

The Department of Rare Books and Special Collections at Princeton

BY EARLE E. COLEMAN

THE last exhibition mounted by Howard C. Rice, Jr. as Assistant University Librarian for Rare Books and Special Collections aimed, in his own words, "to show how—in a library which has grown by accretion and accumulation over a long period—the new additions relate, or can be made to relate, to the older holdings." During the twenty-two years Mr. Rice had been in charge of the Department he had had ample opportunity, especially by way of exhibitions and articles for the *Chronicle*, to learn about its holdings and make them known to others. Not a bibliographer in the sense of one who minutely describes a book to reveal the technical history of its production, he enjoys discovering and sharing something about the human story behind or surrounding a book, a manuscript, or an object. As his final exhibition so admirably shows, he also enjoys demonstrating the relationships, sometimes quite accidental, between books, manuscripts and objects that collect in one place.

The Department Mr. Rice took under his charge in 1948, although it included the Library's oldest books, had been sporadically evolving only for some fifty years. The April 1893 issue of *Princeton College Bulletin* reported that the Library was to be represented "by a number of rare books and manuscripts" in the College's exhibit at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. Nearly five hundred autograph letters and documents, almost all relating directly to the College, were received in 1894 from Moses Taylor Pyne '77 and J. Bayard Henry '76. Also, by 1894 Junius S. Morgan '88 had given various early editions of the classics, and in that year he and Moses Taylor Pyne, according to the Librarian's annual report, "joined in presenting some much appreciated cases for exhibiting under glass, books of especial interest." This practical gift, noted without any air of prescience, was the unconscious beginning of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections.

In the two centuries beginning in 1746 Princeton University

Library had acquired, by gift and purchase, some fifty collections of books and manuscripts deemed appropriate for housing and service in a Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. Needless to say, many individual books and small collections of manuscripts, as well as a great variety of museum objects, would also be designated for care by this Department in 1948, the year of completion of Firestone Library. Although the majority of these collections were discrete gifts or purchases, some resulted from donations that were supplemented over many years by the original donors or depositors. The oldest of the latter group was the Civil War Collection which grew to more than five thousand titles between 1873 and 1907 when John S. Pierson '40 died. In honor of Princeton's Sesquicentennial in 1896 Junius S. Morgan gave to the Library the Vergils and other early editions of the classics that he had collected to that time. Mr. Morgan, who was the Associate Librarian from 1898 until 1909, continued to present early editions of the classics and other works to the Library until shortly before his death in 1932. He made his last visit to the Library in January of that year to receive the decoration of the Order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of the Vergil Collection he had built up over a period of nearly forty years. His son, Alexander P. Morgan '22, added to the collection after his death. In 1901 Robert Garrett '97 began depositing the world-renowned collection of manuscripts he would give to the Library in 1942. Just as Junius Morgan made his chief monument in the Library a collection of Vergil so did Robert W. Patterson '76 by means of a collection of Horace which he gave over a period of nearly twenty years beginning in 1905. It is interesting to note in passing that Morgan gave some early editions of Horace, and Patterson of Vergil. In 1912 Cyrus H. McCormick '79 began his donation of notable books with five Vespucci works from the Hoe sale; other Americana followed; in 1947 and 1948 his widow presented to the Library his collection of more than 450 books and manuscripts chiefly in the fields of English and American literature, and Americana. Richard W. Meirs was another member of the Class of 1888 who gave the Library an important collection; in 1913 he deposited his Cruikshank books, drawings, broadsides, letters and memorabilia and, after adding to the collection, gave it in 1916. In 1922 Philip Ashton Rollins '89 commenced giving the collection of Western Americana to which he continued to make additions until his death in 1950. The decade from 1928 to 1938 was the

period when Dickson Q. Brown '95 added to the collection of Rowlandson he gave to the Library. From 1937 until 1941 John Hinsdale Scheide '96 deposited some eight thousand European documents and manuscripts which were given to the Library by his widow and their son, William H. Scheide '36, in 1946. In 1940 Elmer Adler moved to 40 Mercer Street in Princeton the Graphic Arts collection that would become, in 1952, a part of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections upon its removal to the Library and the retirement of Mr. Adler. Finally, in 1944 Sinclair Hamilton '06 made the first of a series of donations of American illustrated books, starting in the Library a collection he continues to build.

The variety of subject matter represented by these eleven collections was equalled in the large single donations of the period before 1948. The Hon. William Nelson deposited his collection of New Jerseyana in 1900; Laurence Hutton's association books came in 1913 and his library in 1916; in 1925 the books of George Boker, Class of 1842, and the Le Brun Collection of Montaigne and Rabelais were received. In 1932 the library of Parker Lloyd-Smith '24 was received. In 1934 the Tennyson and Stevenson collections of Henry van Dyke '73 came, and Mrs. Charles G. Osgood gave the library of Edward W. Sheldon '79 which it was necessary to store temporarily outside the Library. In the same year André deCoppet '15 purchased for Princeton four hundred volumes from the library of Marie Louise. Professor George Madison Priest '94 presented his collection of translations of *Faust* in 1935. Orlando Weber's library including many rarities of economic literature was received in 1946 as was the Charles Scribner '13 collection of books and manuscripts of Charles and Mary Lamb. By 1947 the Library was enabled to acquire Grenville Kane's library, including books and manuscripts, and the collection of Morris L. Parrish '88 had been bequeathed. In 1948 custody of and responsibility for the Gest Library was transferred from the Institute for Advanced Study, which had purchased it in 1936, to the University Library, and the collection was moved to Firestone. Many other books and collections were, of course, presented to the Library before 1948, including such notables as a first folio of Shakespeare and a copy of Audubon's *Birds of America*, but the collections mentioned are some of the larger ones.

