



A Brief View of the Rare Book and Manuscript Collections
of the Princeton University Library
as Displayed by a Few Exemplars
Selected in Honor of the Visit of
the Delegates to the Congress of
The International League of Antiquarian Booksellers
Wednesday, September 23, 1959

1A. Galen

Manuscript in Arabic containing various works.

Arabic version of nine medical works of Galen, translated from Greek by Ḥunayn ibn Ishāq (d. 873), a Nestorian Christian and court physician to the Caliph al-Mutawakkil. The manuscript was copied in A.H. 572 (A.D. 1176) by 'Uthmān ibn Muḥammad al-Samarqandī and contains the following works:

- 1) al-Ṣinā'ah al-ṣaghīrah (Ars medica)
- 2) Kitāb al-buḥrān (De crisibus)
- 3) Kitāb aṣnāf al-ḥummayāt (De differentiis februm)
- 4) Ḥīlat al-bur' (Methodi medendi libri XIV)
- 5) Tadbīr al-aṣiḥḥā' (De Sanitate tuenda)
- 6) Firaq al-aṭibbā' (De Sectis, ad eos qui introducuntur)
- 7) Kitāb al-nabaḍ (De pulsibus libellus ad tirones)
- 8) Shifā' al-amrāḍ ilā Aghlūqan (Ad Glauconem de medendi methodo libri II)
- 9) Kitāb al-iṣṭaqasāt 'alā ra'y Buqrāt (De elementis secundum Hippocratem)

One of the earliest mss. of Galen extant in any language, including Greek and Latin.

1B. Dīwān-i Ḥāfiẓ

Manuscript in Persian.

Collected poems of Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥāfiẓ of Shīrāz (d. 1389), the greatest lyric poet of Persia. The dīwān was collected after the poet's death by his friend Muḥammad Gulandām and arranged alphabetically according to rhymes (this being the customary arrangement of Arabic, Persian and Turkish collections of poetry). The manuscript is richly illuminated and contains 6 full-page miniatures by an unnamed artist. The second miniature and the colophon bear the date A.H. 926 (A.D. 1520).

From the Garrett collection of Near Eastern manuscripts, comprising over 8,000 volumes of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscript books -- one of the largest and finest collections in the Western world. Among the volumes of the Arabic section, which forms the greater part of the collection, there are found not only many works of great rarity and antiquity, but also a considerable number of unique manuscripts. These are numerous volumes which are either autographs or bear the signature or notes by famous Muslim scholars. Among the several hundreds of Persian and Turkish manuscripts, there are many illuminated books with miniatures of great artistic value as well as fine specimens of calligraphy. Catalogues of portions of the collection have been published, and others are being compiled. See Philip K. Hitti and others, Descriptive Catalog of the Garrett Collection of Arabic Manuscripts in the Princeton University Library (1938), and Mohamad E. Moghadam and Yahya Armajani, Descriptive Catalog of the Garrett Collection of Persian, Turkish, and Indic Manuscripts Including some Miniatures, in the Princeton University Library (1939).

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2. The Tripitaka, the Chi Sha edition of the Buddhist Canon, 1231-1322.

About 1231 a monastery at Chi Sha near Soochow accepted a donation from a wealthy patron to start a project of block printing the whole Buddhist Canon as it was then officially recognized. The cutting of the blocks and the printing continued with interruptions from 1231 to 1322, when it was completed in about 5,910 folded volumes. The Princeton copy is one of the two incomplete copies of this work known to be extant. In about the year 1600 the monastery in Peking which then owned the set now at Princeton began to replace missing volumes, substituting corresponding volumes from

other late 14th and early 15th century editions and copying by hand other volumes from the original edition then still available. In 1931-35 a photolithographic edition was made in China from the other copy, also incomplete. Princeton also owns this scarce edition, which lacks certain volumes which are present in the Princeton set of the original.

From the Gest Oriental Collection. Of the more than 140,000 volumes now in the Gest Collection, some 40,000 may be properly described as collector's pieces. For example, there are more than 2400 books printed from woodblocks cut before the year 1322 and no less than 24,500 printed in the Ming dynasty, between 1368 and 1644. There are 2150 manuscripts copied before 1602. Among other rarities it contains the only complete copy of the Mongolian Kanjur (translations of Buddhist scriptures from the Tibetan, 1772-1790) in the Occident. Dr. Hu Shih has written that the Gest Collection is "richer in block printed books of the 13th and early 14th centuries than any other library in Europe or America." See Hu Shih, "The Gest Oriental Library at Princeton University," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XV, No. 3 (Spring, 1954), 113-141.

