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CONTENTS

Princeton and the American Revolution
by John M. Murrin
1

How Might the Parker Family Have Acquired a Shakespeare First Folio?
by William H. Scheide '36
11

The Mencken-Fitzgerald Papers:
An Annotated Checklist
by James L. W. West III
21

Library Notes
The Richard Halliburton Map Collection, by
Lawrence E. Spellman with the Comments of
Irvine O. Hockaday '21. The Elmer Adler Undergraduate Book Collecting Prize—1976, by O. J. Rothrock
46

New & Notable
Recent Acquisitions—Books. Recent Acquisitions—Manuscripts
50

Friends of the Princeton University Library
Annual Meeting and Dinner. Financial Report
74
ILLUSTRATIONS

BETWEEN PAGES

Judge William Parker
Binding and leaves from the Parker Shakespeare
First Folio now in the Scheide Library

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

JOHN M. MURRIN is Associate Professor of History at Princeton University.

WILLIAM H. SCHEIDE '36, whose library is on deposit in the Princeton University Library, is the owner of the Shakespeare First Folio discussed in his article.

WILLIAM L. WEST III, Assistant Professor of English at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University at Blacksburg, Virginia, is the textual editor of the University of Pennsylvania edition of The Complete Works of Theodore Dreiser.

IRVING A. HOCKADAY '21 was Richard Halliburton’s roommate at Princeton.

Princeton and the American Revolution

BY JOHN M. MURRIN

An address delivered at the annual dinner of the Friends of the Princeton University Library, 14 May 1976.

"Ages have passed away, generations have rolled on in sacred succession, before civil liberty was ascertained or understood," proclaimed William Paterson (Class of 1763) in an address to the Cliosophic Society some years after his graduation. "Lack we the reason?" he continued. "Man was ignorant. Ignorance may be called the mother of slavery as well as of superstition. The mind, when destitute of morals or knowledge, is in a fit state for the acceptance of every species of falsehood and oppression."

This pronouncement aroused no controversy in the College of New Jersey in the early 1770s. Nor was its thrust necessarily anti-British, for probably the entire college community would have accepted these sentiments a decade or so before—in 1762, for example, when the students had celebrated the Empire’s incredible victories in the Seven Years War with a florid musical, "The Military Glory of Great Britain."

And yet the College had changed and was changing in these turbulent years. Chartered in 1746 to spread the Great Awakening through the Middle Colonies, the College soon became, especially under the able presidency of the elder Aaron Burr, the most intensively evangelical institution of higher learning in North America. Through the class of 1768, nearly half of its graduates became clergymen, as against 37 percent at Yale and probably less at Harvard. And most were New Light Presbyterians. Despite modern preconceptions, evangelical religion hardly implied provincialism in the middle third of the eighteenth century. In one important
respect, the College of New Jersey was measurably more cosmopolitan than its older New England rivals. Through the class of 1768, a quarter of its students hailed from New England, over half from the Middle Colonies, ten percent from the South, and a few from the West Indies. While its central location and low tuition enabled Princeton to draw students from twelve of the thirteen colonies, over 90% of Harvard’s came from Massachusetts, and 87% of Yale’s from Connecticut or Massachusetts.

Even within this pattern, newer developments were underway. After John Witherspoon became president in 1768, he recruited actively in the Upper South. His efforts, while garnering two Lees and James Madison, pushed the Southern ratio up and New England’s down, also reducing the percentage that moved on to a ministerial career. In addition, the curriculum was considerably modernized under Samuel Finley (1761–66) and Witherspoon. Like the New England colleges and the dissenting academies in England, it had been strongly classical. Now natural science, Scottish philosophy, modern literature and history all appeared. Witherspoon also introduced the systematic lecture course as his way of teaching moral philosophy, and about half of its content involved political, legal and governmental questions. Perhaps because students often display more than a little skepticism about their mentors’ solemn plans for shaping their lives, or possibly because undergraduates showed equal creativity in merging the old with the new, they went increasingly the other way. As the curriculum grew less classical, students—in a momentous shift of style and taste that seems to have occurred during the 1760s—became more so. They closely imitated classical models of oratory in the American Whig and the Clioosophic Societies. The Clio even assigned new names to each member upon his admission, as James McLachlan (editor of the forthcoming first volume of Princetonians: A Biographical Dictionary) has shown in a recent paper. Nearly half the names were classical, with a strong preference for statesmen and orators.

Most of the remainder were either English or colonial patriots (John Wilkes, John Hancock, John Dickinson), famous writers (Shakespeare, Dryden), or literary characters (Hamlet, Yorick). Significantly absent are Biblical names, while only one member was called Calvin. Why poor Nathaniel Semple of Pennsylvania had to endure the rather sinister identity of Cardinal Wolsey remains unexplained.

In their own way, the Whig and Clioosophic Societies distilled both the newer and older emphases in the College. Members of the American Whig Society came predominantly from areas south of Princeton and included the enormously talented trio—Madison, Philip Freneau, and Hugh Henry Brackenridge. In 1770, while still juniors, Freneau and Brackenridge wrote what was probably America’s first novel, Father Brown’s Pilgrimage to Mecca, the full text of which has only recently been recovered and published by the Friends of the Princeton University Library, edited by Michael D. Bell, a former member of the English Department at Princeton. By contrast the Clios, despite their fondness for classical names, were mostly New Englanders, many of whom still anticipated careers in the ministry.

For a glimpse of this contrast, let us return momentarily to that convivial bachelor, William Paterson. After graduation he resided most of the time in Princeton and in 1787 drafted the New Jersey, or small-state, plan at the Constitutional Convention where his ablest opponent was Madison. While in Princeton he helped organize the Clio and composed an essay on “Satire,” possibly for the edification of the Clios. In it he asks why the persons who speak or write purely to calumniate are so frequently denounced acute critics or astute satirists. That is often esteemed to be the effect of a keen genius, which is nothing more than the intemperate sallies of ungenteel aspersions of a man sharpened by some peculiar pique of malignancy, or owned by an uncommon moroseness of temper.”

Sound, humane advice? Not to a generation being weaned on diatribes such as the verses inflicted upon a Boston Tory journalist, John Mein:

Go M—n laid deep with curses on thy head,
To some dark corner of the world repair,
Where the bright sun no pleasant beams can shed,
And spend thy life in horror and despair.

In the Whig Society, young Jemmy Madison (as his friends called him) happily revealed which lesson he had absorbed in his doggerel attacks on the Clios, whom he usually called Tories:

Come noble whigs, disdain these sons
Of screech owls, monkeys, & baboons
Keep up you[r] minds to humorous themes
And verdant meads and flowing streams
Untill this tribe of dunces find
The Baseness of their grovelling mind
And skulk within their dens together
Where each one's stench will kill his brother...

In “The aerial Journey of the poet Laureat of the cliosophic society,” Madison has the aspiring bard, Samuel Spring of Massachusetts (later a prominent clergyman), ascend a mountain to win from the Muses the abilities he needs to vanquish the Whigs. Instead one cudgels his head, another hurls boiling water, and a third toes a chamber pot at him.

When Clio, ever grateful muse
Sprinkled my head with healing dews
Then took me to her private room.
And straight an Eunuch out I come
My voice to render more melodious
A recompense for sufferings odious...

After leading Spring off the mountain, Clio leaves him with this advice:

Dear friend accept this last behest
Conceal thy folly in thy breast
Forbear to write & only sing
And future sons shall talk of Spring
But mark me well if e'er you try
In poetry with Whigs to vie
Your nature's bounds you then will pass
And be transformed into an ass.

Or take Freneau who in 1772 contemptuously walked away from a teaching job in Flushing after just two weeks in the post, declaring:

Long Island I have bid adieu
With all its brutish brainless crew.
The youth of that detested place
Are void of reason and of grace.
From Flushing hills to Flushing plains,
Deep ignorance unrivall'd reigns.

When his employers understandably complained about his desertion, he replied by threatening to expose all of New York's leading families in an effort of five or six hundred lines. If he ever wrote the piece, it no longer survives.

Getting from the crude but energetic neo-classicism of the College to the American Revolution remains a fairly arduous undertaking, mostly because—alas!—we have to travel by way of New Jersey. By any standard, New Jersey, one of the smallest colonies in the 1770s, was among the least revolutionary. In June 1765 the provincial legislature, rejecting the lead offered by Virginia and Massachusetts, refused to make any pronouncement against the Stamp Act or to send delegates to the Stamp Act Congress, something accomplished only by a rump group in September. But the College displayed its preferences by dressing solemnly in American cloth at the September commencement, and gradually the rest of the colony followed—even the legislature. The province responded with equal sluggishness to the Townshend Crisis (1767-70) and succeeded in getting thoroughly agitated only when resistance elsewhere had begun to collapse. Thus when New York merchants declared in 1770 that they were abandoning non-importation, students at the College denounced the apostasy in the strongest terms and burned the New York letter in a public ceremony. A few years later they imitated the Boston Tea Party by openly burning the college supply of several pounds.

Matters grew much more serious as the Empire started to come apart between 1774 and 1776. President Witherspoon emerged as one of the earliest public advocates for independence. A Scot by birth, he understood Britain far better than did most colonists. "Neither king nor ministry, could have done, nor durst have attempted what we have seen," he argued perceptively, "if they had not the nation on their side. The friends of America in England are few in number, and contemptible in influence; nor must I omit, that even of these few, not one, till very lately, ever reasoned the American cause upon its proper principles, or viewed it in its proper light." Like other expatriate Britons who sided with the colonies (Thomas Paine, General Charles Lee, Hugh Mercer, Horatio Gates, Richard Montgomery, the West Indian Alexander Hamilton), he was more nationalistic than the natives, announcing excidedly in 1774 that "The Congress is, properly speaking, the representative of the great body of the people of North America."

Among New Jersey Patriots, Witherspoon encountered grim opposition from a college trustee, Elias Boudinot, who believed
that "A Republican form of Government wou'd neither Suit the Genius of the People nor the Extent of America." Not surprisingly, New Jersey again displayed great hesitation or caution. The provincial legislature instructed its Congressional delegation against independence in November 1775 and never did rescind the order. Indeed the province was the last in America to retain its royal governor—William Franklin, natural son of Benjamin and a popular and able executive. He was arrested less than two weeks before passage of the Declaration of Independence—almost fifteen months after hostilities had begun—primarily because he had summoned another session of the legal assembly, which just might support him again, as it had in the past, against the revolutionaries’ Provincial Congress.

Obviously New Jersey entered the Revolution as a torn and divided society. The Dutch, concentrated chiefly in Bergen County, had been largely indifferent to imperial issues and now fell into the bitterest kind of internal quarrelling. The Quakers of South Jersey, much as they might sympathize with the Patriots’ demands for equal rights, could not accept violent resistance. Large segments of the population hoped to remain neutral, or at least to get as little involved as possible, but Yankee communities such as Newark and Elizabeth tow (now Elizabeth) openly sympathized with New England radicals.

In these confusing circumstances, New Jersey’s revolutionary leadership came with remarkable concentration from the greater Princeton area (then a part of Somerset County). Princeton’s inhabitants summoned the first Provincial Congress in April 1775. Six of Somerset’s thirteen representatives in 1775–76 came from Princeton, while two others had close ties with the College. The county also supplied four of the first five officers of the Provincial Congress. And of eleven members of the revolutionary Council of Safety, six lived in Somerset, including three from Princeton. Fittingly, the dramatic arrival of John Witherspoon at the head of a fresh New Jersey delegation to the Continental Congress helped to destroy moderate resistance at the last moment and thus launch Jefferson’s Declaration upon the world.

But what if Princeton’s radicals gave a revolution in New Jersey—and nobody came but the British? More than any other of the thirteen colonies, the province had been isolated and protected from actual warfare. Its young men had gone off to fight elsewhere, but war had not come to New Jersey since the Anglo-Dutch con-

flicts over a century before. "Soon as we Declare for Independ-

ency," Boudinot gloomily predicted in June 1776, "every prospect of Peace must Vanish. Ruthless War, with all its aggravat hor-

rors, will Ravage our Once happy Land; our Sea Coasts & Ports

will be Ruined & our Ships taken as Pyrates; Torrints of Blood be Spilt, & thousands redu’d to beggary & wretchedness."

He did not exaggerate. In the first year of fighting, the British Army had achieved nothing except the defense of Quebec and even had to evacuate Boston in March 1776. Elsewhere feeble gestures of defiance by governors or generals had exposed Loyalists prematurely and united the Patriots in angrier resistance—Lord Dunmore’s efforts to raise the slaves against rebel masters in Virginia, the rising of the Highland Scots on behalf of the King in North Carolina only to be crushed at the Battle of Moore’s Creek Bridge in February, and General Sir Henry Clinton’s disastrous attempt to secure an outpost in Charleston Harbor where Loyalists might rally under British protection. Many Patriots believed that the British, once driven from the mainland, would never be able to reestablish their presence. And by the end of June crown forces held only the areas that they had conquered from France and Spain in the eighteenth century—Nova Scotia, Canada, and the Floridas. But London had no intention of yielding. In fact Lord North’s ministry had already assembled the mightiest force ever to cross the Atlantic.

Its vanguard struck the first blow on July 2—the very day that Congress approved Richard Henry Lee’s resolution for independence—by occupying Staten Island without resistance. Over the next six weeks, General Sir William Howe built his strength to 30,000 men, including numerous German mercenaries. Refusing to oblige the Americans with another Bunker Hill, Howe outmaneuvered and outfought Washington, all but smashing the Continental Army as he drove it from Long Island, Manhattan and the Bronx. By late November, with the collapse of American defenses on the Hudson, peaceful New Jersey lay pathetically open to the invader. With acute agony, it was about to commence its undesired distinction of hosting more engagements in the Revolutionary War than any other state—238 by the latest count. And the Revolution, we have learned quite recently, was in per capita terms the second most destructive conflict in our history. It ranks right after the Civil War.

As Washington’s remnants of an army retreated desperately
across the Delaware to safety, Howe's soldiers swarmed angrily through New Jersey, occupying the state as far south as Burlington. Although Howe promised protection to anyone willing to swear allegiance to the King, his men paid little heed to these niceties. They treated New Jersey to an orgy of looting and rape, led by the Hessians who could not read English and therefore could not easily distinguish Howe’s “protections” from any other piece of printed paper. The destruction of property became enormous. Wooden fences disappeared into one campfire after another. Princeton and other towns were reduced almost to a shambles. Nassau Hall—the largest building in English North America—was ravaged; its scientific collection, carefully built over the previous decade at considerable expense, was ruined; and Witherspoon’s extensive private papers were gutted.

Awe by the blow, almost 5000 Jerseymen again took an oath to George III—probably over a third of the adult males in the area under occupation. One of them was Richard Stockton (Class of 1748, the College’s first), trustee of the College, a principal organizer of resistance in New Jersey, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Others included Samuel Tucker of Trenton, president of the Provincial Congress, and at least two other Revolutionary leaders.

Disillusionment spread far beyond New York and New Jersey. “In my opinion, nothing but peace with Great Britain on tolerably rational terms,” echoed Maryland’s Charles Carroll of Carrollton, another signer, in October 1776, “can save us from destruction.” Obviously independence could be no part of any “tolerably rational terms” acceptable to the crown. Most remarkable of all, perhaps, even Jefferson wrote as early as August 1776, “Should we not have in contemplation and prepare for an event (however deprecated) which may happen in the possibility of things; I mean a re-acknowledgement of the British tyrant as our king, and previously strip him of every prejudicial possession? Remember how universally the people run into the idea of recalling Charles the 2d. after living many years under a republican government.”