Among the single gifts of manuscripts the Pyne-Henry collection has already been mentioned. The papers of ex-president Mac-

lean, also relating to the College, were given by his daughters. In 1906 Hiram Bingham, a preceptor and Latin Americanist, gave the Library nearly three thousand autograph documents on Spanish American history. The literary papers of George Boker and of David Graham Phillips '87 were received in 1925 and 1931 respectively. Arthur Krock '08 forecast the later donation of his papers when in 1930 he presented a group of documents relating to the World War I peace conference. In 1935 André deCoppet deposited his collection of the papers of Eugene Beauharnais, and a year later Tertius van Dyke '08 gave the manuscripts and personal and literary correspondence of Henry van Dyke. In 1939 Harry C. Black '09 gave the Library the collection of maps, letters and journals of Alexandre Berthier he had purchased. In 1941 a distinguished group of men of letters presented several thousand letters, documents and manuscripts to initiate at Princeton the "Archives of American Letters." In the following year the Library received 114 letters from Woodrow Wilson '79 to Robert Bridges '79 and two manuscript journals with numerous maps kept by Joachim du Perron. In 1943 Eugene O'Neill, who left Princeton at the end of his freshman year, gave the manuscripts of eleven of his plays, including drawings, scenarios and proof sheets; in the same year John S. Williams '24 presented a collection of Audubon letters.

As has been seen, some collections contained both books and manuscripts, and one of the largest of these, received in 1935, was the William Seymour collection of theatrical materials of all sorts. Gifts of non-book and non-manuscript materials also came to the Library, including more than eleven hundred cuneiform tablets, oracle bones, stamps, coins, medals, World War I relics, paintings, and Laurence Hutton's collection of death masks.

After the founding of the Friends of the Princeton University Library in 1930 purchases were made of books and manuscripts that would go into the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. Individual pieces were bought, and among the larger collections there were the Henry Austin Whitney Collection of Milton; manuscripts and letters of John Ruskin; eight hundred documents of James Chaytor, a Civil War naval officer; and Stockton family manuscripts.

We do not know where the cases for exhibiting books of especial interest were placed in the twenty-one-year-old, overcrowded, octagonal Chancellor Green Library when Moses Taylor Pyne and

Junius Morgan gave them in 1894. The Pierson Civil War Collection was shelved over the Faculty entrance and in an alcove nearby; possibly the cases were put in the hallway of the Faculty entrance. An Exhibition Room was one of the features of Pyne Library constructed in 1896-97 with the \$600,000 Mrs. Percy Rivington Pyne gave for that purpose "in connection with the Sesqui-centennial." Ernest Cushing Richardson, the Librarian, described "the University libraries" in an illustrated article in *Princeton University Bulletin* for May 1898. Chancellor Green had become the main reading room; connected to it was Pyne with stack space and various rooms including the Exhibition Room in what was later to become the Student Center. The larger portion of this area was fitted up "with oak cabinets and showcases, including specially devised racks for holding folios when in use. The room contains," according to Richardson, "the Morgan collection of Virgils and other books and manuscripts suitable for exhibition." The alcove at the southwest corner housed "the unique collection of portrait masks presented by Mr. Laurence Hutton." In 1906 the Librarian and the Associate Librarian reported that sums of money had been given for fitting out some of the seminar rooms assigned to various departments, and among the gifts was one for "new fittings for the Manuscript and Coin room provided by Robert Garrett '97." By this time there were nearly eighteen hundred Oriental manuscripts in the Garrett deposit. By 1913 Richardson had been saying for four or five years that more space was needed "to display properly" the special collections. In that year he urged that a room in the northwest corner of Pyne adjoining the Garrett collections on the second floor be devoted to the other special collections; he also asked for a modern vault, a map room, "and a room for documents and manuscripts exclusive of the Garrett Oriental collection." The annual reports do not indicate that the special collections were ever given this much connected space, though the south wing of Pyne Library was fitted up with stacks and seminar rooms in 1916. Still, in 1921 there was space in the Exhibition Room for the transfer to it of "a number of books of very great value" from the stacks. The first reference to a Treasure Room that has been seen is in the annual report for 1924 which notes that an inventory of the books, manuscripts and exhibition objects in it had been made. Two years later the Exhibition Room was made the reading room for reserved books. The disposition of the various special collections during the next two decades is

described in the Library *Handbook*. Some were kept in locked cases in the Treasure Room, others in locked cases in the Reserve Book Reading Room, and the rest in various parts of the building. New collections were scattered around the Library and stored in other buildings on the campus. A new group of six thousand manuscripts for the Garrett Collection were, in 1943, housed for a few weeks at 2½ Chambers Street, then exiled to room 209 of 20 Nassau Street. This address was also the home of the Gest Collection until it was moved to Firestone Library. The new building provided more spacious quarters, especially for those parts of the collections that would expand, but it did not allow for shelving all the special collections in one area; the new disposition rather closely resembled the old.

