New and Notable

HONORING THE SHAPIRO CABINET: WORKS ON THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION

Modern scholarship has come to appreciate the importance of the history of education as a source for studies of reading and literacy, the transmission of ideas, social history, and many other subjects. Once the preserve of schools of education or the avocation of professionals in the field, the subject is now the focus of mainstream historians.

To honor the thirty-four cabinet members who loyally served Princeton during his tenure as president, Harold T. Shapiro, with his wife, Dr. Vivian B. Shapiro, enabled the Library to form a collection of distinguished books and manuscripts related to the history of education. The scope of the collection is broadly defined, covering all cultures and all historical periods. Purchases include exempla in the following categories:

- Landmark works on educational theory and philosophy.
- Treatises on pedagogy.
- Annotated books documenting the educational process.
- Lecture notes by teachers or students.
- Materials relating to early scientific education.
- Works relating to early instruction in the practical arts, modern languages, and history.
- Biographies and important collections of works by early educators.
- Institutional histories.
- Educational materials, ranging from primers to innovative instructional kits.

These purchases add to a foundation collection already built upon
acquisitions made from the nineteenth century to the present. One of the most recent purchases, for example, is a 1541 edition of Homer’s works once owned and used by Martin Crusius, a sixteenth-century professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Tübingen. A *Princeton Alumni Weekly* article explains: “What especially thrills scholars are the copious notes Crusius made in the margins and between the lines—essentially any place there was space. The notes, said Professor of History Anthony Grafton, ‘bring us right into his classroom, really showing us how he taught. . . . And they give a sense of how he worked, both to understand the Homeric texts and to explain them to boys who didn’t have his mastery of the Greek language or of Greek mythology, geography, and history.’”

Materials acquired during the fiscal year 2001 follow. The descriptions are compiled from notes supplied by antiquarian booksellers and library curators.

**PRINTED BOOKS**

*Annual Registers of the Parish Poor of London kept under Hanway’s Act 1762.* (a) *Abstract.* “An abstract of the annual registers of the parish poor, from the birth until apprenticed out: Viz The seventeen parishes without the walls of the City of London, The twenty-three parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, The ten parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, according to the act of Parliament of the Second Year of his present majesty: from the first day of January 1798, to the thirty-first day of December inclusive. The said registers being received into the custody of the worshipful master, wardens, and company of parish clerks. N.B. The seventeen, twenty-three, and ten parishes, give an account of the gross number of infants relieved by the parishes, though remaining in the hands of the parents.” London: Anne Rivington, Printer to the Company, 1799. Large folio. 12pp. Uncut, stitched as issued with (b) *Abstract.* “Abstract of the annual registers of the parish poor . . . From the first day of January 1799, to the Thirty-first day of December inclusive.” London: Anne Rivington, 1800. Large folio. 12pp. Uncut, stitched as issued with (c) *Abstract.* “Abstract of the annual registers of the parish poor . . . From the first day of January 1800, to the Thirty-first day of December inclusive.” London: Anne Rivington, 1801. Large folio. 12pp. Uncut, stitched as issued with (d) *Abstract.*
“Abstract of the annual registers of the parish poor ... From the first day of January 1801, to the Thirty-first day of December inclusive.” London: Anne Rivington, 1802. Large folio. 12pp. Uncut, stitched as issued with (e) ABSTRACT. “Abstract of the annual registers of the parish poor ... From the first day of January 1802, to the Thirty-first day of December inclusive.” London: Anne Rivington, 1803. Large folio. 12pp. Uncut, stitched as issued with (f) ABSTRACT. “Abstract of the annual registers of the parish poor ... From the first day of January 1803, to the Thirty-first day of December inclusive.” London: Anne Rivington, 1804. Large folio. 12pp. Uncut, stitched as issued with (g) ABSTRACT. “Abstract of the annual registers of the parish poor ... From the first day of January 1808, to the Thirty-first day of December inclusive.” London: Anne Rivington, 1809. Large folio. 12pp. Uncut, stitched as issued.

These reports provide a detailed social survey of the poor of London before the first census. In tabulated form, they give statistical information on the pauper young of London, including the numbers born in the workhouse; whether legitimate, illegitimate, foundling, and so on; ages; and whether nursed by their mothers in the workhouse or by parish nurses. The reports also contain notes on children sent to the country or apprenticed, and on the relative mortality of the different groups. These statistics concern the infant parish poor from birth until the age of twelve. After the age of twelve and until the age of twenty-one, subsistence work was often found for boys and girls by the system of apprenticeship. The act mentioned on the title pages of these reports was 2 George II. c.22 (1762), known as Hanway’s Act. The frightful mortality among the infants in the metropolitan workhouses attracted Jonas Hanway’s attention, and he induced Parliament to appoint a committee to inquire into the facts. The committee’s report revealed that four-fifths of the children born in London workhouses died within the first year. Parliament passed two acts, the first requiring parishes within the bills of mortality to keep a register of all children born within their workhouses; the second ordered that all children in their charge, up to the age of six, should be put out to nurse at a distance of at least three miles from any part of the cities of London and Westminster. “There is, so far as we know,” wrote Beatrice and Sidney Webb, “no evidence as to the success or failure of Hanway’s Acts from the standpoint of the health and nurture of the children affected.
But we may safely assume that the lot of those moved to the suburbs cannot have been worse than the fate of those immured in the overcrowded and indecently promiscuous workhouse or ‘farm’ within the Metropolitan area” (English Local Government, vol. 1, The Old Poor Law [London, 1927], 299). From this statement, it would appear that these annual abstracts (and the information they contain on relative mortality of poor children kept in town or sent to the country) were not known to the Webbs.

Bell, Andrew (1753–1832). An Analysis of the Experiment in Education, Made at Egmore, near Madras. Comprising a System Alike Fitted to Reduce the Expense of Tuition, Abridge the Labour of the Master, and Expedite the Progress of the Scholar; and Suggesting a Scheme for the Better Administration of the Poor-laws, by Converting Schools for the Lower Orders of Youth into Schools of Industry. 3rd ed. London: Printed by T. Bensley . . . for Cadell and Davies . . ., 1807.

