The Manuscript Collections of the Princeton University Library

An Introductory Survey

By Alexander P. Clark

1960

Princeton University Library
Princeton, New Jersey
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The Manuscripts Division of the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections of the Princeton University Library administers the Library’s collection of autograph manuscripts of books, letters, and other types of documents, from the single item to the larger groups of many thousands. With such material are to be found transcripts, typescripts, near-unique copies made by various of the duplicating processes, and some printed matter, photographs, objects, or other non-manuscript materials forming part of certain collections of papers. The Princeton collections include representative manuscripts and other records of the ancient world, representative manuscripts of the Medieval and Renaissance periods in Europe, Islamic manuscripts from the ninth to the twentieth century, and manuscripts of modern times, mainly American and English.

Single representative manuscripts, small groups of selected papers, and large collections, particularly of the manuscripts of a writer or historical figure, are among the many kinds of manuscript groupings accommodated by the Library. In addition, emphasis has been placed upon the acquisition of comprehensive personal and corporate archives—papers systematically accrued and saved during the active years of an individual or a business or an organization—in which large correspondences containing the letters of many persons are a most important part. The present survey has for its chief purpose to record, rather than to describe, the larger and more important of the Library’s collections. It should not be considered a catalogue of the Princeton collections but rather an outline to be used as a basis for further inquiry.

Numerous special check lists and guides are available for consultation in the Library and a card catalogue records large numbers of individual manuscripts as well as the larger collections. It should be stated, however, that all manuscript collections re-
corded in this survey, especially more recent acquisitions, may not be arranged for use, nor described, nor available for consultation. Inquiry should be made in advance as to the availability of specific collections. In this connection, an asterisk (*) in the text of this survey denotes the availability of a guide.

As to accessibility, the Library makes no distinction between non-printed and printed materials except as the unique character of non-printed materials requires special regulations, but these regulations are, in most instances, for the physical protection of the manuscripts. Under these broad terms, accessibility may be had either by personal research in the Library, during designated hours, or by obtaining copies of manuscripts through photoduplication. The Library will consider reasonable requests for photoduplication of specific items, except as it is prevented by copyright, both statutory and at common law, when such reproductions are needed in the prosecution of scholarly work. Unless justified by exceptional circumstances the Library will not undertake photoduplication en bloc of large collections, since this constitutes in effect a transfer of the collection and surrender of the Library's responsibility.

Special restrictions placed on the use of manuscripts by donors or depositors must be observed. Restricted collections are indicated by a "dagger" (†) in the text of this survey. Inquiry should be made as to the nature of restrictions, as these vary in degree, and some collections are restricted only in part. Permission to consult manuscripts, either by personal research in the Library, or through photoduplication, will not carry with it the privilege of publication, which must be the object of a particular request.

Certain collections of manuscripts have been placed in the Princeton University Library for safe-keeping and are therefore not available for use and are not noted in this survey.

CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Records of the Ancient World</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Indic, and Other Oriental Manuscripts</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Manuscripts of English Origin</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Manuscripts from Modern Continental Europe</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. American Manuscripts

1. Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Manuscripts 13
2. Eighteenth-Century Materials 14
3. Nineteenth-Century Papers of General Historical Interest 17
4. Twentieth-Century Papers of General Historical Interest 20
5. Manuscripts Relating to New Jersey 24
6. Manuscripts Relating to Princeton University 25
7. Literary Collections, Nineteenth Century 26
8. Manuscripts of the Twentieth Century Relating to Literature and the Creative Arts 27

I. RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

Ancient manuscripts in the Princeton collections include some one thousand cuneiform tablets of Sumerian, Babylonian, and Assyrian origin1 and approximately 240 Babylonian cylinder and stamp seals.2 An epigraphical collection of approximately 120 original pieces and castings includes inscriptions, in various languages and scripts, illustrating the development of writing in the Near East and Europe. The papyrus collection numbers some four hundred pieces, most of which are fragments from Roman Egypt and date from the third century B.C. to the fifth century A.D.3 There is a small number of papyri of a far earlier date from ancient Egypt. Greek, Coptic, Christian, and Arabic papyri are represented.

II. MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS

A significant collection of 525 European Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts has been assembled at Princeton through the...
individual gifts and purchases and through the acquisition of the collections formed by Robert Garrett '97, of Baltimore, Maryland; Grenville Kane, of Tuxedo Park, New York; David A. Reed '00, of Washington, D.C.; and Elmer Adler, of New York, New York. The Library's collections are noteworthy for examples of both textual and artistic importance; they include illuminated books of hours, psalters, and other religious books as well as many secular manuscripts. There are numerous texts of classical authors. Important among the Garrett manuscripts, for the study of Byzantine art, are twelve Greek Christian manuscripts dating from the ninth to the thirteenth century. The Garrett Collection includes also Christian manuscripts in Armenian, Coptic, and Syriac.

Complementing the manuscript books of the Medieval and Renaissance periods in Europe are several notable collections of documents. The John Hindsdale Scheide '96 Collection consists of some eight thousand documents in Latin, Italian, French, and English, relating to civil, ecclesiastical, and military matters, and extending from the eleventh to the nineteenth century. Many of the documents relate to the acquisition and disposal of personal property (deeds, wills, marriage contracts, bonds, receipts, appraisals, etc.) but there are also legal statutes, governmental edicts, and court decisions. Church documents are represented by numerous papal bulls, letters of indulgence, and certificates of baptism and legitimization.

Two collections, primarily of Italian origin, were assembled for the Princeton Library by former librarian Ernest Cushing Richardson: a collection of some fifty representative documents and letters, fifteenth to sixteenth century; and a collection of papers relating to the law and history of the Roman Catholic Church, and the lives of the saints. The manuscripts date mainly from the seventeenth century, although many are transcriptions of documents dating as early as the thirteenth century. Some 150 legal documents from the Logrono, Burgos, Sona, and Segovia provinces in Spain, fifteenth to seventeenth century, constitute the Marden Collection. Representative Medieval and Renaissance documents (originals and copies in transcript and in photocopy) collected by Chalfant Robinson (1871-1946), Curator of Medieval Manuscripts at Princeton University, are preserved in the Library.

III. ARABIC, PERSIAN, TURKISH, INDIC, AND OTHER ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS

Although the Princeton University Library has acquired, by gift and purchase, individual Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Indic, and other Oriental manuscripts, its holdings have become widely known through the acquisition of the extensive Garrett Collection. The Garrett Collection of manuscripts in these areas com-

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4 See Seymour de Ricci and W. J. Wilson, Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada, New York, 1935-40, entry for Princeton University Library, Princeton, New Jersey, and also entries for the other collections referred to above, which were not at the Princeton Library when the Census was published. A forthcoming supplement to the Census will record appropriate additions of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts in the Princeton Library, with additional and amended bibliographical references. Manuscripts in the Art Museum of Princeton University are listed separately in the Census.

5 In referring to the many and diverse manuscripts at Princeton which have been the gifts of Robert Garrett, reference is frequently made, briefly, to the "Garrett Collection," equating, quite unintentionally, the Garrett Collection to the particular kind of manuscript referred to. It should be understood that the term "Garrett Collection" covers several diverse kinds and categories of manuscripts. Some have been given to Princeton by Mr. Garrett, from his own library; others he has acquired and presented in consideration of the needs of the University. His benefactions include the important collection of western European manuscripts referred to in the text above; they include Near Eastern and Oriental manuscripts, papyrus, and Babylonian seals and tablets. They include also numerous other single manuscripts, and small groups, representative of many languages and scripts. Mr. Garrett's identification with the Library's manuscripts in these categories is to be seen in the appropriate sections of this survey and in certain of the bibliographical references cited. See Robert Garrett, "Recollections of a Collector," Chronicle, X, No. 3 (Apr., 1949), 105-116, illus.

6 The gift of his son, William H. Scheide '96.
prizes six units purchased by Robert Garrett ’97 at various times, the first in 1900. Five of these groups had previously been in the possession of scholars in the field of Arabic and Semitic studies. Those manuscripts not acquired as groups were collected by Mr. Garrett individually because of their textual importance or artistic merit. The collection includes rare and unique texts. There are illuminated manuscripts in the Arabic, Persian, and Mogul styles, and many miniatures. There are examples of fine calligraphy, and other manuscripts of autograph or association interest. The collection represents almost all Moslem lands and scripts, and disciplines.