The first in the line of a succession of appointments of caretakers of the growing mass of books, manuscripts and objects came in 1915 when Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen, who had been a graduate student at Princeton, was named Curator of Manuscripts. The following year he developed such an aptitude for general administration as Curator of the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books that he was made Assistant Librarian. Before the advent of Van Hoesen the rare books and manuscripts seem to have had whatever attention could be given to them by Junius Morgan and E. C. Richardson. Professor Enno Littmann was for a time considered the Curator of Arabic manuscripts of which he produced a catalogue in 1904, two years before his departure from the University, and probably members of other departments gave assistance and advice when called upon. In 1917 George Mann Peck, who had been on the Library staff for a year, was made Curator of Special Collections; he remained in the post until his retirement in 1937. Mr. Peck was immediately succeeded by Lawrence Thompson whom the Library shared with the Department of English, and who resigned to go into the Navy in 1942. In November 1939 the first issue of *The Princeton University Library Chronicle* appeared under the editorship of Mr. Thompson. Except for a brief period during World War II the magazine, published by the Friends, has been one of the main responsibilities of the Department. Shirley H. Weber succeeded Lawrence Thompson for one year, and he was followed by Miss Julie Hudson. These curators were assisted from time to time by others interested in the Department. For example, Dr. Van Hoesen, Professor Willard Thorp and Edward Naumburg, Jr. '24 helped prepare

exhibitions; in the mid-1930's Jacob N. Beam '96 gave much of his time to arranging the Maclean papers and W.P.A. workers calendared some of the other collections; Professor Chalfant Robinson was Curator of Medieval Manuscripts for a time; Shirley Weber catalogued the coin collection; Dr. Nabih A. Faris was Curator of the Arabic and Islamic Collections. In 1936 Mrs. Richard M. Field and Mrs. Herbert McAneny volunteered to start making order in the Theatre Collection, and when Robert H. Ball '23 of the faculty resigned three years later Mrs. McAneny was made custodian. In 1942 Miss Reba Cawley, who retired that year as head of the Catalogue Department, volunteered to classify and arrange manuscripts relating to American history. In 1944 Miss Lillian Blease was placed in charge of manuscripts, and when she resigned in 1948 Miss Caroline Hiatt succeeded her. In 1947 Alexander D. Wainwright '39 joined the staff as Curator of the Parrish Collection.

Until the appointment of Henry B. Van Hoesen in 1916 there was very little reportable activity in Special Collections, though it had apparently been customary to prepare an exhibition at the time of Commencement. Van Hoesen immediately set about arranging, checking and cataloguing the various collections, and making special exhibitions. Arranging and rearranging collections, helping scholars and students, entertaining visiting dignitaries, potentates, and tourists, and mounting exhibitions were the chief occupations of the incumbents of the Treasure Room for several decades. Generations of students heard George Mann Peck's story about George Boker's snuff box and the Sultan of Turkey. The register of visitors is proof of the attractive powers of the Garrett Collection since it has the signatures of many Middle Easterners including those of the Prince Regent of Iraq in 1945 and the Prince of Yemen in 1947. In April and May of 1947 Arnold Toynbee and T.S. Eliot alternated with the New Jersey Society of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Dunworkin Club of Montclair. Later the same year Budd Schulberg came over from New Hope and Zafrulla Khan inscribed his address as "Pakistan" when he made a visit taking time off from his duties as head of that country's delegation to the United Nations. There is no doubt that by the middle nineteen-thirties the Treasure Room was actively used; it was open every day but Sunday and, according to an annual report, "in many cases, by special arrangement, on a Sunday, or an evening." Professor Morey and later

Professor Hitti held some of their classes there showing Garrett manuscripts to the students.

Van Hoesen was soon put to the test of setting up exhibitions by the 1916 visit to Princeton of the American Library Association, and later on special exhibitions would be mounted for meetings here of the American Oriental Society and other groups. Apparently it was thought to be unnecessary to set up many exhibitions in the course of a year until 1934. For a while permanently displaying books and manuscripts in the glass-topped cases in the Exhibition Room and exhibiting Princetoniana in the Treasure Room for Commencement in addition to showing treasures to individual students and to classes seems to have sufficed. When the Exhibition Room became the Reserve Book Reading Room the Treasure Room was the only place for exhibitions except on such a special occasion as the bimillennium of the birth of Vergil, when the Art Museum was used to display nearly one hundred manuscripts and books, and more than two hundred of the 325 items shown at the New York Public Library were lent by Princeton. Beginning in 1934 exhibitions numbered from eight to twelve per year; it seems possible that this sudden and sustained increase was a result of the interest of the Friends, for in that year Charles W. McAlpin '88 became Chairman of the Council, three ladies were appointed to the Council, and a special committee to secure funds for a new library was appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University.