Independence, in short, was quite a doubtful matter even among its warmest supporters when Washington recrossed the Delaware on Christmas night, marched to Trenton and successfully surprised nearly a thousand Hessians in foul weather just after dawn. Hung over, no doubt, from the previous day’s festivities, the entire garrison surrendered after a brief engagement in which the Americans suffered almost no casualties beyond a wound that ended Lieutenant James Monroe’s bid for military fame.

Yet by itself the victory would have meant little, for Britain’s most energetic field commander, Charles Lord Cornwallis, raced south with 8000 men to “bag the fox,” as he predicted. At the same time, Washington could persuade only about 1400 Continentals to remain in service beyond December 31 when their enlistments expired. In the nervous days ahead, he would have to rely on an alarming degree upon untested militia. Had Cornwallis either smashed Washington or forced him back across the Delaware and into winter quarters, Britain’s gains in New Jersey would have remained intact.

As darkness approached on January 2, Cornwallis believed he had Washington trapped at Trenton with his back to the Delaware. Because the British had marched all day while the Americans had rested, Cornwallis postponed his attack until morning, taking every precaution to prevent another escape across the river. Instead Washington left his fires burning and in another miserable night march stole around Cornwallis’ left flank by back roads to Princeton where the British had left a garrison of three battalions who were not caught by surprise, although at first they did believe that they faced only the retreating remnants of a defeated Army. In a confusing series of brutal engagements during which Alexander Hamilton gleefully bombarded Nassau Hall (President Witherspoon had denied him admission to the College some years before), Washington dispersed over a thousand defenders who suffered losses of nearly 20%, all before Cornwallis could arrive with the main army. The British commander, fearful that “the fox” might strike next at the New Brunswick garrison with its large baggage train and a war chest of £70,000 Sterling, gave up the pursuit and retired rapidly to New Brunswick. To prevent further escapes of the kind, the British now pulled in all their other garrisons to concentrate their forces at New Brunswick and Perth Amboy.

Unwittingly, they discovered a cardinal rule of revolutionary warfare. Never compel your friends to expose themselves and then abandon them to the enemy. Throughout the northern states, potential Loyalists would henceforth be much more cautious, for the Patriots quickly retook the rest of the state, pronouncing terrible vengeance upon Tory collaborators.

In a magnificent ten-day campaign, Washington and the Revo-
lution had earned the right to continue struggling towards victory five years later. And Princeton, both the community and the College, had paid a fearful price for leadership in New Jersey. The College was very nearly destroyed while winning its own distinction of providing more Founding Fathers and members of the Constitutional Convention than any other educational institution in America.

How Might the Parker Family Have Acquired a Shakespeare First Folio?

BY WILLIAM H. SCHEIDE ’36

On one of the opening leaves of No. cxxxvi in the Sidney Lee Census of Shakespeare First Folios, which copy is currently in the Scheide Library, is the following manuscript notation: “William Parker, Jr. 1791.” Other evidence and what is known of the more recent provenance of the volume make it likely that this dated signature was written by Judge William Parker, Jr. (1731-1819) who graduated from Harvard in 1751. We shall therefore assume that he was the owner of the book in 1791. Since there are few, if any, First Folios that can be proved to have been owned by Americans in that year we feel entitled to ask how he might have acquired it.

The only honest answer is that we do not know. Certainly he may have bought it. His younger brother, Bishop Samuel Parker, who died in 1804, amassed a library which, when it was auctioned in 1805, required a catalogue of 353 items to describe it. Item 288, “Dodd’s Shakespeare,” is as near as we get to a First Folio in that collection. On the other hand, Judge Parker’s son, Samuel (apparently named for his uncle), inherited the Folio and had it bound with his name on the binding. So, if we must speculate, as apparently we must, we might consider the possibility that, like his son Samuel, the Judge had inherited the volume from his forebears. Accordingly we will ask: what do we know about Judge Parker’s ancestry?

Actually he was the third William of his line, the oldest son of William the second (1703-1781) who was the oldest son of Wil-

3 For the subsequent ownership of this copy of the Folio, see William H. Scheide, “The Earliest Shakespeare Folio in America?” *Shakespeare Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (Summer 1976), pp. 332-33.
4 Sibley, XVI, 76-84.
5 *Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Late Bishop Parker’s Library* (Boston, 1809).
William the first (dates not known). The last named gentleman seems to have married in England in 1703 and taken up residence thereafter in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as a tanner. Nothing is known of his English origin and a name as common as "William Parker" does not encourage research.

The name of his wife is somewhat more distinctive: it was "Zerviah Stanley Parker" and there is evidence that in the nineteenth century the Parker family had ideas about her background.

In 1824 the Rev. Theodore Edson, Harvard 1822, did two things: he married a daughter of Bishop Samuel Parker and became rector of St. Anne's Episcopal Church in Lowell, Massachusetts. In the attic of the rectory of that church there was found, recently, a volume of an 1830 edition of the works of the English religious writer, Hannah More, into the endpapers of which had been pasted slips of paper with notes by Edson and various Parkers. One such note, which is undated, is as follows:

"In St. George's channel is situated in the Isle of Man the royalty of which under the kings of great Britain was formerly in the family of Stanleys Earl of Derby but the male line of that family being extinct it was enjoyed by the Duke of Athol descended from the Derby family by a female branch till the session of Parliament 1765 when it was annexed to the crown."

Now we move to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1825 there appeared a book called Annals of Portsmouth, by Nathaniel Adams, containing (pp. 272 ff.) a sketch of the life of William Parker the second. The only time Adams alludes to either of Parker's parents is in the following excerpt: "The Honourable William Parker was born in this town in the year 1703 . . . and, at the age of fifteen, became an apprentice to his father, who was a tanner." Thirty-four years later appeared Charles Brewster's Rambles about Portsmouth (1859) which contains much more extensive information. Here is some of his leisurely and picturesque prose:

"The site of the Portsmouth Steam Factory has historical reminiscences of some interest. It is but a few years since that its premises with the whole land in front from Parker to Rock street and up to Islington street, was the seat of Nathaniel Adams, the Portsmouth annalist. His mansion was situated on the spot where the factory stands, and a red fence extending around the whole premises enclosed one of the most attractive gardens and prolific orchards to be found in Portsmouth. On the west side of the garden, nearly opposite the end of Marlborough street (which then extended only from Brewster to Rock street) might be seen some slate stones nearly buried in the earth, which indicated that graves had long ago been made there.

In opening the street in 1847, before the building of the factory, a drain was laid from the street to the water, which passed near the graves. In covering up the drain, some slabs were found which worked to advantage, and were used for a covering.

After the Steam Factory company had laid out the ground for a highway in front of the mill, a gentleman in Massachusetts made inquiry whether any graves had been discovered. One who had been employed to dig the drain recollected handling a square stone, and placing it to cover a portion of the drain. He dug in the center of the street and soon found it. On being cleansed, the following inscription was found:

"Here lies
Mrs Zerviah, wife of Mr. William Parker,
Died August 18, 1718,
Aged 53 years."

Brewster's remark about the "gentleman from Massachusetts" who "made inquiry whether any graves had been discovered" is intriguing when the gravestone inscription is compared with another notation in Edson's handwriting pasted into the Hannah More volume front cover:

Zerviah [sic.] Stanley married to William Parker at Ipswich came from England on account of her religion. She was the daughter of the Earl of Derby died August 18-1718 aged 53 and was buried in the Garden of the Parker mansion house Portsmouth and a stone erected over her with her name and age Engraved on it.

To continue with Brewster:
From the annals of the Parker family, and other sources, we have an opportunity of drawing some interesting details.

Since Brewster proceeds to report many things about which Adams had been wholly silent we may wonder if he had been in correspondence with Edson or some other member of the Parker family. Here is an excerpt:

Tradition says that Mrs. Parker was Lady Stanley, a daughter of the Earl of Derby, who married William Parker in England, without consent of the Earl; the current of her affections running more in the course of love than in pride of ancestry. She abandoned her claims to nobility, and with her husband fled to the new world. Portsmouth was the place of refuge—this lovely spot by the river side was selected for their residence—and here the fifteen remaining years of her life were spent. In a correspondence with the present Earl of Derby, he says that he finds no record of Zerviah in the family of his ancestors. Her name was either suppressed, changed, or she was not of regular descent. Her family nobility, if she ever had any, did not survive her; but the record shows that from her have descended some who need no ancestral fame.*

Anyone who dips into any book on the British peerage will find it easy to agree with the Earl of Derby. And the likelihood that Zerviah was even an illegitimate daughter seems reduced almost to zero when the fortunes of the Stanley family in the seventeenth century are considered. According to the Portsmouth gravestone Zerviah's year of birth must have been 1665. If her father had been an Earl of Derby he would have been Charles, the eighth Earl (1628–1672) whose father James the seventh Earl had been beheaded by Cromwell's men in 1651. But what about the name Zerviah? Where might that have come from? According to I Chronicles 2:16, Zerviah was a sister of David. But would an Earl of Derby be likely to be interested in that piece of information?

50 Information concerning this and other Earls of Derby and their families is drawn from John Seacombe, Memoirs Containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of the Ancient and Honourable House of Stanley ... (Manchester, Eng.: J. Harrop, 1767) and James E. Doyle, The Official Baronage of England (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1886), T, 232–46.
Upon the Lines and Life of the Famous
Sceneike Poet, Master William Shakespear.

Howe hands, which you by days go now, and wring
You Britain's brain for done are Shakespeare's days:
His days are done, that made the skane befaire,
Which made the Globe of heaven and earth to shine.
Dry'd is that vein, dry'd is the Thrice Spring,
Tum'd o'er to tears, and fly'd where clouds his hair:
The serpent, that now he ficks with rude boys,
Whits crowned him Peer first, then Peer King.
If Vesper might any Prosper通用,
All think'd he made, would int'rest make one to this:
Where Peer, now that he gone is to the grave
(Death per si quicquid vis) did as Hebraees.
For though his line of life went on above,
The life yet of his lines shall grace our.

Hugh Holland.

William Parker 1st Jan. 1791.

Signature of William Parker in the Shakespeare First Folio
The Scheide Library

Verses and deletions on the rerto of the 8leaf of the First Folio
The Scheide Library
It would seem that such obscure Biblical recesses as I Chronicles 2:16 would more likely be uncovered by Bible-reading Puritans than by Anglican Cavaliers. And since the relevant Earl's father had recently been beheaded by Bible-reading Puritans it would seem impossible to imagine that even if the Earl had begotten an illegitimate daughter he would allow so extremely Puritanical a name to become attached to his own flesh and blood.

We therefore come to two conclusions: one, that Zerviah Stanley was neither a legitimate nor an illegitimate daughter of any Earl of Derby and, two, that another explanation must be sought for the persistent tradition in the Parker family that she was of noble birth.

Nevertheless, there is another aspect of the Earls of Derby that is of very special interest to this discussion. The fifth Earl, Ferdinando, had (before inheriting his title in 1594, the year of his death) as Lord Strange, a company of actors, many of whom are named in the 1629 Shakespeare Folio. Following his death the title passed to his bachelor brother, William (1562–1642), who thereupon married Elizabeth de Vere (1575–1627), daughter of the seventeenth Earl of Oxford. This lady had been the ward of her grandfather, Lord Burghley, and had already been unsuccessfully offered in marriage to the Earl of Southampton, recipient of the dedications of Venus and Adonis and the Rape of Lucrece. The sixth Earl and his wife were also active patrons of the stage and by September 15, 1594, a company of players bearing the sixth Earl’s name was performing in the provinces. Records of their appearance in the provinces exist through March 1617. Sidney Lee has made the most extensive search to date of the extant copies of the First Folio and their former owners, yet there is no indication of ownership by the Earls of Derby in his Census. The library of William, the ninth Earl, was sold at public sale in 1703, the year after his death, and some of the books were purchased by the tenth Earl for the library at his residence at Knowsley. It would seem

14 Lee, pp. 7, 15–16; Private Devotions and Miscellanies of James Seventh Earl

Binding of the First Folio, bound for Samuel Parker, ca. 1815
The Scheide Library
that Lee might have learned of the presence of a First Folio in the sale of the Derby library in his search. So we would seem to be confronted by two stone walls: Zerviah cannot be a daughter of an Earl of Derby and there is no evidence that the Earls of Derby ever owned a First Folio. Yet the Parker tradition of Zerviah’s ancestry, however erroneous it may be, has been very strong and, however idle it may be, is also reasonable to assert that the Earls of Derby ought to have had a First Folio. In addition, there are some further facts to be mentioned which may or may not be relevant.

First, another excerpt from Brewster’s Rambles:

WILLIAM PARKER was married to Zerviah Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby, Feb. 26, 1709, and came to Portsmouth, N.H. soon after. The family tradition is, that this was a love match. He was a gentleman of education, but after arriving in this country it was necessary for him to support himself and her; and yet he feared her father’s vengeance, who was an arbitrary and vindictive man. Both were very much frightened—our country then being subject to Great Britain he feared legal proceedings. He kept as obscure as possible, working in a tan yard on the east of his residence. It is said of his lady that she suffered sometimes great distress of mind, knowing that she would be disinherited and her children cut off from her father’s house. They were buried in the garden which afterwards belonged to Nathaniel Adams. . . .

In 1704 the Earl of Derby—the only Earl whose “vengeance” William Parker might have “feared”—was James, the tenth Earl, whose dates were 1664–1736. Since Zerviah must have been born in 1665 in order to have died in 1718 at the age of 53, that Earl could not have been her father and the story of her Derby paternity is further discredited. We have already noted that Charles, the eighth Earl, died in 1672 and it would seem that, if he had been Zerviah’s father, any questions regarding her inheritance would have been settled at that time. Why then did Brewster write: “that she suffered sometimes great distress of mind” after 1703, “knowing that she would be disinherited?”

But if the story of Zerviah’s noble birth evaporates into nothing we are left with the problem of explaining William’s “fear,” Zerviah’s “great distress of mind” and the statement that “both were much frightened.” Nor were these feelings merely vague and unformed. On the contrary, William Parker “feared legal proceedings” and, apparently in the hope of thereby avoiding them, “kept as obscure as possible.” The only conclusion would seem to be that the legal proceedings feared by William Parker would be legal proceedings instituted by the Earl of Derby. Strange as it might appear, this would seem to be the only remaining connection between the “obscure” Parkers of colonial New Hampshire and the noble Stanleys of Derbyshire. Not that there is the slightest evidence that James, the tenth Earl, ever intended to institute any such proceedings. But the Parkers’ fear evidently arose from the belief that, if such proceedings should be instituted, they would be certain to lose. This might be due to the greater prestige enjoyed by an earl over a tanner. But it also might be linked to the issue that they feared might become a matter of litigation. Is it possible that the Parkers possessed something that conceivably could have been regarded as the property of the Earl of Derby?