In Bell’s system of education, the three Rs were taught by rote to the younger pupils by the seniors, a system employed for the education of poor children because of its low cost.


The influence of the French Revolution on American education.

Dunlap, Thomas. Address, Delivered at the Request of the Board of Directors of the First Section of the First School District: To the People of Colour, at the Exhibition of the Mary-Street Public School, at Bethel Church, in the City of Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1825. Philadelphia: Printed by Jesper Harding, 1825.

First report on the public education of African American children.


Unrecorded first edition of an important text by the influential French educator.


An important work on education theory, with remarks on teaching women, the poor, and others. The Library already has the first and the third editions. This text was also reprinted in America.


Hill’s experience was based on his years as an assistant in his father’s private school in Birmingham.


Hoyt, a prominent educator and governor of the Wyoming Territory, helped to organize the University of Wisconsin. In this pamphlet he proposes a national university, for which he continued to work until his death.

Jay, James (1732–1815). A Letter to the Governors of the College of New York; Respecting the Collection That Was Made in This Kingdom in 1762 and 1763, for the Colleges of Philadelphia and New York. To Which Are Added Explanatory Notes; and an Appendix, Containing the Letters Which Passed between Mr. Alderman Trescothick and the Author. London: Printed for G. Kearsly etc., 1771.


These pamphlets relate to an odd episode in the early history of American higher education. Jay, the older brother of John Jay, tried as a young man to establish a medical practice in New York City; but he seems to have had an abrasive personality, and his efforts failed. In 1762 he decided to go to England to make a collection there for the benefit of King’s College (later Columbia University). Upon his arrival, he met the Reverend William Smith, who was engaged upon a similar errand on behalf of the College of Philadelphia. Working together, with the support of the crown, the two men raised £20,000, which by prior agreement was to be divided evenly. Unhappily, the governors of King’s College made a
premature attempt to secure the funds Jay had gathered, and a lawsuit resulted (subsequently dropped). Jay never was properly acknowledged as a benefactor, and he published the pamphlets listed above to explain his role in the affair. Jay’s later career was chequered as well. He played an ambiguous role in the Revolution, attracting suspicions that he was a spy, which led to a permanent breach with his celebrated brother (“I shall endeavour to forget my father has such a son”).


First German-language encyclopedia of education for the blind.


Early edition of an important work by Lancaster.


A rare pamphlet by Lancaster recording the Lancastrian experiment, with “Proposed regulations, etc. for a Society for the Education of the Children of the Poor.”

MAIDWELL, LEWIS. A Scheme for a Public Academy, Some Reasons for Its Institution, the Common Objections Answer’d, with the Easie Method of Its Support; Design’d by a Privat [sic] Person, and Humbly Submitted to Both the Honourable Houses of Parliament; Whereby Always Forty Scholars, Sons of Gentlemen, Are for Three Years to Have Their Lodging and Commons Gratis, and a Free Education in Languages, Arts and Exercises. Also Annual Pensions for Three Years after They Have Left the Said Academy. [London], 1699. Docketed in type on the verso of the second leaf.

A first edition of Maidwell’s highly unusual proposal for the establishment in London of a publicly funded school. It would offer
instruction in Greek, Latin, French, history, chronology, geography, astronomy, geometry, navigation, arithmetic, and “merchants accounts,” as well as, in the last year of three, dancing, fencing, and “riding the great horse.” Maidwell saw this school as something quite distinct from Oxford and Cambridge: “This academy cannot in reason raise any scruple in our universities, since it is not to meddle with logic, or other parts of philosophy peculiar to a college.” Enrollment was to be limited to forty scholars (“sons of gentlemen”) and twenty commoners; the staff was to consist of a rector, fourteen masters, and eighteen servants. Maidwell proposed to name himself the first rector and to donate to the school “a very valuable large brick-house, with spacious ground, and out-houses, well-wal’d about, situated in an open healthful air, in the parish of St. James Westminster, which cost him above £2000 building.” He also promised to undertake to “erect a capacious auditorium, 60 feet long, 20 high, and 30 broad.” The text throughout displays an interest in moderate spelling reform.


In the mid-nineteenth century merchantile libraries were facilities for the self-education of businessmen. In addition to lengthy hours of operation and ample book stocks, they offered a program of instructive lectures.


This proposal to set up an educational institution in Marylebone on the lines already tried by Dr. Andrew Bell at Madras includes a list of rules for the institution. “The System having been adopted with success in several instances in this country, it is now proposed to be established in this part of the metropolis, in such a manner as to afford a Model, and the means of Assistance, for the formation of other similar institutions in the kingdom. . . . The object is to offer the advantages of a Day School, to such poor children as cannot obtain admission to any other.” Shute Barrington, bishop of Durham, and Thomas Bernard, founders of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, were on the committee. This
item, plus the three below, are gathered in a specially made slipcase. They represent a remarkable survival, constituting the entire solicitation kit for a fund-raiser.

(b) Marylebone Institution. List of subscribers and application for support. London: Printed by W. Savage, [1808]. Folio, 4pp. Statement concerning the plan to create a school for the poor on Dr. Bell’s plan. With a list of those who have already agreed to subscribe, including Shute Barrington, bishop of Durham, Rev. Andrew Bell, and Thomas Bernard.

(c) Marylebone Institution. Printed slip to be left with subscribers. Dated 20 April 1808. [London].

(d) Marylebone Institution. Printed visiting card. “Mr David Brooks attends, by order of the Select Committee, to request your decision as to your subscription to the institution.” [1808].


A detailed proposal for a system of education in lower Canada, with remarks on bilingualism, the implications of westward expansion, female education, and so on. Presentation copy from the author.

MORE, HANNAH (1745–1833). The pamphlets listed below relate to the so-called Blagdon controversy and document the hostility that More stirred up when she founded her school for the children of the poor at Blagdon. They vividly reveal how religious sectarianism and bigoted intolerance on the part of the middle classes combined in powerful opposition to the cause of educating the poor and thus to vital social reform generally.