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3. Giovanni Marcanova

Antiquitates. Manuscript in Latin, c. 1460. Robert Garrett Collection of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts, No. 158 (de Ricci).

The work of an Italian philosopher, physician, poet and antiquarian, the manuscript contains representations of Roman inscriptions and many drawings of monuments and sculpture. Pageants and ceremonies are also depicted. Modern archaeological research has corrected many of the representations, medieval

in style and spirit, of monumental fragments contained in this work, while still other of the drawings preserve a valuable record of archaeological remnants which have long since disappeared. The manuscript was once the property of Muretus (Marc Antoine Muret, French humanist, 1526-1585).

The Princeton University Library's collection of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts from western Europe contains some 325 significant pieces, acquired individually by the Library or acquired by the addition of such important collections as those formed by Robert Garrett of Baltimore, Maryland, and by Grenville Kane of Tuxedo Park, New York. The collections include religious and secular manuscripts of both textual and artistic importance. Complementing the manuscript books of the Medieval and Renaissance periods in Europe are several collections of documents of which the John Hinsdale Scheide Collection is the most comprehensive, including some 8,000 legal documents of many kinds from Italy, France, England, and Germany. For a discussion of the manuscripts in the Garrett Collection see Robert Garrett, "Recollections of a Collector," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, X, No. 3 (April, 1949), 103-116, illus. For a description of the manuscripts in the Kane Collection see Dorothy Miner, "The Manuscripts in the Grenville Kane Collection," Ibid., XI, No. 1 (Autumn, 1949), 37-44, illus.

The western European Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts now comprising the Princeton University Library's collection may be found listed and briefly described in Seymour de Ricci and W. J. Wilson, Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada, New York, 1935-40, under the entries for Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Maryland; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo Park, New York; Senator David A. Reed, Washington, D. C.; Elmer Adler, New York, New York; and Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. Manuscripts in the Art Museum of Princeton University are recorded separately in the Census.

A forthcoming supplement to the Census will record appropriate additions of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts in the Princeton Library, with additional and emended bibliographical references. See bibliographical notes on the present manuscript on page 897 of the Census.

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4. Vergil

Opera. Rome, Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1469.

The editio princeps. Only six copies of the 275 printed are known to exist, and this particular copy (formerly in the Hopetoun Library) is the only one in the Western Hemisphere.

The volume forms a part of the extensive Vergil collection assembled and presented to the University by Junius S. Morgan, a nephew of the first J. Pierpont Morgan and Associate Librarian of Princeton from 1898 to 1909. The Library has important collections of printed and manuscript materials illustrative not only of the pioneering age of humanism but of the whole development of classical studies and the influence of the recovery of antiquity on the modern world. The Patterson Horace and the Junius Morgan Vergil Collections, comprising both editions and translations, are among the most complete to be found anywhere. Of equal importance is the immense body of classical apparatus accumulated to meet the interests and research needs of many generations of classical scholars. Often superseded by modern publication, these older books retain their importance as documents in the history of the human mind and some of them are of great rarity. The continued interest of the University in materials of this sort is illustrated by our recent acquisition of the editio princeps of Diodorus Siculus, basic ancient authority for the history

of Morgantina, the latest object of archaeological research by this institution.

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5. Dante Alighieri

La Commedia. Florence, Nicolaus Laurentii, Alamanus, 1481.

Engravings on copper after designs by Botticelli are known only for the first nineteen cantos of the Inferno, although blank spaces preceding the other cantos indicate that a complete series of illustrations was planned. The engravings for the first three cantos are impressed on the pages of text, the remainder being on mounted slips. The Princeton copy contains only the engravings to cantos 1 and 2.

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6. Luis de Lucena

Repeticion de amores, y Arte de axedrez. Salamanca, Leonhard Hutz and Lupus Sanz, c. 1496.

The second part of this book is the earliest printed specific treatise on chess. This copy, as is generally the case, lacks the first part (an anti-feminist tract which is not concerned with the game of chess). For a description of the Library's chess collection (to which many additions have been made since the article was written), see Albrecht Buschke, "Chess Libraries in America: A Sketch of their Formation and Provenance," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, II, No. 4 (June, 1941), 147-[152].

