.
Letters to and from Richard Rush in respect to the War of 1812, letter of Henry Clay to Charles Hammond in 1836 mentioning Richard Rush, some miscellaneous items.


An extensive collection of letters between Richard Rush, his father, and other members of the family (1801-13), Richard Rush letters to his brother Dr. James Rush (1844-49).


Letters, papers, and comments with respect to every phase of Rush's life can be found throughout these collections.

Maryland Historical Society: Benjamin C. Howard Papers; Ward-
en Papers; William Wirt Letterbooks; Wirt Papers; Wirt Photostats.

Several letters dealing with Rush's appointment to the London mission, and twelve letters of Richard Rush to Benjamin C. Howard on their participation in the settlement of the Michigan-Ohio boundary dispute in 1835.

Massachusetts Historical Society: George Bancroft Papers; Jacob Bigelow Papers; Thomas Jefferson Coolidge Collection; Edward Everett Papers; Everett-Peabody Letters; Grenville H. Norcross Letters; Miscellaneous Manuscripts Photostat Collection; William H. Prescott Letters; Robert Charles Winthrop Papers.

The letters Richard Rush wrote to George Bancroft from Paris (1847-49) indicate many of Rush's views while in France. Other items are pertinent to several phases of Rush's life.


Several letters written while Rush served as Secretary of the Treasury, also a letter to Ashbury Dickens in 1838 on the nature of Anglo-American relations.

National Archives: State Department, Letters of Application and Recommendation; Notes to Foreign Legations; Special Agents; Diplomatic Dispatches of Richard Rush, London, 1817-25, Paris, 1847-49; Diplomatic Instructions to Richard Rush.


One letter to Richard Rush in 1816.


A large collection of letters to Albert Gallatin while at the London mission, as well as other letters to and from Richard Rush throughout his life.


Letters to George Bancroft while Rush was at the Paris mission, and letters to James Monroe while he was at the London mission, including copies of two papers Rush wrote on the American navy and forwarded to President Monroe. Also several miscellaneous letters.

Ohio Historical Society: Hammond Mss.

Two letters to Charles Hammond while Rush was Secretary of the Treasury.


Several letters to Henry Wheaton (1815-29) on American jurisprudence.

Princeton University Library: Rush Family Papers. 1

An extensive collection of Richard Rush materials, as well as other members of the family, letters and papers pertinent to

1 The two papers Rush wrote concerning the American navy are the subject of my article, "The American Navy, 1817-1822," soon to appear in The American Neptune.

2 The Rush Family Papers in Princeton University Library were presented in 1958 by Alexander Rush, of the Class of 1933, Benjamin Rush, and R. Stockton Rush of the Class of 1927. The papers of Richard Rush, of the Class of 1797, constitute the larger part of Princeton's holdings, but papers and documents of his father, Benjamin Rush, M.D., of the Class of 1760, his son, Benjamin Rush of the Class of 1829, and those other members of the Rush family are also included in the collection. The letters and manuscripts of Richard Rush generally show his service as Minister to Great Britain (1817-25), to France (1847-49) and as agent of the United States in securing the Smithson bequest through the British courts (1856-58); such specific subjects as the impressment of sailors, the Monroe Doctrine, and the Oregon dispute are also to be found.

Richard Rush, and members of his family, are also represented by one or more letters in the following collections in the Library: the Atkinson Collection; the Blair-Lee Papers; the André deCoppet Collection of American Historical Manuscripts; the James and Dolley Madison Collection, recently presented by the estate of Jasper E. Crane; the Samuel L. Southard Papers; the Stockton Family Papers; and in the general collections of the Library.

every phase of his life, public and private. Letters to and from his children, especially Benjamin Rush II, and to and from many prominent political and literary figures of the period.

Smithsonian Institution Archives: Richard Rush Letters.

Letters respective to Rush's role in acquiring the Smithsonian bequest, and his place in the founding of the Institution.


University of Michigan Library: Jacob Jennings Brown Papers; Lewis Cass Papers; Commodore Morris Papers; John M. O'Connor Papers; Rush Papers; Joseph Story Papers; War of 1812 Collection.

Letters of Richard Rush during the War of 1812 as well as letters to Richard Rush from his wife Catherine Elizabeth (Murray) Rush, and his sister (Mrs. A. M. Mason). Also letters in the Cass Papers concerning the Michigan-Ohio boundary dispute in 1835. Some miscellaneous letters.

University of Pennsylvania Library: General Manuscript Collection; Hugenschmidt Mss.; Samuel D. Ingham Collection; James Monroe Papers; Philip H. Ward Historical Collection.

Miscellaneous letters of Richard Rush (1817-53).

University of Virginia Library: Gilmer Mss.; Mason Mss.; Smith Mss.

Miscellaneous letters of Richard Rush while at the London mission and as Secretary of the Treasury.


Miscellaneous letters of Richard Rush (1815-30).


One letter to Francis Dickens in 1835.

New Letters of Wordsworth and Southey,
August, 1806

BY MARK L. REED

William Wordsworth's early connections with the influential Fox family are clarified by a letter from the poet to Henry Richard Fox, Lord Holland, of 19 August 1806 recently acquired by the Princeton University Library through the gift of Mr. Robert H. Taylor.

Wordsworth's early admiration for Charles James Fox is well known. Like many of the liberal political sentiments of his youth, it was to moderate in the course of time; but the intermixture of poetic and personal with political attitudes in the relations of the two men remains of stimulating complexity. Wordsworth first directly presented himself to the Whig leader's attention in a long and laudatory letter written 14 January 1801 (he was to live to see, and be displeased by, its publication thirty-seven years later) to accompany the gift to Fox of a set of the 1800 Lyrical Ballads. The poet there added to his praises of the statesman for such traits as "sensibility of heart," a recommendation of Michael and The Brothers for their coincidence with Fox's own beliefs in the dignity of individual and familial life in the lower orders of society. Fox's reply expressed his pleasure in some of the poems but indifference toward the two to which Wordsworth had thus directed his attention. The statesman's reason was, ironically, poetical, as the poet's for recommending them had been political: he was "no great friend to blank verse for subjects which are to be treated of with simplicity." By 1812 Wordsworth had come, despite whatever warm feeling may have remained toward Fox's heart, to the view that Fox had lacked "the higher qualities of the mind, philos-

---


ophr and religion." But between the 1801 letter and that assertion lay the poet's regretful anticipation of Fox's death, which occurred 13 September 1806, in Lines, Composed at Grasmere. And Mrs. John Davy's record of Wordsworth's description of his only meeting with Fox, then Foreign Secretary, earlier that same year in London, implies that both men were then quite aware of divergences in their opinions without being on that account the less disposed toward cordiality; the occasion appears, indeed, to have inspired one of Wordsworth's few sallies of repartee.