"No study of elementary education in the late eighteenth century would be complete without an account of the work of . . . Hannah More. It combined the two objects upon which eighteenth-century reformers had laid stress, instruction in religion and in labour for the children of the poor. Martha More’s Journal, and Hannah More’s Letters and Tracts present a picture of village life in Somerset at the end of the century which, if it is typical of the rest of England, does not warrant a belief in the social and religious progress of the century. There are the same ignorant and poverty-stricken labouring people, the same despotic farming middle class, the same indifferent and indolent clergy, which the early years of the century revealed. In the Mendip villages, to which her attention was called by Wilberforce in 1787, Hannah More found the people almost pagan, savage and depraved, brutal in nature and ferocious in their manners. . . . Blagdon’s reputation had won for it the title of ‘Botany
Bay’ or ‘Little Hell.’ . . . [T]he conditions of the labouring classes in the Mendip villages, revealed by the More sisters, remains one of almost unrelieved gloom. In the summer of 1789, incited by Wilberforce, who offered to find the funds required for this ‘work of practical piety,’ and with the example of Robert Raikes and Sarah Trimmer before them, they hired a house . . . appointed [a] schoolmistress, and opened school at Cheddar.” Hannah More’s schools faced opposition from the local clergy, who suspected radicalism or Methodist enthusiasm, and from intolerant farmers, who held that education and religion were dangerous things calculated to ruin agriculture by putting the poor above themselves. The sisters established more than twelve schools, which “combined the character of Sunday schools, in which reading and religious knowledge were taught, industrial schools in which children, who were not employed in labour, were given daily instruction in ‘such coarse works as may fit them for servants,’ and evening schools where adults were taught to read. Their object, tersely stated by Hannah More, was ‘to train up the lower classes to habits of industry and virtue.’ For this reason writing, an unnecessary accomplishment, was forbidden.” It is easy to criticize the social reformers who sought to bring education to the children of the poor in the later part of the eighteenth century—the Trimmers, Raikes, and Mores. They were “too condescending, too self-righteous, too austere; worse they turned a blind eye on the causes of the evils they deplored, attributing the ignorance and depravity of a class not to detestable social and economic inequalities, but to infidelity and lack of religious knowledge. . . . [But] they possessed and cultivated a sense of responsibility to the poor and ignorant, and spent themselves in service. Among them Hannah More, courageous, compassionate and unselﬁsh, holds no inconspicuous place.” M. G. Jones, The Charity School Movement (Cambridge, 1938), 158–60.


This pamphlet highlights the problem of children taken away from schooling as soon as they are able to begin earning money,
and offers some suggestions for changing the educational structure. This copy of the first edition is one of only two known to exist, the other being in the British Library.


The first strictly pedagogical work published in English in the United States. The Swiss educator Johann Pestalozzi hired Neef as a teacher of languages in 1799. Neef founded a school in Paris in 1803, and then in 1805 William Maclure hired him to set up a school in America, to which he emigrated in 1806. Neef established the first Pestalozzian school in America, moving it from its original location in Philadelphia to Delaware and on to Kentucky. He was later invited by Robert Owen to take charge of the educational program at his experimental community in New Harmony, Indiana.


Parker argues not only for free common schools but also for free high schools and colleges.


This collection is a first German edition of one of the primary sources for information about the great Swiss educator. It contains much anecdotal information and a detailed biography, plus two tinted lithographic plates.

**POPKIN, JOHN SNELLING** (1771–1852). *Three Lectures on Liberal Education*. Cambridge, Mass.: Folsom, Wells, and Thurston, printers to the University, 1836.

According to the author, these lectures are of “a general character, treating chiefly of the manner of Instruction, and of the matter of Education.”
Proposals for an Amendment of School-Instruction. London: Printed for J. Wilkie, 1772.

According to the anonymous author, “This little work pretends, at the utmost, no higher, than more minutely to fill up the outlines of Mr. Locke’s plan in his incomparable book On Education.” The final section of the work is given over to the education of the children of the poor. Instruction in reading, it argued, would not discourage these children from doing menial work.

PYTHIAS (pseud.). A Vindication of Mr. Lancaster’s System of Education: From the Aspersions of Professor Marsh, the Quarterly, British, and Anti-Jacobin Reviews, &C. &C. London: Longman and Co., 1812.

Obviously written with the full support—and possibly the assistance—of Joseph Lancaster himself.


This first edition of Sheridan’s groundbreaking treatise discusses all aspects of language study, including grammar, rhetoric, and elocution. “Locke’s influence on later minor educational writers was widespread and long-lived, but it was rarely profound. . . . By mid-century the time was ripe for change and criticism. One important new development was the growing concern for girls’ education—in which Locke had shown no interest. One of the earliest attempts to break the spell of Locke was Thomas Sheridan’s contention that the philosopher’s theory was ‘only an attempt to mend and patch our present systems.’ The book, British Education, in which this was written, was published in 1756, six years before Rousseau’s The Social Contract and Emile burst upon the world. Some of Sheridan’s ideas appear to be related to those of [Samuel] Hartlib’s circle, a century earlier. He writes of a ‘right’ way of education and suggests a wide curriculum based on English for the elementary school, and vocational training in a kind of multilateral secondary school, which should provide preparatory courses for the
Law, the Army, the Church, Estate Management, and Trade. By the time his *Plan of Education* appeared in 1769, Rousseau had denounced the decadence of society, but Sheridan’s views on the relationship of State and education seem to be an independent and genuine development of his former thesis. He regards Lockian methods as inadequate for the production of good citizens.” S. J. Curtis and M.E.A. Boulwood, *An Introductory History of English Education since 1800*, 4th ed. (London, 1966), 37–38.


The first book published in this town in southern Brazil ties instruction in mathematics to practical applications, such as business.


This broadside, signed by Anthony Benezet and Isaac Zane, announces the goals of Quaker education. It directs members to consider funding, maintenance of teachers, construction of orchards and gardens to accompany the schools, and allowances for the poor to attend.