Early in September 1948 the move to the main portion of Firestone Library was completed and two months later Howard C. Rice, Jr. assumed his duties as chief of the newly created Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. Since the rooms for the Department were not finished until January 1949 much of the time of the staff of five, plus student assistants, in the early months of that year was spent retrieving collections from outlying storage areas, and placing books and manuscripts in the new quarters. In spite of the distractions of many tourists the staff made the practical arrangements for visits of the National Society of Autograph Collectors, the Association of American University Presses and the Bibliographical Society of America; it served readers, of course, both in person and by correspondence; assured the publication of the *Chronicle*; and put up four exhibitions in the Exhibition Gallery, one in the main lobby, three in the Princetoniana Room, and two in three cases outside the Scribner Lounge on B

Floor. The first exhibition in the Gallery opened on February 15 to display the recently received Gallatin Beardsley Collection. Other Gallery exhibitions showed printing designed by P. J. Conkwright in honor of his first ten years at the Princeton University Press, and manuscripts from the Library's collections, but the most ambitious one was mounted for the inauguration ceremonies of Firestone Library in April. It presented books illustrating the development of America from 1492 to 1800, and much of it was drawn from another recent acquisition, the Grenville Kane Collection.

Exhibiting its holdings has been one of the main preoccupations of the Department since the move to Firestone Library. Curators whose collections are in areas of the building separated from the main rooms of the Department have put up their own exhibitions and have, from time to time, helped with the larger ones in the Gallery and the Princetoniana Room, but those in the Gallery have always called for the most effort and time. There have been at least three exhibitions nearly every year and in 1949-1950 seven exhibitions were mounted. Nearly eighty Gallery exhibitions were mounted while Howard Rice was in charge of the Department.

Ideas for subjects of exhibitions came from various sources. The display of emblem books resulted from a suggestion of a scholar at the Institute for Advanced Study, "The Shapers of the Modern Novel" came from the Committee on Collectors and Collecting of the Friends, "The Literary Career of William Faulkner" from a graduate student; and members of the Faculty and others have suggested topics. Other exhibitions commemorated such anniversaries as the quadringenary of Shakespeare's birth, the 350th anniversary of the settlement of Virginia, the New Jersey Tercentenary, the bicentennial of the publication of Diderot's encyclopedia and of the building of Nassau Hall, the sesquicentennial of the publication of Samuel Miller's *A Brief Retrospect of the 18th Century* and of the founding of Princeton Theological Seminary, centennials of the publication of *Moby-Dick*, of Powell's exploration of the Colorado River, of the births of Woodrow Wilson and Rudyard Kipling, as well as the twenty-fifth year of P. J. Conkwright as typographer at the Princeton University Press. One exhibition illustrated Princeton University's involvement in the Morgantina excavations, another her participation in the expedition to record the architectural monuments and artistic treasures that have survived in the Monastery of St. Catherine on Mt. Sinai.

An exhibition might be built around a special occasion, such as the visit to the University of the Shah of Iran when some of the treasures of the Garrett Collection were shown; the completion of the restoration of the Rittenhouse Orrery and its installation in the Library; the publication of the first volume of Sinclair Hamilton's catalogue of his collection, obviously an event calling for showing as much of the collection as possible; visits of learned societies; and the opening of the Dulles Library when selected documents from Princeton's holdings on United States diplomatic history were displayed. Frequently exhibitions were designed specifically to show Princeton's holdings in a certain subject area or of a particular kind of book or manuscript. The Garrett Collection was drawn on several times for both its Western and Middle Eastern manuscripts; Gest, Western Americana, and Theatre Collections were used several times; Parrish books and manuscripts were displayed; Berthier papers, Rowlandson, Cruikshank, O'Connell, Sylvia Beach materials and the Library's holdings of William Blake's illustrations were used as bases of exhibitions. "The World of John James Audubon" and "Americans in Paris" stemmed from two of Howard Rice's own abiding interests. For a time there were almost annual showings of "New and Notable" acquisitions. Several exhibitions were made up largely or entirely of books and manuscripts from two famous private collections located in Princeton, the Scheide Library, and the collection of Robert H. Taylor '30. Frequently borrowings from other collectors, both private and institutional, and from other Departments of the University were used to fill a particular gap in the Library's holdings or to further elucidate an aspect of an exhibition. All the members of the Department and many individuals outside it participated in the work that went into exhibitions but the majority were planned and largely executed by Mr. Rice. His chief objective was "to make better known the varied resources of the collections and to share them with as wide a public as possible," as he said in several of his annual reports. He was not unmindful of the fact that an exhibition can reveal both to staff and visitors some of the missing pieces in the collections; it gave him special pleasure to receive a gift of one of those pieces from a viewer who had not known the Library was interested in that subject. But exhibitions were designed to be pleasing and interesting to the eye as well as instructive; to this end Mr. Rice used pictorial material and objects whenever possible and appropriate; the use

of color to relieve the monotony of black ink on white paper was a major consideration in planning a show. Many entire exhibitions were devoted to illustrated books of various types and periods. To attract attention to an exhibition, a lecture, a symposium, or a reception might be held when it was opened to the public; for most of them attractive leaflets were printed to be sent to the Friends and to others interested in the Library's activities. To perpetuate the major exhibitions checklists or full-scale catalogues were printed in the *Chronicle*, typed lists were made, or catalogues were prepared for the exhibition opening and separately published.