The death of Fox, it is likewise suggestive to observe, did not terminate Wordsworth's personal connections with political luminaries of his family. An acquaintance, hitherto not known, I think, to have commenced before 1807, with Fox's nephew Lord Holland and Lady Holland (1773-1840, 1770-1845), extended into the later years of all three, representing, probably, Wordsworth's most enduring contact with leaders of the political Left, as well as providing a bemusing demonstration of his capacity (not one that he often put to the test outside of chance conversations) for overlooking political differences in a personal relationship. Possibly the acquaintance began the more easily for the parties' mutual friendship with Samuel Rogers and another poet, to be dealt with below, Robert Southey. Both Rogers and Lady Holland were asked by the Wordsworths, quite successfully, for assistance in raising money for the benefit of the orphaned Green children of Grasmere in 1808. Wordsworth later dined at Holland House in 1820, dined and passed the night there in 1831, and visited again in response to repeated invitations as late as 1837. But he is also not known to have revised the stern opinion of Holland that he stated to John Scott in 1816: "[H]is partialities...are foreign...[W]hat would become of the morals, the manners and the religious sentiments of the country if Lord H. and his compeers had the remodelling of them?"

The Wordsworth letter lately acquired by the University Library appears to indicate that this acquaintance was established before the death of Charles James Fox, and that, as in Fox's case, it involved literary concerns from an early point. The letter, written on a quarto double sheet containing a watermark of a post horn within a shield surmounted by a crown, reads as follows:

Grasmere near Kendal
August 19th 1806

My dear Lord,

I felt myself greatly honoured in receiving (through the hands of Mr Longman) the Copy of your Life of Lope de Vega, sent me at your Lordship's request. I was from home when it arrived, or I should have been earlier in expressing my thanks. I have read the Book with much interest; it is indeed a marvellous story. The translations seem to me to be executed with great happiness; if I might point out one that I was particularly delighted with I should fix upon that of the character of Medoro, which is excellently conceived by Lope, and most admirably improved upon in the translation.


4 "Fox rose from a table, a card table, I think, at which he was seated, and as he advanced to meet the Poet, said, I am glad to see Mr. Wordsworth, though we differ as much in our views of politics as we do in our views of poetry, to which, said Wordsworth, I replied, 'But in poetry you must admit that I am the Whig and you the Tory.' " Copy of Mrs. Davy's MS Memoirs of William Wordsworth, 1834-1850, in the George McLean Harper Papers, Princeton University Library; quoted George McLean Harper, William Wordsworth (London, 1916), II, 115n. The introduction was probably made by Samuel Rogers: see his less elaborate account in Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers [ed. Alexander Dyce] (New York, 1850), p. 161n. See also Mary Moorman, William Wordsworth: A Biography, The Later Years (Oxford, 1965), pp. 73-74.


9 Moorman, William Wordsworth. The Later Years, pp. 988, 467-468; Letters. The Later Years, II, 692, 695; Diary of Edward Quilliam, Dove Cottage Papers, entry for 4 April 1831, Samuel Rogers' Visitors Book, in the Sharpe Papers, University College, London, records that both Lord and Lady Holland and Wordsworth visited Rogers on 26 March 1835, but whether the three met is unclear (this information is given with the kind permission of Professor Edgar Sharpe Peacock).


12 Wordsworth had returned on 17 or 18 August from a visit of between three and ten days' length in the neighborhood of Ullswater (Letters. The Middle Years, Part 1, pp. 70-76). If his copy of the book arrived about the time that Southey's copy reached Keswick (see below), the visit was most likely of some nine or ten days.
"But how can I the rules of art impart?" is wounding to my ear. I have taken the liberty of mentioning these two passages, as, considering the work as a composition they were what most pleased and displeased me. I cannot conclude without begging to be respectfully remembered to Lady Holland, and adding a fervent prayer for the Restoration of the Health of your honoured Kinsman. I am,

my Lord,
with many thanks,
and the highest respect & esteem,
your Lordships
Most obedient Servant

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

[addressed:] To
The Right Honble
Lord Holland
Holland House
Kensington

[postmarked:] FREE/AUG 22/1806
10 O’Clock/AU • 22/1806F • N
[stamped:] KIRBY [sic] LONSDALE/ 257
[endorsed by Lord Holland:] Wordsworth / Lope 1806

While no evidence survives of the occasion of the earlier meeting which Wordsworth’s tone and reference to Lady Holland imply, a time before the poet’s visit to London in the spring of 1806 appears impossible, and the gathering at which Wordsworth met Fox, very likely a ball given by Mrs. Fox on 19 May 1806, seems especially probable. Little more than an introduction, nevertheless, can have taken place then: Lady Holland’s journal account of her meeting with Wordsworth at Low Wood in August 1807 shows that they cannot have talked much together previously. Holland’s motivation in sending a copy of his book to Wordsworth was thus perhaps based less on personal concern than on an interest in distributing his work where a sophisticated response might be expected.

A possible influence on Holland’s decision may, however, have been a recollection of Wordsworth’s geographic and other association with another recipient of a copy of the Life, Robert Southey, whom Holland had first met in London in 1801. Southey, probably in an effort to obtain Holland’s aid toward a government post in Portugal, had in fact come to London and seen Lord and Lady Holland in early 1806 during the time of Wordsworth’s own visit. Disappointed hopes possibly lie behind his irritated comments on Wordsworth’s engagement in the sort of activities that were likely to bring him too into the company of the Foxes ("Wordsworth," went one remark, "powders and goes with a cocked hat under his arm to all the great routs"). Southey was not, in any case, inclined to display resentment to Lord Holland when thanking him for his book. His letter, now British Museum Add. MS 51,823, provisional folios 44-45, is written on a small quarto double sheet watermarked G TAYLOR/ 1802, and reads as follows:

Keswick. August 10. 1806

My Lord

I have to thank your Lordship for the Life of Lope de Vega. It has interested me the more because I was quite unacquainted with his dramatic writings. I wish it had contained more translations—and that those from the drama had not been in rhyme—for [while] the rhyme gives its full effect to the point & antithesis affected by the poet, it weakens the better parts.—What you say of the effect produced by his

11 The "is" follows a deleted "I."
12 For how can I the rules of art impart?/ Who for myself ne’er dreamt of rule or art?: lines 9-10 of Holland’s translation of "Mandane, ingenios nobles, flor de España," Life, p. 103. Holland eliminated the objectionable internal rhyme, but proceeded to ruin the sound of the next line, in the second edition of the Life (London, 1817, p. 124): "For how should I the rules of art explain?/ I whom nor art nor rule could e’er restrain?"
13 Originally written "added." The "an" in the first line of the complimentary closing is written "an."
14 Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers, p. 161n; Morning Post, 19, 20, 21 May 1806.