In the hope of considering this problem we will turn to the Folio itself. As is well known, the flyleaf verso has the Ben Jonson verses facing the title page. The flyleaf recto is blank but the recto of this particular flyleaf is covered with manuscript (see illustration). The writing is in two sections: the larger part at the top has been meticulously crossed out. A broad X has been drawn through almost every letter. The lower section is easy to read. It is a literal quotation from Macbeth. The top section, which has been transcribed only recently, does not seem to be a literal quotation. Nevertheless, it appears to recall Lear’s famous speech beginning “Adultery?” quite distinctly. The two texts with corresponding Folio versions are:

| MANUSCRIPT |

(Crossed out)

Adultery? thou shalt not die: die for adultery?
No, the small wren goes too t, and even the gilded fly does
Dally in my sight. Let prostitution thrive—

Behold yond simpering Dame whose face presages snow
That minces virtue and does shake the head to hear
Of pleasures name, not the fitchew nor the soiled
Horse goes too t with a more riotous appetite.


16 Brewster, p. 118.
Methought I heard a voice cry, sleep no more:
Macbeth doth murder sleep, the innocent sleep,
Sleep that knits up the ravell’d sleeve of care,
The death of each day’s life, sore labours bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great natures second course
Chief nourisher in life’s feast—&c—Macbeth

FOLIO I

LEAR, IV, V.

Adultery? thou shalt not dye: dye for Adultery?
No, the Wren goes too’t, and the small gilded Fly
Do’s literator in my sight. Let Copulation thrive:
For Glousters bastard Son was kinder to his Father,
Then my Daughters got ‘tweene the lawfull sheets.
Too’t Luxury pell-mell, for I lacke Soul’diers.
Behold yond simpring Dame, whose face betweene her
Forkes presages Snow; that minces Vertue, & do’s shake
the head to hearre of pleasures name. The Fitchew, nor
the soyled Horse goes too’t with a more riotous appetite:...

MACBETH, II, ii.

Me thought I heard a voyce cry, Sleep no more:
Macbeth does murther Sleepe, the innocent Sleepe,
Sleepe that knits vp the ravel’d Sleeue of Care,
The death of each dayes Life, sore Labors Bath,
Balme of hurt Mindes, great Natures second Course,
Chief nourisher in Life’s Feast.

The alterations in Lear are as follows. In line two “even” has
been added and “small” modifies “wren” rather than “Fly.” In
the next to the last line the addition of “not” balances the phrases in
a way that Shakespeare apparently did not intend. In addition to
the three lines omitted the phrase “betweneh her Forkes” is lacking.
In line three “Do’s literator” is changed to “Dally” and “Copulation”
to “prostitution.” Lines three and four of the Folio text
are iambic hexameters. The same unusual meter recurs in the two
manuscript lines beginning “Behold...” which in the Folio are
printed as prose. This suggests that the crossed out passage was
written from memory by someone who was sensitive to poetry
and meter.

I do not know the handwriting or handwritings of these passages.
They certainly look as if they had been on the first page of the 1633
Folio for a long time. But surely the speech of Lear is a strange pas-

gage to place at the head of the first collected edition of Shake-

peare’s plays. It seems impossible to evade the question: why were
these two speeches selected? The first speech has a certain accusatory
ring; the second suggests insomnia and perhaps even the words of
Brewster, “great distress of mind.” Might it have been a response to
the words of Lear?

One alteration of the Lear text may be suggestive. “Prostitution”
indicates an occupation in the course of which property
changes hands. And the word has been written at the head of this
Folio which could be considered a valuable piece of property. And
here we may note a further fact about the noble Stanleys of Derby-
shire. William, the ninth Earl (1656–1702) was nine years older than
Zerviah and died, leaving a widow and no male issue, on Novem-
ber 5, 1702, less than four months before Zerviah married William
Parker in Ipswich on the other side of England. The Earl had been
married when he was seventeen and had paid so little attention
to his wife during his later student days in Paris that his father-in-
law, the Duke of Ormond, complained of his conduct.18 Whether
any youthful lack of interest in his wife continued into his last
years I cannot say. At this point all the available facts have been
used up. On the Parker side we are left with at least the following
questions: (1) how did the Parkers acquire their First Folio? (2)
why did they believe that Zerviah was the daughter of the Earl of
Derby when she was not? (3) why should the Stanleys of Derby-
shire cause William Parker and his wife “fear” and have “great
distress of mind” in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during the
eighteenth century? (4) why were the quotations from Lear and
Macbeth written on the first page of the Folio and why was “cop-
ulation” changed to “prostitution”?

On the Stanley side, a possible question might be: why, with the
rich heritage of Lord Strange’s Men, the sixth Earl of Derby’s Compa-
yrone and his Countess’s acquaintance with the Earl of South-
ampton and London theatrical life in Shakespeare’s time, is there
no trace of a First Folio in that family?

18Lady Burghclerc, The Life of James, First Duke of Ormonde (London: James
Murray, 1912), II, 232–46.
Finally, on our side, there is the question: are these questions worth speculating about? I frankly confess their attraction because of the possibility of there being two pots of gold at the end of this particular rainbow. One pot is the possibility that a first edition of Shakespeare’s plays reached these shores in 1703 when the book was only eighty years old. It would have remained in America for over two hundred and seventy years. The second pot of gold is that this same Folio belonged to the family of Ferdinando, Lord Strange, and that his own brother and sister-in-law, Elizabeth de Vere, might have looked at the list of actors on that particular page and recalled having seen them in Shakespearean roles.

So then, what is the climactic speculation? Here it is: there seems no reason to doubt that Zerviah’s name was Stanley. If, sometime in her early thirties, she became involved with William, the ninth Earl of Derby, the coincidence of names may have been a matter of amusement, at least to the Earl. The important assumption would be that he gave the Folio to Zerviah and probably several other expensive and, possibly, ostentatious presents from his estate. When he died at the age of forty-six, Zerviah moved across England to Ipswich, married William Parker who, according to Brewster, “was a gentleman of education,” and sailed for New Hampshire taking the Earl’s gifts with her.

Thus the question would arise: how were these trappings of English nobility to be explained in the frontier town of Portsmouth in 1704? The most convenient explanation would be Brewster’s “Lady Stanley, a daughter of the Earl of Derby . . . married William Parker . . . without consent of the Earl . . . and with her husband fled to the new world.” After all, if her name really was Stanley, why not pose as the Earl’s daughter in order to explain the possession of the Stanley heirlooms? But then the thought might arise: what if the present Earl of Derby, William’s brother, heard about what she had and what she was doing? Here may lie two reasons why William Parker “feared legal proceedings.” And a deeper question might be: ought she not return what she had been given? If such thoughts ever occupied the minds of Mr. and Mrs. Parker it is not too difficult to understand why those striking quotations from Lear and Macbeth were written at the beginning of their First Folio and why “Copulation” was altered to “prostitution.” Thus in so singularly colorful a fashion Shakespeare’s First Folio may have made its American Debut.

17 Efforts to discover her marriage record have been in vain.

The Mencken-Fitzgerald Papers:
An Annotated Checklist

BY JAMES L. W. WEST III

H.L. MENCKEN and F. Scott Fitzgerald knew each other from 1920, the year of the publication of Fitzgerald’s first novel, until 1940, the year of Fitzgerald’s death. From this friendship, over 100 letters, inscriptions, and other documents survive today. The relationship had a literary side and a personal side. In recent years, the literary aspect has benefited from sound scholarly research and commentary, but the personal aspect has not been adequately or properly investigated. Fortunately, the surviving Mencken-Fitzgerald papers supply a key to the personal side of the association, and are therefore required reading for anyone seriously interested in studying the two men. This checklist will serve as a guide to available materials, and as a prolegomenon for a future edition of these documents.

This checklist locates and describes all known and currently

1 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: I am grateful to the following persons for assistance and information: Mr. Paul R. Rugen, Keeper of Manuscripts, and Mrs. Jean R. McNiece, First Assistant, at the NYPL; Mr. Alexander Clark, Curator of Manuscripts, and his former assistant Mrs. Wanda Randell, Princeton University Library; Mr. Richard Hart, formerly Chairman of the Humanities Department, and Miss Kathryn Dean, Assistant Head of that department, Enoch Pratt Free Library; Ms. Sarah D. Jones, Librarian at the Julia Rogers Library, Goucher; Mr. David V. Koch, Rare Books Librarian at the Morris Library, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale; Professor Harry Dan Piper, Department of English, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. I also wish to thank the many other librarians, too numerous to mention here, who went to the considerable trouble of examining their collections of Mencken and Fitzgerald papers in search of items for this checklist. I am grateful to Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for travel grants which enabled me to visit New York, Princeton, and Baltimore.


3 Because of copyright considerations, publication of an edition of Mencken-Fitzgerald papers is not presently possible.
available primary materials which have bearing on the Mencken-Fitzgerald relationship. All extant documents—from telegrams and thank-you notes to receipts and Christmas cards—have been catalogued. Communications from Fitzgerald to Mencken’s wife Sara, and from Mencken to Zelda or Scottie Fitzgerald, have been included. Many of these documents are, individually, of minor importance; but studied together in chronological order, they give a revealing picture of the relationship between the two authors.

The entries are annotated, but the correspondence is too full and varied, in tone and content, to be represented adequately by annotation and paraphrase. Until it is possible to publish an edition of these materials, researchers should work with the original documents.

When Mencken’s correspondence files at the New York Public Library were unsealed on 29 January 1971, it became possible for the first time to study all extant Mencken-Fitzgerald correspondence. Prior to 1971, some materials were available: most of Mencken’s letters to Fitzgerald were at Princeton University Library; some of Fitzgerald’s letters and inscriptions to Mencken were at Enoch Pratt Free Library; and three letters from Fitzgerald to Mencken were at the Julia Rogers Library, Goucher College. The bulk of Fitzgerald’s side of the correspondence, however, was on restriction at the NYPL. As a result, only a few letters in the Mencken-Fitzgerald correspondence have been published or quoted from in print. To be exact, of some ninety extant letters, only seventeen have been published in full. Ten others have been quoted from.

There are several types of documents at the NYPL: letters from Fitzgerald to Mencken or to Mencken’s wife; two typescripts of published items by Fitzgerald; holiday cards from the Fitzgeralds to the Menckens; two undated drawings by Zelda Fitzgerald; notes by Mencken about Fitzgerald; letters from other persons to Mencken about the Fitzgeralds; plus an offset print, two newspaper clippings, and some tear sheets of published writings about Fitzgerald. There are also typed copies at the NYPL of some of the original materials at Princeton and Enoch Pratt. Four other typed copies at the NYPL are the only extant copies of documents; no originals appear to survive (items 65, 92, 107, and 109 in the checklist). The typed copies, however, are sometimes inaccurate, and so when an original exists, it is best to work with it.

Most of the Princeton materials are letters from Mencken to F. Scott, Zelda, or Scottie Fitzgerald. Four of Fitzgerald’s copies of Mencken’s books are at Princeton; one of these books is inscribed by Mencken to Fitzgerald (item 60). Typed copies of two other inscriptions from Mencken to Fitzgerald are at Princeton on the list “F. Scott Fitzgerald Books Returned to Mrs. Lanahan” (items 12 and 78). Some of the letters at Princeton were originally pasted, by Fitzgerald, into certain of his copies of Mencken’s books. These letters have been removed and placed into the correspondence files of the Fitzgerald Papers.

At Enoch Pratt, one finds Mencken’s copies of five of Fitzgerald’s typed copies are of three kinds: (1) copies of Mencken letters transcribed by Mencken’s secretary, Mrs. Rosalind C. Lohrfinck, from her post-1923 stenographic notebooks; (2) copies of Mencken letters typed for Mr. Julian P. Boyd, of Princeton University Library, from originals at Princeton; and (3) copies of Fitzgerald letters and inscriptions presumably typed by Mrs. Lohrfinck or by the Enoch Pratt staff from original materials, and donated to the NYPL. For further information, see Miss Adler’s introduction to Man of Letters, pp. iv and vi.

At his death, Fitzgerald owned fourteen Mencken books (all but the first published by Knopf). Four of these books are at Princeton: The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche (Boston: Luce, 1913); Pistols for Two (1917); The American Credo (1920); and Prejudices: Third Series (1922). Fitzgerald contributed to The American Credo, and he marked the items he had contributed in his personal copy; see James L. W. West III, “F. Scott Fitzgerald’s Contributions to The American Credo,” Princeton University Library Chronicle, XXXIV (Autumn 1972), 53–58. There are no markings by Fitzgerald in the other three books at Princeton. The remaining ten books were originally at Princeton but have been returned to Fitzgerald’s daughter. These ten volumes are A Book of Prefaces, and rev. ed. (1918); In Defense of Women (1918); Prejudices: First Series (1919); Heliogabalus (1920); Prejudices: Second Series (1920); A Book of Burlesques, and ed. (1920); Prejudices: Fourth Series (1924); Menckeniana: A Schimpfflexikon (1928); Treatise on the Gods, first ed. (1930); and Treatise on Right and Wrong (1934).
ald's books, all inscribed to him by Fitzgerald, and letters from Fitzgerald that Mencken pasted into these inscribed copies. The original letters have been removed from the books, and photocopies have been substituted. The originals are still at Enoch Pratt in the file "Letters from Books in the G Collection." There are six other Fitzgerald documents at Enoch Pratt: four letters and a post card from Fitzgerald to Sara Mencken, and one receipt from Fitzgerald to the Menckens, all pasted into the scrapbook "SARA POWELL HAARDT MENCKEN | Letters, Documents, | and Souvenirs | 1898–1935." Mencken assembled the scrapbook after his wife's death.

Goucher College has three notes from Fitzgerald to Mencken on file in a collection of expressions of sympathy sent to Mencken at his wife's death. Mencken donated these sympathy notes to Goucher along with most of the rest of his wife's papers.

All of these documents are unrestricted. The only materials in private hands are ten more of Fitzgerald's copies of Mencken's books, one telegram from Mencken to Fitzgerald, and one letter from Mencken to Fitzgerald. These materials are the property of Scottie Fitzgerald Smith, Fitzgerald's daughter.9

The Mencken-Fitzgerald papers show a sporadic pattern of dating, but the gaps appear to be lapses in the correspondence rather than indications of lost or destroyed documents. The correspondence, in fact, appears to be nearly complete. Relatively heavy years are 1920–22 (twenty-eight items total), 1925 and 1927 (seven items each year), and 1932–35 (thirty-six items total). Correspondence is lighter, with less than five items per year, in 1923, 1926, 1928, 1930–31, and 1936–38. No correspondence or documents appear to survive from 1924, 1929, and 1939–40.

The literary side of the Mencken-Fitzgerald relationship can be summarized fairly briefly. Fitzgerald, during the first three years of his professional career, was much under Mencken's spell, and his writings through *The Vegetable* (1923) clearly show the Mencken influence. With *The Great Gatsby* in 1925, however, Fitzgerald's innate romanticism and his increasing attention to form move him away from the Mencken circle. Fitzgerald analyzed his artistic break with Mencken in his 1926 essay "How to Waste Material—A Note on My Generation."10 Fitzgerald discussed the "insincere compulsion" among authors of his own generation to "write 'significantly' about America," and he blamed the situation in part on Mencken. Fitzgerald wrote:

What Mencken felt the absence of, what he wanted, and justly, back in 1920, got away from him, got twisted in his hand. Not because the "literary revolution" went beyond him but because his idea had always been ethical rather than aesthetic. In the history of culture no pure aesthetic idea has ever served as an offensive weapon. Mencken's invective, sharp as Swift's, made its point by the use of the most forceful prose style now written in English. Immediately, instead of committing himself to an infinite series of pronouncements upon the American novel, he should have modulated his tone to the more urbane, more critical one of his early essay on Dreiser.