Sharing the Library's resources with as wide a public as possible sometimes involved sending them to distant exhibitions. Between 1962 and 1967 books, manuscripts, prints, drawings and sculpture were sent to Athens, Venice, Dijon, London, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Worcester, Kansas City, Dallas, Oshkosh and Los Angeles. About seventy-five Aubrey Beardsley items were sent in 1966 to London and several English provincial cities as part of an exhibition organized by the Victoria and Albert Museum, and more than one hundred were later exhibited in New York and Los Angeles.

Still another means of sharing the Library's resources has been *The Princeton University Library Chronicle*. It has already been mentioned that the *Chronicle* was begun before Mr. Rice came to the Department; it was preceded by *Biblia* which was edited by several members of the Friends and of the Library staff. The history of both publications was set down by Alexander Wainwright as part of the Preface to the *Index* of both publications which covered the period from the beginning through 1964. The *Index* itself, published in 1969, was a project Mr. Rice took the lead in urging and carrying to a conclusion. All the Curators in the Department have contributed to the *Chronicle* and Mr. Rice frequently used it to call attention to the Library's holdings, whether by articles or notes, checklists or catalogues of exhibitions and collections. From 1949 until 1962, when Alexander Wainwright was the Editor, Mr. Rice was a member of the Editorial Board and made frequent contributions, but a reorganization which took place in the latter year made the *Chronicle* one of his chief responsibilities as Chairman of the Editorial Board with Mrs. Mina R. Bryan as Managing Editor. The periodical continued to be a place for recording additions to the Library's special

collections and for publishing articles based on materials in the collections; annual lists of acquisitions of manuscripts and selective lists of book acquisitions were added to the articles and notes on individual items or collections; the number of illustrations was increased.

In addition to his work on and for the *Chronicle* Mr. Rice contributed to other periodicals while he was in charge of the Department, frequently in order to reach a wider audience who might be interested in the Library's holdings. In addition, he wrote *The Rittenhouse Orrery*, 1954; compiled and wrote the commentary for *New Jersey Road Maps of the 18th Century*, 1964; edited a new edition of Chastellux's *Travels in North America*, 1963; compiled for his Alma Mater, Dartmouth College, a *Sampler of Illustrated Books Published in New England 1769-1869*, 1970; and began the editing of the Berthier papers. He also participated in several conferences and symposia, the proceedings of which were later published.

The Department of Rare Books and Special Collections of necessity carries on many functions that are departmentalized with respect to the open stacks collections. Circulation of its books and manuscripts and reference questions regarding them are the responsibility of its members. During the first full year of operation in Firestone Library 1,250 readers signed the register to use fifteen hundred books and an untold number of manuscripts; in 1969-1970 there were 2,400 readers using 2,100 books and, again, an uncountable number of manuscripts. The use of manuscripts has undoubtedly increased as new collections have been added, especially collections of papers of twentieth-century public figures. The recently published biography of Zelda Fitzgerald reminds us of the summer we had three scholars from three countries using the Fitzgerald papers and another summer there were six; applications to use the Dulles papers require one and a half file drawers; applications to use the Forrestal papers a quarter of a drawer. The Xerox machine and increased acceptance by the scholarly world of microfilm accompanied by a group of publications disseminating information about library holdings of manuscript collections have made work that George Mann Peck never dreamed of. In 1949-1950 there were fifty-four orders for photoduplication of manuscript materials, the largest amounting to some eleven hundred frames. In 1969-1970 nearly twenty-three thousand frames of microfilm of manuscripts were made, more than seventy-five

printed works were microfilmed, and more than twenty-five thousand pages of Xerox were produced from the Department's materials. There were some three hundred orders to supply these photoduplicates in sizable quantities; many lesser requests add to the total. In addition, photographs of 127 items in the collections were supplied in response to seventy-five orders. And the Mr. Peck and the Elmer Adler kinds of curatorship are still duties of the Department. In 1963 the Library acquired for the first time a cataloguer to devote full time to cataloguing the books of the Department; it was not until 1930 that the Librarian could report that the cards for Junius Morgan's Vergil Collection were in the catalogue and work on cards for the Horace Collection was under way. Arranging and cataloguing or listing the manuscripts has been carried on in the Department on a fairly regular basis since the early 1940's, and an ever increasing amount of this work was done while Mr. Rice was in charge. Meanwhile the deadlines of the *Chronicle* and exhibitions, the latter involving a continuing infradepartmental circulation of many of the holdings of Rare Books and Special Collections, were met.