The Princeton Library has representative manuscripts from Oceania and southeastern Asia, including such areas as the Philippines, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Laos, and Thailand. The larger number of these manuscripts have been the gift of Robert Garrett.

The Gesell Oriental Library contains some forty-one thousand volumes in the fields of Chinese classics, history, and science. Of these, three thousand are in manuscript. The earliest dates from the sixth century A.D., and two thousand of the manuscripts were written before the year 1602.8

V. MANUSCRIPTS OF ENGLISH ORIGIN

Among its manuscripts of English origin the Library has contemporary or near-contemporary manuscripts of various of the works, before 1501, of the Venerable Bede, Bede, St. Bridget, John of Glastonbury, John Gower, Ranulf Higden, Thomas Hoccleve, John Metham, Richard Rolle, and a manuscript of the Chronicle of Brute. These manuscripts are to be found in the Robert Garrett ’97 and Grenville Kane Collections.

An alchemical manuscript of the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century contains, in elaborate symbolic drawings and verse, Canon George Ripley’s instructions for finding the philosophers' stone. This interesting example is in the form of a long scroll, on vellum.10

Further representative manuscripts from England may be found in the John Wild Autograph Collection.11 This is primarily a collection of English autographs, mainly of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, although it contains valuable French and German material. Most of the pieces are letters: of authors (William Hayley, Bishop Percy, William Godwin, Richard Cumberland); of artists (David Wilkie, Benjamin West, J. M. W. Turner, James Northcote); of theatrical figures (W. C. Macready, David Garrick, John O’Keeffe); of scientists (William Herschel, Sir Isaac Newton, John Abernethy); of men in politics and government (Edmund Burke, William Cobbett, Warren Hastings, George Canning); and of military and naval figures (Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, Captain Cook, Admiral Benbow). Here only representative names have been suggested. There are also letters of royalty and the peerage, of clergy, men, lawyers, and of persons high and low in other walks of life. In addition to the autograph letters and significant documents which form the larger part of the Wild Autograph Collection there are numerous minor items such as signed tickets and invitations, and printed ephemera, especially of the early nineteenth century. The collection is illustrated with some original drawings and many engravings.

Some other papers of English origin, of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, include a correspondence between Paul Rycaut, diplomat and author, and William Blathwayt, secretary-at-war of England, 1688-1704, containing political and diplomatic information from the Hanse towns. The group contains some two

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9 For Mr. Garrett’s own account of his collecting in this area, see footnote 5.


11 A collection of some 2,400 pieces, assembled by the English collector, John Wild (d. 1893). 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. It was purchased by Robert H. Taylor ’30 in 1955 and that year was presented by him to the Princeton Library, with the exception of a comparatively small group of English literary autographs retained by Mr. Taylor for his own collection.

It must be understood, in reading this survey, that similar single autographs, and small groups of manuscripts, exist in large number in the Library’s general collections. In a survey of this size these cannot be even partially listed. However, certain of the larger, formally organized, autograph collections will be referred to in appropriate sections of the survey.
hundred pieces. Papers of Sir Richard Baggallay, attorney-general for Great Britain (1874), relate to the suppression of the slave trade. There are fifty letters of John Bright to various correspondents.

The Morris L. Parrish Collection of Victorian Novelists contains an important gathering of manuscript material. William Harrison Ainsworth is represented by the manuscripts of Beatrice Tyldesley and Chetwynd Calverley and by thirty letters. There are more than 140 letters written by Sir James M. Barrie, including 120 to the second Mrs. Thomas Hardy. The collection contains the manuscripts of six novels and seventy letters of William Black. For Bulwer-Lytton there are sixty-five letters. For Willkie Collins there are the manuscripts of Blind Love, The Fallen Leaves, Man and Wife, Poor Miss Finch, and other writings, as well as 240 letters (140 of which are addressed to Chatto and Windus). There are fifty letters of Mrs. Craik. The collection has some 1,800 mathematical manuscripts of Charles L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll), more than fifty letters written by him, and other Dodgson manuscript items. There are more than forty letters of George Eliot, as well as other manuscript material by and relating to her. For Thomas Hardy there are more than forty letters. Some ninety letters of Thomas Hughes are in the collection. The Charles Kingsley file contains more than 250 letters (one hundred of which are addressed to his wife), manuscripts of sermons and other manuscript material, as well as correspondence of members of Kingsley’s family. The manuscript of Charles Lever’s Lord Kilgobbin and sixty of his letters are present. Charles Reade is represented by the manuscripts of The Eighth Commandment, Jack of All Trades, A Perilous Secret, Shilly Shally, and a number of other writings; by eight notebooks (including those for The Cloister and the Hearth and Hard Cash); by a large body of papers relating to real estate, household affairs, investments, insurance, and lawsuits; and by more than two hundred letters. For Robert Louis Stevenson there are a manuscript of St. Ives and other manuscript items and thirty-five letters; there are also eighteen letters from Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch to Sir Sidney Colvin concerning St. Ives. The collection contains the manuscript of Anthony Trollope’s The Life of Cicero and other Trollope manuscript material, as well as 350 letters written by him. There are the manuscripts of six books by Charlotte M. Yonge and a small group of her letters. The collection has as well significant groups of letters and manuscripts of Charlotte Brontë, Louise de la Ramée (Ouida), Charles Dickens, George Du Maurier, Mrs. Gaskell, George Meredith, and W. M. Thackeray. Present in the collection are also the following manuscripts: Sir Walter Scott’s The Pirate; George Henry Lewes’ Problems of Life and Mind, with corrections and additions in the hand of George Eliot; and Angela Thirkell’s The Duke’s Daughter.

In addition to the manuscripts of writers represented in the Morris L. Parrish Collection, and apart from the many single letters of English authors in the John Wild Autograph Collection, and elsewhere, the following groups of English literary papers are noteworthy. Manuscripts of Philip James Bailey (1816-1902) consist mainly of letters between Bailey, his wife Sophia Taylor Bailey, and his publisher and nephew, John E. Brown, twenty-three pieces, 1857-1890. Papers concerning Marguerite, Countess of Blessington (1789-1869) represent a portion of the letters and notes used by R. R. Madden in editing The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington; seventy pieces, 1847-1855. Papers relating to T. Crofton Croker, Irish writer (1798-1854), number eighty-three pieces, 1827-1855. Princeton has an estimated 1,500 manuscript pieces by or relating to George Cruikshank (1792-1878); the collection includes manuscripts, letters sent and received, many drawings and sketches, and other documents. Correspondence of John Watson Dalby and G. J. De Wilde, and others, three hundred pieces covering the years 1826-1871, mainly relating to Leigh Hunt (1784-1859). Correspondence of the painter Lowes Dickinson (1819-1908) includes letters of Ford Madox Brown, John Everett Millais, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, John Ruskin, and others; some thirty pieces, 1851-1907. A rare group of papers of the poet James Elroy Flecker (1884-1915) includes seventeen
letters addressed to Grant Richards in 1907 and 1908. Correspondence of Albany Fonblanque (1793-1872) contains letters of noted contributors to The Examiner, of which he was the editor from 1850 to 1847.

A small group of manuscripts of Charles and Mary Lamb includes letters and minor autograph manuscripts of Charles Lamb, 1811-1836.14 The Library has upwards of fifty letters and other papers of William Charles Macready (1793-1873), including many letters addressed to William Frederick Pollock (1815-1888). The manuscript of Macready's autobiography, labelled by him "Reminiscences and Confessions," fills two volumes. Mathews family papers include five boxes of manuscripts and correspondence of the actor Charles Mathews (1776-1855) and of his son Charles James Mathews. Manuscripts of Mrs. Charles James Mathews (Madame Vestris) and of Lord and Lady Blessington are part of the Mathews collection. Papers of Coventry Patmore (1823-1896), amounting to some five hundred pieces, include manuscripts of poems and some 250 pieces of correspondence with such contemporaries as William Allingham, Robert Bridges, Thomas Carlyle, and Thackeray, from 1850 to 1896. Correspondence of Hester Lynch Piozzi (1741-1821) amounts to approximately three hundred letters, many to Penelope Pennington and to Edward Mangin. Papers of John Ruskin in the Princeton Library include autograph letters, manuscripts and fragments of his writing; there are approximately fifty letters.19 There are some 1,200 letters and approximately one hundred other manuscripts and documents relating to the studies of William Wordsworth and other figures of the Romantic movement made by a Princeton scholar, George Maclean Harper (1863-1947).