But perhaps it was already too late. Already he had begotten a family of hammer and tongs men—insensitive, suspicious of glamour, preoccupied exclusively with the external, the contemptible, the "national" and the drab, whose style was a debasement of his least effective manner and who, like glib children, played continually with his themes in his maternal shadow. These were the men who manufactured enthusiasm when each new mass of raw data was dumped on the literary platform—mistaking incoherence for vitality, chaos for vitality. (p. 263)

Mencken, for his part, liked Fitzgerald's early writing, but by 1925 Mencken had lost interest in current literature and had turned to social and political commentary, and to research on the successive editions of *The American Language*. The sort of writing that Fitzgerald was publishing no longer interested Mencken. His well-known review of *The Great Gatsby*, in which he praised Fitzgerald's style but called Jay Gatsby a "clown" and Fitzgerald's story "in form no more than a glorified anecdote," is a case in point.11 The letters and documents listed here—particularly those

9 The telegram and the letter are, respectively, in Zelda Fitzgerald's scrapbook and in Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* scrapbook. Fitzgerald kept scrapbooks of clippings and letters for each of his books, and so it is possible that other Mencken letters are in these scrapbooks. I have not examined any of the materials in Mrs. Smith's possession.

10 *The Bookman*, 63 (May 1926), 262-265.

11 Mencken first reviewed *The Great Gatsby* in the Baltimore Evening Sun, 2 May 1925.
from 1925 and 1926—confirm this picture of the literary relationship.

Commentary on the personal side of the Mencken-Fitzgerald association has been scant. Fortunately, the extant letters and documents reveal much about the relationship. From 1920 to 1931, the two men were friendly but not close. In the early 20's, they often met socially. Fitzgerald's attitude toward Mencken was respectful, even deferential; Mencken was more relaxed and encouraged Fitzgerald to be less formal. The two men exchanged books and commented to each other about authors and literary topics. Fitzgerald suggested publishing schemes and recommended young writers to Mencken. These early letters are witty and humorous; Mencken and Fitzgerald enjoyed amusing each other. From 1925 to 1931, when Fitzgerald was living for the most part in Europe, the letters remain friendly but are not intimate.

The personal side of the association began to develop when Fitzgerald moved to Maryland in 1932. From 1932 to 1935, Mencken and Fitzgerald met fairly frequently, and their personal relationship became closest during these years. Both men had married women from Montgomery, Alabama; Sara Haardt Mencken and Zelda Sayre Fitzgerald had known each other since childhood and had Montgomery friends in common. Sara Mencken and Zelda Fitzgerald were talented and charming women, and Mencken and Fitzgerald felt a common bond through their wives. After 1932, though, both men faced possible loss of their wives. Sara Mencken's health, always fragile, was failing rapidly. Doctors had told Mencken that she had only three years to live when he married her in 1930, and her frequent and serious sicknesses soon made it clear that she had only a short time to live. Sara died in May 1935. Fitzgerald's marriage was also threatened: beginning in 1930, Zelda suffered repeated mental illness, and by 1932, Fitzgerald was accepting the fact that she would never completely recover.

These personal problems drew Mencken and Fitzgerald together; judging from their correspondence, they felt sympathy for each other. The letters after 1932 are more personal, less humorous. Fitzgerald praised various writers—Hemingway and Gertrude Stein, for instance—and he suggested new publishing ideas to Mencken. Fitzgerald also turned to Mencken for personal help in matters as diverse as the recommendation of a doctor for Zelda and the recommendation of a bootlegger for himself. Mencken's letters are also more intimate. One senses that he is now writing to a friend, not just to another author. After Sara Mencken's death in 1935, the correspondence and the friendship lapsed. Mencken rallied from his personal difficulties and continued his work; Fitzgerald recovered from his problems also, but not so completely as Mencken did.

The correspondence reveals that Fitzgerald always had great respect for Mencken. Though the artistic distance between the two widened considerably after 1925, Fitzgerald continued to admire Mencken's purposeful life and penetrating mind. One also senses that Fitzgerald sometimes felt uncomfortable around the dignified, orderly Mencken. Mencken, from his standpoint, liked Fitzgerald and even allowed himself a measure of intimacy with the younger writer from 1932 to 1935, but Mencken did not approve of Fitzgerald's irregular personal life—as much as he knew and was able to observe of it.

An index to the progression of the Mencken-Fitzgerald friendship can be found in the modes of salutation and signature which Mencken and Fitzgerald used on their letters to one another. The late Betty Adler, an energetic Mencken scholar who examined thousands of Mencken's letters, provides the key to this feature of the relationship in her introduction to Man of Letters: A census of the correspondence of H. L. Mencken. Miss Alder writes:

The standard signature was "H.L. Mencken," but as friendship led to greater informality, he used his three initials. Only those considered good friends received letters signed with an M encircled in a ring formed by a continuation of the last stroke. (p. iii)

The first few communications between Mencken and Fitzgerald use the formal Mr. Mencken and Mr. Fitzgerald and are signed F. Scott Fitzgerald and HLMencken or Mencken. But on 7 October 1920, Mencken writes, "Let us, in God's name, drop honorifics. In any case, mine is not Mr."12 Thereafter, Mencken addresses Fitzgerald as Fitz, and Fitzgerald replies Dear Mencken. In the spring of 1922, Fitzgerald changes to Menk or Mench. With a few exceptions, letters continue to be signed with full names through 1926. After 1926, Fitzgerald sometimes uses an abbreviated signature: Scott Fitz— or Scott Fitz—. Throughout these years, terms of salutation remain Fitz and Menk or Mench. On 23

March 1931, Mencken signs his letter for the first time with the circled \textit{M}. On 30 January 1932, he addresses Fitzgerald for the first time as \textit{Scott}, but signs the letter \textit{HLMencken}. After that date, all of Mencken’s letters begin with \textit{Dear Scott}, and all but two are signed with the circled \textit{M}. This progression from formality to friendship is worth noting.

Mencken and Fitzgerald are two of the best letter-writers in American literature; their letters rank among their important literary achievements. Their epistolary styles, however, differ markedly, and consequently their correspondence is a study in contrasts. The surviving letters, in content and physical appearance, point up differences between the two men. Mencken’s letters, usually brief typed messages on half-sheets of his personal stationery, are brusque, direct, and often humorous. Their appearance bespeaks Mencken’s manner. Fitzgerald’s letters, too, reflect his character. Lengthy, rambling, disjointed, and personal, they show Fitzgerald’s relaxed and casual side. Usually handwritten, with many misspellings and messy additions, Fitzgerald’s letters are in decided contrast to Mencken’s neat, pithy messages.

Mencken’s most revealing comments about Fitzgerald are probably found in his personal diaries: beginning in 1932, Mencken made entries about Fitzgerald in them. Surviving notes, in Mencken’s hand, indicate which entries deal with Fitzgerald. The diaries, in five volumes, are in the library vault at Enoch Pratt and are sealed until 29 January 1991. They will be among the last of Mencken’s papers to come off restriction. Until 1991, the letters and documents described here are as close as we will come to discovering the true nature of the Mencken-Fitzgerald relationship.

\begin{center}
\textbf{CHECKLIST}
\end{center}

For each document noted, I have provided the following information:

1. \textbf{Date}. Many of the original documents are undated or partially dated. Editorially supplied dates, or portions of dates, are given within square brackets.

2. \textbf{Nature of the document}: ALS, TLS, ANS, TNS, TN, TS. The only unusual term is “ALS—Inscription,” used for a book in which Fitzgerald has written a letter, in the form of an inscription, to Mencken.

3. \textbf{Pencil or ink}, and color of pencil or ink, if the document is holograph.

4. \textbf{Identification of sender and recipient}.

5. \textbf{Number of pages}.

6. \textbf{If the document is inscribed or typed on imprinted stationery or letterhead}, I have so indicated—e.g., “On Smart Set letterhead.” If no indication of special stationery appears in the entry, then the original is on unimprinted paper.

7. \textbf{Location}. The following LC library-symbols are used:
   \textit{NN}—The New York Public Library, Manuscripts Division.
   \textit{NJP}—Firestone Library, Princeton University.
   \textit{MdBE}—Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
   \textit{MdBG}—Julia Rogers Library, Goucher College, Towson, Maryland.
   \textit{ICarbS}—Morris Library, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

   If a typed copy of any document is on file at the NYPL, that fact is recorded—e.g., “NJP (original), NN (typed copy).”

8. \textbf{Indication of whether the document is pasted into a book or scrapbook}; the book or scrapbook is identified and located.

9. \textbf{Indication of whether the document is unpublished, or has been published or quoted from in print}. A specific page citation for the printed text is given.

10. \textbf{For inscriptions and items of correspondence, annotations which suggest the contents of each document are given}. The occasional brief quotations are taken from already-published letters or inscriptions.

1. 3 June 1919, TLS, *Smart Set* editors (Mencken and George Jean Nathan) to Fitzgerald, 1 p., NJP, pasted into the only Fitzgerald scrapbook now at Princeton, unpublished.

   Acceptance letter for Fitzgerald's short story "Babes in the Woods," *Smart Set*, 60 (September 1919), 67–71. The editors ask permission to make a cut in Fitzgerald's story.

2. 20 Mar. 1920, Incription (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, on the front free endpaper of Mencken's copy of *This Side of Paradise*, MdBE (original), NN (typed copy), quoted from in Sklar, p. 38; Bode, p. 185; *The Constant Circle*, p. 36; and Ridgely, p. 4.

   Fitzgerald explains that he inserted Mencken's name into the text of *This Side of Paradise* (224.22 of the first edition) in the final proof. Fitzgerald indicates that since writing *This Side of Paradise*, he has become a Mencken admirer.

3. [Early Sept. 1920], ALS—Inscription (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, on the front free endpaper of Mencken's copy of *Flappers and Philosophers*, MdBE (original), NN (typed copy), quoted from in Sklar, pp. 67 and 85; and Brown and Solomon, p. 155.

   Fitzgerald classifies the stories in *Flappers and Philosophers* into three groups: "Worth reading," "Amusing," and "Trash."

4. 4 Sept. [1920], TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP, quoted from in *The Constant Circle*, p. 40.

   Mencken, in a humorous note, thanks Fitzgerald for the inscribed copy of *Flappers and Philosophers*. Mention of William Lyon Phelps.

5. 6 Sept. 1920, ALS (black pencil), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., NN, quoted from, but mis-dated, in Long, p. 319.

   Fan letter from Fitzgerald: he considers Mencken and James Branch Cabell "at the head and front of American letters."

6. 9 Sept. 1920, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on *Smart Set* stationery, NJP, published in *Letters of H. L. Mencken*, pp. 194–195; quoted from in Sklar, p. 85; *Scott Fitzgerald*, p. 129; and *The Constant Circle*, pp. 49 and 42.

   Mencken pokes fun at Nathan and William Lyon Phelps. Mention of James Gibbons Huneker, an author and critic much admired by Mencken.

7. 22 Sept. [1920], TLS, Mencken to Zelda Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP, unpublished.

   Amusing letter about Nathan and 'Tanaka, the Fitzgeralds' Japanese house-boy at Westport, Connecticut.

8. [Early Oct. 1920], ALS (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 2 pp., NN, unpublished.

   Fitzgerald proposes publication of a multi-volume collected edition of the writings of Frank Norris, with introductions for each volume by noted literary figures. Fitzgerald asks for Mencken's support.


   Mencken responds favorably to the Norris scheme, but points out possible copyright difficulties.

10. 30 Dec. 1920, ALS (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., NN, unpublished.

   Fitzgerald sends Mencken a carbon TS of "The Baltimore
Mencken acknowledges receipt of item 16 and promises to read Biggs’ MS when it arrives.

18. [Feb. 1921], ANS (black ink), Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Smart Set stationery, NJP, unpublished.
   Mencken informs Fitzgerald that he has given Biggs’ MS to Alfred A. Knopf.

19. 16 Mar. 1921, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken’s personal stationery, NJP, originally pasted into Fitzgerald’s copy of The American Credo, unpublished.
   Knopf will not publish Biggs’ novel; Mencken suggests sending it to Charles Hanson Towne, a scout for Putnam’s. Towne had formerly edited The Smart Set. Mencken compliments Biggs’ novel and assures Fitzgerald that it will find a publisher.

20. [22 Mar. 1921], ALS (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 2 pp. (single sheet folded once), NN, unpublished.
   Fitzgerald thanks Mencken for his efforts to get Biggs’ novel into print.

21. 15 Sept. [1921?], TNS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken’s personal stationery, NJP, unpublished.
   Brief note poking fun at George Jean Nathan.

22. [c. 26 Oct. 1921], Telegram, Mencken to the Fitzgeralds. This telegram is in Zelda Fitzgerald’s scrapbook. Quoted from in Mizener, p. 150.
   Fitzgerald’s daughter had just been born; Mencken suggests that the Fitzgeralds “NAME HER CHARLOTTE AFTER CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.”

23. [Late Oct. or early Nov. 1921], ALS (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., NN, unpublished.
   Fitzgerald asks Mencken to suggest good current reading material.

24. 10 Nov. [1921], TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken’s personal stationery, NJP, unpublished.
   Mencken suggests that Fitzgerald read the Memoirs of William Hickey (Knopf, 1921). Mencken includes joking references on the care of infants, along with some gibes at Nathan.

25. 22 Dec. 1921, TLS, S. A. Goldes (actually Mencken and Nathan) to the Fitzgeralds, 1 p., on Smart Set stationery, NJP, unpublished.
   Spoof letter, ostensibly from a secretary at The Smart Set, thanking the Fitzgeralds for their Christmas card, but informing
them that Mencken and Nathan are imprisoned at Sing Sing on morals charges.


27. [Late Apr. or early May 1922], ALS (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., NN, unpublished. Fitzgerald thanks Mencken for his review of The Beautiful and Damned, in The Smart Set, 67 (April 1922), 140–141. Fitzgerald tells Mencken that he has sold the movie rights of The Beautiful and Damned. Fitzgerald compliments Mencken on his recently-published article "Maryland: Apex of Normalcy," Nation, 114 (3 May 1922), 517–519.

28. [Sept. 1922?] Inscription (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, on the front free endpaper of Mencken's copy of Tales of the Jazz Age, MdB (original), NN (typed copy), quoted from in Bode, p. 185.

Fitzgerald mentions that five of the stories in Tales first appeared in The Smart Set.

29. [Apr. or May 1923], ALS—Inscription (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, on the front free endpaper of Mencken's copy of Thomas Boyd's Through the Wheat (Scribner's, 1923), MdB (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.


30. 18 May [1923], TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP, unpublished.

Mencken thanks Fitzgerald for sending Through the Wheat. Humorous references to Nathan.

31. Mar. 1924 [actually 1925], ALS (black ink), Fitzgerald to Alfred A. Knopf and Mencken, 1 p., MdB (original and photocopy), NN (typed copy), originally pasted into Mencken's copy of Flappers and Philosophers, unpublished.

Fitzgerald suggests a publishing idea to Knopf and Mencken—a collection of essays from The American Mercury on the national government.