Professor Calvin Stowe (the husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe) based his report on his fieldwork in England and the Continent. The Ohio legislature ordered that a copy be sent to every school district in the state. The report was also reprinted by the legislatures of other states, including Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.


James Talbot was chaplain to the Duke of Somerset and rector.
of Spofforth in Yorkshire. This first edition of a work reprinted several times until well into the nineteenth century was dedicated to the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (SPCK). Sections include “Rules and Orders to Be Observed in Charity Schools” and “The Method in the Charity-School and Work-House at York.” “[M]anagers and teachers were referred by the S.P.C.K. to The Christian Schoolmaster, a hand-book written at its request by the Rev. Dr. James Talbot . . . which formed the teacher’s manual of instruction in endowed and subscription charity schools throughout the eighteenth century. The Doctor, to whom Locke’s Thoughts Concerning Education was clearly not unknown, informed his readers that the minds of the children were like blank paper or smooth wax, on which it was their duty to imprint ‘the fundamental duties of our Holy Religion,’ without a moment’s delay.” See M. G. Jones The Charity School Movement (Cambridge, 1938), 76–77.

TRIMMER, SARAH (1741–1810). The Economy of Charity; or, an Address to Ladies Concerning Sunday-Schools; the Establishment of Schools of Industry under Female Inspection; and the Distribution of Voluntary Benefactions. To Which Is Added an Appendix, Containing an Account of the Sunday-Schools in Old Brentford. Dublin: Printed by M. Graisberry for Messrs. White, H. Whitestone, Moore and Jones, 1787.

In this copy of the rare first Irish edition, printed in the same year as the London edition, the final leaf, “Description of the Plates,” has been bound at the front after the epistle to the queen. Before Robert Raikes started his Sunday schools in 1780, there were scarcely any schools for the poor in England. In May 1786 Sunday schools opened at Brentford, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, a children’s writer and campaigner for education of the poor. By June 1788 more than 300 pupils were in attendance. Later Mrs. Trimmer was to become one of the leading opponents of other reformers in the education of the poor.

This first edition of the second part of Webster’s important first work bears a Harvard College Library bookplate (with discard stamp).

WEBSTER, NOAH. *Letters to a Young Gentleman Commencing His Education: To Which Is Subjoined a Brief History of the United States*. New Haven: Sold by Howe & Spalding; S. Converse Printer, 1823.


The ownership stamp of Webster’s son-in-law, William Chauncey Fowler, appears on the title page of this copy of the first edition. “Webster’s correspondence with William C. Fowler from February, 1839, when the book went to press, to May, when it was published, is full of references to the work, and later letters to Fowler and others often mention the problem of getting it introduced into the schools.” E. Skeel, *A Bibliography of the Writings of Noah Webster* (New York, 1958), 574.


The first edition of a pamphlet several times reprinted. Samuel Wesley, father of the great Methodist leader, was educated at Charles Morton’s academy at Newington Green, where Daniel Defoe was a schoolfellow. This account of education in nonconformist
academies was contained in a letter to Robert Clavel and published without Wesley’s knowledge or consent. The letter candidly exposes real blots on the record of contemporary nonconformist education and training. Charles Morton was an able mathematician and in many ways an excellent schoolmaster, but he was not much of a disciplinarian. Although he had “particularly Cautioned us against Lampoons, or Scandalous Libels against Superiors and that from the Immorality, as well as Danger of being the Authors or Dispersers of them” (6), this admonition was not, it seems, universally heeded. “On one occasion the boys stole away at midnight to a little hill just outside the town and, to the alarm of the citizens, proceeded to shout scandalous stories about the local parson into a large speaking trumpet that they had brought with them” (James Sutherland, Defoe [London, 1949], 20). We also learn from Wesley that among the schoolboys the “Established Clergy, Liturgy, Discipline [were] treated with the heighth of Disgrace, and ridicule. . . . Nothing more Common then to hear the Publick Prayers and Established Liturgy ridiculed, and the Words and Expressions therein, as well as the Persons Officiating, made the constant subject of all the bad Jests [that] could be Invented: And those who had the best Talent this way, or for the bitterest and most Scandalous and Ill-mannered Sarcasms in Prose or Verse, Carest, Hugged, Encouraged, and Commended by the Heads and Body of that party: In some of which abuses, as I must own I my self had too Large a share . . .” (7). Wesley goes on to give an account of the books he and his fellows read. In addition to the more expected reading matter, the students had “the most lewd abominable Books that ever blasted Christian Eye,” which “our Tutors knew not of.”


Enoch Cobb Wines purchased the Edgehill School in Princeton from Professor Robert Bridges Patton. Edgehill was a grammar school run in connection with the college. Wines believed that “[t]he cause of education is emphatically the cause of the people.”

This pamphlet takes issue with Horace Mann’s famous Seventh Annual Report (1843), which was highly critical of instruction in American schools. Mann’s criticisms were based on observations gathered during his studies of schools in England, Ireland, Scotland, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Germany. His commendation of German schools provoked outcries from the schoolmasters of Boston.


First publication of this American writing master. A remarkable survival in pristine condition.

MANUSCRIPTS


These highly detailed notes record the lectures on Aristotle’s Physic given by a Jesuit professor of philosophy at the Gregorian University of Quito during 1674. They represent an interesting document for historians of university-level education in colonial South America. The manuscript is in eight books with a topical index in the back.

Gergonne, professor of transcendental mathematics at the Ecole Centrale in Nîmes, made these notes for the course of geometry he taught there. Gaspard Monge, whose seminal *Géométrie descriptive* (1799) laid the foundations of technical drawing, was the key influence on Gergonne’s mathematical career.


Finlayson (1758–1808) studied at Glasgow University, where he took James Clow’s logic course and the natural philosophy course given by John Anderson. The latter was sufficiently impressed by Finlayson’s abilities to make him his amanuensis. Finlayson graduated with a master’s degree from Edinburgh in 1787, having studied under James Bruce in the divinity school there. A Church of Scotland minister, Finlayson was prominent in the Moderate Party and served as moderator of the General Assembly. William Oliver’s name appears in the Edinburgh University matriculation book.