In his first annual report, submitted in July 1949, Mr. Rice listed the members of the Department. In addition to himself there were two Curators of Rare Books, Miss Julie Hudson and Alexander D. Wainwright; in June Alexander P. Clark had assumed the duties of Curator of Manuscripts at the end of a six-month hiatus following the resignation of Miss Hiatt; there was a secretary and a clerical assistant to the Curator of Manuscripts. Student assistants performed routine tasks. Until 1961 the number of people working in the main area of the Department remained the same except for an added part-time manuscripts assistant during the later 1950's. Secretaries and manuscripts assistants came and went until 1958 when Mrs. Alden L. Randall joined the staff as manuscripts assistant, but the Curators remained. In 1961 the staff was increased by the addition of a full-time shelver and general assistant, Charles E. Greene. The increased space resulting from the completion of the Dulles Library made it possible to add an Associate Curator of Manuscripts, Alfred L. Bush, who would also be Curator of Western Americana, and a restorer, Miss Helen Skillman. Also in 1962 Alexander Wainwright moved to another position in the Library and the present writer assumed his post in the Department. In 1965 an Assistant Curator of Manuscripts, Mrs. Marvin Bressler, took charge of the recently estab-

lished Center for Twentieth Century American Statecraft and Public Policy. A year later Mrs. John Szwasz became the second manuscripts assistant and in 1967 the present writer was succeeded by Paul R. Wagner. In 1969 another manuscripts assistant, Mrs. Apolonio Pacheco, joined the staff. In addition to this group which has doubled in two decades, several Curators of collections physically separated from the Department have been members of it. Until 1966, when she was succeeded by Miss Mary Ann Jensen, Mrs. McAneny was Curator of the Theatre Collection. Upon Elmer Adler's retirement his collection was moved to Firestone Library and Gillett G. Griffin became Curator of Graphic Arts. He was followed in 1966 by Orville J. Rothrock. Louis C. West was Curator of Coins and Medals until 1965 when Mrs. Kenneth Levy took charge of the coins. From 1956 until 1965 the Curator of Maps was Mrs. Johanna Fantova who was succeeded by Lawrence Spellman. The Department has had the part-time services of Dr. Rudolf Mach who, as Curator of the Library's Near Eastern Collections, is cataloguing several collections of Arabic manuscripts. The Gest Library staff and the Archivist were also at one time considered members of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. Since 1961 the Department's staff has been made up of the personnel in the main area, and the curators of the Theatre, Graphic Arts, Coin, and Map collections.

Until 1962 the principal quarters of the Department remained as they had been since 1949: a large Exhibition Gallery where several collections are permanently shelved, the manuscripts room, reading room, office for the head of the Department, office-reception area, and the Parrish Room. In the spring of 1962 a new and larger reading room called the John Foster Dulles '08 Library of Diplomatic History was opened. The space added by this construction made possible a new office for the head of the Department and one for the Curator of Manuscripts, three large carrels, enlarged office-reception area, more stack space and larger working space on the floor below the public areas. An elevator eliminated the labor of carrying books and boxes of unbound manuscripts up and down a steep flight of stairs. Three years later, when a room for the private library of William H. Scheide was built adjoining the Department's main area, another room was added which has been used for storage. Other space in the Library for storage and shelving of rare books and manuscripts has been added from time to time; in 1956 a room for several collections of sport-

ing books was completed, and in 1961 a room to house the Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06 Angling Collection was finished; reading rooms and office were provided outside the main area for the Center for Twentieth Century American Statecraft and Public Policy established in 1964 to bring together nearly forty collections of papers relating to that subject. Some of the special collections that were housed in other parts of Firestone Library have been brought into the Department but the three largest, Graphic Arts, Theatre, and Maps still have separate accommodations.

The promise of Firestone Library must certainly have been one of the factors attracting to Princeton such important collections as Parrish, Kane, McCormick and Gallatin Beardsley. Whatever other factors have been at work during the past twenty years—and just as certainly the influence of Julian P. Boyd and of William S. Dix have been paramount—the magnetism has not diminished. It is possible here only to attempt to indicate what seem to be established trends in the donations and purchases that make up the Department's present holdings. Of older collections the specific ones that have received the most consistent enlarging are the Sinclair Hamilton Collection of American Illustrated Books, Woodrow Wilson Papers, Graphic Arts, Theatre, and Western Americana. Occasional additions have been made to the Cruikshank Collection, and William H. Scheide added many French documents to the collection of European documents his mother and he had given to the Library.