19 First written "rhymes," the "s" then deleted.
poetry (p. 230) is as applicable to Pope as it is to Lope, & strictly true of both.20 The only point in which I feel anyways inclined to differ from you is in identifying Lope de Vega & Tomé de Burguillos. Reading those poems after the preface of D Ramon Fernandez I thought them more uniformly vigorous than any of Lope's verses,—but certainly the argument which you adduce appears unanswerable; if his contemporaries attributed them to him in his life time & he did not contradict them,—there is nothing to be said in reply.

Perhaps Horace Walpole had read the Jerusalen Conquis-tada, in the first Canto there is a Picture which walks out of its pannel.

I have more than once & with more than ordinary care re-read the Coplas of Manrique since Lady Holland expressed a wish to me to see them in English. That it would be impossible to translate them well I will not say, but it would not be difficult to prove that it is impossible to do them justice in any translation. They derive a charm from an unusual and stimulating metre which could not be preserved; & the language is everywhere so happy that the slightest deviation from its literal meaning would almost in every instance weaken it.

I beg my respects to Lady Holland & have the honour to be your Lordships
most obedient humble servant

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

[endorsed by Lord Holland:] R! Southey Poet/ Aug: 1806

Southey was shortly to be surprised by receipt of an acknowledgment by Lord Holland of his letter of thanks—"a supererogation of civility on his part," the poet observed.21 The fact that Southey

20 "[H]is [i.e. Lope's] careless and easy mode of writing made as many poets as poems. He familiarized his countrymen with the mechanism of verse, he supplied them with such a store of commonplace images and epithets, he coined such a variety of convenient expressions, that the very facility of versification seems to have prevented the effusions of genius, and the redundancy of poetical phrases to have superseded all originality of language." The second word in the next sentence, "only," is written after a deleted "po." Southey's reference in this sentence is to the Life, p. 43n.
21 Currie, p. 428.
NEW JERSEY HISTORY IN TWO COLLECTIONS
THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The exhibition in the main gallery of the Library from January 15 through April 30, 1971, was entitled, "New Jersey History in Two Collections." The idea for the exhibition sprang from two circumstances. First, Princeton University Library contains material on the history of New Jersey which places it in the forefront along with several other great research centers. On occasion members of the staffs of the Library and of the Society have cooperated in their work and have come to appreciate the inter-relationship and the related value of their collections to the historical researcher.

Second, The New Jersey Historical Society marked its one-hundred-twenty-fifth anniversary in 1970 and a joint exhibition seemed to both organizations a most fitting close of this observance. Certainly it offers both institutions an opportunity to show a small group of their extensive and complementary holdings on a subject of mutual interest, thus inviting wider examination of these resources by scholars of the Middle Atlantic area.

The Society had its inception in Trenton in 1845 when a group of prominent citizens gathered there to consider matters pertaining to "the common schools." The conference presented an opportunity to discuss formation of a state historical society but on the evening of January 13, 1845, Trenton was swept by a crippling blizzard. Thus it was not until late the next month that the organization was formed. By that spring more than eighty gentlemen from all over the state were listed as the founding members of the fourteenth state historical society in America.

From the outset emphasis in the beginning was directed especially toward collection, preservation and publication of written records of the earliest settlements, the founding of the English colony and the colonial and revolutionary periods. Publication of The Proceedings was begun immediately, followed later by The Archives and The Collections while simultaneously members
sought out manuscripts and documents and, almost by accident, paintings and memorabilia for the "Cabinet." The importance of these efforts is appreciated especially by comparing the state of the study of American history in the mid-nineteenth century with its state today.

As selective as this exhibition necessarily was, it was still another testimonial to the great importance historical societies have had in preserving the records of American history. In the days before graduate study of history became an accepted part of the educational picture members of historical societies were far more concerned with preserving local and state records than were faculties and librarians of universities. For example, the 1760 Catalogue of Books in the Library of the College of New Jersey lists only one title relating to the state, "N. Jersey Laws, by S. Nevill, Esq." The books of John Witherspoon and Samuel Stanhope Smith, which for many years after the fire of 1802 constituted the major portion of the College Library, included what is presumed to be the same work and no others except for a relatively few pamphlets. By 1873, when the College Library could boast one hundred thousand books, some relating to New Jersey history had undoubtedly been acquired by gift and purchase. These holdings were greatly surpassed in 1900 when the Honorable William Nelson deposited his collection of over three thousand pieces of New Jerseyiana. The first manuscripts of any kind to be given to the Library related to the history of the University and came in the early 1890's, some forty-five years after The New Jersey Historical Society had begun its collecting. During the evolution of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections many more books and manuscripts on the subject were acquired by the Library, though very often in collections and for reasons that were not specifically related to New Jersey. Thus, some of the manuscripts shown in this exhibition were from a general collection of autographs while others came in a collection of American historical manuscripts. However, its location in New Jersey, its size, and the nature of its holdings make it inevitable that Princeton University Library is now, if somewhat belatedly, a major repository of materials for the study of the state’s history.

Far and away the largest percentage of New Jersey historical material is to be found in these two and three or four other collections in the state and elsewhere. Their breadth can merely be suggested. Both the exhibits and the checklist must be regarded as invitations to examine the collections themselves. Only then can their full scope and value be appreciated for the study of New Jersey history and the contributions of citizens of the state to American civilization.

It is interesting to note here that some Princetonians knew in 1896 that the Society had acquired some very valuable source material. In that year, when Pyne Library was in the planning stage, Moses Taylor Pyne and Junius Morgan made a proposal that the Society move its library and collections to the new building when it was completed. After due consideration a decision was made to decline with regret. Seventy-five years elapsed before another warm and hospitable invitation was issued to come to Princeton for a visit extending from January 15 to April 30, 1971, and this time it was gratefully accepted.

CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITION
MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED

Patent from King Charles II of England to James, Duke of York, for a tract of land in New England, including New Jersey. March 12, 1664. NJHS

Lease from James, Duke of York, to John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret, for New Jersey. June 23, 1664. NJHS

Release from James, Duke of York, to John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret, for New Jersey. June 24, 1664. NJHS

Pieter Goos. Paskaerte van de Zuydt en Noordt Revier in Nieu Nederlant, Streckende van Cabo Hinloopen tot Rechekwach, 1666, Map. PUL

Town Book of Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1664-1788, the portion for 1664 to 1729 being a replacement of the destroyed original. PUL


Gabriel Thomas. An Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and Country of Pensilvania; and of West-New-Jersey in America. London, Printed for, and Sold by A. Baldwin, 1698. PUL
Newark Town Book used for recording transactions relating to land in the 17th and early 18th centuries. NJHS


Deed from Philip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey, to Peter Stuyvesant, Late Governor of New Netherland, for land in the Bergen Corporation "on the west side of Comoepans Creeke." July 31, 1669. NJHS

Document signed by Philip Carteret, October 18, 1676 releasing his mother and her heirs from any claims he or his heirs may have against her estate. PUL

The Quintipartite Deed, between Sir George Carteret, William Penn, Nicholas Lucas, Gawen Lawrie and Edward Byllenge, dividing the Province of New Jersey into East and West Jersey. July 6, 1676. NJHS


Will of John Fenwick. August 7, 1683. NJHS


Lewis Morris. The Speech of His Excellency to the Assembly of the Said Province, on his Dissolving of Them, the Twenty-fifth of November 1742. Philadelphia, Printed by B. Franklin, 1742. NJHS

Jonathan Belcher. Letter signed, Elizabeth Town, November 20, 1755, to Governor Stephen Hopkins. PUL

The Fundamental Constitutions for the Province of East Jersey, 1683. NJHS

Jonathan Belcher's Commission as Governor of New Jersey, 1747. PUL

A Bill in the Chancery of New-Jersey, at the Suit of John Earl of Stair, and Others, Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey; Against Benjamin Bond and Some Other Persons of Elizabeth-Town, Distinguished by the Name of the Clinker Lot Right Men. New York, James Parker, 1747. NJHS

An Answer to A Bill in the Chancery of New-Jersey, at the Suit of John Earl of Stair, and Others, Commonly Called Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, Against Benjamin Bond, and Others Claiming Under the Original Proprietors and Associates of Elizabeth-Town. New York, James Parker, 1752. NJHS

Thomas Thompson. An Account of Two Missionary Voyages by the Appointment of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. London, Printed for Benj. Dod, 1758. NJHS


Israel Acrelius. Beskrifning om de Swenska Församlingars Forna och Närwarande Tillstand. Stockholm, Harberg & Hesselberg, 1759. NJHS

Samuel Smith. The History of the Colony of Nova-Caesarea, or New-Jersey. Manuscript. NJHS

Samuel Smith. The History of the Colony of Nova-Caesarea, or New-Jersey. Burlington, James Parker, 1765. PUL

Council and General Assembly of New Jersey. An Act for Laying a Duty on the Purchase of Slaves Imported Into This Colony. November 16, 1769. Manuscript. NJHS
Henry Knox. Letter signed, Trenton, June 22, 1780, to the Worshipful the Magistrates of the County of Middlesex. PUL

Elias Boudinot. Letter signed, Quibble Town, June 27, 1777, to Governor William Livingston. PUL

George Washington. Letter signed, Middle Brook, March 23, 1779, to Governor William Livingston. PUL

George Washington. Autograph letter, signed, Bergen County, October 9, 1780, to Benjamin Franklin. NJHS

Council and General Assembly of New Jersey. An act for Procuring Provisions for the Use of the Army, and Other Supplies for Carrying on the War, and for Settling the Publick Accounts of This State. [Philadelphia?] 1779. PUL

Elias Boudinot. Autograph letter, signed, Philadelphia, November 4, 1782, to his wife Hannah. NJHS

United States of America in Congress Assembled. A Proclamation, Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as Well by Sea as by Land, Agreed Upon Between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty; and Enjoining the Observance Thereof. Philadelphia, 1783. PUL

John Graves Simcoe. A Journal of the Operations of the Queen's Rangers, From the End of the Year 1777, to the Conclusion of the Late American War. Exeter [Eng.] Printed for the Author [1787]. NJHS

Isaac Collins. Proposals, for Printing by Subscription, in Trenton, the Holy Bible. Trenton, Isaac Collins, 1789. NJHS

William Livingston. Proclamation of a Day of Publick Thanksgiving and Prayer. Trenton, Isaac Collins, 1789. NJHS

An Account of the Beginning, Transactions and Discovery, of Ransford Rogers, Who Seduced Many by Pretended Hobgoblins and Apparitions, and Thereby Extorted Money From Their Pockets. In the County of Morris and State of New-Jersey, in the Year 1788. [Newark] Printed [by John Woods] for every Purchaser, 1792. NJHS

The Glebe House, a Tale. By a Lady of Distinction. Salem, From the Press of Black & North, 1799. NJHS


Patent to John Stevens for a new and useful improvement in producing steam. April 7, 1803, and two drawings by him for improved steam engines. NJHS

Council and General Assembly of New Jersey. An Act to Erect and Establish a Banking and Insurance Company in the Town of Newark, 1804. Manuscript. NJHS

Council and General Assembly of New Jersey. An Act to Prohibit Tavern-keepers, Store-keepers, Confectioners and Hucksters, from Entertaining Minors, Under the Age of Twenty-one Years, at Colleges, Academies and Schools, for the Purposes of Instruction, and From Selling them Strong Drinks. [Trenton?] 1807. PUL


Manumission Document dated May 31, 1777 and signed by Ann Reckless. NJHS

Deed of land from Simon Wooby, "a man of couler" to Mary Barnes, November 7, 1817. NJHS


New-Jersey Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery. The Constitution of the New-Jersey Society, for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery; to Which is Annexed, Extracts From a Law of New-Jersey Passed the 2d March, 1786, and Supplement to the Same, Passed the 26th November, 1788. Burlington, Isaac Neale, 1793. PUL

New Jersey Supreme Court. Cases Adjudged in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, Relative to the Manumission of Negroes and Others Holden in Bondage. Burlington, Isaac Neale, 1794. PUL