—Stephen Ferguson
Curator of Rare Books

**GRAPHIC ARTS**

*Unless otherwise noted, all items acquired during fiscal year 2001 were purchased with funds from the Elmer Adler Memorial Endowment.*


CHAROS, MANOLIS. Collection of 51 original drawings, prints, and
watercolors by Manolis Charos. Gift of George N. Stathopoulos and the Program in Hellenic Studies.


“Armenian Bride.” Plate facing page 29 in Henry J. Van Lennep, *The Oriental Album* (New York, 1862). “When every other preparation has been completed, and the Marriage ceremony is to be performed, the finishing touch is given to the Bride’s toilet. In most places, and among all classes, a pasteboard horn is fastened on the crown of her head . . . with the broad end uppermost . . . . The Christian Bride has a white veil thrown over the horn, which descends along her back to the ground . . . while a red silk veil passes down in front and covers her face. . . . Festoons of pearls are sometimes attached outwardly, and a small cross, previously blessed by the Priest, is fastened near the top.” Graphic Arts Collection, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.


—REBECCA WARREN DAVIDSON
Curator of Graphic Arts
There have been more than a hundred new accessions during fiscal year 2001, both by gift and by purchase. Endowed funds (chiefly the Theodore F. Sanxay Fund) are sometimes supplemented by contributions from funds administered by bibliographers responsible for English and Comparative Literature, Latin American Studies, and Near Eastern Studies. Additional assistance has come from the Program in Hellenic Studies (with support from the Stanley J. Seeger Fund), the Friends of the Princeton University Library, the University Librarian’s Discretionary Fund, and a special History of Education acquisition fund created by Harold Shapiro *64 to honor members of the president’s cabinet.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LITERATURE

DALLAS, ROBERT CHARLES (1754–1824). Selected papers, 1798–1813, including an autograph letter of Lord Byron. Purchase.


HELLENIC STUDIES

CONSTANTINE, DIMITRIS. Series of 71 large albumen photographs of Greece, chiefly the ancient monuments of Athens, ca. 1870. Purchase.


Proskynetarion. 17th century (Princeton Greek Ms. 12). Purchase.
Young woman and child at a political rally in Greek Macedonia, near the Albanian border. Photograph by Nancy (Jenkins) Crawshaw, published in her photogravure supplement, “People in Macedonia,” to *The Geographical Magazine*, April 1948. The text with the photograph reads: “Speech in Macedonia may not everywhere be free, but nowhere does it lack volume or vigor.” Nancy Crawshaw Papers, box 11, folder 2, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.
HISTORY OF EDUCATION


ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPTS

Additional Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman Turkish manuscripts in many subject areas, 15th to 19th centuries (3d ser., nos. 442–57). Purchase.

LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE


GARRO, ELENA. Additional papers, 1937–1945, including nearly 200 pages of unpublished letters and poems by Octavio Paz. Purchase.


MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS


PRINCETON UNIVERSITY


—DON SKEMER
Curator of Manuscripts

THE NUMISMATICS COLLECTION

Between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001 the Numismatics Collection acquired 208 items. These were chiefly classical, although a single item, the collection bequeathed by James B. Boskey, Class of 1964, comprises more than 5,000 modern world coins.

Among the classical accessions were two groups of coins donated by Dr. Cornelius C. Vermeule III, one from his own collection, the other purchased by him to fill gaps in ours. The first group, of forty pieces, is particularly strong in Greek and Roman issues from Antioch (today Antakya in southeastern Turkey), a city excavated by Princeton and other institutions in the 1930s. The second group consists of fifty pieces, all silver tetradrachms, issued by various Hellenistic Greek mints. Most worthy of note here are fifteen portrait coins of the early Greco-Bactrian kings: Diodotus I and II, Euthydemus I and II, Demetrius I, Antimachus, Eu克拉底斯 I and II, and Heliocles. In a little over a century these men, virtually unknown except for their coins, subtracted the eastern portion of Alexander the Great’s empire from his Seleucid successors—an area now comprising Afghanistan, Pakistan, and northern India. Until recently their often spectacular portrait coins were rare in small collections; Princeton had only nine drachma-sized pieces, none of them issued by the earliest kings. A special rarity among these Greco-Bactrian accessions is a tetradrachm of Eu克拉底斯 I (ca. 175–141 B.C.E.), issued in honor of his father and mother, Heliocles and Laodice (SNG ANS 526). As its fabric shows, their double portrait
was even put on the coin’s obverse, the “position of honor” Eucratides would normally have reserved for himself.

In addition to these gifts, the purchase of some especially desirable items was made possible by the Townsend-Vermeule fund, mentioned in this department’s last report \(PULC\) 62, 2 [2001]: 297–98. These too lay mostly in the area of Hellenistic portraiture. Shown here is a rare tetradrachm, from an apparently unrecorded obverse die, of Prusias II, king of Bithynia in northwestern Asia Minor (sng von Aulock 252). Though Prusias ruled for more than thirty years (ca. 181–149 B.C.E.), his coin portraits give little
indication of advancing age. He can be shown clean-shaven, lightly bearded, or, as in the Princeton piece, with a surprisingly modern-looking growth of stubble. (The complementary reverse design on all his tetradrachms is a standing Zeus, shown crowning the king’s name.) Usually, the clean-shaven portraits are considered his earliest. On the other hand, an inverted order could be the correct one, with the young ruler at first following the bearded style of his father, Prusias I, also known from coinage, but later adopting the clean-shaven style favored by most Hellenistic kings and by Romans—for Prusias II is best known to history as a shameless toady to Rome’s rising power, even dressing down as a Roman freedman, 
\textit{libertus}, in his appearance before its Senate. The reversed order for his portraits was proposed long ago by the French scholar Théodore Reinach, who argued not from hair fashions but from the coins’ changing fabric and style (\textit{Revue numismatique} 1887, p. 238). A new study of Prusias’s portraits might settle the question and add to our understanding of the self-representation of Hellenistic kings.