7. Homer

[Works.] Florence, Nerli, 1488.

Of the two copies of the editio princeps of Homer owned by Princeton, one, the Ives-Hoe-McCormick copy, once belonged to Guillaume Budé (1468-1540), the founder of French humanism. It contains the Budé arms and extensive marginalia by Budé. Oddly enough, although it was celebrated in the eighteenth century, the identity of this copy was lost by the end of the nineteenth, when Joannis Guigard, for example, wrote in the 1890 edition of his Nouvel Armorial du Bibliophile:

Among the treasures of the library of Budé there existed a copy of the famous editio princeps of Homer, Florence, 1488, 2 vols. in folio. This exemplar bore at the head of each volume the illuminated arms of the Budé family, and the margins, de vertice ad calcem, from head to toe, were literally covered with scholia by the hand of Guillaume and his brother Louis. . . .

But what has become of the Budé? Despite our most scrupulous inquiries we have not been able to discover where the caprice of auctions has tossed this priceless bibliographical monument. If ever these lines fall under the eyes of the fortunate possessor, in the name of the republic of letters, we adjure him to make himself known, that the important work of Guillaume and of Louis Budé may at long last see the light.

The identity was discovered in 1954 by Dr. Hanford and Dr. Savage of the staff of the Princeton University

Library. See James Holly Hanford, "An Old Master Restored," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XVIII, No. 1 (Autumn, 1956), 1-10.

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8. Claudius Ptolemaeus

Geographia. Rome, 1507. Includes the Ruysch world map in its first state.

This is the only known copy of the first state of the Ruysch map. Boies Penrose writes,

Due to the discovery of America and the Portuguese voyages to the Orient, the early 16th century editions of Ptolemy are of great cartographic significance. Thus the two Rome editions of 1507 and 1508 contain the celebrated Ruysch world map, which was probably the best map of its sort made up to that time. Ruysch's map in truth represents an epoch in the development of cartography; it is the first map to appear in a book on which the discoveries of the Portuguese along the coast of Africa are laid down, India is shown in its true peninsula shape, Greenland is no longer a projection of northern Europe, the South American coast is portrayed from Brazil almost to Panama, and the greater Antilles are outlined.

The map is reproduced in The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XV, No. 2 (Winter, 1954), facing page 102.

See also Bradford F. Swan, "The Ruysch Map of the World," The Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, XLV, Pt. 3 (1951), 1-18.

From the Grenville Kane Collection. The Kane Americana include "the cartographic background (particularly Ptolemy), the Columbian voyages, doings of the Spanish conquistadores, Tudor geographical literature, a remarkable collection of Captain John Smith's writings and other early Virginiana, books relating to the French in Canada and early Arctic exploration, many rare volumes of the colonial period of our history (dealing especially with New England, New York, and the South), books on piracy and the West Indies, and, finally, a very choice little group of Washingtoniana." (Penrose) The collection contains 105 15th century books, including Caxton's The Book of Fayttes of Armes and of Chyvalrye, the second edition of Cicero's De Officiis printed by Fust and Schoeffer, the Rome 1470 edition of Suetonius printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, and three editions of the Columbus letter. It includes also sixty-two manuscripts, mostly of the Fifteenth Century, including the famous manuscript from the Hoe Collection of the "Lives of the Twelve Caesars" by Suetonius, signed by the scribe and dated 1433. See the special issue of The Princeton University Library Chronicle devoted to the Kane Collection (Volume XI, No. 1, Autumn, 1949), containing articles by Harry Miller Lydenberg, Boies Penrose, Curt Bühler, and Dorothy Miner.

9. The Arte of Angling. London, 1577.

The author of this early book on angling, known only by this unique copy, remains unidentified. In structure, content, and style it is a worthy predecessor of Isaac Walton's Compleat Angler, and it is evident that Walton borrowed from it. In 1956, shortly after its importance was recognized by Carl Otto v. Kienbusch, who presented it to Princeton, the Princeton University Library published for its Friends a facsimile edition, with a modernized text and scholarly apparatus. A second edition was published by the Princeton University Press in 1958.

From the Carl Otto v. Kienbusch Angling Collection. Other collections of sporting books owned by the Library and housed in a separate room on B floor of the Firestone Library are the Hunting Library of Laurence Roberts Carton, the Isabelle A. Rockey Memorial Collection on Angling, and the Sporting Books of Eugene V. Connett 3rd, the last a nearly complete run of the books published by the Derrydale Press under the direction of Mr. Connett.