William Griffith. Address of the President of the New-Jersey Society, for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery. Trenton, Sherman & Mershon, 1804. PUL

Zebulon Montgomery Pike. An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi, and Through the Western Parts of Louisiana, to the Sources of the Arkansaw, Kans, La Platte, and Pierre Jaun, Rivers; Performed by Order of the Government of the United States During the Years 1805, 1806, and 1807. Philadelphia [etc.] C. & A. Conrad, & Co. [etc.] 1810. PUL

Minute Book of the Secretary of the Princeton & Kingston Branch Turnpike Company. 1811-1829. PUL

Original Message Sent by Queen Victoria to President James Buchanan via Transatlantic Cable, August 16, 1858. NJHS

Certificate for twenty-six shares of stock in the Steam-Boat William Penn of Burlington & Bristol made out to William Gulick December 3, 1819. PUL

Council and General Assembly of New Jersey. An Act to Incorporate the Camden & Woodbury Rail Road & Transportation Company. Woodbury, J. Sailer, 1836. PUL


Charters of Rail Road and Other Companies Between Philadelphia and New York. New York, T. Snowden, 1834. PUL

Line of the Morris Canal, New Jersey, 1827. New York, Imbert's Lith. NJHS

Council and General Assembly of New Jersey. An Act to Incorporate a Company to Erect a Rail Road From the River Delaware, Near Trenton, to the River Raritan, at, or Near New Brunswick, 1815. Manuscript. NJHS

Uri Emmons & Co. Emmons’ Patent Elevated Single Rail Road Track. [Freehold?] 1837. PUL

Trial of Peter B. Davis, for the Murder of Baltus Roll. Newark, Office of the New-Jersey Eagle, 1831. NJHS

Henry William Herbert. The Apple Stand; or, how “The President” Might Have Done It. A Harmless Fiction Relative to Recent Facts. By a Stockholder who Don’t Mean to be Done. Newark, Sold at the Periodical Depots, 1848. NJHS


New-Jersey Society for the Promotion(184,519),(885,950) of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts. Circular. Paterson, 1827. PUL

New-Jersey Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts. Constitution. [Paterson? 1827?]. PUL


A Constitution, Agreed Upon by the Delegates of the People of New Jersey, in Convention, Begun at Trenton on the 14th Day of May, and Continued to the 29th Day of June, 1844. Trenton, F. S. Mills & C. Brittain [1844]. PUL

New Jersey Historical Society. First minute book and minute book of the Executive Committee, 1845-1897. NJHS

PICTURES AND OBJECTS FROM THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Aaron Burr, oil on canvas, by Gilbert Stuart, c. 1792

“Trenton Sur La Delaware,” watercolor, by Edouard Colbert, c. 1790

“At Newark,” watercolor, by Archibald Robertson, 1794

“Wood Bridge,” watercolor, by Archibald Robertson, 1794

Richard Stockton, Jr., pastel, c. 1820

“Point Breeze,” oil on canvas, by Charles B. Lawrence, c. 1830

Joseph C. Hornblower, oil on canvas, by Edward D. Marchant, 1834

William A. Whitehead, oil on canvas, by Henry Peters Gray, 1858

Theodore Frelinghuysen, oil on canvas, by Rembrandt Peale, c. 1845

“A View of Green Bank, Burlington. Steam Boat ‘Trenton’ built in 1825,” oil on canvas, attributed to Charles B. Lawrence

“Mr. William Eier, First Mayor of Amboy,” pencil and wash on vellum, by John Watson, c. 1715


“Front - Elevation - State-House - Trenton With Additions,” watercolor, by John Notman, 1845

Project for a canal, watercolor, by Robert Fulton, c. 1793

Architect’s drawing of the front elevation of the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, 1785, ink and watercolor, by Aleazer Ball

Photographs of the former and present homes of The New Jersey Historical Society

Silver teapot by Elias Boudinot, c. 1750

Silver tankard by Nicholas Roosevelt, 1767

Three silver teaspoons by Daniel Van Voorhis of Princeton, 1783
Silver creamer and covered bowl by Ephraim Brasher, 1766
Silver sugar tongs of the Boudinot family, c. 1800
Silver ladle of the Boudinot family, c. 1790
Glass paperweight containing the seal of The New Jersey Historical Society, made by the Jersey City Glass Company, 1853
Glass paperweight, "Millville Rose," made by Whitall and Tatum Company, Millville, c. 1840
Glass carafe engraved: "A. T. Lee, Trenton, N.J.," made by the Jersey City Glass Company, c. 1850
French porcelain dish from a 206-piece dinner set used by Gov. Mahlon Dickerson, c. 1835
Staffordshire platter illustrating Richard Jordan and his home, then in Gloucester County, c. 1830
Insignia of the Order of the Cincinnati worn by Gov. Robert Stockton Green, c. 1890
Miniature of a member of the Boudinot family, oil on ivory, late 18th century

New & Notable

MIRABILIA ROMAE

The lure of the wonders of Rome has haunted men for two millennia. There the history of western civilization lies in strata from the dour severity of Republican Rome to the escapism of "la dolce vita," and for centuries the Northern Europeans from across the Alps and then the Americans from across the ocean came to Rome, some impelled there by their religion, others by their love of art and archaeology, and others by their hunger for the warmth of the sun.

It was in Rome during the vicissitudes of the Second World War that there gathered a group of Princetonians from whose friendship was to arise important contributions to the later intellectual life of the University. Professor Ernest T. DeWald, on leave from the Department of Art and Archaeology, arrived in Italy as a Lieutenant Colonel in charge of preserving works of art, monuments, and archives from the ravages of the war. With the liberation of Rome, Professor Charles Rufus Morey, Chairman of the Department of Art and Archaeology, retired to Rome to be cultural attaché there and Acting Director of the American Academy at Rome, where he was joined by his colleague, Professor W. Frederick Stohman. Very soon the Princetonians became close friends of a young Swedish scholar and his wife, Erik and Gurli Sjöqvist. Since 1940 Dr. Sjöqvist had been Director of the Swedish Institute in Rome and from 1946 he also served as Secretary-General of the International Union of Institutes of Archaeology, History, and History of Art in Rome. In this latter position he was soon hard at work with the Princetonians preserving and returning to Rome the great libraries and photographic archives of classical archaeology and the history of art, which the German institutes had gathered there. These collections were then held in trust until they could be returned to their owners after the settlement of the war.