The collection of books and manuscripts of English authors of the eighteen nineties formed by the late J. Harlin O'Connell '14 is one of the Library's outstanding literary collections.15 Numer-
ous of the most widely read of the writers are generously represented by literary manuscripts and letters. There are letters and drawings of Aubrey Beardsley (1872-1898), Max Beerbohm (1872-1956), Ernest Christopher Dowson (1867-1901). The collection includes unique pieces such as the complete holograph manuscript of John Gray's Silverpoints. Other writers represented by manuscripts or autograph letters are A. E. Housman (1859-1936), Lionel Johnson (1867-1902), Richard Le Gallienne (1866-1947), George Moore (1853-1936), Stephen Phillips (1864-1915), George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950), Arthur Symons (1865-1945), and Oscar Wilde (1856-1900).

The Library possesses still other significant manuscripts of English authors associated with the eighteen nineties, in addition to those in the O'Connell Collection. There are approximately 150 letters, from 1878 and later, of Aubrey Beardsley, and more than sixty of the artist's drawings.16 The correspondence of Mary Chavelita Bright (1860-1945), the English novelist who wrote under the name of George Egerton, numbers more than seven hundred items and includes letters from Sir James M. Barrie, Hall Caine, John Davidson, John Lane, Richard Le Gallienne, W. S. Maugham, George Bernard Shaw, Israel Zangwill, and many others, as well as more than three hundred letters written by George Egerton herself.

Papers of John Davidson include manuscripts of some of his major works, many letters to his publisher, Grant Richards, and other important documents relating to his work and to his death, dating from 1890 to 1901.17 A large collection of the papers of Arthur Symons includes manuscripts, typescripts, and proofs of the larger portion of this author's work, in approximately thirty archival filing boxes. Manuscripts of John Butler Yeats (1892-1922) include manuscripts of several of his poems and some two hundred letters and drawings. A smaller number of manuscripts

14 The Library's Lamb manuscripts consist mainly of those collected by Charles Scribner '75 and presented to Princeton by his son, Charles Scribner '13. See Jeremiah B. Finch, "Charles Lamb's Companionship ... in Almost Solitude," Chronicle, VI, No. 4 (June, 1945), 197-199.
15 Among the manuscripts are a geology notebook (1891), sketch and notebooks for Seven Lamps of Architecture, and manuscripts on Florentine and Greek art written in connection with the Oxford lectures on the "Elements of Sculpture," delivered in 1879, and published as Atara Pentielle. See Willard Thorp, "The Ruskin Manuscripts," Chronicle, I, No. 2 (Feb., 1940), 1-10, illus.
16 The larger number of the Library's manuscripts and drawings of Aubrey Beardsley are contained in the Gallatin Beardsley Collection, the gift of A. E. Gallatin. Another important group is a recent gift of Charles E. Feinberg. See A. E. Gallatin and Alexander D. Walnwright, comps., The Gallatin Beardsley Collection in the Princeton University Library: A Catalogue, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Library, 1952. See also R. A. Walker, ed., "Letters of Aubrey Beardsley," Chronicle, XVI, No. 3 (Spring, 1955), 111-144, illus., in which article many of the letters in the collection are published.
and letters of William Butler Yeats (1865-1939) and other Irish authors of the early twentieth century should also be noted.

V. MANUSCRIPTS FROM
MODERN CONTINENTAL EUROPE

The Princeton Library has relatively few significant groups of
papers representing modern continental Europe. The Oramien-
Nassau documents consist of some five thousand pieces, mainly
transcripts, 1707-1763, relating to the House of Orange-Nassau
from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century; emphasis is on the
lawsuits following the death of William III of England. The most
extensive of the papers of European origin is a portion of
the archives of Prince Eugène de Beauharnais (1784-1824), Napoleon’s
stepson and his viceroy in Italy. The thirty thousand pieces are
largely the papers of his administration of Italy and minutes of
the Commission de Liquidation, 1816-1819, concerning claims
arising from the Napoleonic wars.18 Further manuscripts of French
interest are to be found in a series of historical autographs from
the John Hinsdale Scheide '96 Collection consisting of approxi-
mately four hundred documents and letters bearing signatures of
French kings from Louis XII through Louis XVI, and autographs
of notable political and some literary figures of each reign.18
Approximately 150 French autographs, mainly those of political
figures of the sixteenth through the early nineteenth century, are
to be found in the John Wild Autograph Collection. In this same
collection there are approximately one hundred letters and do-
ments of the same period of leading figures of other continental
countries, including Germany, Italy, Poland, and Spain.

There are in the Library approximately fifty manuscripts (chief-
ly letters) of Goethe and representative autographs of a few other
German literary figures of the nineteenth century. Musical auto-
graphs representing well-known European composers from the
eighteenth to the twentieth century are to be found in the Mix-
Library Chronicle, III, No. 2 (Feb., 1942), 45-51. A finding list with a description
prepared by the donor, André deCoppet '15, is available for consultation in the
Library.

18 The gift of William H. Scheide '96. Many of the later documents of European
origin described in Section II (Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts) would fall
within the scope of the term “modern” as meant here.

sell and Landshoff Collections. Of a more modern day are signif-
ificant holdings of manuscripts and correspondence of two Ameri-
can-born symbolist poets, Francis Vielé-Griffin (1863-1937)20
and Stuart Merrill (1863-1915). The Vielé-Griffin correspondence
comprises some eighty letters written to Albert Mockel and to Edouard
Dujardin and more than ninety letters addressed to him by associ-
ates and friends in the arts. Among the Merrill manuscripts are
more than sixty-four letters written to Thomas Rudmose-Brown.
The contemporary French novelist Jacques de Lactemelle is repre-
sented by manuscript drafts of La Vie Inquiète de Jean Hermelin
and La Mort d’Hippolyte.21

An eighteenth-century manuscript copy (1738) of the Colloquium
Heptaplasteres de Abditi Rerum Sublimium Arcanis, of the
French political philosopher, Jean Bodin (1530-1596), originally
written in 1588, should be noted here.22

VI. AMERICAN MANUSCRIPTS

1. Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Manuscripts

American papers from the Revolutionary War to the present
time form a major part of the Princeton Library’s manuscript
holdings. There are a few American manuscripts of an earlier date.
Approximately two hundred post-Columbian documents in Span-
ish and various of the Mayan languages, from the sixteenth to the
early nineteenth century, formerly part of the collection formed
by William Edmond Gates,23 have come to Princeton as the gift
of Robert Garrett ’97. In the Andre deCoppet Collection are
several letters and other documents concerned with the struggle
between France and Spain over Florida in the mid-sixteenth cen-

20 See note on this collection by Howard C. Rice, Jr., in the Chronicle, XII, No.
3 (Spring, 1951), 150-153. See also note by Douglas W. Alden, “Two Symbolist
Poets,” Chronicle, XVI, No. 4 (Summer, 1955), 189-194.
21 See Douglas W. Alden, “Jacques de Lactemelle,” Chronicle, XIII, No. 4 (Sum-
mer, 1952), 218-214.
22 The gift of Robert H. Taylor ’30 and William H. Scheide ’96. See further de-
scription in James Holly Hanford, “Two Sixteenth-Century French Acquisitions,”
Chronicle, XIX, No. 8 (Spring & Summer, 1955), 202-205.
23 See American Art Association, New York, The William Gates Collection:
Manuscripts, Documents, Printed Literature Relating to Mexico and Central Amer-
ica, with Special Significance to Linguistics, History, Politics and Economics; Covering
the Astor Period to the Present Time, New York [1944]. The Gates collection, as
described here, is no longer intact; the manuscripts now at Princeton comprise but
part of those which were included in the original Gates collection.
tury; this group contains autograph material of Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II (1519-1559), King of France, 1547-1559; Charles IX (1550-1574), King of France, 1560-1574; and Raymond de Fourquevaux, ambassador of the French Court to Spain. The documents are from the ambassador’s archives.24

One of the great manuscripts in the Library’s collections is the manuscript account of the discovery and settlement of the Virginia Colony, The Historie of Travell into Virginia Britania (1612), compiled by William Strachey (1572-1621) subsequent to his return from Virginia, where he was secretary of the Colony, 1610-1611.25 One of the three known extant copies of the work, the manuscript is the work of a professional scribe, but has alterations and corrections in what is apparently Strachey’s own hand; the dedication 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 De Bry’s 1590 engravings of John White’s Virginia drawings; the map and other engravings have been hand-colored. Of the same period as the Strachey manuscript, and also from the Cyrus H. McCormick collection, is a contemporary manuscript copy of the Bermuda Charter of 1615, by which King James I transferred to the newly constituted Somers Island Company the islands which had been acquired by the Virginia Company in its third charter of 1612.