In addition to the volumes Mr. Hamilton has added to his collection of American Illustrated Books he has since 1953 been presenting illustrated European books of the 15th and 16th centuries. Other donations and purchases have added in a variety of ways to the Library's holdings of illustrated books and materials relating to the art of the book. Elmer Adler's gift of his papers, to which several of his friends have added, including the archives of Pynson Printers and *The Colophon*, is one example; the beginnings of a Blake collection, continual additions by gift and purchase to the Beardsley Collection, and the gift of the collection of James B. Rankin '23 have increased the Library's holdings of such materials. The acquisition of the Troxell Collection with its emphasis on the Pre-Raphaelites brought more materials pertaining to book design, and the Robert F. Metzdorf Collection of Victorian Bindings is almost as interesting for the decorations inside the books as it is for the bindings. Whenever possible the Library

has added to its collection of emblem books, and some have been given. Many of the books in the angling and sporting collections are of obvious interest for their illustrations, and a library displaying such catholic tastes as does that of Senator David A. Reed '00, given in 1954, is certain to have some books fitting into this category. Also of interest pictorially, are the drawings of Audubon, Beardsley and Rodin that have been acquired. To the six Jonathan Trumbull drawings given in 1904 by Junius S. Morgan one was added in 1950 by purchase, and, by way of diversity, the Library has been the recipient of the Albert M. Friend, Jr. '15 collection of theatrical drawings, the Sebbers portrait of Goethe, St. Mémin's productions, and Alexandre Berthier's maps. It goes without saying that the Graphic Arts Collection has been enlarged since Elmer Adler gave it to the Library by the addition of prints and drawings, and books, especially those representing more modern illustrators and illustrations based on photography.

Beardsley, Blake and the Pre-Raphaelites obviously have interest textually as well as visually and these are only some of the authors of English belles lettres some of whose writings the Library has acquired in the past two decades. Coleridge holdings have been enriched, two large collections of William Cowper make Princeton the place in the United States to study the popular poet, gifts and purchases of books and papers of John Davidson over a period of five years show how a collection can grow once the seed is planted. Holdings of T.S. Eliot and Ford Madox Ford have been increased, nearly two hundred volumes of Rider Haggard's writings have been added, books and papers of Rudyard Kipling have come from several sources. The Library now has a large collection of the works of Arthur Machen and some of his papers as well as a large group of Compton Mackenzie's books. Mrs. Penelope Pennington and Mrs. Piozzi are now well represented in the Library, and the holdings of Shakespeare and Spenser have been increased. Robert Louis Stevenson and Arthur Symons have become two of our important authors; the Wordsworth collection has been strengthened. Numerous gifts and purchases of sizable collections have enriched the Library's holdings of the writings of many authors; but the O'Connell Collection, with its emphasis on the 1890's, should be given special mention, as well as the many and varied additions to the Parrish Collection of Victorian Novelists.

F. Scott Fitzgerald '17 outranks all other creative writers in Princeton's holdings, whether English or American, from the

standpoints of both acquisitions and use; his library, his papers, and his own published works have been one of the chief concerns of the Department since 1951. Other American writers whose books or books and papers have come to the Library in sizable numbers are Louis Adamic, Conrad Aiken, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, John Peale Bishop '17, Richard Blackmur, Louise Bogan, Katharine Burt, Nathaniel Burt '36, Struthers Burt '04, Louis O. Coxe '40, James Gould Cozzens, Emily Dickinson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Faulkner, Parke Godwin, Class of 1834, Richard Halliburton '21, Lafcadio Hearn, Ernest Hemingway, Mark Twain, Edgar Lee Masters, H. L. Mencken, William Meredith '40, Christopher Morley, Samuel Putnam, Samuel Shellabarger '09, Logan Pearsall Smith, Julian Street, Booth Tarkington '93, Allen Tate, Ridgeley Torrence '97, Carl Van Doren, Jesse Lynch Williams '92, Thomas Wolfe, and Philip Wylie '24.

It will readily be seen that while acquisitions of English belles lettres have covered the span of centuries from the Helmingham manuscript of the Canterbury Tales presented by Robert H. Taylor and other donors to the latest publication of Compton Mackenzie, recently acquired groups of books and manuscripts in the field of American creative writing have been almost entirely limited to modern writers. The notable exception is the collection of 19th-century American fiction that Sinclair Hamilton has been presenting to the Library since 1964. There have, of course, been many acquisitions of books and manuscripts by numerous American and English authors which have augmented the Library's holdings, including selections from the libraries of Barton Currie, Francis H. McAdoo '10 and David A. Reed. Kenneth H. Rockey '16 has made several gifts of American belles lettres, and Alfred A. Knopf for several years presented inscribed copies of books of modern American, English and Continental writers.

The most conspicuous new trend in the Library's collections is shown in its acquisitions of large groups of manuscripts of men in public life and organizations of public interest, a trend made possible only after Firestone was built. The largest groups of papers of organizations are those of the American Civil Liberties Union, which grow at the rate of thirty boxes a year, and of the Fund for the Republic and its subsidiary, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Papers of individuals and families include those of Bernard Baruch, Blair and Lee families, Boudinot family, John Foster Dulles, James Forrestal '15, Arthur Garfield

Hays, Walter Hubbell, Otto H. Kahn, Arthur Krock, Ivy L. Lee '98, David E. Lilienthal, George McAneny, John Van Antwerp MacMurray '02, Harold R. Medina '09, Rush family, H. Alexander Smith '01, Samuel L. Southard, Class of 1804, and Adlai E. Stevenson '22. Smaller groups of manuscripts concern the Alexander family, Adam Badeau, Warren Worth Bailey, James Montgomery Beck, Harold G. Bowen, Cameron family, Clifford N. Carver '13, Edward Coles, Comfort family, Alfred S. Dashiell '23, Brooks Emeny '24, John Watson Foster, Lindley Miller Garrison, Joseph Coy Green '08, Charles Hodge, William Churchill Houston, Hunt family, George F. Kennan '25, Fred I. Kent, Robert Lansing, Walter Lowrie '90, William Pinkney, David A. Reed, Kenneth H. Rockey, Benjamin Tallmadge, Arthur Von Briesen, James P. Walker, Harry Dexter White, and Whiting Willauer '28.