Therefore, after the war when the Department of Art and Archaeology at Princeton wished to revive the study of classical
archaeology, it was inevitable that the three Princetonians, who had been stationed in Rome, would enthusiastically recommend that Erik Sjöqvist be the man to initiate that revival. In 1948-1949 Sjöqvist served as a Visiting Professor at Princeton, and in 1951 he joined the faculty as Professor of Classical Archaeology, which position he held until his retirement in 1966. At his retirement Professor and Mrs. Sjöqvist presented to Marquand Library in memory of Professor DeWald, who had returned to Princeton to be the Director of the Art Museum, their wonderful collection of seventy-one guidebooks to Rome and other parts of Italy, dating from the early sixteenth century through the nineteenth century.

Probably in the late twelfth century, a Latin guidebook to Rome was composed, which, with the later title Mirabilia Urbis Romae, soon became the popular introduction for pilgrims to the holy city. Commencing with a survey of the walls and gates of Rome, the guidebook identified primarily classical monuments, accompanied by the numerous legendary accounts that the interest of centuries had attached to them. A couple of brief sections served the religious interests of the pilgrims. This mediaeval pilgrim’s guidebook was the progenitor of the spate of guidebooks centered on Rome which is so magnificently represented in the DeWald Collection given by Professor and Mrs. Sjöqvist.

In the middle of the fifteenth century the revival of interest at Rome in classical antiquity, supported by Pope Nicholas V and Cardinal Bessarion, promoted a more careful consideration of the topography and remains of the ancient city. Antiquarians, such as Flavio Biondo and Pomponio Leto, wrote guidebooks and topographical studies identifying more accurately the monuments and classical ruins, and denigrating the mediaeval legends. Their early, scientific efforts, however, were understandably often erroneous. So Leto was convinced that his own small suburban villa stood on the ancient Esquiline Hill, and it was only in the sixteenth century that Marliani identified the hill correctly as the Quirinal. The sixteenth century was the great age of controversy as the antiquarians corrected the errors of their predecessors and particularly quarreled with their colleagues over the new classical monuments and evidence that appeared at that time. In fact, Pirro Ligorio entitled a large section of his book on antiquities (1553) “Paradosse” (Absurdities) in which he bitterly opposed previous identifications and especially those of Marliani. Probably the most accurate and useful guide to the antiquities of Rome was pub-
lished in 1554 by the great North Italian architect Palladio. The DeWald Collection of guidebooks has eleven volumes published in the sixteenth century, including first editions of Bartolommeo Mariani, *Antiquae Romae topographiae libri septem* (1534), Lucio Fauno, *Della antichità della città di Roma* (1548), and Pirro Ligorio, *Delle antichità di Roma* (1558), in addition to several recent facsimiles of fifteenth-century *Mirabilia*.

The sixteenth-century books concentrated almost exclusively on the classical antiquities of Rome, although the *Mirabilia*, which appeared in printed editions from the late fifteenth century, also recorded Christian antiquities. Beginning in the seventeenth century the guidebooks also added more recent and even contemporary monuments and art, as represented in the DeWald Collection by Lauro’s *Roma vetus et nova edificia* (1622) and Franzini’s *Descrittione di Roma antica e moderna* (1645). With the popularity of the Grand Tour for the English "Milord" or French gentleman, the tourist’s guidebook arranged in daily tours of different sections of the city became a prevalent type in the eighteenth century, as in Roisècco’s *Roma ampliata e rinovata* (1729), covering ten days, or Vasi’s *Itinerario istoritivo di Roma* (1774) for eight days.

The gift of Professor and Mrs. Sjöqvist offers numerous benefits to the University. It is a priceless collection for the study of the monuments and topography of both classical and post-classical Rome, which has always been of intense interest to the scholars and students of the Department of Art and Archaeology. The volumes also provide a survey of the growth of historical and archaeological knowledge of the city and present even a thorough history of the concept of the guidebook. As many of the volumes are illustrated, they furnish an interesting glimpse of the use of sedute and maps in book illustration. Most important, the collection is a symbol and remembrance of that friendship, formed in the tribulations of war-engulfed Rome, which was to result in an enrichment of the intellectual life of post-war Princeton.

—DAVID R. GOFFIN

**RECENT ACQUISITIONS—BOOKS**

The following is an informal record of significant additions of printed materials to the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections between December 1, 1969 and December 31, 1970. I am indebted to my predecessor, the late Paul Wagner, for select-
ing many of the items listed below. Also, Lawrence E. Spellman (Maps), Alexander D. Waimwright (Parrish), Mary Ann Jensen (Theatre) and Alfred L. Bush (Western Americana) have supplied listings and notes.—Robert S. Fraser, Curator of Rare Books.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LITERATURE


AMERICAN LITERATURE


HEMINGWAY, ERNEST. Eighteen first editions in mint condition, including three presentation copies from the author to Milford J. Baker. Gift of Mrs. Milford J. Baker.

O'HARA, JOHN. One hundred seventy titles in various editions and translations. Gift of Mrs. John O'Hara.


AMERICANA


MADISON, JAMES AND DOLLEY. One hundred nineteen books and pamphlets and two hundred thirty-six newspapers, mainly from 1805 to 1830, by and about the President and his wife. Bequest of Jasper E. Crane ’01.


MEXICO. JUNTA COLOMBIANA. Antigüedades Mexicanas. Mexico City, 1892. James Bacon Ford Foundation.


ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO. Three Christmas books containing works by the President, and printed for his use. Each inscribed by him to Bernard Baruch. Gift of the Trustees and Officers of the Princeton Library in New York.


CONTINENTAL BOOKS


ANTHOLOGIA GNOMICA. Frankfurt am Main, 1579. Gift of Sinclair Hamilton ’06.