2. Eighteenth-Century Materials

Collections of American interest consisting primarily of eighteenth-century materials include a manuscript journal, military papers and maps by Louis-Alexandre Berthier (1752-1815), a French officer attached to General Rochambeau’s staff during the campaign in America, 1780-1782. The maps depict the route taken by the French army from Newport, Rhode Island, to Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, and from there northward to Boston on its return march in the summer and autumn of 1782.26 Of related interest is the Journal Particulier d’une Campagne aux Indes Occidentales, by Joachim du Perron, Comte de Revel (1756-1814), a French army officer who was with De Grasse’s fleet during the Yorktown campaign in 1781; the maps illustrating Du Perron’s journal relate to naval engagements in the West Indies as well as to Yorktown. Journals, correspondence, and other papers of Elias Boudinot (1740-1821), American Revolutionary patriot, and his brother Elisha, and of other members of their family, are contained in the Boudinot collection.27 The Library’s holdings of manuscripts of Aaron Burr (1756-1836), of the Princeton Class of 1772, third Vice-President of the United States, have been greatly enlarged by the acquisition of the collection of Burr manuscripts formed by the late C. P. G. Fuller. The collection consists of some 230 selected manuscripts dating mainly from 1770 to 1836. Included are autograph letters of Aaron Burr and of numerous of his contemporaries, with many documents of other kinds, of significance in Burr’s career.28 The Library’s holdings of Stockton papers comprise journals, correspondence, and legal documents of the family of Richard Stockton, “the Signer” (1730-1781). The Stockton papers date from 1702 and extend well into the nineteenth century, and include papers of Commodore Robert Field Stockton (1795-1866). The papers of the Boudinot and Stockton families, with those of the inter-related Bradford and Field families, all of New Jersey, are contained in some twenty archival filing boxes.

The Library has relatively small, but significant, groups of

25 The gift of Cyrus H. McCormick ’79. The Princeton manuscript has been used as the basis for the edition of Strachey’s Historie edited for the Hakluyt Society by Louis B. Wright and Virginia Freund, published in 1953. For a more extended note on the manuscript, see this work and also Howard C. Rice, Jr., Virginia Impropriety Examined and Left to Publick View, [catalogue of] an Exhibition of Rare Books, Manuscripts, and Maps Relating to the History of Virginia, 1584-1800, Princeton University Library, October-December, 1957, Princeton, 1958, typescript, available in the Library.
27 The larger part of the papers of Elias and Elisha Boudinot in the Princeton Library were those collected by and presented by Mrs. Landon K. Thorne and Frederick B. Stimson. Some two hundred manuscripts, mainly correspondence of Elias Boudinot, ca. 1772-1821, have been placed in the Library on permanent deposit by the American Bible Society of New York.
28 The Fuller Collection is augmented by printed books and appropriate related periodicals.
manuscripts of the eighteenth-century presidents, trustees, faculty and students, and early benefactors of the College of New Jersey—which was to become Princeton University. Among them, in addition to Elias and Elisha Boudinot, Aaron Burr, and Richard Stockton, whose papers have been referred to, are Jonathan Dickinson (1688-1747), Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758), Samuel Davies (1723-1761), Samuel Finley (1715-1766), John Witherspoon (1723-1794), Ashbel Green (1762-1848), Philip Vickers Fithian, a student in the Class of 1772, and Governor Jonathan Belcher (1682-1757) of New Jersey. A small but important fragment of the correspondence of the Reverend Thomas Foxcroft of Boston contains letters received from Jonathan Dickinson and Aaron Burr (1715-1757), "New Light" leaders in New Jersey, and from Experience Mayhew (1675-1758), clergyman and missionary in Martha's Vineyard.

More than 3,700 letters and documents of American figures of national importance from Colonial times to the mid-twentieth century are to be found in the Andre deCoppet Collection. Those personages whose manuscripts form some of the larger or more important groups, of from twenty to 175 pieces, are, for the eighteenth century, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Nathanael Greene, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Robert Morris, and George Washington. Smaller groups contain papers of Benedict Arnold, George Clinton, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, Robert Howe, John Jay, John Paul Jones, Henry Knox, Lafayette, Arthur Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Dolley Madison, Thomas Paine, Israel Putnam, Benjamin Rush, Philip Schuyler, Jonathan Trumbull, John Varick, and Anthony Wayne.

Additional important autographs of American historical figures of both this period and of the nineteenth century are included in the collection formed by Roger Williams Straus '19. The collection of eighty-five numbered items and groups has been placed in the Princeton University Library as a memorial to Mr. Straus by his widow, Gladys Straus.

The George Simpson Eddy collection on Benjamin Franklin comprises six cartons of his research notes and correspondence with other twentieth-century Franklin scholars.*

3. Nineteenth-Century Papers of General Historical Interest

Principal collections of personal and family papers of nineteenth-century American origin, other than those primarily of literary interest, include a small but selective collection of manuscripts of John James Audubon (1785-1851), in which there are original drawings, manuscripts, and letters. Among the manuscripts the collection includes drafts of descriptions prepared for Audubon's second great work, The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America, and letters of Audubon to his wife, children, and contemporaries.

The Blair-Lee Papers (ca. 1733-1916) provide extensive research material, particularly in political and naval matters during the mid-nineteenth century. There are more than fifty archival filing boxes of letters and other manuscripts. The larger sections of the Blair-Lee Papers consist of the correspondence of Francis Preston Blair (1791-1876), of Maryland, and Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee (1812-1897) with leading political, military, and naval figures of the period from 1818 to 1872. More than one thousand persons are numbered among the correspondents of Francis Preston Blair, alone.

The papers of Charles Hodge (1797-1878), Presbyterian theologian, include some six thousand letters and a smaller number of other manuscripts, covering the period of his active life in Princeton, New Jersey.*

The Hubbell Papers, a collection estimated to number ten thousand pieces, contain various correspondences and groups of documents dealing with land transactions in New York, Georgia, Ohio, Mississippi, and Virginia, ca. 1788-1848. The larger part deals

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*Placed on deposit in the Library by P. Blair Lee '18, of Philadelphia.
with the purchase of Genesee lands in western New York. Included in the collection are papers of Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, ca. 1788-1790; papers of Oliver L. Phelps; papers of Zachariah Seymour, of Canandaigua, New York; Elisha and Peter Colt, of Philadelphia and Hartford; Francis N. L. Phelps; and, forming the largest part of the collection, papers of Walter Hubbell, lawyer, of Canandaigua, extending to 1848.

The papers of John Maclean (1800-1866), tenth President of Princeton University (1854-1868), amount to an estimated thirty thousand pieces, mainly correspondence with contemporaries in educational and religious work during Maclean's long and active career.* The Maclean Papers, which include documents collected by Maclean from many sources, as well as his own manuscripts and correspondence, provide the largest single source for papers illustrating the history of the University.

The papers of Samuel Miller (1769-1850), Presbyterian theologian and historian, number some 1,550 pieces, mainly correspondence. The Samuel Miller Papers, also a useful source for the history of the College, are supplemented by the papers, in smaller number, of his son, John Miller (1819-1895), also a Presbyterian clergyman.*

The papers of Samuel Lewis Southard (1787-1842), of the Princeton Class of 1804, comprise one of the Library's most extensive personal archives. The papers document Southard's career as United States Senator from New Jersey, 1821-1823, 1835-1842; as Governor of New Jersey, 1821-1823; as Secretary of the Navy in the cabinets of Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829; and as holder of other political and honorary offices. There are an estimated twenty thousand pieces, including personal, legal, and political correspondence with leading figures on the state and national political scene: William H. Cabell, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, William L. Dayton, Stephen Decatur,


39 Purchased through the generosity of Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen '04, Carl Otto v. Kienbusch '06, Sterling Morton '06, and Albert S. Wright '00.

John Marshall, Martin Van Buren, Emma Willard, and William Wirt, to name but a few. Supplementing the correspondence are pamphlets, broadsides, and much other ephemeral printed matter relating to the politics of the period.

Rush family papers, mainly those of Richard Rush (1780-1859), of the Class of 1797, United States Attorney General, and Minister to Great Britain and to France, have been placed on deposit in the Library by his descendants for the use of qualified scholars. The extensive collection includes diaries and notebooks, memoranda, and correspondence, and other papers covering mainly the period from 1800 to 1875.