10. William Strachey

The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania. 1612.
Manuscript.

Compiled by Strachey subsequent to his return from Virginia where he was secretary of the colony in 1610 and 1611, this manuscript is the work of a professional scribe, but it has alterations and corrections in what is apparently Strachey's own hand. The dedication of this copy of the manuscript to Henry Percy is signed by Strachey. The manuscript is extra-illustrated with a copy of John Smith's 1612 map of Virginia (in the first state) and with twenty-seven of DeBry's 1590 engravings of John White's Virginia drawings. One of the three known ms copies of the work, this Princeton manuscript has been used as the basis for the new edition of Strachey's Historie edited for the Hakluyt Society by Louis B. Wright and Virginia Freund, published in 1953. See Sotheby and Co., Catalogue of Exceedingly Rare and Valuable Americana, . . . largely from the Library of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland (1564-1632), at Petworth House. Sold by Order of his Descendant, The Right Honble. Lord Leconfield, April, 1928, No. 142.

From the Cyrus H. McCormick Collection.

11. Captain John Smith

The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles. London, 1624.

Of the twelve recorded large paper copies of this edition, Princeton owns two, one in the McCormick Collection and one in the Kane Collection. This work, which brought together narratives by Smith and various other participants in the exploration and settlement of English America, includes among other prefatory verses contributions by John Donne and George Wither. Of the Kane copy Boies Penrose writes (in his survey of the Kane Americana):

On the basis of six different points, this is the only copy of the book which scores throughout. It is not too much to say, therefore, that this is the finest copy of the most important work on the early English settlement of America.

The Cyrus H. McCormick Collection of some 450 books and manuscripts is strong in early Virginiana, in general Americana, including a Columbus letter, and in high spots in English and American literature. See the special issue of The Princeton University Library Chronicle, X, No. 1 (November, 1948), devoted to the McCormick Collection and containing articles by Louis B. Wright, James Thorpe, and Alexander D. Wainwright.

12. Adrien van der Donck

Beschryvinge van Nieuw-Nederlant. Amsterdam, 1655.

One of the earliest descriptions of New Netherlands, written by a Dutchman who settled there in 1642. Opened to the view of Manhattan--second impression of the first view of the future city of New York. The view is here reversed.

From the Grenville Kane Collection of Americana.

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13A. Woodcut Portrait of Richard Mather, probably by John Foster, c. 1670.

Generally accepted as the first print of any significance to be made in the colonies, the Mather woodcut marks the real beginnings of engraving in this country. The Princeton copy is one of five known impressions. It was formerly in the collection of the late Professor Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., in whose memory it was presented to the Library by his wife and children. See Sinclair Hamilton, "Portrait of a Puritan: John Foster's Woodcut of Richard Mather," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XVIII, No. 2 (Winter, 1957), 43-48; and

Gillett Griffin, "John Foster's Woodcut of Richard Mather," PaGa, VII, No. 1 (Feb., 1959), [1]-19, with reproductions of the five impressions.

13B. William Hubbard

A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England, from the first Planting Thereof in the Year 1607 to the Present Year. Boston, John Foster, 1677. (Containing the "White Hills" Map)

The "White Hills" Map of New England is the earliest cartographical production of any kind, woodcut or copperplate, to be engraved in what is now the United States. On the assumption that Foster's cut of Richard Mather was not intended for use in a book, Lawrence Wroth suggests that this map marks the true beginning of the illustration of books in this country. See Sinclair Hamilton, "John Foster and the 'White Hills' Map," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XIV, No. 4 (Summer, 1953), 177-182.

From the Sinclair Hamilton Collection of American Illustrated Books from 1670 to 1870. The Hamilton Collection consists of some 1500 volumes illustrating the development of early American book illustration down to the period when woodcut and wood engraving were overshadowed

by other processes. In 1958 the Library published Mr. Hamilton's descriptive catalogue of the collection, Early American Book Illustrators and Wood Engravers 1670-1870. See the special issue of The Princeton University Library Chronicle devoted to the Hamilton Collection (Vol. XX, No. 1 (Autumn, 1958), with articles by William S. Dix, A. Hyatt Mayor, Gillett G. Griffin, David B. Lawall, and Howard C. Rice, Jr.

14. Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de Sévigné.

Autograph letter from Madame de Sévigné to her daughter, Madame de Grignan, with a postscript from M. Emmanuel de Coulanges. Les Rochers, 12 August 1685.