LE ARME OZERO INSEHGE DI TUTTI I NOBILI DELLA MAGNIFICA & ILLUSTRISIMA CITTA DI VENETIA, C’HORA VIUONO. Venice [1661]. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

176


CATAWBA, NICCOLO. Fiume del Terrestre Paradiso. Florence, 1552. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


FERRARUS MONTANUS, JOANNES. De Republica bene Instituenda. Basel [1556]. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

FLORIO, MICHELANGELO. Historia de la Vita e de la Morte de l'Ilustris Signora Giovanna Graia. [Middleburg] 1607. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

GOUDIO, GIOVANNI DE. Comamenti della Guerra Fatta nella Germania da Carlo Quinto. Venice, 1548. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

HERMANSZ, WILLEM. Expositio Mysteriorum Missae. Deventer, 1497. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


LEON PINELO, ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ DE. Tratado de Confirmaciones Reales de Encomiendas. Madrid, 1630. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

LUKEN, JAN. De Zedelyke et Stichtelyke Gezangen. Amsterdam, 1709. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


PUCEL, CLAUDIUS. Sacratisissime Astronomie Pitholemei Liber Diversarum Rerum. Venice, 1599. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

RINCCINI, OTTAVIO. Poesie. Florence, 1622. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


STRODE, RALPH. Consequentiae. Venice, 1481. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


EARLY ENGLISH BOOKS


THE ART OF COMPILANCE; OR, THE MEANS TO OBLIGE IN CONVERSATION. London, 1673. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


BOOKER, JOHN. The Dutch Fortune-Teller. London [1690?]. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


DALTON, MICHAEL, EDITOR. Officium Vicecomitum: The Office and Authority of Sheriffs. London, 1623. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


HOBES, THOMAS. De Mirabilia Pecchi: Being the Wonders of the Peak in Darby-Shire, Commonly called the Devil’s Arse of Peak. London, 1678. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


MAGIRUS, JOHANNES. Physiologiae Peripateticae Libri Sex. Cambridge, 1642. NSF Institutional Grant.


AN OCCASIONAL DIALOGUE AT A COFFEE-HOUSE BETWEEN PHILANAX AND CALOPHILUS ANGLUS. Authore Coffo-Philo. [n.p.] 1667. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.


Raleigh, Sir Walter. A collection of over two hundred forty books and pamphlets and sixty-four periodical articles by and about the Elizabethan statesman and explorer. Imprints contemporaneous with Raleigh are represented by twenty-five titles from the 16th period; also included are fifty-eight Wing books. The collection is particularly strong in Raleigh's *History of the World* with examples of twelve of fourteen English editions from the seventeenth century. Gift of Hamilton Cottier '22.


**History of Science and Medicine**


WOODWARD, JOHN. *Fossils of All Kinds.* London, 1728. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

MAP COLLECTION


MISCELLANEOUS

ALLILUYEVA, SVETLANA. Twenty-one volumes, including: translations of *Twenty Letters to a Friend* (1967) into Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Korean (a pirated edition), Polish, Spanish and Swedish; translations of *Only One Year* (1969) into French (with annotations by the author), German, Italian, Norwegian and Swedish; and the author's copies of both titles in special bindings with presentations from her publisher, Harper and Row. Gift of Mrs. William Wesley Peters.


CROSE, JOHN. *An Account of the Grand Musical Festival held in September, 1823, in the Cathedral Church of York.* York, 1825. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

DETECTIVE FICTION. Some eighty volumes of works by Samuel Hopkins Adams, James M. Cain, Raymond Chandler, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Erle Stanley Gardner, Ellery Queen and Cornell Woolrich. Also, more than forty volumes by and about Matthew Phipps Shiel. Gift of Adrian H. Goldstone.

ECONOMICS. The library of the late Jacob Viner, consisting of over 2,500 books and pamphlets mainly about nineteenth-century economics, philosophy and related fields. Gift of the late Jacob Viner.


MAULE, HENRY. *The History of the Picts.* Edinburgh, 1706. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

STARK, JAMES. *Picturesque Views on and near the Eastern Coast of England.* London, 1834. Old Dominion Foundation Grant.

MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE


GOSSE, SIR EDMUND WILLIAM. A collection of more than eighty books and pamphlets by or relating to the English literary critic. Purchased with funds given by Mrs. André T. Chisholm in memory of her husband, '02.


MORRIS L. PARRISH COLLECTION OF VICTORIAN NOVELISTS

The continuing generosity of Mrs. Donald F. Hyde, Robert H. Taylor '30 and the Friends of the Library has made possible the acquisition of a considerable number of printed items for the Parrish Collection, a few of the more interesting of which are listed here. William Harrison Ainsworth, Rookwood, London, 1834, with a presentation inscription from the author to the fifth Earl of Harrington; and Stanley Brereton, Leipzig, 1881, with a presentation inscription from the author to Thomas Baker, to whom the book is dedicated. Sir James M. Barrie, A Window in Thrums, 16th edition, London, 1898, with a full-page presentation inscription from Barrie to Mrs. Augustine Birrell in the form of ten rhymed couplets, dated February, 1900, and pasted to the front flyleaf a letter from Barrie to Birrell, 18 February 1929, in which he refers to the inscription as "what must be pretty nearly my only poem." Mrs. Craik, King Arthur, London, 1886, with a presentation inscription from the author to R. R. Bowker, "with thanks for kindly help four years ago, in the planning of this story." Charles L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll), Curiosa Mathematica, Part I, 2d edition, London, 1889, with a presentation inscription from the author to his sister, Henrietta H. Dodgson. Thomas Hardy, Tess of the D'Urbervilles [London] 1900, with a presentation inscription from Hardy to Lady Dorothy Nevill, "who preferred this edition of the story." William Ernest Henley and Robert Louis Stevenson, Admiral Guinea, Edinburgh, For Private Circulation Only, 1884, with a presentation inscription from the authors, in Henley's hand, to Charles Warner. Their Deacon Brodie, [Edinburgh] 1880, with a presentation inscription from the authors, in Henley's hand, to Andrew Lang. Robert Louis Stevenson, A Child's Garden of Verses, London, 1885, with a presentation inscription to Algernon C. Swinburne "from his friend Edmund Gosse," March 16, 1885; and Kidnapped, New York, 1887, with a presentation inscription from Stevenson to Mr. and Mrs. George Sexby, Saranac Lake, December 30, 1887. Three books from Stevenson's library: James Harris, Hermes, 6th edition, London, 1856, with Stevenson's signature on the recto of the front flyleaf; The Portrait Birthday-Book of Famous Names, London [1877] with a presentation inscription to "Childe Robert Lewis Stevenson, the Elfin Knight," from Emma Henley, and entries by Fanny Van de Grift, E. J. Henley, W. E. Henley, Emma Henley, and Stevenson himself; and George H. Putnam, The Question of Copyright, New York, 1891, with Stevenson's signature on inside front cover. Anthony Trollope, John Caldigate, London, 1879, in gray cloth with blocking not described by Sadleir.