Other substantial collections of nineteenth-century American papers of general historical interest include a series of seventy-nine letters of Brigadier General Adam Badeau to Brigadier General James H. Wilson, of General Grant's staff, 1862-1865. Papers of William Worth Belknap (1829-1890), Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Grant, and of William Goldsmith Belknap, an officer in the Mexican War, comprise a collection of some five hundred pieces. The Library has letterbooks and other papers of Marmaduke Burrough, American consular official in Mexico, covering the period 1820 to 1840. Butler family papers contain, in eight cartons, papers and correspondence of Benjamin Franklin Butler (1795-1858), United States Attorney General in the cabinet of Andrew Jackson, and papers of William Allen Butler (1825-1902).

Papers of the Civil Service Reform Association, 1881-1885, are contained in five boxes. Papers of William Lewis Dayton (1807-1864), United States Minister to France during the Civil War, are contained in five boxes. The Library has approximately two hundred letters of Joseph Henry (1797-1878), physicist, first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. A selected correspondence, ca. 1870-1920, of Alpheus Hyatt (1838-1902), Alfred Goldsborough Mayer (1868-1922), and Alfred Marshall Mayer (1836-1897) includes letters of some 350 different correspondents, mainly in the field of science. Charles W. Beebe, Charles Darwin, Thomas A. Edison, Benjamin Silliman, Hugo de Vries are among the many represented. Papers of J. T. McCaddon, business partner of James A. Bailey, include documents, selected letters, contracts, musical manuscripts, and other material, ca. 1875-1910, representing the Barnum and Bailey and other circus interests of James A. Bailey and J. T. McCaddon, to the amount of twelve boxes. Posters,
clippings, programs, route books, photographs, and sample printed material are also included. A collection of papers of George Brinton McClellan (1826-1905), of the Class of 1886, Professor of economic history at Princeton from 1912 to 1931, and Mayor of New York from 1908 to 1909, is contained in five cartons. There is a small collection of letters received by Commanders of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, 1851-1865. The James P. Walker Collection includes, in addition to manuscripts of his religious articles, some of Walker's correspondence as a member of the Boston publishing firm of Walker, Wise and Company, ca. 1840-1868. There are numerous small groups of letters of the Civil War period in the various manuscript collections, and the Library has several small collections of papers from the early nineteenth century which relate to maritime trade and privateering. There are several ships' logs of this period.

Numerous nineteenth-century figures are strongly represented in the Andre deCoppe Collection of American Historical Manuscripts. From the early years of the century: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor; for the period of the Civil War, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Abraham Lincoln, William T. Sherman. There are smaller groups of manuscripts in this collection representing John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Grover Cleveland, Jefferson Davis, Millard Fillmore, Albert Gallatin, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, William Henry Harrison, John Marshall, Franklin Pierce, James K. Polk, John Tyler, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, and others.

4. Twentieth-Century Papers of General Historical Interest

The Princeton Library's holdings of twentieth-century American manuscripts of general historical interest include some of the more comprehensive of the archival groups—the relatively complete files of manuscripts, correspondence, and documents of individuals or organizations.

The American Civil Liberties Union Archives is among the largest of this type of manuscript group. Dating from 1912, the archive comprises approximately 1,000 albums and many cartons of clippings, correspondence, and other kinds of documents relating to civil liberties cases of concern to the A. L. U. and its parent organizations. Additions are made at regular intervals.

Papers of Edwin Grant Conklin (1863-1954), Henry Fairfield Osborn Professor of Biology in Princeton University, to the amount of some fifty cartons, include manuscripts of his books, articles, and lectures, and a wide correspondence on scientific subjects.†

Papers relating to the work of Edwin W. Kemmerer (1875-1945), Walker Professor of International Finance at Princeton, are administered by the International Finance Section in the Library, of which Professor Kemmerer was the organizer and first director.‡

The personal papers of James Forrestal '15 include manuscripts of his speeches and writings, correspondence, and memoranda, particularly for his years as Secretary of the Navy, 1944-1944, and as first Secretary of Defense, 1947-1949; approximately twenty filing drawers.*

The papers of Otto H. Kahn (1867-1943), numbering approximately three hundred thousand pieces, and contained in ninety-nine standard metal filing drawers, form the largest personal archive in the Library. The collection is made up almost entirely of correspondence and covers the period from 1910 to the end of Mr. Kahn's life and reflects the many and varied interests of a man who, in addition to being head of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, had part in the management of other important business ventures and gave substantial support to numerous cultural and educational organizations and activities with which his connection was well known: the Metropolitan Opera, the English-Speaking Union, the Provincetown Players, to cite but three examples.†

The papers of George McAneny (1869-1958), New York civic leader, cover the years 1885 to recent date and reflect his public and private activities in connection with the New York municipal civil service, zoning and city planning, transit, and the New York World's Fair of 1939-1940; more than one hundred boxes and cartons.†

The papers of Henry Norris Russell '97 (1877-1957), Charles A. Young Professor of Astronomy in Princeton University, include

37 See footnote 35.
38 Collections referred to in this section of the report have, in most instances, come to the Princeton Library by gift, by bequest, or as the gift of the estates of the persons whose papers are described.

20

manuscripts relating to his outstanding career as an astronomer, in particular his extensive professional notes and correspondence; some thirty cartons.

The Woodrow Wilson manuscripts at Princeton constitute one of the most important of the Library's collections of American historical papers.⁴⁶ Not a personal archive in the strict sense of being the correspondence and other papers Wilson himself accumulated and saved, the collection is made up for the most part, rather, of original letters of Woodrow Wilson, acquired by purchase or by gift—in many instances the gift of the recipients. In addition, there are shorthand transcripts made by his secretaries of Wilson's dictation⁴⁷; typewritten drafts of speeches, interviews, and memoranda; photographs; and a variety of other documents. The formally-organized Woodrow Wilson collection is contained in some fifty archival filing boxes and there are an undetermined number of Wilson's letters which constitute part of the correspondence files of other persons whose papers have been acquired by the Library. Augmenting the Wilson papers at Princeton are papers of his biographer, Ray Stannard Baker (1870-1946), mainly those collected by him as chief of the American Press Bureau at the Paris Peace Conference, 1918-1919.*

Other substantial collections of twentieth-century American papers include those of Warren Worthington Bailey (d. 1928), editor and publisher of the Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Democrat from 1892 to 1928, and a member of Congress from the nineteenth Pennsylvania district, contained in eleven boxes; those of James Montgomery Beck (1861-1936), Republican Congressman from Pennsylvania, in four cartons; papers of Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen concerning problems of naval research, 1940-1950, in twelve cartons; papers of Arthur von Briesen, lawyer, of New York, President of the Legal Aid Society, covering the years 1902-1930, in twenty-five boxes; papers of Arthur Bullard (1879-1929), diplomat and journalist, an official in the Russian Division of the State Department from 1919 to 1921, numbering some 1,100 pieces*; papers of William Burgess on the United States tariff and the pottery industry, 1908-1925, in fourteen boxes; research notes and correspondence of Edward Mead Earle, relating mainly to aviation and military science, in five cartons.

The Library has the archives of Fight for Freedom, Inc., in some one hundred cartons, for the period of the Second World War; correspondence and documents of Harvey Edward Fisk (1856-1944) in the field of finance, in some seventy-five boxes. A collection of correspondence and other papers of Bernard Flexner (1865-1945) includes material relating to juvenile courts and to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Papers of Lindley Miller Garrison, United States Secretary of War, 1913-1916, consist of more than twenty-five boxes of manuscripts of his writings, with a limited correspondence.† Manuscripts of Herbert Adams Gibbons (1880-1934) relating to his travels as a foreign correspondent, principally in the Near East, are contained in fifteen boxes. Sixteen cartons of the papers of Fred I. Kent (1869-1954), banker, include important correspondence with Presidents Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Truman. The Princeton Library has the records of Edward S. Greenbaum, trustee of the American estate of Kreuger and Toll, appointed to collect assets for the benefit of American creditors of Aktiebolaget Kreuger and Toll, a holding company, bankrupt, 1931-1939. Papers of Alfred James Lotka include manuscripts of his writings on mathematics and social science. A portion of the papers of Judge Harold R. Medina '99 has been placed in the Princeton Library.† Papers of William Starr Myers (1877-1956), Professor of Politics in Princeton University, include his extended diary concerning personal and professional matters, and a large professional correspondence in which the series of letters received from Herbert Hoover is of particular interest. Papers of Philip Ashton Rollins '89 (1869-1950) comprise manuscripts, correspondence, and photographs concerning the American West, supplementing the Rollins Collection of printed Western America. Papers of Charles Willis Thompson (b.1871), political writer and journalist, mainly clippings of his writings for the