32. [Early Apr. 1925], ALS—Inscription (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., pasted to the front free endpaper of Mencken's copy of The Great Gatsby. When Gatsby was published, Fitz-gerald was in Europe, and so was unable to inscribe copies of his novel. He therefore wrote inscriptions on slips of paper which were pasted into copies and sent to recipients. This is one such copy. MdB (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.

Fitzgerald recommends Gatsby to Mencken and asks for his opinion of the novel.

33. 16 Apr. [1925], TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery. The original is in Fitzgerald's scrapbook of memorabilia about The Great Gatsby. Facsimiled in the Fitzgerald/Hemingway Annual 1973, p. 149.

Mencken praises Gatsby—with reservations about the "basic story" of the book.

34. 4 May 1925, ALS (purple ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 2 pp., MdB (original and photocopy), NN (typed copy), originally pasted into Mencken's copy of Flappers and Philosophers, published in The Letters of F. Scott Fitzgerald, pp. 480–481; quoted from in Sklar, pp. 202–203; The Constant Circle, p. 96; and Bode, p. 185.

Fitzgerald thanks Mencken for his comments on Gatsby. Fitzgerald goes on to note certain defects in Gatsby, and then comments on many other writers and books, and on the progress of his own career.

35. [May 1925], ALS (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., MdB (original and photocopy), NN (typed copy), originally pasted into Mencken's copy of Tales of the Jazz Age, published in The Letters of F. Scott Fitzgerald, p. 486; quoted from in Sklar, p. 207.

Fitzgerald thanks Mencken for reviewing Gatsby and notes how heavily Mencken's review influenced the American reception of the book. Mention of Pound and Hemingway.


Mencken mentions his coming involvement in the Scopes "monkey" trial; he invites Fitzgerald to prepare an article on novel-writing for The American Mercury.

37. [June 1925], ALS (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., MdB (original and photocopy), NN (typed copy), originally pasted into Mencken's copy of This Side of Paradise, published in The Letters of F. Scott Fitzgerald, p. 482.

Fitzgerald agrees to do the article on novel-writing, and adds comments about recently-published fiction and drama.
Fitzgerald recommends a boarding school, apparently for the son of an acquaintance of Mencken. Fitzgerald notes that he was unable to do the article on novel-writing. He mentions his essay “How to Waste Material—A Note on my Generation,” which he had offered first to The American Mercury. Fitzgerald asks to see Mencken on social and leisurely terms when he returns to the United States.

Mencken explains why he rejected “How to Waste Material”—it discussed Mencken himself at length, and so was not suitable for The American Mercury. Mencken agrees to meet with Fitzgerald when he returns. Mencken tells of his arrest in Boston for selling a copy of the allegedly obscene April 1926 issue of the Mercury to the Rev. J. Franklin Chase.

Fitzgerald lets Mencken know that he is in Washington, D.C., for a visit, and suggests that they lunch together. Mention of Aileen Pringle, a Hollywood actress with whom Mencken was friendly from 1926 to 1930.

Mencken invites Fitzgerald and Zelda to lunch, and mentions that he will bring along Sara Haardt.

Thank-you note for the luncheon.

Fitzgerald, now living at “Ellerslie,” an estate near Wilmington, Delaware, invites Mencken to pay him a visit.

Mencken, behind in his work, declines the invitation to visit “Ellerslie.”

Fitzgerald sends Mencken an item for the “Americana” section of The American Mercury, and he invites Mencken to a party.

Fitzgerald urges Mencken to read the Hemingway stories in this volume—particularly “The Killers,” “A Pursuit Race,” and “Now I Lay Me.”

Perkins, on Fitzgerald’s recommendation, asks to see the MS of Sara Haardt’s first novel.


The Fitzgeralds congratulate the Menckens on their marriage.

Fitzgerald asks Mencken to recommend a doctor at Johns Hopkins for Zelda.

Fitzgerald thanks Mencken for recommending a doctor. Mention of Zelda’s difficulties and of Sara Mencken’s sickness.

Mencken sends good wishes to Zelda and mentions Sara’s illness.

Fitzgerald sends Mencken an item for "Americana" (see the following entry).

54. TS (black ribbon) of Virginia Browder's "Death in the Provinces," 1 p., NN, attached to item 53.

A humorous listing of causes of death in the state of Alabama. Fitzgerald sent the item to Mencken for publication in the "Americana" section of *The American Mercury*.

55. 30 Jan. 1932, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP, unpublished.

Mencken thanks Fitzgerald for the "Americana" item and promises to print it as soon as possible. Mencken sends good wishes to Zelda and comments on a recuperative trip he and Sara have recently made to the West Indies.

56. [Apr. or May 1932], ALS (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., on stationery of the Hotel Rennert in Baltimore, NN, unpublished.

Fitzgerald informs Mencken that he is in Baltimore and that Zelda is at Johns Hopkins. Fitzgerald asks Mencken to recommend a good bootlegger.

57a-d. Four Autograph Notes by Mencken (black pencil), 4 pp., NN, unpublished.

These notes, pencilled by Mencken on slips of paper, indicate that he has made entries about Fitzgerald in his diary for the dates 27 April 1932, 18 March 1933, 12 June 1934, and 15 April 1935. These notes were apparently made by Mencken at different times after April 1933. Two of the slips bear more than one date, and three of the four dates appear on more than one slip. Hence, the notes do not properly fit into the sequence of documents listed here. Therefore, each time that Mencken made a diary entry, I have so indicated in the checklist.

57a. 27 April 1932, Diary Entry by Mencken. See item 57.

58. [Early July 1932], ALS (blue-black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., NN, unpublished.

Fitzgerald submits his story "Crazy Sunday" to *The American Mercury*, and comments on the past history of the story.

59. 14 July 1932, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP, unpublished.

Mencken accepts "Crazy Sunday"; the story was published in *The American Mercury*, 27 (October 1932), 209–220. Mencken offers to discuss the fee for the story when the Menckens dine with the Fitzgeralds. The dinner engagement had been set for 17 July 1932 at Fitzgerald's then-current residence, "La Paix," a house on the property of the Turnbull family, near Baltimore.

60. 17 July 1932, Inscription (black ink), Mencken to Fitzgerald, on the front free endpaper of Fitzgerald's copy of *The Philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche*, NJP, unpublished.

Mencken inscribed the book while at "La Paix" for dinner. Mencken comments that he has not opened a copy of this book in eleven years.


Fitzgerald chides Sara Mencken for inscribing the wrong copy of her novel *The Making of a Lady*, and expresses his pleasure over the dinner the previous evening.

62. [July 1932], ALS (blue ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., NN, unpublished.

Fitzgerald suggests a book idea to Mencken—a listing of Representatives and Senators with commentary on their political leanings.

63. 27 July 1932, Letter (typed copy), Mencken to Scottie Fitzgerald, 1 p., NN, unpublished.

Mencken sends stamps for Scottie Fitzgerald's collection.

64. [Late July 1932], ANS (black pencil), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., NN, glued to item 62, unpublished.

Fitzgerald asks for extra galley proofs of "Crazy Sunday."

65. 29 July 1932, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.

Mencken thanks Fitzgerald for sending a revised version of "Crazy Sunday" and promises to send Fitzgerald extra galley proofs. Mencken comments on Fitzgerald's book idea (see item 62).

66. 12 Sept. 1932, TLS, Mencken to Scottie Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), published, as a letter to Fitzgerald, in *Letters of H. L. Mencken*, p. 345.
Mencken comments on a poem which Scottie Fitzgerald sent him, and promises to send her more stamps.

57b. 18 Mar. 1933, Diary Entry by Mencken. See item 57.

67. 23 Aug. 1933, TLS, Fitzgerald to Sara Mencken, 1 p., NN, unpublished.
Fitzgerald asks Sara not to discuss his hopes to serialize Tender is the Night in Scribner's Magazine. Fitzgerald thanks Sara for an evening he and Zelda had recently spent with the Menckens.

Fitzgerald apologizes for his behavior and his drinking during a recent visit to the Mencken apartment.

Receipt for $1.00, paid by the Menckens to Fitzgerald for two of Zelda Fitzgerald's paintings. This document may be a receipt for items 112 and 113.

70. 28 Jan. [1934?], TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP, unpublished.
Brief note from Mencken in which he inquires about the progress of Tender is the Night.

71. [Early Apr. 1934], ANS—Inscription (black ink), Fitzgerald to Mencken, on the front free endpaper of Mencken's copy of Tender is the Night, MdBE (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.
Fitzgerald welcomes Mencken back to Baltimore; the Menckens had recently returned from a Mediterranean cruise.

72. 14 Apr. 1934, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.
Mencken thanks Fitzgerald for Tender is the Night and promises to read it soon. Mencken invites Fitzgerald to visit him at his apartment.

73. 23 Apr. 1934, TLS, Fitzgerald to Mencken, 2 pp., MdBE (original and photocopy), NN (typed copy), originally pasted into Mencken's copy of Tender is the Night, published in The Letters of F. Scott Fitzgerald, pp. 510-511; quoted from in Sklar, p. 298; Ridgely, pp. 4-5; and Brucoli, pp. 129-130.
Fitzgerald breaks an engagement with Mencken. Fitzgerald goes on to explain his intentions concerning the structure of Tender is the Night, and complains about the critical reception of the novel.

74. 26 Apr. 1934, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 2 pp., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), published in Letters of H. L. Mencken, pp. 375-376; quoted from in The Constant Circle, pp. 205 and 208; and in Exiles from Paradise, p. 212.
Mencken invites Fitzgerald over for "a session." Mencken consoles Fitzgerald about the reception of Tender and criticizes book reviewing in America. Mencken comments on the reception of his own recently-published book Treatise on Right and Wrong.

75c. 12 June 1934, Diary Entry by Mencken. See item 57.

75. [Dec. 1934?], Christmas card (drawing by Zelda Fitzgerald), the Fitzgeralds to the Menckens, NN, unproduced.
Silver and green screen painting on gray paper, the whole pasted to green paper; abstract design.

76. 27 Dec. 1934, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken's personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.
Mencken thanks the Fitzgeralds for their Christmas card and mentions the fact that Sara's mother died over the holidays.

Fitzgerald sends condolences to Sara Mencken and her brother John Haardt over the death of their mother.

78. [1934?], Inscription, Mencken to Fitzgerald, in Fitzgerald's copy of Treatise on Right and Wrong. Not examined; a transcription is at Princeton. Unpublished.
Brief inscription offering best wishes.

57d. 15 Apr. 1935, Diary Entry by Mencken. See item 57.

80. 3 May [1935], TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken’s personal stationery, NJP, unpublished.

Mencken thanks Fitzgerald for the Gertrude Stein book and promises to read it soon. Brief comments on Zelda’s and Sara’s illnesses.

81. 16 May 1935, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken’s personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.

Mencken apologizes for not reading the Stein stories yet and comments on his current difficulties in preparing the 4th revised edition of The American Language (Knopf, 1936).

82. 23 May 1935, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 3 pp., on Mencken’s personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), published in Letters of H. L. Mencken, pp. 390–391.

Mencken comments, largely unfavorably, on the Stein book. He mentions Carl Van Vechten and Sherwood Anderson, and remarks on Sara Mencken’s continued illness. Mencken invites Fitzgerald to come by for a “sitting.”

83. 25 May 1935, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken’s personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.

Mencken sends Fitzgerald an unfavorable article on Gertrude Stein’s writings. Mention of Eugene Jolas, former editor of the little magazine transition.


Fitzgerald sends condolences over Sara Mencken’s illness. Comments on Gertrude Stein; mention of Nathan and author Jim Tully.

85. 30 May 1935, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken’s personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.

Mencken tells Fitzgerald that Sara is seriously ill and is not expected to recover.


Fitzgerald sends condolences over Sara’s approaching death.


Sympathy note at Sara’s death.

88. 7 June 1935, TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on Mencken’s personal stationery, NJP (original), NN (typed copy), unpublished.

Mencken thanks Fitzgerald for his two notes (items 86 and 87), and invites Fitzgerald for a visit when he returns to Baltimore. Good wishes for Zelda’s recovery.

89. [c. 6 Aug. 1935?] ALS (black pencil), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 3 pp., NN, quoted from in Long, p. 320.

Personal letter about their mutual difficulties and their friendship. In a postscript, Fitzgerald discusses George Jean Nathan.

90. [29 June 1936], Autograph post card (black pencil), Fitzgerald to Mencken, 1 p., NN, unpublished.

Fitzgerald compliments Mencken on the recently-published 4th revised edition of The American Language.

91. [c. 28 Mar. 1937], Easter card (drawing by Zelda Fitzgerald), the Fitzgeralds to Mencken, 1 p. (folded twice), NN, un reproduced.

Pink, white, and red on white paper; abstract design.

92. 31 Mar. 1937, Letter (typed copy), Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., NN, unpublished.

Thanks for the Easter card. Mencken comments on his own health and state of mind.

93. 1 July 1937, TN by Mencken about Fitzgerald, 1 p., NN, unpublished.

Mencken notes, with skepticism, Fitzgerald’s attempts to stop drinking. Comment about Zelda’s mental illness.

94. [Dec. 1937], Christmas card (drawing by Zelda Fitzgerald), the Fitzgeralds to Mencken, NN, un reproduced.

Green and black on silver paper; figures of a branch and leaves.

95. 4 Jan. [1938?], TLS, Mencken to Fitzgerald, 1 p., on American Mercury stationery, NJP, unpublished.

Humorous note to Fitzgerald inquiring about his present status and inviting him to contribute to The American Mercury. Mencken sends hopes for Zelda’s recovery.

Fitzgerald went to Hollywood as a scriptwriter in June 1937; Mencken, as always, remained in Baltimore. There appears to be no extant cor-
Mencken notes that the criticism published to date on Fitzgerald's writing has not been particularly good.


108. 3 Apr. [1948], ALS (blue ink), Scottie Fitzgerald Lanahan to Mencken, 3 pp. (single sheet folded once), NN, unpublished. Response to item 107.


Undated Items:


That summer we took a 30-day pack trip with my brother and a friend. Every night Dick and I placed our sleeping bags side by side and talked far into the night about how we would work out our plan. The trip around the world was a closed issue—the details would fall into place as we went along.

Time will never dim the name of Richard Halliburton. What he accomplished in a very short time for 1921, for Princeton, and for the world in general! He eventually established a new and untired way of writing travel books and lecturing. Many have since endeavored to copy his methods but none have succeeded.

He lectured before universities, colleges, and all types of social and business groups. He was always in demand when he wasn’t traveling outside of the United States. He often lectured seven days a week. Dick was an impulsive individual. On the lecture platform he spoke rapidly and with fervor. He dressed to suit the occasion, because that was what the audience expected, not someone in a conservative business suit. Sometimes he wore a large turquoise ring on his forefinger which he said had been given to him by a young Buddhist who was being trained to become a future Buddha. When I pinned him down on that one, he replied, “Mike, I have told that story so often I have honestly forgotten the details.”

_The Royal Road to Romance_ was required reading in Kansas City High School English classes. Since 1925, the date that book was published, I have received phone calls, letters, and visitors because my name and address were mentioned in the book—all wanting to know more about Dick. These have continued to the present and show no signs of diminishing.

In 1946, our class of 1921 awarded its “Meritorious Achievement Award” to Richard Halliburton. It was only the third time this Award had been made and it was the first time it had been made posthumously. His father came up from Memphis to receive this honor for Dick.