Among other gifts to the collection was James B. Boskey’s important bequest of modern coins, mentioned above. Eight classical coins, all but one of them Roman Imperial, came from an anonymous donor in the Class of 1964. Five very rare coins of Louis XV were given by William T. Anton Jr. and William T. Anton III, Class of 1988. In addition, Dr. Pierre Bastien contributed a number of auction catalogs for our Numismatics Reference collection, and Dr. Vermeule added to it M. and K. Prieur, \textit{A Type Corpus of the Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms} (Lancaster/London: Classical Numismatic Group, 2000).

—Brooks Levy  
\textit{Curator of Numismatics}

\textbf{Princeton University Archives}


\textbf{Annual Reports to the President.} Reports from various academic and administrative departments, 1998–1999, including Dean of the
Faculty, Development, General Counsel, Undergraduate Financial Aid, and Dean of Student Life. Transfer from the President’s Office.

**Audiovisual Collection.** One 16 mm reel of film depicting the Class of 1910’s 25th Reunion, filmed by Leroy Frantz, Class of 1909. Gift of Tom Lupich.

**Audiovisual Collection.** Three compact discs of the Triangle Club Jazz Band featuring Carl E. “Bus” Davis Jr., Class of 1941, piano solos, 1941. Gift of Richard B. Thomas, Class of 1943.

**Audiovisual Collection.** Rally songs by the Princeton University Band and the Intensely Vigorous Jazz Band, ca. late 1940s. Gift of A. Scott Dowling, M.D., Class of 1951.

**Autograph Book.** Owned by William B. Canfield, Class of 1877. Gift of Mary Lafferty.

**Chapel Records, Chapel Choir, Glee Club/Chamber Chorus.** Reel-to-reel and audiocassette tapes of performances, ca. 1970s–1990s (Walter Nollner and Carl Weinrich eras). Transfer from the Dean of the Chapel’s Office.

**Class Photo Book.** From the Class of 1887. Purchase.

**Examination Questions.** Examination papers in the mathematical course of the College of New Jersey, 1844. Gift of Rhoda Forte.


**Photographs.** Four hundred black-and-white and color negatives and 143 color slides depicting the Princeton campus. Gift of Peter Forsblom.

**Photographs.** Individual formal portraits of members of the Class of 1906. Owned by C. Arthur Ambrose, Class of 1906. Gift of Mrs. William G. Ambrose, whose husband was a member of the Class of 1944.

**Photographs.** Twelve color photographs of the final game at Palmer Stadium. Gift of Ronald Kim, Class of 1996.
Advertisements for local Princeton businesses mix with “Eventalia,” editorials, short stories, and drawings by Lafayette L. Butler, Class of 1908, in his hand-written newsletter, *The Eagle*. Among the “itemlets” noted in the edition for 18 March 1906 (vol. 3, no. 11): “It is rumored that Woodrow Wilson will probably be nominated on the next Democratic ticket for President of the U.S. We hope not for his sake.”

*General Manuscripts, box 1, folder: Butler, Lafayette (2), Princeton University Archives, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.*


SCRAPBOOK. Owned by Oliver Harriman, Class of 1883. Gift of Richard Q. Praeger Jr.

SCRAPBOOK. Compiled by Robert Johnston Stokes, Class of 1904. Gift of Mrs. William J. B. Stokes II.

SCRAPBOOK. Compiled by Lewis Spencer Morris, Class of 1906. Gift of Marie H. Schreiber.

SCRAPBOOK. Compiled by James Burling Murray, Class of 1916. Gift of Terry Goodwin.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Minute book from its predecessor organization, the Philadelphian Society, 1927–1944. Transfer from the Dean of the Chapel’s Office.

STUDENT LIFE. Forty-four handwritten newsletters entitled The Eagle, created by Lafayette Butler, Class of 1908, reporting activities at Princeton and with original stories by Butler. Play “Business First” written by Butler, 1905–1907. Purchase.


—BEN PRIMER

University Archivist
RARE BOOKS

From October 2000 through June 2001, several hundred new titles and editions were added to the Library’s general rare book collections and related special collections. Some of the most remarkable accessions were gifts to the Library and are gratefully noted below. Others were purchased with funds provided by more than ten endowments designated for the purchase of rare books. These funds include endowments coming to the Library as gifts or as legacies from Howard Behrman, Sinclair Hamilton, Lathrop C. Harper, Maurice Kelley, Carl Otto von Kienbusch, Senator David A. Reed, Willard and Margaret Farrand Thorp, Christian A. Zabriskie, and from many individuals in memory of William S. Dix.

AMERICAN LITERATURE AND HISTORY


Jenifer, Daniel. *Speech of Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, on the Mississippi Contested Election. Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 29,*
Jewish American writers. During the fiscal year, numerous titles were added to this ongoing collection. Initiated in June 1999 with a core of 350 books, the collection is bringing together works in English and in Yiddish of more than 100 Jewish American writers of the 19th and 20th centuries. Gift of Leonard L. Milberg, Class of 1953.


BRITISH LITERATURE AND HISTORY


DOWSON, ERNEST. White Stains: Containing Also the Contemporary (and Most Exhaustive) Love’s Cyclopaedia with Five Illustrations by Aubrey Beardsley in His Most Erotic Vein. Paris: Privately published by Isidor Liseux [i.e., New York: n.p., 193-]. Gift of Mark Samuels Lasner.

ENGLAND, PARLIAMENT. A Preamble with the Protestation Made by the Whole House of Commons, the 3. of May, 1641, and Assented unto by the Lords of the Vyppr House the 4. of May. London: Printed for John Aston, 1641. Broadside. Robert H. Taylor Collection.
A Family-Index to the Bible: Pointing Out Some of the Plainest and Most Instructive Portions of It, for the Benefit of Common Readers: Recommended as Proper to Be Read Often in Families, for the Instruction of the Ignorant and Unlearned. Northampton, England: Printed by William Dicey, 1739. Broadside printed in red and black. The only other copy recorded is at the British Library.