⁴⁷ The Library has had in its possession for some time, as part of the Woodrow Wilson Collection, the shorthand notebooks of Charles L. Swem, stenographic secretary to Woodrow Wilson from 1912 to 1921, the contents of which cover a wide range of the addresses, political speeches, correspondence, and interviews of Woodrow Wilson. This important collection was greatly augmented in 1957 with the addition, by bequest of Mr. Swem, of his own typewritten transcriptions of his shorthand notes and, in addition, a large collection of Wilson autograph material such as drafts of letters, speeches, and messages, and a large collection of typewritten documents of many kinds, adding appreciably to the textual record of Woodrow Wilson, as represented by the Princeton Library's holdings.
press, are contained in forty-four scrapbooks and five boxes. A collection of papers of Harry Dexter White consist mainly of his copies of reports as director of monetary research in the Department of the Treasury and drafts of charters for the International Monetary Fund and for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1930-1948.*

5. Manuscripts Relating to New Jersey

Papers of New Jersey interest are to be found in many of the Library's manuscript groups, especially in the papers of nationally prominent persons identified with New Jersey, such as Elias Boudinot, Samuel L. Southard, members of the Stockton family, Woodrow Wilson, and many others whose manuscripts are noted elsewhere in this survey. The manuscripts described in the following paragraphs are also of interest as papers which document New Jersey history, or that of a particular locality within the state, or a New Jersey family or business.

The papers relating to the Abbott family of New Jersey, 1707-1916, are contained in some dozen boxes and encompass the correspondence of Charles Conrad Abbott (1845-1913), naturalist and author.† The Atkinson Collection of American historical autographs includes correspondence received by Moore Furman, Deputy Quartermaster General of New Jersey, and William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey from 1776 to 1790. Papers of Samuel J. Bayard (d. 1879), political writer for the Democratic party in New Jersey during the 1870's, include approximately one thousand pieces, much of which is family correspondence during the period of the Civil War. Manuscripts of the Black family, of Burlington County, include a diary of John Black, kept from 1837 to 1844, and his farm journals, in four volumes, 1847-1861. Papers of Eli Field Cooley (1781-1860) include correspondence, diaries, manuscripts of sermons, and other documents pertaining to his active career in religious and educational work. Registers and account books kept by John Joline and his son John Van Dyke Joline as hotel proprietors in New Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton, span the years 1808 to 1886, in eight volumes. Gulick family papers include a few legal papers, 1710-1773, and contain some one hundred items concerning the operation of stage lines in New Jersey by William, John, and Henry Gulick, from 1797 to 1842. The papers of Thomas Potts Johnson (1761-1858), lawyer, of Princeton, consist of some three thousand pieces of legal papers and correspondence. Records pertaining to the New Jersey-Delaware boundary disputes, beginning with the year 1664, represent the research of Duane C. Minard, one-time Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey. The collection consists of approximately 1,400 documents, charts, and maps in photocopy. Papers of William Paterson (1745-1806), of the Class of 1763, Governor of New Jersey from 1790 to 1793, and of his descendants William Bell Paterson, of the Class of 1801, and Stephen Van Rensselaer Paterson, of the Class of 1835, amount to approximately one thousand pieces, many of which concern the College.† One hundred and thirty-five deeds and other documents of the Pierson family of New Jersey represent legal transactions in Bloomfield, Newark, and the Oranges, from 1713 to 1925. The Jonathan P. Scott papers, four boxes, comprise manuscript and printed documents relating to New Jersey history, including writings of Austin Scott (1848-1922). Legal papers and correspondence of Garrett Dorset Wall (d. 1850), United States Senator from New Jersey, 1834-1840, number approximately three thousand pieces. The collection contains additional papers of his successors in legal practice to 1880.

The larger collections of New Jersey interest, referred to above, are supplemented by numerous smaller groups, and single examples, of account books, ledgers, commonplace books, letters, and other records of business enterprises, churches, and societies, as well as individuals of New Jersey. A large number are from the Princeton area.

6. Manuscripts Relating to Princeton University

Manuscripts relating to Princeton University (founded in 1746 as the College of New Jersey) consist generally of 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. The Library is the custodian of certain papers, archival in nature, for the Secretary of the University, for heads of departments, and for other officers of the University. There are numerous groups of papers, large and small, of persons who have taught at Princeton or who have been connected
therewith in other than a teaching capacity. Most of these papers consist of manuscripts of professional writings, with research notes, and, in some instances, substantial correspondences. The most important of these collections, especially those of more general interest, have been referred to in appropriate sections of this survey.42

7. Literary Collections, Nineteenth Century

In the field of American letters of the nineteenth century the more comprehensive groups include a collection of manuscripts of Parke Godwin (1816-1904), of the Class of 1834, for many years editor of the New York Evening Post, with autograph manuscripts of several of his more lengthy historical and literary studies. Manuscripts of many of his addresses, essays, stories, poems, and journalistic writings are also included.43 The papers of Alfred Hodder (1866-1907), writer on literary, metaphysical, and political subjects, are contained in approximately forty archival filing boxes; the Lawrence Hutton manuscripts and correspondence, ca. 1850-1904, in approximately twenty boxes, contain the manuscripts of his books, critical essays, writings concerning the theater, his diaries, and more than three thousand letters received from such prominent friends in literature and the arts as Arlo Bates, Edwin Booth, Edward Burne-Jones, Kate Field, Mark Twain, and Charles Dudley Warner.

Smaller collections relating to American literature, journalism, and literary scholarship include manuscripts and letters of Thomas Bailey Aldrich (1856-1907); manuscripts of the plays and poems of George Henry Boker (1829-1900), of the Class of 1849, in five boxes; a group of manuscripts of novels of F. Marion Crawford (1854-1909); a collection of 224 volumes of clippings and correspondence representing the writings for the press of William Eleroy Curtis (1850-1911), on political and social matters, from 1874 to 1911, including some correspondence; approximately one hundred letters of the American actor, Edwin Forrest (1806-1872); a group of papers of Richard Watson Gilder; newspaper writings of Joseph Howard (d.1908), 102 scrapbooks, with correspondence. The Library has a small collection of minor manuscripts of William Dean Howells (1837-1920), with many of his letters to various correspondents. The Library's collection of letters to Maria Lansdale from W. R. Blakie, Hilaire Belloc, and other correspondents, numbers more than five hundred pieces. There is a small collection of the papers of Charles Godfrey Leland (1844-1903), of the Princeton Class of 1845; some two hundred manuscripts of Mary A. Livermore's lectures and essays, 1846-1905; and a collection of manuscripts of the essays and stories of James Meeker Ludlow (1841-1932), of the Princeton Class of 1861. William Vaughn Moody (1869-1910) is represented in the Library's collections by autograph drafts of numerous poems, typescripts and carbon copies of other works, and by several series of letters, including those to Grace Hurd, Percy MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gregory Mason, Ridgely Torrence '97, and Olivia Dunbar Torrence.

8. Manuscripts of the Twentieth Century Relating to Literature and the Creative Arts

American manuscripts in the field of literature and the creative arts include the following larger and more comprehensive groups of papers44:

Papers of Louis Adamic (1899-1951), American writer of Slovenian origin, to the extent of some sixty cartons. The papers include extensive notes on the subject of minority groups in the United States.45

The papers of Elmer Adler, publisher and printer, Curator of Graphic Arts in the Princeton University Library from 1940 to 1959, include the archives of the Pynson Printers and of The Colophon. The Adler papers, in more than one hundred cartons, cover the period from 1920 to the present, and include correspondence with leading figures in the graphic arts field.† Of related interest are the business records of the Derrydale Press, in thirty-four cartons.

The papers of John Peale Bishop '17 (1892-1944) contain manu-

42 See "Contributions to Princeton History, a Check List of Articles and Notes Published in The Princeton University Library Chronicle, Volumes I-XVII," in the Chronicle, XVIII, No. 1 (Autumn, 1956), 23-32. Reprints of this list may be obtained from the Library.
scripts of his prose and poetry and an extensive literary correspondence, in twenty-one boxes.