There were those who criticized Dick because they did not feel that he was always factual. Basically, his stories were true; however, there were times when he felt that a certain amount of poetic license was justified. Once he was asked to take part in a Hollywood travelogue movie by one of the large movie companies. While he was having lunch with me, he received an urgent wire to hurry his trip to Hollywood because the old and tame lion he was supposed to wrestle was rapidly losing all of his teeth.
The President of another large movie company which had bought the rights of Seven League Boots called me long distance to ask if one of their directors could come to Kansas City and discuss the subject with me—Dick being out of the country at the time. Apparently they had to have a plot for the movie to be a success. Dick had told me that he had no plot in mind—he traveled to influence others to do the same as he, and get the thrill of it, and to write travel books of adventure to give pleasure to those who were unable for one reason or another to travel to far-off places.

One cold winter night when we had a group of friends at the house, the doorbell rang and there stood Dick! No hat but a heavy winter coat with a toothbrush stuck in the upper pocket. In a few minutes everyone was sitting on the floor with Dick in the middle answering questions and talking. He was at his best on those occasions. In brief, that was the real Halliburton.

In 1957, The Princeton Club of Kansas City asked Irvine O. Hockaday, Jr., who was a junior in the class of 1958, if he would make the talk to the prospects who were our guests at a Christmas luncheon. We gave him no instructions but told him to tell them about Princeton from an undergraduate’s viewpoint. He accepted and wandered into the Firestone Library and happened to pick up a copy of The Royal Road to Romance. He opened it at the first page. I quote the beginning of Irv’s remarks: “My job is to give you an idea of Princeton from the point of view of an undergraduate. This is a challenging task to do justice to. I had best begin by enlisting the help of a latter-day Princetonian, Richard Halliburton 1921, who described his University in the following manner:”

May had come at last to Princeton. There was no mistaking it. The breeze rustling through our wide-flung dormitory windows brought in the fresh odors of blossoming apple orchards and the intangible sweetness of bursting tree and flower. I had not noticed this fragrance during the day, but now that night had come, it filled the air and permeated our study. As I slouched on the window seat looking out upon the moon-blanced campus, eleven muffled booms came from the hour bell in Nassau Hall. Eleven o’clock!—and I had not even begun to read my economics assignment for tomorrow. I glanced at the heavy textbook in my hand, and swore at the man who wrote it. Economics!—how could one be expected to moil over such dullness when the perfume and the moon and all the demoralizing lure of a May evening were seething in one’s brain?

Dick was a blithe spirit, with a grand sense of humor. He was also an unbelievably determined soul; once his mind was made up, he never changed it.

His time was short but he reached his goal.

THE ELMER ADLER UNDERGRADUATE BOOK COLLECTING PRIZE—1976

May 5, 1976, saw a record number of entries in the annual Elmer Adler Undergraduate Book Collecting Prize competition. Thirty collections were laid out in the Friends’ Room and Graphic Arts Collection for the judges to inspect and to discuss individually with their twenty-four collectors. The task was not made easier for William S. Dix, University Librarian emeritus, and Robert J. Wickenheiser of the Department of English, because a high proportion of the collections represented the new, not to say proselytizing interests of today’s students. Of the thirty, no less than twelve collections were devoted to the literature of fantasy and four to American literature since World War II. First prize was awarded to David Nicholas ’77 for his collection of rare science fiction magazines, boxed and in fine condition, called American Science Fiction Magazines through the Start of the Golden Age, 1926–1939. Second prize, to William Bikales ’76 for his bibliographically expert collection of first editions, including some association copies, called Modern American Literature. Third prize, to Mark Wright ’76 for Literature and the Graphic Arts, a collection concentrating on the relationship between book design, illustration, and literature in the nineteenth century. Honorable mentions were granted to Martha McGhee ’77 for Horsemanship: Xenophon to Jackson and to James Hornthal ’76 for more fantasy in popular format, Kirby First Editions. Additionally, among others, Dalton Delan ’76 entered a fine collection on Jack Kerouac, Andrew Levin ’76, a collection built upon his scholarly interest in The Transformation of Oral Traditions into Literature, Henry Posner ’77 on Rail Travel, and Justin Schwartz ’79 on The Rejection of the American Dream in Literature. Finally, mention should be made of Christopher Mogil ’77, who entered five different collections from his already remarkable library on fantasy.—O. J. ROTHROCK, Curator of Graphic Arts
RECENT ACQUISITIONS—BOOKS
GEST ORIENTAL LIBRARY

Research in Chinese Studies is blessed by the fact that for a thousand years a very large proportion of all writings produced by the Chinese and those of their neighbors who used the Chinese language have been printed, critically emended, and reprinted. The most important works of the civilization thus exist in a multiplicity of old editions instead, as in American and some other civilizations, in scattered manuscript copies. Collections of Chinese printed books outside East Asia do not, however, contain many examples of books printed prior to 1644, the date before which all Chinese printings are classified as “shufu—” the Chinese equivalent of incunabula. That date also is the terminal date of the Ming dynasty (1368–1644).

For the study of the Ming dynasty, however, the books printed in that age have two levels of research significance: (1) Insofar as their content deals with or reflects contemporary life in any way, they are documents of Ming history; (2) as objects made during the Ming dynasty, they are artifacts of Ming civilization—indeed, they are among the most revealing artifacts of a literary-centered civilization.

Now, the largest collection of Ming editions in the United States is that at Princeton University, followed in size by those at the Library of Congress, Columbia University, Harvard University, the University of Washington, and elsewhere. In addition to its 24,000-odd volumes of actual Ming printings, Princeton has in recent years been adding approximately 2,500 volumes of Ming books in Hishi copy (a new process of facsimile reproduction in a reduced format, invented by the Japanese, which is very clear and somewhat cheaper than Xerox).

This is an unmatched resource—this resource has increased to such an extent that a recent Ph.D. recipient, now teaching at the University of London, noted that if the Gest Library owned its present holdings on the Ming period at the time he was conduct-
other Slaves, For Burning the City of New York in America, and Murdering the Inhabitants. Fear of a Negro conspiracy was not altogether relieved by the report, for Hornsden also prepared the report to persuade others of "... the necessity there is for everyone that has negroes to keep a watchful eye over them and not to indulge in them with too great liberties which we find they make use of to the worse purposes."

Other interesting materials in the Holden gift are several abolitionist tracts, a small group of slave narratives, and a slave's manumission certificate dated at New York in 1814. Also found are a copy of the first collection of American Negro spirituals, W. F. Allen's Slave Songs of the United States (New York, 1867) and one of the earliest comprehensive histories of blacks in America written by a black historian, William Wells Brown's The Rising Sun or the Antecedents and Advancements of the Colored People (Boston, 1874).

William Cowper

In 1962, the Library acquired the Nelson Campbell Hannay Collection of William Cowper, containing many Cowper letters together with a very large and strong gathering of his printed works. This past year the Library acquired an interesting copy of Cowper's Poems, published in London in two volumes. The first volume appeared in 1782 and the second in 1785. The Library's copy contains two rarely found, uncancelled leaves in the first volume and the unpublished preface to the Poems in the second.

The circumstances surrounding the bibliographical particulars of this copy are interesting, but perhaps those for the preface are the most amusing as well as informative. The preface was prepared by Cowper's literary agent, John Newton, who had assisted Cowper with the publication of a number of earlier works. The publisher, John Johnson, however, was troubled by the preface, declaring it "overserious and evangelical in tone." According to Cowper's biographer, Norma Russell, Librarian of Somerville College, Oxford, Johnson worried that it might hinder sale of the book and urged Cowper to withdraw it. "Cowper at first stood out," writes Miss Russell, "but finally agreed to withdraw it only a week before publication when it was already printed."

In addition to Princeton's copy, two others are known to have the preface. It is perhaps impossible to explain this fact, but the answer may lie in John Newton's memoirs. There he writes that "if the purchaser looked serious and methodistical he probably was shown one with the preface, but promiscuous customers were not troubled with it."

Early Anthropology

In 1530, Hans Boehm, a German humanist, published a compilation of the manners and customs of all nations, his Repertorium... de omnium gentium ritibus. By organizing the information available about the laws and governments of other nations, Boehm hoped not only to inform his readers conveniently but also to improve their political conduct. The book was widely translated and later editions were enlarged with sections on the Indians in America. Today, the book is recognized as one of the earliest, if not the first, attempts at scientific ethnology. For many years the Library has owned later editions of the work, but it was not until this past year that it acquired a copy of the first edition, which was printed in Augsburg. Princeton's copy was once in the library of Sir Leicester Harmsworth.

Hamilton Collection

In the first volume of Early American Book Illustrators and Wood Engravers 1670-1870, Mr. Sinclair Hamilton describes under the year 1717 a small pamphlet of ninety-two pages entitled A Dying Fathers Last Legacy to an Only Child: Or, Mr. Hugh Peter's Advice to His Daughter... (Boston, 1717). The pamphlet contains a woodcut frontispiece portrait of the Reverend Hugh Peter and is signed "J.F. Sculp." This portrait and three other contemporary woodcuts have been attributed by both Lawrence C. Wroth and Clarence Brigham to James Franklin, brother of Benjamin Franklin.

This past year Mr. Hamilton gave the Library another copy of the Rev. Peter's legacy. It is an unusually fine copy, still uncut and in original wrappers decorated with flowers. The Reverend Peter's portrait is a complete, and exceptionally distinct impression.

Bloodgood Cutter

In Innocents Abroad, Mark Twain describes a man on the tour as the "Poet Lariat" of America.

"... We have a poet and a good-natured enterprising idiot on board, and [he does] distress the company. [He] gives copies of his verses to Consuls, commanders, hotel keepers, Arabs, Dutch—
to any body, in fact, who will submit to a grievous infliction most kindly meant. His poetry is all very well on shipboard, notwithstanding when he wrote an ‘Ode to the Ocean in a Storm’ in one half-hour, and an ‘Apostrophe to the Rooster in the Waist of the Ship’ in the next, the transition was considered to be rather abrupt; but when he sends an invoice of rhymes to the Governor of Fayal and another to the commander-in-chief and other digitories in Gibraltar, with the compliments of the Laureate of the Ship, it is not popular with the passengers.”

Twain’s character was based on the colorful, Long Island farmer named Bloodgood Cutter, whom some today might describe as America’s worst poet of any age. Cutter’s poems were ready for any occasion: Sunday School picnics, clam bakes, visits of royalty, funerals, trials, and reflective moments over wheel barrows. He enjoyed the publicity Twain gave and used the sobriquet “Lariat” (sic) on the title page of his first published book of poems.

This past year the Library secured three singly published poems by Cutter as additions to its small collection given by Elmer Adler. Winsome relics of popular culture in Victorian America, the poems are verses for a picnic, a visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the arrival of “Cleopatra’s Needle” in Central Park.

Flavius Josephus

In managing the Empire, the Romans faced a number of colonial wars, some of which directly affected the course of politics at home. One such war was the Jewish War of A.D. 66 through 73, whose hero, Vespasian, became Emperor during his campaign in the East. What is known today about the Jewish War is based mainly upon the writings of Flavius Josephus. Originally a rebel Jewish commander, Josephus became fiercely pro-Roman after his capture in A.D. 67.

Mr. Robert K. Porter has given the Library a copy of the first printed edition of Josephus’ works. Published in Basle in 1544 by Froben, the edition was prepared by Arnoldus Paraxylus Arlenius. It was based on the manuscript belonging to Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, the Spanish collector whose library forms one of the main components of the Escorial.

Choderlos de Laclos

One of the most fascinating novels published in Paris immediately before the French Revolution is a collection of letters by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos entitled Les Liaisons dangereuses ou Lettres recueillies dans une Société, & publiées pour l’instruction de quelques autres. Depicting a professional seducer and his victims in the upper classes, the book is regarded today as a powerful indictment of the ancien régime and as revolutionary as Beaumarchais’ Mariage de Figaro. When first published in 1782, it went through sixteen different printings. Last fall, the Library received a copy of the first edition from Mr. Robert Taylor.

Thomas Hooker

Standing with Roger Williams and John Winthrop as a founder of New England is Thomas Hooker of Connecticut. A persuasive preacher and independent thinker, Hooker broke away from Massachusetts in 1636 and led his congregation from Newton into the Connecticut Valley. There he built a community based on free consent to authority, which scholars have identified as a landmark in the evolution of American democracy.

Hooker’s ideas have given his writings a place in American literature. At auction in New England last winter the Library acquired copies of two rare works, his Soules Humiliation (London, 1637) and Saints Dignitie and Dutie (London, 1651).

In the past year, eight hundred and ninety-seven donors have given the Library several thousand books, manuscripts, and other materials. The gifts have increased not only the Library’s general collections but also such special collections as art and archeology, Far Eastern Studies, Western Americana, and Graphic Arts. Many rare and special books were also given and listed below are the major donations received in the Rare Book Division between July 1, 1975 and June 30, 1976.

MR. AND MRS. MAX ADLER

A selection of eighty-three volumes mainly in English literature and history.

MR. HOWARD L. ARNOULD


MRS. GEORGE L. CRAIG, JR.

An elaborately bound and decorated copy with fore-edge paintings after J.M.W. Turner and Rossetti and an autograph letter from Rossetti to George Boyce inserted.

MR. WILLIAM ELLERS '41

MR. SINCLAIR HAMILTON '06
Sixteen additions to the Sinclair Hamilton Collection of American Illustrated Books, including Hugh Peter, *A Dying Father's Last Legacy to his Only Child*, Boston, 1717.

MR. ARTHUR C. HOLDEN '12

MRS. ARTHUR C. HOLDEN
Miriam Y. Holden Collection of Books by and about the Negro.

CANON HOWARD A. JOHNSON
One hundred and twenty-nine volumes by and about Søren Kierkegaard for the Walter Lowrie Collection.

MRS. ERICH KAHLER
Approximately one hundred eighty volumes from the library of the late Erich Kahler, all but a few containing presentation inscriptions from the authors addressed to him.

MRS. ALFRED G. KAY
Theodor de Bry. *Brevis Narratio eorum quae in Florida Americae provincia Gallis acciderunt*. Frankfurt, 1591 [i.e. 1609].

THE LATE MR. C. OTTO V. KIENBUSCH '06
Twelve books and nine maps for the Kienbusch Angling Collection.

MR. THOMAS V. LANGE

MR. JON LORRAIN '69

MR. ALBERT E. MCVITTY, JR. '30

MR. DANIEL MAGGIN
Benjamin Church. *An Oration; Delivered March 5th 1773, at the Request of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, to Commemorate the Bloody Tragedy of the Fifth of March, 1770*. Boston, Edes and Gill, 1773.

Presentation copy to Samuel Adams
William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. *The Speech of the Right Honourable The Earl of Chatham, in the House of Lords, upon reading the Amendments in the Quebec Bill, on Friday, the 17th of June, 1774*. London, E. Johnson, [1774].

Proceedings of his Majesty's Council of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay relative to the Deposition of Andrew Oliver, Esq. . . . in Consequence of the unhappy Affair of the 5th of March 1770. [Boston, 1770.]

MR. ROBBINS MILBANK '25
A collection of books and other publications of Robert Frost.

MR. EDWARD NAUMBURG '24

MRS. JOHN PERSHING
Additions to the Margaret Jane Pershing Collection of Emily Dickinson.