"Ma santé est parfaite, et ma jambe d'une bonté, d'une complaisance, dont M. de Coulanges s'aperçoit tous les jours; nous nous promenons matin et soir; il me conte mille choses amusantes...." [top of right-hand page]
The postscript by M. de Coulanges begins three lines from the bottom of the same page: "Me voici encore ici...."

From a collection of some four hundred French historical autographs, formerly in the library of John H. Scheide, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and presented to the Princeton Library in 1951 by his son, William H. Scheide. Represented in the collection are the rulers of France and famous men of each reign from the late Middle Ages down to 1789. As is usual in such autograph collections, letters of considerable intrinsic interest are scattered among routine documents where the signature is the main interest. For another example, see Howard C. Rice, Jr., "A D'Alembert Letter Re-examined," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XVIII, No. 4 (Summer, 1957), 189-193.

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15. Thomas Campanius

Kort Beskrifning om Provincien Nya Sverige uti America, Som nu fortjden af the Engelske kallas Pennsylvania.
Stockholm, 1702.

This description of the Province of New Sweden in America was written by the grandson of one of the early Swedish settlers. The Swedish settlements in the Delaware Valley,

begun in 1638, were captured by the Dutch in 1655, and then, when New Netherlands fell, passed under English rule. The map (facing p. 26) shows the locality where the visitor now is (in 1959) before there was a Princeton.

From the Grenville Kane collection of Americana.

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16. John Locke

Two Treatises of Government. London, 1764.

This volume was in the year of its publication presented by its editor, Thomas Hollis, "to the Public Library of the College at New Jersey," and is one of the few books surviving from Princeton's pre-Revolutionary Library. For an account of it and the few other Hollis bindings at Princeton, see James Holly Hanford, " 'Ut Spargam': Thomas Hollis Books at Princeton," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XX, No. 4 (Summer, 1959), 165-174.

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17A. Jonathan Belcher

"Deed of Gift of his Library etc. to the College of New Jersey," May, 1755.

Jonathan Belcher, Governor of New Jersey from 1747 to 1757, was one of the early benefactors of the College of New Jersey, as Princeton University was first called. His gift of his private library constituted the first important donation of books to the College. In this document the books in Governor Belcher's Library are listed, title by title. Nearly all of

these, as well as the other objects mentioned in the deed of gift, were lost during the American Revolution, when Nassau Hall was a barracks, or in the fire of 1802. Five volumes, only, are known to have survived.

17B. Samuel Davies, comp.

A Catalogue of Books in the Library of the College of New Jersey. Woodbridge, New Jersey, 1760.

In his preface to this first catalogue of the Princeton Library its compiler, the Rev. Samuel Davies, fourth President of the College, says of a collegiate library:

A Large and well-sorted Collection of Books on the various Branches of Literature, is the most ornamental and useful furniture of a College, and the most proper and valuable Fund with which it can be endowed.

The Catalogue of 1760 was reprinted in facsimile, with an introduction by Julian P. Boyd, Librarian, by the Friends of the Princeton Library, April 29, 1949, on the occasion of the dedication of the Harvey S. Firestone Memorial Library.

The Princeton University Library has a large collection of books and manuscripts on the history of Princeton and its graduates. Among the records that are preserved are papers of the early benefactors, trustees, presidents, the faculty and administrative officers, college diaries, letters and other records of undergraduates and distinguished alumni, Princeton scientific expeditions, campus clubs and associations, and other organizations within or sponsored by the University.

18. George Washington

Signed autograph letter, written 28 May 1778, to General Henry Knox.

The Letter gives Washington's estimate of the size of the British forces at New York, Rhode Island, and elsewhere in the colonies, and summarizes his plans for an expedition against the Indians in the West. The letter is one of some 170 manuscripts of George Washington in the Andre deCoppet Collection.

The Andre deCoppet collection of American historical manuscripts numbers some 3700 pieces extending from 1666, the date of three letters of Catherine de Medicis and Charles IX relating to Florida, up to the year 1942, represented by a single letter of former President Truman. It consists largely of manuscripts from the hands of important national leaders, mostly in the form of the personal letter. All Presidents of the United States from Washington through Truman are represented, including for example forty manuscripts of John Adams, 125 of Thomas Jefferson, twenty-nine of Andrew Jackson, 150 of Abraham Lincoln, and 100 of Ulysses S. Grant. Nearly all of these manuscripts as well as those of dozens of others prominent in the development of America, were collected for their content as well as their authorship. See Alexander P. Clark, "The Andre deCoppet Collection of American Historical Manuscripts," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XVI, No. 3 (Spring, 1955), 166-181.