HARRISON, CONYERS. An Impartial History of the Life and Reign of Her Late Majesty Queen Anne of Immortal Memory: Wherein All the Transactions of That Memorable Period Are Faithfully Compiled from the Best Authorities. London: Printed and sold by R. Walker . . ., 1744.


PANCHKOURÉE KHAN. The Revelations of an Orderly: Being an Attempt to Expose the Abuses of Administration by the Relation of Every-Day Occurrences in the Mofussil Courts. Benares: Printed at the Recorder Press, 1848. The confessions of Meajahn, darogah of police, as dictated by him and translated by a Mofussilite.


CONTINENTAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY

ALCIATI, ANDREA (1492–1550). Declaracion magistral sobre las Emblemas de Andres Alciato: Con todas las historias antiguedades, moralidad, y doctrina tocante a las buenas costumbres. Valencia: por Geronimo Vilagrasa . . . a costa de Claudio Macè mercader de libros, 1655.
La sagra lega contro la potenza Ottomana. Successi delle armi imperiali, polacche, venete e moscovite; con tutti gli accidenti successivamente sopragiunti dall’anno 1683 fino al fine del 1689. Milan: nella Regia Ducale Corte per Marc’Antonio Pandolfo Malatesta, 1690.


Crusius, Martin (1526–1607). Germanogreciae libri sex: In quorum prioribus tribus, Orationes, in reliquis Carmina, Graeca & Latina, Continentur: Ob Graecæ lingue studium, quod iamprimidem Alpes in Germaniam transvoluit, diligenter retinendum, & ad plurimarum rerum, que ab anno M.D.LXVI. usque ad tempus presens contigerunt, non iniucundam cognitionem, editi. Basel: Per Leonardum Ostenium, Sebastiani Henricpetri impensa, [1585]. Acquired with matching funds provided by the Program in Hellenic Studies with the support of the Stanley J. Seeger Hellenic Fund.


Denis, Louis. Le Conducteur francais: Contenant les routes desservies par les nouvelles messageries, diligences & autres voitures publiques avec un détail historique & topographique des endroits par où elles passent & de ceux qu’on


gemelli careri, giovanni francesco (1651–1725). Voyage du tour du monde. 6 vols. Paris: Chez Etienne Ganeau . . . , 1719. Translation of Gemelli Careri’s Giro del mondo (Naples, 1699–1700). The author-ship of this translation has been ascribed to Eustache Le Noble (1643–1711), possibly because the initials of the translator are given as M. L. N. on the title page of the revised edition of Paris, 1727. According to Barbier, Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes, it is more probable that Louis François Dubois de Saint-Gelais (1669–1737) translated this work.

gisberti, domenico (1635–1677). Le nove muse . . . : In nove libri divise, & in diciotto parti distinte. Monaco [Munich]: Per Giovanni Jäcklino . . . , 1672. Divided as follows: Clio, poesie eroiche sante, e profane; Talia, poesie drammatiche-comiche-nuove; Tersicore, poesie ditirambiche-jonica; Melpomene, poesie drammatiche-tragiche-severe; Euterpe, poesie meliche-dorie; Erato, poesie liriche; Polinnia, poesie inniche varie, falliche-miste; Urania, poesie celesti, musiche, e sacre; Calliope, poesie epopeiche, e romanzesche.

haas, johann sebastian (1641–1697). Steganographie nouvelle: où Cet art fort imparfait jusques ici, a été mis dans une plus grande perfection, de sorte que présentement il comprend à la fois, tous les avantages . . . Cassel: Chez Jean George Huter, 1693.

LEU, THOMAS DE (fl. 1576–1614). *Solitudo, sive vitae foeminarum anachoritarum*. N.p., 1606. These plates, engraved by Leu and celebrating the anchorite nuns, are bound together with a suite of plates on the hermit fathers.


Fourth of the ten ingenious book storage and desk units for which building plans are illustrated in Johann Jacob Schübler, *Nützliche Vorstellung* (Nuremberg, 1730). Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library.


**Incunabula**

*Symbolum duodecim Apostolorum Domini Nostri Iesu Christi: Secundum vna[m] qua[m]q[u]e ipsius symboli dictionem eleganter metriceq[u]e compositum et expositum*. [Paris: Etienne Jehannot, ca. 1490.] Title from colophon. The *Symbolum Apostolorum* in rhymed couplets. Each of the twelve articles of faith corresponds to one of the Apostles, Judas Iscariot having been replaced by Matthias.

Annotationes in Propertium, tum per Domitium Calderinum, tum per Ioannem Cottam Veronensem. Hæc omnia sunt ex exemplaribus emendatis domini Hieronymi Avacii. Venice: Per Ioannem de Tridino de Cereto alias Tacuinum, 1500. Edited by Hieronymus Avancius. Imprint from colophon. Quire o (pp. [193]-[200]) printed with a different type; apparently not added until 1501. Former owners included Nicolo Mescola, Francesco Magnani, and Giovanni Battista Magnani.

MISCELLANEOUS


A collection of some 230 Irish street ballads published as broadsides (including some excerpted from newspapers, and other associated material), averaging 275 x 85 mm, all attached with adhesive at corners or laid down in three folio albums. The first album is a late-Victorian scrap album with pictorial upper cover, half-covered with a sheet of blue paper and inscribed “Ballads Historical and Political, Collected by Lady Gregory.” The second, in manufacturer’s “half French morocco,” is inscribed in her hand, “Irish Ballads, coll. by A. Gregory. Vol. II,” signed on the inside front cover, “A. Gregory, Coole,” and signed again on the first page. The third album, ready-made by a stationer in Soho Square, is in roan-backed boards. Purchased with funds provided by the Friends of the Princeton University Library.


Von der nächtlichen Beleuchtung der Städte mit einer Anwendung auf Wirzburg. N.p., 1779.