MR. ROBERT R. PORTER '45

MRS. JAMES BROWNLIE RANKIN
A selection of eighty-eight illustrated volumes from the collection of the late James Brownlee Rankin '23.

MR. LONDON T. RAYMOND '17
Additions to the Princeton Class of 1917 Collection.
MR. TRUMBULL RICHARD '39

MR. KENNETH H. ROCKEY '16
Additions to the Rocky Angling Collection.

MR. CHARLES SCRIBNER, JR. '43
Advance copy in wrappers.

PROFESSOR ALLEN G. SHENSTONE '14
With a long presentation inscription from the author to Molly Shenstone dated Pacific Palisades, California, October 1, 1948.

In addition to books, the Library has received gift funds for the purchase of rare books during the past year. Listed below are outstanding rare book purchases made from the major funds.

WILDER L. STRATTON '09 FUND

ROBERT H. TAYLOR '30 FUND
Carlo d’Aquino. Sacra exequialia in Funere Jacobi II. Rome, 1702.
Antony Sucquet. Via Vitae Aeternae. Antwerp, 1625.

—STEPHEN FERGUSON, Curator of Rare Books

Mormon Exodus from Illinois

Dr. J. Monroe Thorington, '15, has added to his collection of Western Americana at Princeton a cornerstone which seems to have escaped bibliographers. It is a folio broadside with elaborate decorative border “Done in Council at the City of Nauvoo [Illinois], on the 20th day of January, 1846” and titled A Circular, of The High Council. To the Members of the Church . . . which sets forth plans for the Mormon exodus under Brigham Young: “. . . we intend to send out into the Western country from this place, some time in the early part of the month of March, a company of pioneers, consisting mostly of young, hardy men, with some families . . . . Our pioneers are instructed to proceed West until they find a good place to make a crop, in some valley in the Neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, where they will infringe upon no one, and be not likely to be infringed upon . . . .”

“We also further declare for the satisfaction of some who have concluded that our grievances have alienated us from our country; that our patriotism has not been overcome by fire—by sword—by daylight, nor by midnight assassinations, which we have endured; neither have they alienated us from the institutions of our country. Should hostilities arise between the Government of the United States and any other power, in relation to the right of possessing the territory of Oregon, we are on hand to sustain the claim of the United States’s Government to that country.”

Utah Territory Library

In 1850 Congress, with Jeffersonian faith that universal education might solve the vexing Mormon problem, appropriated five thousand dollars for the commencement of a library for the citizens of the Territory of Utah and appointed John M. Bernhisel agent to procure it. In New York City the winter of 1850–51 for that purpose Bernhisel issued a broadside soliciting from “the Authors, Editors and Publishers of the United States” donations of printed works to augment what could be purchased with the congressional money. Representing the people of the Provisional State of Deseret, Bernhisel argued that “we look forward to our reception, at no distant day, into the Union . . . . But we would present ourselves at that auspicious hour as an enlightened and educated people, familiar with the labors and genius of our countrymen, and fitted, by reading and reflection, to take our share in
the councils and defence of the Republic. How shall this be without Libraries and Newspapers? . . . . The position of our Territory cuts us off from the depositories of learning accessible to others . . . . A Library, for constant reference and mental culture . . . is vital to our existence and prosperity."

Whatever its uses, the library seems not to have sped the territory to statehood—the “no distant day” was not achieved for another 46 years. But Bernhisel’s anomalous concern for a library in the intermountain frontier at mid-century has survived to join Princeton’s extensive collection of imprints from and about territorial Utah as a purchase made possible by the Surdna Foundation Fund.

A YEAR OF CONTEMPORARY COLLECTING IN GRAPHIC ARTS

Probably no one knows how many small presses, private presses, and art presses are now operating in this country, in England and in Europe. A California bookstore handles titles from nearly five hundred small presses; our own rough count of private press imprints added to the Graphic Arts Collection during the last four years totals almost a hundred; periodicals and newsletters about prints and photographs list scores of books published or handmade by artists and photographers. Whatever the number, small press, private press and art press publishing has increased phenomenally since 1960. We seem to be, in fact, in the midst of a book arts Renaissance.

Many of the small presses are, to be sure, primarily cold-type, mimeo or offset outlets for poets, writers, and champions of multifarious crafts, creeds, and causes. But a notable proportion are, or try to be, not only verbal adventures in literary texts both new and revived; they are also visual adventures in design. In what might be termed a radical continuation of the surrealism and concrete traditions in modern art and of the peculiarly American romance with technology, they manipulate and exploit the non-mechanical freedom of electronic and camera techniques to obtain new integrations of verbal and visual effect. The private presses and art presses, meanwhile, continue the traditions of William Morris in England and of the livre d’artiste on the continent in handbound books handset with type finely printed on handmade paper with original prints for illustrations. But here, too, the tendency is to dissolve the old divisions of creative labor. Printmakers and photographers, poets and writers and scholars, printers, papermakers and binders are working collaboratively to bring to the fundamentals of the book, to its conceptual as well as to its formal elements, a new intensity of imagination.

Information about the phenomenon, to say nothing of an overview is not easily obtained, in spite of the small press book fairs (first instituted in San Francisco in 1972) and of the growing periodical literature. Moreover, many of the private press books and artists’ and photographers’ books are costly, and truth to tell, we are having to work hard to maintain our standard, long ago established by Elmer Adler, of adequately representing the more graphically artful and significant presses. We therefore welcome information, and gifts, from any Friends of the Library who themselves have discovered the rediscovery of the book. During the acquisitions year 1975–1976 (to give you an idea), we added books and poetry broadsides from no less than seventy-three mostly private presses, including the Allen Press, Angelica Press, Aralia Press, Arion Press, Assembling, Bird and Bull Press, Coach House Press, Gehenna Press, Janus Press, Penmaen Press, Perishable Press, Plantin Press, Pomegranate Press, Press in Tuscany Alley, Press of the Nightowl, Press of the Pecos Cycle, The Printery, Rebis Press, Something Else Press, and Vintage Press.

The Gehenna Press books were classics well known from the Grolier Club handlist of American illustrated books from 1945 to 1965: Melville’s Encantadas, 1965, with its monumental, expressive illustrations by Rico Lebrun cut on wood by Leonard Baskin, and The Defense of Gracchus Babeuf Before the High Court of Vendôme, 1964, with its cast of revolutionaries and terrorists powerfully portrayed in etchings by Thomas Cornell. We were especially pleased to acquire the latter, because we have a fair collection of Cornell’s graphic work, including his extraordinary book The Monkey (The Apiary Press, 1959; the gift of the late Erwin Panofsky). Cornell taught drawing and etching at Princeton several years ago and made a subscription print for our Student Friends of the Library, the Colophon Society.

Members of the Colophon last year saw a private press in action, thanks to the invitation of its owner, editor, and printer, Professor John V. Fleming of the Department of English. Fleming operates his press in his home, although, as we discovered, his assemblage of antique wooden type cases, cabinets, lecterns and of books cre-
ates the atmosphere as much of a study as of a printing shop. Two of the poetry books added to the Collection bear the imprint of his Pilgrim Press.

Graphic Arts continued to augment its collection of American poetry broadsides since around 1955 with recent letterpress, illustrated and signed examples from the Penmaen and Pomegranate Presses. It also augmented its international collection of visual poetry and literature. Pieces by John Cage, Merce Cunningham, Ian Finlay, Eugen Gomringer, Dick Higgins, Allan Kaprow, Richard Kostelanetz and others, published mainly by the Something Else Press, were acquired.

Peter A. Benoliel, '53 made possible the purchase of a remarkably beautiful limited edition artist’s book that synthesizes influences from symbolist and concrete poetry, Zen Buddhism, and Japanese graphic art. It was conceived and made by Margaret Burgess, a Princeton graduate who not so long ago participated in a pan-university seminar organized by this Collection on the history of the visual presentation of poetry. Her book is entitled still, 1975, and consists of four thematically interlocked sequences of visual poems or “meditations” delicately printed in the atmospheric light and textures of a variety of Japanese papers. The book is bound Japanese style in white and boxed in black raw silk; the latter, executed by Robert Sosin and Ann Bagnell, folds open to yellow, blue, red and green raw silk doublures, so that, with the white bound book at center, it offers a color symbolic prefiguration of both the ideographic and cyclical nature of the poems within. The poems were set cold-type, photographed, and printed from relief plates at the Carolingian Press.

Among other limited edition artists’ books acquired were two from Walter Hamady’s innovative Perishable Press in Wisconsin: Pulsars, 1975, a poem by Harry Lewis with a silkscreen by Sam Gilliam, and Fishing, 1978, a poem by Toby Olson with a mixed media illustration by William Weege. Fishing’s use of fishing line and of the process of papermaking itself represents vividly, and in this case wittily the trend towards integrating text with book form by exaggerating the whole as a spatial and textural object. Also acquired was a bitterly comic, adult picture book in the feminist cause by Marcia Bruce. Entitled Look and Learn, it has the large format of a children’s coloring book and display-size typography as pungent captions to her expressionistic wood engravings. Finally, we were pleased to discover and to add a livre d’artiste by the French scholar Albert Flocon, whose writings on Renaissance perspective and the graphic arts provide no little insight into the current explorations of the book’s spatial character. In the same year that he published his study of the book’s evolution through the eighteenth century, he made by hand a marvellous demonstration, illustrated with his original copper engravings, of his theories about line in space: Topo-graphies. Essai sur l’Espace du Graveur, Paris, 1961.

Since 1960 the quantity and the variety of books conceived by photographers—journalists, social and environmental recorders and reformers, story tellers, poets, fantasists, mystics, autobiographers, conceptual artists—sometimes in collaboration with an author, sometimes not, and sometimes published in large, offset editions of varying degrees of production quality and sometimes in handmade, limited editions is truly amazing. Among the first to call attention to the phenomenon of photographic bookmaking was the scholar-photographer Thomas Barrow, and we were thus doubly pleased to acquire the sixth from his series of unique handmade books called Trivia, 1973. The series is an ironic commentary on photographic technology and on the ubiquity of its imagery in our lives. Books by photographers and conceptual artists Lewis Baltz, Barbara Bruck, Robert D’Alessandro, Elliot Erwitt, Jill Freedman, Ralph Gibson, Charles Harbutt, Joseph Kosuth, Linda Lindroth, David Minick, Bea Nettles, Bill Owens, David Plowden, Edward Ruscha, Richard Schaeffer, and Jerry Uelsmann are a few from the nearly fifty added this past year. At the same time we were pleased to fill a serious gap in the collection of books from the earlier era of photographic illustration, and of Whitman editions, with the acquisition of the Limited Editions Club Leaves of Grass, 1942, with photographs by Edward Weston. And Harvey A. Silvergate ‘64 presented a collection of original photographic prints which, while not in book form, are nonetheless pertinent: ten of Elsa Dorfman’s portraits of contemporary authors. His gift fits nicely with our other photographic author portraits, such as those in the Sylvia Beach Collection.

But of course contemporary collecting is not our only concern, and we would like to acknowledge those whose gifts during the year helped us to enhance the Collection’s historical range and depth: to the book arts gifts from Peter A. Benoliel, Gillet G. Griffin, Dan Burne Jones, the Dr. James H. Lockhart, Jr. bequest (including books illustrated by Campigli, Chagall, and Dunoyer
de Segonzac), and from Aaron Marcus, Mike Parker, Barry Scott, Jaime Shalleck, Gabriel P. Weisberg, Len Winstock and Edwin R. Willis; to the photographic book arts from John H. Burkhalter, III, Jerry J. Donovan, David H. McAlpin, and Sandi Fellman; to the print and print lending collections from Mrs. John L. Bates in memory of her father Russell L. Mount, and from Walter Cerf, William C. Moore, Charles P. Smyth, Rodney S. Young, Pamela Y. Wesson, and Robert A. Winters; to the Rowlandson Collection from Thomas S. Dignan, John W. Easton, and Morris H. Safron. Finally, 1976 was joined to 1776 by the gift of George R. Cook, III: *The Ten Crucial Days*, a portfolio of fifteen original prints in various media commemorating Washington's campaign in New Jersey from the crossing of the Delaware to the victory at Princeton.

—O. J. ROTHROCK, Curator of Graphic Arts

RECENT ACQUISITIONS—MANUSCRIPTS

*During the period from July 1, 1975, through June 30, 1976, the following manuscripts, representing comprehensive collections or integrated groups of papers, were added to the Library's holdings:*

**Lutz, Harley Leist** (1882–1975). The papers of the late Harley L. Lutz, Professor of Public Finance at Princeton University, were the gift of his daughter, Mrs. Warren Page.

**McGoy, Samuel Duff** (1882–1964) ’05. The papers of Samuel Duff McGoy, author and journalist, have been given by Mrs. McGoy.

**Moore, Hugh** (1887–1972). Papers of Hugh Moore have been presented by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Van Vleck. The gift includes mainly papers relating to various organizations in which Mr. Moore actively participated, such as the American Association for the United Nations, Population Crises Committee, and the United States Citizens Commission on NATO.

*The Library has received the following single manuscripts, or groups, which supplement existing, established collections:*

**American Civil Liberties Union.** Additions to the ACLU Archives, the gift of the American Civil Liberties Union, included general correspondence and legal files for 1971, with additional special files, 1964–1970.

**Beardsley, Aubrey Vincent** (1872–1898). An autograph letter to Mabel Beardsley, 10 January 1898, was acquired by purchase on the Robert H. Taylor ’30 Fund.


**Brown, Frederick Thomas,** Class of 1845. Additional manuscripts and letters of Frederick T. Brown and of his family, were given by Miss Katharine S. Pearce.

**Clawson, Isaiah Dunn,** Class of 1840. Seventeen additional letters and documents relating to Isaiah Clawson and his family were purchased.

**Clay, Sidney P.** (1800–1894). The Library's collection of manuscripts of Sidney P. Clay of the Class of 1822 was supplemented by a mathematics notebook, in Clay's hand, begun 10 November 1817. Gift of Mrs. Edward Ryerson, Jr.

**Cruikshank, George** (1792–1878). The Cruikshank Collection has been supplemented by three autograph letters: to Anderton, 3 April 1856; to George Harrison, 19 January 1846; and to George H. Haydon, 1 April 1863. Also added were an inscribed and signed drawing (“Mrs. Fry addressing the Female Prisoners in Newgate”), five autograph pieces, two pencil drawings, and two watercolors by Cruikshank. Three letters written to George Cruikshank include one from Henry Mayhew with five pencil sketches by Cruikshank of Women's heads on its verso. The other two letters were written by Horace Mayhew and John Hamilton Reynolds. In addition, the collection received two letters, by Augustus Mayhew and F. Smallfield, relating to Cruikshank. Purchased on the Robert H. Taylor ’30 and Friends of the Library Funds.

**Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy.** Additions to the archives of the Committee were presented by Donald L. Kemmerer ’27.

**English Documents.** The Library's collection of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts has been supplemented by several documents of English origin, of the fourteenth century and later, in Latin and in English, presented by Mrs. Alfred G. Kay.
Fitzgerald, F. Scott '17. Five large folio scrapbooks containing letters, photographs, clippings, programmes, and other souvenirs, along with Scott Fitzgerald's baby book, were presented by the author's daughter, Mrs. Frances Scott Fitzgerald Smith.