The Library has extensive manuscripts of Maxwell Struthers Burt '04, novelist, author of Chance Encounters, The Interpreter’s House, and The Delectable Mountains. The Burt papers include, in addition, manuscripts of the author’s wife, Katharine Newlin Burt, and of his son, Nathaniel Burt ’36.†

Manuscripts of seven of the novels of James Gould Cozzens are among the latest additions to the Library’s modern literary papers. In addition to original manuscript material Cozzens’ works since the publication of The Son of Perdition (1929) are represented by corrected galleys and correspondence relating to the novels.††

The papers of F. Scott Fitzgerald ’17 (1896-1940) comprise the original manuscripts of his novels, a large portion of his stories, manuscripts of his plays, corrected copies of the moving picture scripts on which he worked, and other types of manuscript material. There is a file of correspondence in which some one hundred persons are represented, many of them being such leading literary figures of the twenties and thirties as John Peale Bishop ’17, James Branch Cabell, John Dos Passos, Shane Leslie, John O’Hara, Maxwell Perkins, and Edmund Wilson ’16.††† The Fitzgerald Papers are augmented by a growing collection of Fitzgerald’s own letters as these are acquired by gift and by purchase.

The personal papers of Christian Gauss (1878-1951), Professor of Modern Languages in Princeton University, and for many years Dean of the College, contain manuscripts of his professional writings and academic lectures in the field of Romance literature. There is a large file of correspondence.†

The Henry Holt Archives represent an unusual instance of a publisher's records "at work" in a university library. Records now at Princeton date back to 1859, with the cash books of Holt’s predecessor, Frederick Leyboldt. Ledgers, inventory books, and other documents provide a nearly complete record of the firm’s publishing activities. Although not complete, the company’s correspondence files are extensive. Correspondence before 1900 is represented mainly by letterpress copies of outgoing correspondence with but little incoming correspondence preserved for this period. There is a large file of both incoming and outgoing letters from the period since 1900, with letters by and concerning many of the writers published by Henry Holt. Additions to the Holt files are to be made by the company at intervals.†⁴⁸

Drama scripts, books, photographs, programs, clippings, and other theatrical memorabilia collected by William Seymour (1855-1933) in the course of his long career as an actor, manager, and director, in New York, Boston, and on the road, form the cornerstone of the Library’s extensive Theatre Collection. The manuscript material includes a large correspondence file and scripts of numerous plays with which he was connected, or which he obtained through his father-in-law, E. L. Davenport, his sister-in-law, Fanny Davenport, and R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, also a family connection, and an early employer of William Seymour.⁴⁹

Of similar interest are the papers of George Crouse Tyler (1867-1946) which include a large business and personal correspondence, ca. 1900-1930, and a large file of scripts of plays that Tyler read or produced. The collection includes photograph albums and other types of documents and memorabilia, in approximately fifty boxes. A full correspondence contains letters of Viola Allen, Margaret Anglin, Hall Caine, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Helen Gahagan, William Gillette, Cyril Maud, Eugene O’Neill ’10, George Bernard Shaw, Laurette Taylor, Julian Street, and Booth Tarkington ’93. These names are but representative of others, equally well known, of Tyler’s generation in the theater.

The Princeton Library has a large collection of the papers of Allen Tate, important both as a collection and as an archive. The correspondence portion includes the names of many of the best-known of modern American writers, especially of poets: Sherwood Anderson, W. H. Auden, Irving Babbitt, Malcolm Cowley, E. E. Cummings, T. S. Eliot, John Gould Fletcher, Archibald MacLeish, John Crowe Ransom, Mark Van Doren, and Stark Young, to name but a few.†††† Manuscripts of Caroline Gordon (Mrs. Allen Tate) are also in the Princeton Library.†

⁵⁰ See the Chronicle, XIII, No. 4 (Summer, 1952), 208-209.
⁵¹ See Marguerite Loud McAneny, “Confessions of a Custodian, or an Original Recipe for a Large Theatre Collection,” Chronicle, II, No. 4 (June, 1941), 137-146.
The papers of Ridgely Torrence '97 (1874-1950), poet and playwright, and of Torrence's wife, Olivia Dunbar, include the manuscripts of the writer's prose and poetry and a voluminous correspondence. The collection, in more than 125 boxes, includes correspondence of the Torrence family, of Xenia, Ohio, during the Civil War period. The entire collection covers the years 1860 to 1950.*

The papers of Booth Tarkington '93 (1869-1946) comprehend a personal archive, of remarkable completeness, of manuscripts of his novels, plays, short stories, and correspondence. In addition, there are clippings, photographs, periodicals containing printings of his works, programs of productions of his plays, and other documents connected with his life and works. Supplementing the Tarkington Papers, as preserved by Tarkington and presented to Princeton by Mrs. Tarkington, are additions of original letters of Booth Tarkington, among them several long and significant series to intimate friends.†

Papers of Carl Van Doren (1885-1950) contain the manuscripts of his historical, biographical, and critical works, with an extensive correspondence, in eighteen cartons.

Papers of Henry van Dyke '73 (1852-1933), clergyman, writer, consist of original manuscripts of certain of his poems, essays, addresses, and a large correspondence, including a portion of his letters received as United States Minister to The Netherlands and Luxembourg, 1913-1916. To the large collection of personal correspondence and other papers there have been added, by gift and by purchase, numerous original manuscripts of his poetical and prose writings.

Smaller twentieth-century collections relating to American literature, journalism, and the arts are numerous and diverse.

Selected papers of Robert Bridges '79 (1858-1941), editor of *Scribner's Magazine*, fill twelve boxes.

The Gerritson Claytor Collection of manuscripts of Edgar Lee Masters includes some fifty letters of the poet, addressed to Mrs. Claytor, 1939-1949; manuscripts and typescripts of poems presented

by Masters to Mrs. Claytor; sketches and photographs of the poet; and inscribed books.∗∗

The Arthur B. Maurice collection consists of some two hundred letters, many received while Maurice was editor of *Bookman*, 1899-1916. The correspondence includes letters of such varied personalities as George Ade, Irvin S. Cobb, Myron T. Herrick, Edward House, Rudyard Kipling, Ernest Poole '02, and Otis Skinner.

The H. L. Mencken material in the Princeton Library consists of original Mencken letters to Ernest Boyd, Elbridge Colby, George R. Stewart '17. Other letters are to be found in such personal archives as the F. Scott Fitzgerald Papers. The collection includes the corrected galleys of his *New Dictionary of Quotations*. More extended material is available in a large collection of typed transcripts and microfilms of letters of H. L. Mencken to various correspondents.†

The Eugene O'Neill Collection includes the full autograph manuscripts, with drawings and stage directions, of twelve of the dramatist's plays: *Anna Christie, Desire Under the Elms, The Emperor Jones, and The Hairy Ape*, to name but four.∗∗ An important series of his letters is in the papers of George C. Tyler.

Papers of Thomas Marc Parrott '88, Professor of English at Princeton, contain manuscripts of his books and articles, and a large correspondence acquired during his career as a scholar, particularly in the field of Shakespearean studies. The Library has the professional notes and papers of John Duncan Speth (1868-1954), also Professor of English literature at Princeton, and papers of Henry N. Paul '84 (1865-1954), both Shakespearean scholars.

David Graham Phillips '87 (1867-1911) is represented in the Princeton collections by the original manuscripts of his novels which exposed social evils of his day.

Correspondence of Samuel Puntam (1892-1950), mainly that received as editor of *The New Review*, ca. 1927-1933, comprises some 1,500 letters, written by such figures as Jean Cocteau, Ford Madox Ford, James T. Farrell, Ezra Pound.

Manuscripts of historical writings, and verse, of Don Carlos Seitz (b.1862) are contained in approximately ten boxes.


See Marguerite Loud McNeny, "Eleven Manuscripts of Eugene O'Neill," *Chronicle*, IV, Nos. 2 and 3 (Feb.-Apr., 1943), 86-89.
Other significant collections include manuscripts and typescripts of the prose writings of Louise Bogan; correspondence and business files of the Council of Books in Wartime (ca. 1942-1945); selected papers from the author files of Harper and Brothers, publishers; selected papers relating to the literary studies of T. H. Vail Motter '29; a collection of uncorrected typescripts of plays and scenarios, and printed books of lyrics for theatrical productions, by Channing Pollock; a collection of the musical manuscripts of Roger Sessions; the manuscripts of six books and forty-eight short stories and articles of Benedict Thielan '23; and a series of fifty-eight volumes of scrapbooks relating to the work of Willard Huntington Wright (1888-1939), better known as S. S. Van Dine.