ROBERT F. METZDORF COLLECTION OF VICTORIAN BOOKBINDINGS

Twenty-five additional examples of English, Scottish and American cloth bindings of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Gift of Robert F. Metzdorf.

SINCLAIR HAMILTON COLLECTION OF EARLY AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

Eighty-five additions for the Second Supplement (in progress), including: Benson J. Lossing's sketch box, with an original pencil drawing of the Hudson River, showing Newburgh Bay, Poughkeepsie and Fishkill Landing (presented in honor of Sinclair Hamilton by Seven Gables Bookshop); and Mary Martha Sherwood, The Re-captured Negro. Newark, 1823. From the Evans period the following have been received: Abel Morgan, Anti-Paedo-Rantism Defended. Philadelphia, 1750; George Fisher, The American Instructor. New York, 1760; Nathan Culver, A Very Remarkable Account of the Vision. Boston, 1795; and William Kendrick, The Whole Duty of Woman. Philadelphia, 1798 (presented in honor of Sinclair Hamilton by Michael Papantonio). Unless otherwise noted all items are gifts of Sinclair Hamilton '06.

THEATRE COLLECTION

Two scrapbooks of playbills, dating from July 1, 1967 to February 13, 1971, bringing to fifty-six, the total volumes in the Fried
man Collection. The collection now covers seventy-eight years of theatrical and, especially, operatic productions in New York, with additional European performances. Gift of Arthur L. Friedman.

WESTERN AMERICANA


CALIFORNIA. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE. Opinion of the Attorney General in the Case of the “Soscol Rancho.” [Sacramento, 1866]. Class of 1901 American Civilization Book Fund.


GEBOW, JOSEPH A. A Vocabulary of the Snake or Shoshone Dialect. Great Salt Lake City, 1859. Rollins Fund.

HAY, EBEB D. History of Mormonism; or, A Faithful Account of that Singular Imposition and Delusion, with Sketches of the Characters of its Propagators. Painesville, Ohio, 1840. William Watson Smith '92 Fund.


OMAHA, NEB. ORDINANCES, ETC. The Charter and Ordinances of the City of Omaha, Nebraska. Omaha, 1857. Class of 1901 American Civilization Book Fund.

PRATT, ORSON. An Interesting Account of Several Remarkable Visions, and of the Late Discovery of Ancient American Records, which Unfold the History of this Continent from the Earliest Ages after the Flood, to the Beginning of the Fifth Century. New York, 1841. William Watson Smith '92 Fund.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS. DAUGHTERS OF ZION. Revised Constitution and By-laws . . . Adopted at Lamoni, Iowa, April 12, 1894. Lamoni, 1894. Gift of J. Lionberger Davis ‘00.


UTAH (TER.) RECORDER OF BRANDS. Book of Recorded Marks and Brands . . . to December 9th, 1874. Salt Lake City, 1874. William Watson Smith '92 Fund.
Friends of the
Princeton University Library

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting and dinner, attended by 176 Friends, guests
and members of the Library staff, were held at the Nassau Inn on
Friday evening, May 7, 1971. Following dinner Robert H. Taylor,
Chairman of the Council, presided at the annual business meeting.
The Chairman announced that the winners of the 46th annual
Elmer Adler Undergraduate Book Collecting Contest were: 1st
Prize—Robert M. Peck '74 for a collection of contemporary books
and autographs. 2nd Prize—Christopher Charles Forbes '72 for a
collection of autographs, books and objects relating to Napoleon
III. 3rd Prize—Thomas Randolph Harris '78 for a collection of
books on sexual behavior in the United States.
The Chairman called upon Mr. Gerald Eades Bentley who read
the list of proposed Council members for the 1971-1974 term.
Those named were unanimously elected by the members present.
The Chairman then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr.
Herman Liebaers, Director of the Royal Library of Belgium, who
made an address concerning libraries and librarians in the United
States and Europe.

THE COUNCIL

At the Annual Meeting the following were elected members of
the Council for the 1971-1974 term: Archibald S. Alexander,
Nathaniel Burt, Levering Cartwright, Mrs. Donald F. Hyde, Carl
Otto v. Kienbusch, Victor Lange, Daniel Maggin, Baldwin Maull,
Joseph W. Lippincott, Jr. '37 accepted an invitation to join
the Council to succeed Ernest C. Savage '19 upon his resignation.
FRIENDS OF THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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

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

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

The Council

ROBERT H. TAYLOR, Chairman
311 LAKE DRIVE, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

WILLIAM S. DIX, Vice-Chairman
EDWARD NAUMBURG, JR., Vice-Chairman
EARLE E. COLEMAN, Secretary
ALEXANDER D. WAINWRIGHT, Treasurer

Princeton University Library, Princeton, New Jersey 08540

1968-1971
ARCHIBALD S. ALEXANDER
NATHANIEL BENT
LEVERING CARTWRIGHT
MRS. DONALD F. HYDE
CARL-OTTO V. KENDRICH
VICTOR LANGER
DANIEL MARGIN
BALDWIN MAURLI
EDWARD NAUMBURG, JR.
KENNETH H. ROCKET
ROBERT H. TAYLOR

1969-1972
HAMILTON COTTRELL
WILLIAM ELKINS
HARRY E. GERSHTEIN
ARTURO C. HOLMEN
GRAHAM D. MATTISON
ALBERT J. PAURINO
CHARLES KEHDIK
BERNHARD E. SCHAEFER
WILLIAM H. SCHIEF
FRANK E. TAPLIN
JOHN S. WILLIAMS

1970-1973
GERALD EADES HESTLEY
JOHN R. B. HIGHT-SMITH
PIETER H. B. FARRINGTON
SINCLAIR HAMILTON
RICHARD M. HUBER
MRS. GEORGE R. LAMBERT
KENDRICK W. LEE
JOSEPH W. LEWIS
JOHN E. MAJER
DEAN MATHES
WILLARD THOREN

Executive and Finance Committee

ROBERT H. TAYLOR, Chairman

WILLIAM S. DIX
EARLE E. COLEMAN
SINCLAIR HAMILTON

RICHARD A. MISTOSS
EDWARD NAUMBURG, JR.
KENNETH H. ROCKET
WILLARD THOREN
ALEXANDER D. WAINWRIGHT

Chairmen of Other Committees

LIBRARY NEEDS: WILLIAM S. DIX
MEMBERSHIP: RICHARD M. HUBER
NUMERATION: LOUIE C. WINT

Chairmen welcome inquiries and suggestions.