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19. Louis-Alexandre Berthier

Manuscript maps and journal, 1780-1782.

In 1780-82 Louis-Alexandre Berthier -- who was much later to be made a marshal of France by Napoleon -- served on the staff of General Rochambeau's army during its American campaigns. Well-trained in cartography, young Berthier was entrusted with the task of making maps of the army's march from Rhode Island to the Hudson and thence to Yorktown, in the summer of 1781, and of its march northward from Virginia to Boston in 1782. As Gilbert Chinard writes, "Every day during the march of the army Berthier drew to scale the map of the journey, marking every farm house and stream, making maps of the smallest villages at which camps were established. Day by day, mile by mile, one can thus follow the itinerary of the army on this most complete and unique road-map of the territory extending from Providence to Yorktown and back (often over different routes) to Boston." There are in all 111 original maps drawn in India ink and tinted with watercolor. Accompanying the maps are Berthier's personal journal, as well as descriptive material relating to the military operations and to the topography of 18th century America. See Gilbert Chinard, "The Berthier Manuscripts: New Records of the French Army in the American Revolution," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, I (November, 1939), 3-8; Alexandre Berthier, Journal de la Campagne d'Amérique, 10 Mai 1780 - 26 Août 1781, publié d'après le manuscrit inédit de l'Université de Princeton par Gilbert Chinard, Institut Français de Washington, 1951; Maggs Brothers, Ltd., The American War for Independence as Related in the Unpublished Manuscript Journals and Plans of Alexander Berthier.... London, 1936.

American Papers form a major part of the Princeton University Library's manuscript holdings. They range from some 200 post-Columbian documents in Spanish and various of the Mayan languages of the 16th Century and later down to large collections of the personal papers of such public figures as Woodrow Wilson, James Forrestal, and John Foster Dulles. See Alexander P. Clark, "The Manuscript Collections of the

Princeton University Library: An Introductory Survey,"
The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XIX (Spring
and Summer, 1958), 1-32.

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20. Immanuel Kant

Four pages of the fair copy of the manuscript of his
Zum Ewigen Frieden (1795).

From the John Wild Autograph Collection of some twenty-
four hundred letters and manuscripts assembled by the
English collector John Wild (d.1855). Primarily a collec-
tion of English autographs, it includes, however, much
valuable French and German material, particularly of the
eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The collection
remained in the possession of Wild's descendants, eventually
being acquired by his great-grandson, R.N. Carew Hunt, who
published in 1930 a selection entitled Unpublished Letters
from the Collection of John Wild. The collection was
presented to the Princeton Library by Robert H. Taylor in
1953. As another example of the kind of material to be
found in the collection, see Quentin M. Hope, "A Letter
from Saint-Evremond to the Abbé de Hautefeuille," The
Princeton University Library Chronicle, XVIII, No. 4
(Summer, 1957), 183-188.

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21. Sir Walter Scott

The Pirate, 1821. Autograph manuscript.

The manuscript consists of 222 quarto leaves, is in Scott's
handwriting throughout, and contains the whole novel except
for a few pages. An inscription on a flyleaf in the hands
of Scott's latest publisher, Robert Cadell, reads, "a part
of this, the Original Manuscript of The Pirate purchased
by me at Auction on 19th August 1831. What makes it complete

I received Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford on 9th April 1831." James Holly Hanford has written of this manuscript:

He filled every page from top to bottom without margins or indentions. Occasionally he corrected, but only a word or two. There is not a single deleted passage of any length. On the other hand he amplified, using the verso of the preceding sheet for second thoughts. This is standard practice with Scott and it is the kind of writer he was--a happy improviser out of memory and fancy, who cherished his own proliferations and looked back on anything he had once set down, not to tinker with it, but only to experience further creative urges and to graft a new growth deftly onto the old.

See James Holly Hanford, "The Manuscript of Scott's 'The Pirate,'" Princeton University Library Chronicle, XVIII (Summer, 1957), 215-222.

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22. T. H. Jefferson

Accompaniment to the Map of the Immigrant Road from Independence, Mo., to St. Francisco. New York, 1849. With the map.