—STEVEN FERGUSON
Curator of Rare Books

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TWENTIETH-CENTURY PUBLIC POLICY PAPERS


PETERSEN, HOWARD (1910–1995). Papers documenting Petersen’s career, including posts in the Truman and Kennedy administrations, activities on the Eisenhower campaign, positions in the War Department, work on the Selective Service Act, and service as president and chairman of Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia. Also includes personal materials, ca. 1930s–1990s. Gift of Elizabeth (Mrs. Howard) Petersen.

—BEN PRIMER
CURATOR, PUBLIC POLICY PAPERS

THE PRINCETON COLLECTIONS OF WESTERN AMERICANA


HISPANIC COMMUNITIES


HUDSPETH’S SANTA FE (SANTA FE COUNTY, N.M.) CITY DIRECTORY. EL PASO, TEX.: HUDSPETH DIRECTORY CO., 1944.


SAN LUIS VALLEY SKI-HI STAMPEDO, MONTE VISTA, Colo. August 1–2–3–1928. MONTE VISTA, Colo.: MONTE VISTA COMMERCIAL CLUB, [1928].

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES


HINDLEY, REV. J. I. Indian Legends: Nanabush, the Ojibbeway Saviour; Mooshkuh-ung, or The Flood. [Barrie? Ont.], 1885.

Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial [program]. Gallup, N.M.: Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial Association, 1939.

MINTON, CHARLES ETHRIDGE. Papers, 1954–1976. Minton, a lawyer from St. Louis, moved to New Mexico, where he served as executive director of the New Mexico Commission on Indian Affairs and as executive secretary of the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs. Minton organized the first Indian Youth Council and helped establish the New Mexico Boys Ranch. Gift of Alfonso Ortiz.


TSIREH, AWA (also known as Alfonso Roybal; 1895–1955). Tablita Dancer on Kiva Roof. Watercolor, ca. 1940. Awa Tsireh’s long production of genre and ceremonial scenes was patronized not only by anthropologists who admired his eloquent way of recording insider ceremonial information, but also by collectors of American Indian art. He is today the recognized master of these documentary paintings from the Rio Grande pueblos. This painting of a female dancer descending into a kiva with offerings is thought to
be one of Tsireh’s finest paintings, not only for its unusual and detailed ceremonial content, but also for its exceptional composition.

UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS. Statehood for Hawaii: Hearing before the Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs . . . on S. 50, a Bill to Provide for the Admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union. 86th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1959.

MILITARY


MORMONS

OWEN, EPHRAIM. Mormons: Memorial of Ephraim Owen, Jr., . . . Asking of Congress to Afford Protection to the People Called Mormons, in the Enjoy-
ment of Their Civil Rights as Citizens of the United States, and Complaining of Loss of Property, &c. [Washington, D.C.]: Thomas Allen, [1838?].

“SALT LAKE PICNIC.” Ticket to a picnic ball, 17 April 1873, addressed to George Thatcher. Tickets were $3 per couple, with a charge of $1 for each “Additional Lady.”

PROMOTIONAL LITERATURE

HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE. *Hawaii*. Honolulu: Hawaii Promotion Committee, [1903?].

*Roads to Yesterday along the Indian Detour*. N.p.: Fred Harvey, [1925?].


*Trinidad, Colorado: “The Town to Tie to.”* Trinidad, Colo.: Richter-McNaughton Drug Co., [1910?].

TERRITORIAL IMPRINTS


CAMP, THEODORE C. *Taos County: Report to the Bureau of Immigration of New Mexico*. [Santa Fe, N.M.: The Bureau], 1881.


KROENIG, WILLIAM. *Report as to Mora County*. [Santa Fe]: New Mexico Territorial Bureau of Immigration, 1881.

LEA, J. C. *Report as to Lincoln County*. Santa Fe: New Mexican Book & Job Printing Department, 1881.


NEW MEXICO, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION. *San Miguel County, New Mexico: Larger in Area Than Many of the States, Offering All Forms of Agriculture, Vast Mineral Wealth and a Perfect Climate.* [Albuquerque?, 1908.]


NEW MEXICO, GOVERNOR. *Message to the Legislative Assembly.* Sante Fe, 1851–. Addresses from the following territorial governors are included: Henry Connelly (1864 and 1865), Marsh Giddings (1871), Lew Wallace (1880), Edmund Ross (1889), L. Bradford Prince (1892), William T. Thornton (1895), Miguel A. Otero (1903), and George Curry (1909).


NEW MEXICO, TERRITORY OF. *Laws of the Territory of New Mexico, Passed by the Legislative Assembly, Session of 1862–63.* Santa Fe: Charles Leib, Public Printer, 1863.

NEW MEXICO, TERRITORY OF. *Las leyes del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico: Parladas por la tercera Asamblea Legislativa, en la ciudad de Santa Fe, a una sesion principiada el dia quinto de Diciembre de 1853.* Santa Fe: J. L. Collins and W.W.D. Havis, 1853.


Ritch, W. G. Santa Fé: Ancient and Modern, Including Its Resources and Industries, with Numerous Illustrations, and a Map of the County. [Santa Fe]: Bureau of Immigration, 1885.

Ross, Edmund. Mensaje especial, oficina ejecutiva, Territorio de Nueva Mejico. Santa Fe, 1887.

Rules and Regulations Established by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of San Miguel, New Mexico, for 1881–82. Las Vegas, N.M.: Printed at the Daily Gazette Book and Job Office, 1881.

San Juan County in New Mexico: A Land of Abundant Water and Deep, Rich Soil, Ideal Climate and Generous Return for Labor, Land of Opportunity for the Homeseeker. [Santa Fe]: Bureau of Immigration of New Mexico, 1908.


Walter, Paul A. F. Santa Fe County, New Mexico: A Country Rich in Attractions for the Sight Seeker, the Health Seeker, the Wealth Seeker and Home Seeker. Santa Fe: Bureau of Immigration of New Mexico, 1909.


Woman’s Auxiliary Committee, World’s Columbian Exposition, for San Juan County. San Juan County, New Mexico: Its Resources, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mineral, Climate, Schools, etc., etc. [Chicago]: The Committee, 1893.

—Alfred L. Bush
Curator of The Princeton Collections
of Western Americana