A partial list of established writers of the century, other than those already mentioned, who are represented in the Princeton Library by at least one manuscript of a well-known work includes the names of Livingstone Biddle '40, James Boyd '10, John Brooks '42, Louis O. Coxe '40, Samuel H. Jams, Jr. '32, Lloyd Morris, Frank C. Norris '29, John O'Hara, Ernest Poole '02, Conrad Richter, Aaron Marc Stein '27, George R. Stewart '17, James Ramsey Ullman '29, Jere H. Wheelwright, Jr. '27, and Philip Wylie '24.

ADDENDA*4

Significant additions have been made to the manuscript collections since the original publication of the "Introductory Survey" in August, 1958. The greater number of the recently acquired collections comprise manuscripts of the twentieth century relating to literature and the creative arts. Below are recorded the larger and more important of these recent acquisitions.

Alfred S. Dashiell '33 has presented his file of manuscript and printed material relating to Thomas Wolfe, including twelve letters and postcards written by Wolfe to him, as well as drafts of portions of several of Wolfe's periodical appearances. A group of typescripts by William Faulkner, with the author's autograph corrections, was presented by the late Harold Ober. The manuscripts represent contributions to periodicals and include such pieces as "By the People," "Freedom, American Style," and "If I Were a Negro."

Harper and Brothers, of New York, has made sizeable additions to the Library's collection of selected author files from that publisher's records, the first of which came to the Library in 1954. Among the better-known writers represented in the Harper files at Princeton are Rex Beach, Countee Cullen, Max Eastman, Kermit Roosevelt, Booth Tarkington '93, and Harold Bell Wright. The Harper files contain correspondence and other business papers relating to the authors.

The Library has acquired by purchase a small, but significant, collection of manuscripts, mostly letters, of Vachel Lindsay (1879-1931).

4 The listings under this heading record in general the newer collections, additions to previously recorded collections being mentioned only when they are of significant proportion.

The establishment, in October, 1959, of the Princeton University Archives as an authorized agency of the University makes necessary some amendment to a statement in the original publication of this "Survey" (see p. 25, under the heading, "6. Manuscripts Relating to Princeton University"). The newly created University Archives has been established primarily for the purpose of caring for the noncurrent manuscript and printed materials produced by the operations of the University, such as have survived from the founding of the College of New Jersey in 1746 to the present time. A more extended note on the University Archives has been published in The Princeton University Library Chronicle, XXI, Nos. 1 & 2 (Autumn, 1959 & Winter, 1960), 94.
Harold A. Loeb, of the Class of 1913, who with Alfred Kreymborg edited *Broom*, an international magazine of the arts, has given to the Library his file of the magazine's correspondence, 1921-1924, together with private correspondence of a later date. Maxwell Bodenheim, Stuart Chase, Jean Cocteau, Malcolm Cowley, Hart Crane, F. Scott Fitzgerald '17, John Gould Fletcher, Ford Madox Ford, Matthew Josephson, Osbert Sitwell, and William Carlos Williams are among the approximately 150 writers represented in the *Broom* correspondence. The files of *Broom* comprise an important addition to the Library's holdings of literary papers of the 1920's.

The beginning of a collection of the manuscripts of Samuel Shellabarger (1888-1954), of the Class of 1909, has been marked by the acquisition of two of his manuscripts: *The Chevalier Bayard; A Study in Fading Chivalry* and the historical novel, *Captain from Castile*. The manuscripts are the gift of Mrs. Samuel Shellabarger and are to be followed by additional material from the author's files.

The papers of Julian Street (1879-1947),† author of *My Enemy the Motor* (1908), *Paris à la Carte* (1911), *American Adventures* (1917), *Cross-Sections* (1923), and, with Booth Tarkington, *The Country Cousin*, have been given to the Library by Mrs. Julian Street. The papers, in seven cartons, include manuscripts of the author's writings, a selected correspondence, photographs, and other papers. The Street correspondence comprises selected letters of more than one hundred persons, among whom are such writers as George Ade, Theodore Dreiser, Ellen Glasgow, Sinclair Lewis, E. A. Robinson, and Robert E. Sherwood. The theater and the screen are represented by letters of Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks, William Gillette, Walter Hampden, George S. Kaufman, Alfred Lunt, Channing Pollock, and Otis Skinner. Other letters written to Julian Street represent such diverse personalities as A. P. Herbert, Herbert Hoover, Walter Lippmann, Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Ida Tarbell, Gene Tunney, Leonard Wood, and Alexander Woollcott.

Philip Wylie '24 has placed in the Princeton University Library a considerable portion of his papers. Among the Wylie manuscripts now in the Library's care, in approximately twenty cartons, are various versions of the author's extensive writings—short stories, articles, and essays, lectures and speeches.†

Additions to the Morris L. Parrish Collection of English novelists of the Victorian period have included the following: for Bulwer-Lytton, fifty-six letters; the autograph manuscript of the novel *Eugene Aram*; and a notebook entitled "Poetical attempts by E. G. Bulwer," which contains in manuscript many of the author's earliest published poems. For Wilkie Collins, twenty-one letters. For Charles L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll), thirty-seven letters, postcards, and other manuscript pieces, relating mainly to investments. For Thomas Hughes, fourteen letters. For Charles Kingsley, sixty-one letters. For Mary Elizabeth Braddon Maxwell, sixty-five letters. For Charles Reade, a considerable portion of the autograph manuscript of the novel *Griffith Gaunt*; a notebook entitled "Reade's Picture Book & Dictionary"; and twenty-two letters. For Anthony Trollope, the notebook kept by Trollope on his trip to South Africa in 1877, containing a journal of the trip and various notes; six manuscript travel books maintained by Trollope from 1841 to 1871; the autograph manuscript of his unpublished lecture on the Zulus, delivered in Nottingham in 1879; and seventeen letters. Smaller additions have also been made to virtually all the other author sections of the Parrish Collection.

The establishment in the Princeton University Library of the John Foster Dulles '08 Library of Diplomatic History, centering around Mr. Dulles' papers, was announced in May, 1959. The Department of State and the University simultaneously made known an agreement concerning the establishment in the Library of a collection of microfilmed copies of official documents of the Department of State relating to Mr. Dulles' tenure as Secretary. His own personal papers were presented to the University by Mr. Dulles shortly before his death.†

Other additions to the manuscripts in the field of twentieth-century papers of general historical interest include the files of the National Headquarters of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies,† organized to broaden public support for implementing an active foreign policy in the period immediately prior to America's entry into World War II. The Committee's papers, contained in approximately fifty filing drawers, include correspondence and extensive administrative records covering the duration of the Committee's work, from May, 1940 to January, 1942.
The Princeton Library has received from Brooks Emeny '24 selected papers from his files relating to his work with the Institute of Pacific Relations, together with papers relating to the Brookings Institute Foreign Policy Conferences. The papers cover the years from 1937 to 1950.†

The papers of Ivy L. Lee (1877-1934), of the Class of 1898, publicist, have been given by his sons, James W. Lee, II '28 and Ivy L. Lee, Jr. '31. Personal diaries, a partial correspondence, printed copies of his addresses and speeches, and a large number of clippings form the collection.

The Library has acquired, by purchase, legal correspondence and other papers, in some eighty volumes, of the law firm of Lewis, Adler, and Laws, of Philadelphia. The firm's records extend from 1889 to 1914.

Among the additions of manuscripts of the nineteenth century are papers of Edward Coles (1786-1868), second governor of Illinois and, although from a slave-holding family in Virginia, an early advocate of abolition. The papers, numbering some four hundred pieces, consist for the most part of letters received by Coles from distinguished contemporaries: James and Dolley Madison, who were his close friends; Thomas Jefferson; James Monroe; Henry Clay; and others.†

Through the courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Fuller, the Princeton University Library has had the opportunity to microfilm the papers of the American painter George Fuller (1822-1884). The papers include the artist's diaries, an extended personal and professional correspondence, and other manuscripts.†

An autograph collection containing some five hundred letters, mainly of American statesmen, writers, and artists, has been presented by DeForest M. Alexander '24. A significant portion of the collection consists of letters received by the artist John White Alexander (1856-1915); represented are such noted persons as Samuel L. Clemens, Robert E. Lee, Thomas Nast, Lydia H. Sigourney, James McNeill Whistler, and Woodrow Wilson. There are, in addition, some fifty Italian autographs, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.