Archives of business organizations that have come to the Library include mainly those of publishers: John Day Company; Harper and Row editorial correspondence with forty authors; Henry Holt Company and the successor Holt, Rinehart and Winston; Hunter, Rose; and Overseas Editions. The personal papers of the first two Charles Scribners have been presented and the first installment of the archives of Charles Scribner's Sons has been received. The Library has the World War II records of R.R. Bowker Company; several notable gifts from members of the Doubleday family are the foundation of the Frank N. Doubleday and Nelson Doubleday Collection. Analogous to publishers' archives are the files of the magazines *Story* and *Broom*, and books and papers from Shakespeare and Company, the Paris bookshop of Sylvia Beach.

The papers, generally scholarly notes and studies, and libraries of several members of the Faculty or former members have come to the Library. The most voluminous include the papers of former Dean Christian Gauss, George McLean Harper '84, Edwin W. Kemmerer, Kenneth McKenzie, William Starr Myers, Thomas Marc Parrott '88, Roger Sessions, John Duncan Spaeth, and Willard Thorp. Professor Thorp has also given portions of his library; former Dean Robert Root's library and the books collected by Charles G. Osgood have added to the Library's holdings of English literature. Manuscript collections in the history of science have also been greatly enriched by donations of papers of former members of the Faculty. These include Edwin Grant Conklin, George A. Hulett '92, Charles F. W. McClure '88, Henry Norris Russell '97, and Everett S. Wallis. Although they were received before the con-

struction of Firestone, it should be recalled that the Library also has some of Joseph Henry's correspondence. Other manuscript collections on the history of science include the papers of Daniel M. Barringer '79, the Hyatt and Mayer correspondence, and the papers of G. Edward Pendray.

English and American literature, illustrated books, and the papers of public figures, then, dominate the acquisitions of the past two decades. But many other collections of papers and books, purchased and donated, as well as outstanding individual items cover a very wide variety of topics. History and political science are rubrics which cover many of the other acquisitions, some of which include books on such specific topics as pamphlets by and relating to Martin Luther given by Bernhard K. Schaefer '20, books and manuscripts relating to Aaron Burr collected by C.P.G. Fuller, and books by and relating to Theodore Roosevelt given by Julian Street, Jr. '25. Such gifts as those of Imrie de Vegh and the library of Charles H. McIlwain '94 can be included under the general heading. Acquisitions of books from the library of Professor Gilbert Chinard cover so many fields that they are very difficult to categorize but many of them have greatly strengthened the Library's resources of Franco-American and French materials.

Other sizable acquisitions have been the sporting books of Laurence Roberts Carton '07 and Eugene V. Connett, 3rd '12, and the angling collections of Carl Otto v. Kienbusch and Kenneth H. Rockey. Holdings of German literature have been increased and an Albert Schweitzer collection has been started. Economic history has been augmented by the gift of the library and other donations of Jacob Viner. The Harold Fowler McCormick Collection of Aeronautica has been received, a collection of books on magic was given by the widow of Carl W. Jones '11, the Meso-American manuscripts presented by Robert Garrett to the Institute for Advanced Study have been given to the Library, books and periodicals on photography given by David H. McAlpin '20 are among the additions to Graphic Arts, J. Monroe Thorington '15 and J. Lionberger Davis '00 have contributed generously for additions to the Western Americana Collection. The Library is becoming a major center for material relating to Thomas Mann and members of his family as a result of the important collection, one especially strong in letters written by Mann, being assembled here by Miss Caroline Newton who is also the donor of several notable books and manuscripts.

It is impossible to list all those who have contributed to increasing the holdings of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections during the past two decades. Certainly Carl Otto v. Kienbusch, Sinclair Hamilton, Robert H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Hyde, and William H. Scheide have been among the most faithful and generous. Other major donors have been Elmer Adler, Edward Duff Balken '97, Clifton Waller Barrett, John G. Buchanan '09, Levering Cartwright '26, André deCoppet, Charles Feinberg, Henry E. Gerstley '20, Mrs. Gerard B. Lambert, Daniel Maggin, Graham D. Mattison '26, Edward Naumburg, Jr., Kenneth H. Rockey, Bernhard K. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Thorp, Joseph Kelly Vodrey '26, John S. Williams and Christian A. Zabriskie.

The deposit in the Library of the collection of Robert H. Taylor and the adaptation of the Princetoniana Room to house it are very auspicious beginnings indeed for the next two decades. When the history of the next twenty years is written it will start from a pinnacle.