One of the few known copies, this is typical of many of the items in the Rollins Collection. Published for utilitarian purposes during the period of westward expansion, often hastily printed on poor paper, these little pamphlets were discarded when they had served their purpose and are now consequently of great rarity. The Rollins copy of the map itself is in fine condition.

The Rollins Collection of Western Americana consists of about 2500 volumes on the opening of the West and early life in the West. It was assembled in the years following 1920 by Philip Ashton Rollins, author of The Cowboy, "the classic account of the life it portrays." See Thomas W. Streeter, "The Rollins Collection of Western Americana," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, IX, No. 4 (June, 1948), 191-204.

23. Charles L. Dodgson

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. London, 1866.

The author's copy of the first published English edition with his monogram on the halftitle and thirty-seven suggested corrections in his hand on the back end paper.

The Princeton Library contains one of the foremost Lewis Carroll collections. It was formed by Morris L. Parrish and constitutes a part of the collection of Victorian novelists bequeathed by him to Princeton. The Parrish Collection consists primarily of a series of more than twenty author collections and is housed in the Firestone Library in a replica of its original setting in Mr. Parrish's home, "Dormy House," Pine Valley, New Jersey. Once Mr. Parrish had decided to collect an author, he was determined to assemble in both the English and American first editions, in the original condition as issued, everything that that author published. In addition to insisting on a high standard of condition for his books, Mr. Parrish was interested in collecting variant texts, bindings, issues, and states.

Mr. Parrish formed exceptional collections of Bulwer-Lytton, Anthony Trollope, George Eliot, Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins, Charles Kingsley, Thomas Hughes, Mrs. Craik, Lewis Carroll, and Barrie; fine collections of Thackeray, Dickens, Mrs. Gaskell, the Brontë sisters, Meredith, Stevenson, and Hardy; good beginnings of collections of Charles Lever, Disraeli, William Harrison Ainsworth, and George du Maurier; and starts

of collections of Mrs. Henry Wood, M. E. Braddon, Charlotte M. Yonge, Ouida, and William Black. The collection includes also one of the finest runs of the Edinburgh edition of the "Waverley" novels in boards. Although the collection is not endowed, the generosity of a number of Friends of the Library has made possible its continued growth.

Two special issues of The Princeton University Library Chronicle have been devoted to the collection: VIII, No. 1 (Nov., 1946), and XVII, No. 2 (Winter, 1956).

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24. Photographs of the Barnum & Bailey Circus in France, 1899, in an album from the papers of Joseph T. McCaddon, business associate of the American showman, James A. Bailey, with a map of the European tour. This unusual group of papers from the office files of a circus includes posters, clippings, programs, route books, photographs, and other kinds of records.

From the Library's Theatre Collection. Material relating to circus and other out-door amusements represents but a small part of the Library's Theatre Collection. Published plays, as well as other books concerning the theatre and its people may be found in appropriate places in the Library's general book collections. It is the function of the Theatre Collection, as an administrative division of the Library's Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, to preserve drama scripts, prompt books, photographs, programs, clippings, and other more ephemeral records relating to the theatre. The extensive papers, books, and memorabilia of William Seymour, actor, manager, and director (1855-1933), which

were presented by his family, are the foundation of the Theatre Collection at Princeton.

Other noteworthy collections of theatrical material include manuscripts and correspondence of the English actor, Charles Mathews (1776-1835) and of his son, Charles James Mathews. A manuscript autobiography, and numerous letters of William Charles Macready (1793-1873); and the papers of George Crouse Tyler (1867-1946) which include a large business and personal correspondence, ca. 1900-1930, with a file of scripts of plays that Tyler read or produced. Included in the Tyler Papers is a full correspondence, with letters of Viola Allen, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Eugene O'Neill, George Bernard Shaw, Laurette Taylor, Booth Tarkington, and other well known personages in the theatre.

See Marguerite Loud McAneny, "Confessions of a Custodian, or an Original Recipe for a Large Theatre Collection," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, II, No. 4 (June, 1941), 137-146.

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25. Sir Max Beerbohm

A Christmas Garland. London, 1912.
Edmund Gosse's copy, with Beerbohm mss. inserted.