Green, Ashbell (1762-1848), Class of 1783. Three letters of Ashbell Green, eighth President of Princeton University, were received as the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Outerbridge. The letters were written to President Green's first wife, Elizabeth Stockton Green; his second wife, Christiana Anderson Green; and to his third wife, Mary McCulloch, before their marriage.

Greenbaum, Edward S. (1890-1970). Additions to the papers of General Edward Samuel Greenbaum have been received from Mrs. Greenbaum.

Hall, Melvin Adams '10. Additions to the papers of Col. Melvin A. Hall were received from Mrs. Hall.

Halliburton, Richard (1900-1939) '21. Four signed mimeographed letters from Richard Halliburton while on his Trans-Pacific Chinese Junk Expedition, written between November 20, 1938, and February 16, 1939, with other related material. Gift of Charles Stuck, Jr.


Hemingway, Ernest (1899-1961). A typewritten letter, with autograph corrections and additions, has been added to the series of letters written by Hemingway to Major General C. T. Lanham, U.S.A. (Ret.) as the gift of General Lanham. Further additions of manuscripts of Ernest Hemingway are recorded in this list under the entry for Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers.


McCosh, James (1811-1894). An additional volume of notes on lectures by James McCosh, eleventh President of Princeton University, was the gift of A. L. Walter. The notes, on McCosh's lectures on psychology, are written in the hand of Horace Nelson Mateer of the Class of 1877. A letter of James McCosh, 18 November 1875, was purchased on the Goheen Fund.

Machen, Arthur (1869-1947). A notebook used by Machen while he was a reporter on the (London) Evening News, with other items relating to Machen, was the gift of Mrs. Joseph K. Vodrey.

Madison, James (1751-1836), Class of 1771, a grant of land to Zacheus A. Beatty, 15 February 1811, bearing Madison's signature as Secretary of State. Gift of Professor Alfred Foulet.

Mann, Thomas (1875-1955). Letters of Thomas Mann and members of his family to Charles Neider, and an original typed "Statement" by Thomas Mann written in 1939 shortly after the Nazi occupation of Austria were acquired by purchase. A caricature of Mann by Jack Rosen, signed both the artist and the subject, was the gift of Jack Rosen.


Mormon. Two journals of the missionary work of Elder J. Vern Olsen of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1913-1915. Purchase.

Morris, Harrison Smith (1856-1948). Extensive additions to the papers of Harrison S. Morris, art critic, editor, and author, were made by his daughter, Mrs. Sidney L. Wright.

Morse, David A. The papers of David A. Morse have been supplemented by the addition of microfilm of selected papers relating to his work as Director General of the International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland, 1946-1948. Gift of Professor Leon Gordenker.

Motter, T. H. Vail (1901-1970) '22. Additions to his papers, including more than a hundred letters, notes, and cards from his cousin, Edith Bolling Wilson, to Mr. Motter and to his parents and other members of his family. Gift of John Benson.


Rossetti. The Library's collection of manuscripts of the Rossetti family has added an autograph letter of Dante Gabriel Rossetti to George Boyce, the gift of Mrs. George L. Craig, Jr. Three autograph letters of Christina Georgina Rossetti and one by William
M. Rossetti were purchased on the Robert H. Taylor '30 and
Friends of the Library Funds.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, INC., publishers. The Charles Scribner's
Sons Archive has been supplemented by the addition of correspon-
dence between the publishing firm and Ernest Hemingway
during the years 1925–1947. Gift of the publishers.

STEIN, AARON MARC '27. Additions to his papers. Gift of Mr. Stein.

STREET, JULIAN (1879–1947). Additional correspondence of Julian
Street has been presented by Mrs. Street.

TARKINGTON, BOOTH (1869–1946) '93. A manuscript of Booth Tarkington's story. "The Need of Money," in the hand of his father,
John Tarkington, with Booth Tarkington's autograph corrections,
has been received as the gift of the Santa Barbara Public Library;
included also were two letters of Booth Tarkington to J. G. Stark,
written from Munich and from Venice in 1903 and 1904. A typed
and signed letter of Booth Tarkington to Herb Roth, 7 April
1934, was the gift of Robert Roth '50.

THORP, WILLARD. Additions to his papers have been presented by
Professor Thorp.

VAN DYKE, HENRY (1852–1923). Two letters of Henry van Dyke
have been added, one as the gift of John R. Martin. The other
was purchased.

WILSON, WOODROW '79. Three letters of Woodrow Wilson to Ed-
ward L. Howe '91, 1914–1916; three letters written on the Presi-
dent's behalf by his secretary, James P. Tumulty, to Mr. Howe;
three letters written from the White House by the President's
cousin, Helen Woodrow Bones, to Mr. Howe; and three to Mr.
Howe from Frances F. Cleveland Preston were the gift of Mrs.
Edward L. Howe. A letter from Woodrow Wilson to Edward Nu-
gent, with other pieces relating to Edith Bolling Wilson, were pur-
based. A letter from Wilson to E. R. L. Gould, 22 September
1898, was purchased on the Goheen Fund as were four cartoons
relating to Wilson by W. Norman Ritchie. The draft of a pro-
jected biography of Woodrow Wilson, by C. Pardee Foulke, was
the gift of Mrs. Foulke. A letter from Wilson to John M. T. Finney
'84, is noted in the entry under Finney, in this list.

OTHER ADDITIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS AND RELATED MATERIALS:

ALVARADO, PEDRO DE (1495–1541). Letter to the Regidores de
Santiago (Ciudad Viejo), Guatemala, 27 March 1534? Gift of Mrs.
Gerard B. Lambert.

AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY. An American Whig Society medal be-
longing to Ashbel Green, of the Class of 1783, was presented by
Mrs. David B. Ressler.

BARNEY, JOSHUA (1759–1818). Autograph letter, July 1815, to
James Beatty, Navy agent at Baltimore. Gift of Joseph F. Mc-
Crindle.

BELL, ALAN. Manuscripts of twenty-one sermons by the Reverend
Alan Bell, uncle and guardian of Arthur Bell Nichols, husband

BOSWELL, ALFRED CRAIG '05. The autograph manuscripts of nine
original musical compositions and of a study of piano technique.
Gift of George B. Boswell and Mrs. Emmons W. Blodgett.

CHAUCY, ISAAC (1772–1840). Letter to James Beatty, Navy agent
at Baltimore, 1 September 1812. Gift of Joseph F. McCrindle.

COCHRAN, SAMUEL (1871–1952) '93. Letters and other papers of
Samuel Cochran, M.D., written during his years of service as a

COINS. Fifteen Roman Bronze coins. Gift of Mrs. Ario Pardee.

CREESE, JAMES (1896–1966) '18. A collection of writings, speeches,
correspondence, photographs and related papers. Gift of Mrs.
Creese.

DIARIES. Three manuscript diaries have been given by Mrs. John
R. Bennet: a diary, in the hand of Mrs. John Hill Prentice, of a
journey in 1898 and 1899 with her husband, describing sights and
experiences in France, Italy, and the British Isles; a later diary
kept by Mrs. Prentice, a resident of New York, recording a visit
to New Orleans in 1859; and a diary kept by Mrs. Theron George
Strong recording the European trip of Mr. and Mrs. Strong in the
summer of 1906. A war journal written in France during 1914 and
1915 by Corporal Lucien Foulet, of the French army, was the gift
of his son, Professor Alfred Foulet. A diary covering a trip by
George C. Fraser '93 through Utah, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia in 1922, with numerous original photographs, was given by Leighton Coleman.

Dumas, Guillaume Mathieu, Comte (1753–1837). Autograph letter to Le Chevalier Grand, 27 May 1778, introducing Samuel Witham Stockton of the Princeton Class of 1767 who was secretary to the American Commissioners to Austria and Prussia, 1774–1779. Gift of Mrs. Alfred G. Kay.

Einstein, Albert (1879–1955). A pencil sketch of Albert Einstein by Meinhard Jacoby was given by Mrs. Wolfgang Stechow.


HORAE. An illuminated manuscript book of hours written in France in the first half of the fifteenth century, with eleven miniatures, and a seventeenth-century calf binding. Gift of Professor Alfred Foulet.

Ingeelow, Jean (1820–1897). Autograph letter to Mr. Niles, 1866. Purchase.

James, Henry (1843–1916). A collection of letters concerning Henry James, with related pamphlets, clippings, memorabilia and other research material assembled by Donald Brien and Edna Kenton was the gift of Robert Brien.

Kipling, Rudyard (1865–1936). The Kipling section of the Frank N. and Nelson Doubleday Collection has been enhanced by the addition of the original typescripts of three stories by Kipling, with editorial corrections: "For One Night only," "The Lamentable Comedy of Willow Wood," "The Legs of Sister Ursula," with several related papers. Gift of Nelson Doubleday '55.

Koran. An illuminated manuscript Koran, in Arabic, dating from the seventeenth century, was given in memory of Bryan Porter Smith (1889–1955) by his wife, Alice Bliss Smith and their children, Edward, Alison, and Elizabeth. Two nineteenth-century manuscript Korans were the bequest of Elizabeth Dodge Clarke.

Lammers, Mickey. Twelve watercolor sketches of wild flowers of the Yukon valley. Gift of Mrs. George Berry.


Macready, William Charles (1793–1873). Two autograph letters, one to Edwin Forrest and one to Mr. Felton. Purchase.


New Jersey (colony), The New Jersey Revenue Act of 1719, a manuscript dated March 25–27, 1719, bearing the signatures of Robert Hunter, Governor of New York and New Jersey; John Kinsey; and William Bradford. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Max Adler.
OBSTETRICS. An English manuscript of obstetrical procedures. Eighteenth century. Purchase.


PETRUS DE RIGA. Auroa, manuscript, 124 folios, on vellum, written in France in the thirteenth century. Gift of Professor Alfred Foulet.

POLAND. A collection of approximately twenty-five letters of kings of Poland, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Gift of Olgiert Prus ‘52.

POST CARDS. A collection of approximately thirteen thousand American and foreign post cards. Gift of Peter H. Prugh ‘60.


RUBAIYAT. An eighteenth century manuscript of The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was received as the bequest of Elizabeth Dodge Clarke.


SMITH, ELDER & CO., PUBLISHERS. Approximately two hundred letters addressed to George Smith, of Smith, Elder & Company, with copies of fourteen letters by Smith. Purchase.

STEUBEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, BARON VON (1730–1794). Document in the hand of Louis de Pontiere, aide-de-camp to Baron von Steuben, relating to payment due contractors, Fishkill, New York, 29 October 1782. Gift of Mrs. Alfred G. Kay.

TENNISON, ALFRED Tennyson, 1st BARON (1809–1892). Five letters relating to Tennyson have been purchased on the Robert H. Taylor Fund.

TUGHRA. A tughra, a sultan’s monogram, in gold on black, in an antique gilt frame. Bequest of Elizabeth Dodge Clarke.


—ALEXANDER P. CLARK, CURATOR OF MANUSCRIPTS
Friends of the Princeton University Library

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER

The annual meeting and dinner, attended by 230 Friends, guests, and members of the Library staff, were held in the Firestone Library and in the former Chancellor Green Library on Friday evening, May 14, 1976. An exhibition, “A Triple Volley: Princeton in the Revolution,” was on display in the Exhibition Gallery where the guests gathered for cocktails. Following the dinner, Robert H. Taylor, Chairman of the Council, presided at the annual business meeting.

Mr. Taylor announced that the winners of the 51st Elmer Adler Undergraduate Book Collecting Contest were: David Wood Nicholas ’77, first prize for “American Science Fiction Magazines through the Start of the ‘Golden Age’ (1926–1939)” ; William Bikales ’76, second prize for a collection of “Modern American Literature” ; and Mark S. Wright ’76, third prize for a collection of “Literature and Graphic Arts.” Honorable mention was awarded to Martha Long McGhee ’77 for her collection on “Horsmanship: Xenophon to Jackson,” and to James Hornthal ’76 for a collection of “Kirby First Editions.” The judges for the contest, which was held on May 5 in the Graphic Arts rooms of the Firestone Library, were William S. Dix and Robert J. Wickenheiser.

The Chairman reported that the Council recorded with sorrow the death in February of one of the most loyal and generous Friends the Library has ever had: Carl Otto v. Kienbusch, of the Class of 1906. A member of the Friends since 1942, Mr. Kienbusch served on the Council for the 23 years which preceded his death and he rarely failed to attend a meeting. Mr. Robert J. Barry, Jr., of the Class of 1953, has accepted an invitation to fill the vacancy on the Council resulting from Mr. Kienbusch’s death. Professor Victor Lange, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, submitted the list of proposed Council members for the Class of 1976–1979, and those names were unanimously elected by the members present.

The Chairman then introduced the speaker of the evening, Professor John M. Murrin, a member of the Department of History of Princeton University since 1973. He is a specialist in the field of American Colonial history and he spoke on “Princeton and the American Revolution.” His address is printed in this issue of the Chronicle.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The summary of financial transactions on the Operating Account for the year 1975–1976 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash balance July 1, 1975</td>
<td>$11,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues for 1975–1976</td>
<td>33,005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronicle subscriptions and sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual dinner, May 14, 1976</td>
<td>2,685</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>118</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$52,261</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing of Chronicle Index, Vol. XXXVI</td>
<td>$ 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing of Chronicle, Vol. XXXVII, Nos. 1 and 2</td>
<td>7,598</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage and printing</td>
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<td>Membership drive</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Editor’s salary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer to Lawrence Heyl Memorial Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfers to Acquisitions Committee Fund</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>Cash balance June 30, 1976</td>
<td>$17,649</td>
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</table>

Contributions received from Friends during the year 1975–1976 for current acquisitions totaled $27,875.
## PUBLICATION FUND

### RECEIPTS

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<tr>
<td>Balance July 1, 1975</td>
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<td>Sales</td>
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<td>Catalogue of R.L. Stevenson Collection</td>
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<td>Contribution from Dr. Howard T. Behrman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contribution from David H. McAlpin '20</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,374</strong></td>
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### EXPENDITURES

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<tr>
<td><em>Father Bombo's Pilgrimage to Mecca</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Harpichord Music of Handel</em></td>
<td>476</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mailing</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>Promotion</td>
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<td>Reception, October 4, 1975</td>
<td>625</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,354</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Balance June 30, 1976                            | $2,020 |

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76
FRIENDS OF THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The Friends of the Princeton University Library, founded in 1950, 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 fifteen dollars or more. Students may join for five dollars. 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.

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EDWARD NAUMBURG, Jr., Vice-Chairman

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Baldwin MAULL
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KENNETH H. ROCKEY
ROBERT H. TAYLOR

1975-1978
PETER A. BENGEL
HAMILTON COCUM
WILLIAM EFFERS
HENRY E. CRESTLEY
ARTHUR G. HOLDEN
ALFRED H. HOWELL
GRAHAM D. MATHISON
CHARLES RYERSON
BERNHARD K. SCHAEFER
WILLIAM H. SCHEIDE
FRANK E. TAPLIN

1976-1979
GERALD EADES BENTLEY
JOHN R. B. BRETT-SMITH
DAVID DEVIZER
PETER H. B. FREUTLINGER
RICHARD M. HUBER
J. MERRILL KNAPP
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PUBLICATIONS: GERALD EADES BENTLEY
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