Robert H. Taylor has written:

In my possession is a letter from Beerbohm to Gosse saying that because his parody of Henry James (in A Christmas Garland) contained "little or nothing

of the great dark glow of the later manner," he was therefore enclosing four little pages of manuscript. "At the back of the upper edge of each page you will see an unpleasant streak of brownish-yellow. This is glue. Moisten slightly with water and attach to upper edge of printed vol.--page 9 of M.S. over page 9 of print; et cetera. (See Beerbohm's Hints to Bibliophiles.)" For a number of years I have wondered about those pages-- where they were and what they said--to find them, of course, in the O'Connell Collection dutifully pasted in Gosse's copy according to instructions. A small thing, no doubt, but very pleasant: an unpublished addition by the best parodist of his time to one of his best works in this genre.

From the J. Harlin O'Connell collection. In the O'Connell collection, the Gallatin Beardsley collection, and others, Princeton has strong holdings in the English literature of "the Nineties" in both manuscript and published form. Its Beardsley and John Davidson collections are the most complete in the country. See Robert H. Taylor, "The J. Harlin O'Connell Collection," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XIX, Nos. 3 and 4 (Spring and Summer, 1958), 149-152, and Alexander D. Wainwright, "A Catalogue of the Gallatin Beardsley Collection," The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XII, No. 2 (Winter, 1951), 67-82, and XII, No. 3 (Spring, 1951), 126-147.

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26. Woodrow Wilson

The Inaugural Address delivered at the Capitol in Washington, March 4, 1913.

The transcription was made by President Wilson on his own typewriter from the original shorthand notes of his Inaugural Address, which were composed in the Princeton University Library shortly before March 4, 1913.

The Woodrow Wilson Collection at Princeton consists of a number of manuscripts, letters, and other papers by and relating to Wilson. Although Woodrow Wilson's own file of his personal papers, including his correspondence, is in the Library of Congress, many of his original letters may be found at Princeton. These have been purchased from many sources, or presented to the University by numerous donors, some of whom were the recipients. In addition to the letters the collection at Princeton includes some original manuscript material of other kinds. An extensive series of shorthand notebooks of Wilson's stenographic secretary during his presidential years records the larger part of the President's addresses, interviews, statements to the press, and correspondence of his two terms in office. The manuscript holdings supplement the Library's extensive collection of printed books by and about Woodrow Wilson and the Wilson era. See the special Woodrow Wilson issue of The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XVII, No. 3 (Spring, 1956).

Other large collections--archival in character--of the papers of men in public life among the Library's holdings include the papers of Samuel L. Southard (1787-1842), Governor of New Jersey and Secretary of the Navy in the cabinets of Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and papers of James

Forrestal, the First Secretary of Defense, 1947-1949. The Library has also, in the area of public affairs, the archives of the American Civil Liberties Union and of the Committee for Defending America by Aiding the Allies.

As has already been announced in the press, the late Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, a graduate of Princeton University in the Class of 1908, presented to the University his personal papers. To house the Dulles Papers, and other related materials, there will be built, in the near future, as an addition to the Firestone Library, a new wing to be known as the John Foster Dulles Library of Diplomatic History. The building is being given by friends of Mr. Dulles, in his memory.

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27. F. Scott Fitzgerald

The Great Gatsby, the original manuscript of the best known of this author's novels.

The F. Scott Fitzgerald Papers represent the Library's growing number of the comprehensive papers of modern writers. A personal archive preserved by the writer himself, rather than a random "collection", the Fitzgerald Papers include the original manuscripts of the author's novels, short stories, writings for the stage and motion pictures, verse, and ephemeral writings. Fitzgerald's correspondence is represented by the letters of some one hundred different persons many of

whom were leading literary figures of the 1920's and 1930's. Included also are personal documents, photographs, and other related material.

Other comprehensive groups of the papers of American literary people of the twentieth century preserved in the Princeton University Library include the papers of Booth Tarkington (1869-1946), Carl Van Doren (1885-1950), Louis Adamic (1899-1951), John Peale Bishop (1892-1944), James Gould Cozzens, and Henry van Dyke (1852-1933), whose papers include manuscripts from his period as United States Minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg, 1913-1916.

The archives of Henry Holt and Company, publishers, of New York, include letters of many noted writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries whose works were published by this firm. There are significant collections, although not archival in nature, of manuscripts of other important writers such as Robert Bridges, editor of Scribner's Magazine, H.L. Mencken, Samuel Putnam, Eugene O'Neill, and Francis Vielé-Griffin.

Numerous of the Library's acquisitions of literary papers have been described either in articles or in notes in The Princeton University Library Chronicle.