

AN EXHIBITION OF BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, AND ART
from
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY COLLECTIONS

FATHERS AND SONS

Opening reception 14 March, 8:00 to 11:00 PM

14 March through 27 April 1986

THE EXHIBITION GALLERY THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY





Portrait, Father and Junior, Hudson, New
York, oil on canvas, ca. 1850. By an
anonymous American artist [Art Museum:
Gift of Edward Duff Balken, Class of 1897]

The illustrations used in the posters come from a drawing and sketch by the prolific and versatile American illustrator Felix O. C. Darley, 1822-1888, whose depictions of American scenes and characters were the most popular of his time. [Graphic Arts Collection]

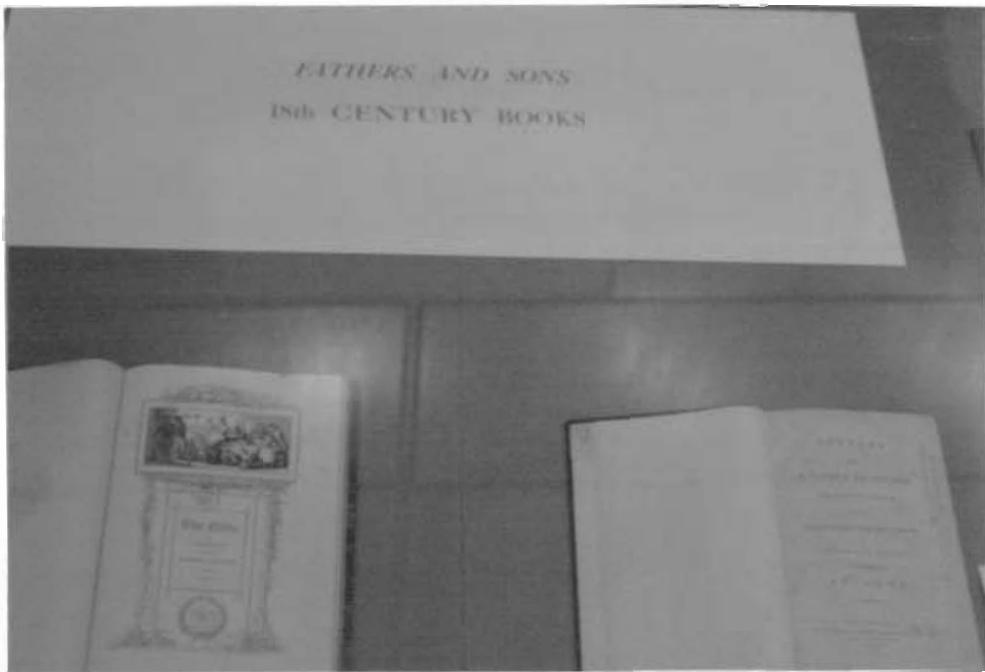


Chesterfield's philosophy of education for his son drew heavily on John Locke's Some Thoughts Concerning Education (1693), which fostered a belief in the molding power of environment on character. It became a standing joke between father and son to describe the boy as a small quarto which his father had once published, but intended to reissue in progressively corrected editions. Worldly success a la Chesterfield required the cultivation of "the Graces"--learning, virtue, and manners--and flattery, dissimulation, and adultery were useful means to that end. While the son spent his formative years with his tutors, his father wrote letters that were more like essays, displaying in a witty, elegant, and cynical style the breadth of the older man's experience and knowledge. That his son failed miserably to live up to his expectations was certainly a great disappointment to Chesterfield. But none of his son's shortcomings could have prepared him for the discovery, after Philip's death, that his son had a wife and two sons: for all his yearning, Chesterfield never really won the confidence of the one being he loved most on earth.

Trenchfield, Caleb (fl. 1670s). A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head: Or, The Fathers Counsel to His Son, An Apprentice in London. London, 1710. 5th edition. Chapters on fidelity, temperance, affability, the choice of company, the choice of recreations, setting up a trade, borrowing money, housekeeping, children and their education, etc.--each introduced with a "precept" in verse, such as

Hear much but little speak, a wise Man fears,
And wilt not use his Tongue so much as ears.
The Tongue if it the hedge of Teeth do break,
Will others shame, and its own Ruin speak.
I never yet did ever read of any
Undone by Hearing, but by Speaking many.
The Reason's this, the Ears if Chaste and Holy,
Do let in Wit, the Tongue doth let out Folly.

Puckle, James (1667?-1724). The Club; in a Dialogue Between Father and Son. London, 1817. This is the first illustrated edition of the work which first appeared in 1711. The son recounts to his father the events of the preceding night which he spent, on invitation, with a "Club" meeting at a local tavern called Noah's Ark. The members of the club are types--buffoon, hypocrite, newsmonger, quack, rake, traveller, youth, etc.--and the son recalls for his father what each man said and did in turn as the effects of wine loosened his tongue. The father responds to each story with philosophical commentary on the shortcomings of each character for the obvious enlightenment of his son.



Scott, Thomas (1705-1775). A Father's Instruction to His Son. London, 1748. First edition. A poem of 348 lines, written in iambic pentameter couplets.

Aikin, John (1747-1822). Letters from a Father to His Son, On Various Topics, Relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life. Written in the Years 1792 and 1793. Philadelphia, 1794. First American edition. The work is organized into thirty letters, each devoted to a particular subject or literary work--for example, "on attachment to the ancients," "on ornamental gardening", "on Buffon's Natural History." On the choice of a wife, Aikin shrewdly observes: "The difference of opinion between sons and fathers in the matrimonial choice may be stated in a single position--that the former have in their minds the first month of marriage, the latter, the whole of its duration."

Portrait, George Washington, oil on canvas.
By an American artist after a painting by
Gilbert Stuart [Art Museum: Bequest of Mrs.
Constance Earle in memory of her husband,
Marion Eppley, Class of 1906]

Signed autograph letter by Washington to Reverend Jonathan Boucher, teacher of "Jackey" Custis, dated 27 July 1769. Washington writes that he will pay the bill for his stepson's education "with chearfulness" as he is "more anxious for his Improvement than a little paltry saving"; he also asks Boucher to buy Jack a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles and a pair of silver spurs, and to restrain him "from going too frequently into the water, or staying too long in it when there; as she [Mrs. Washington] is apprehensive of bad consequences from either." [Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Cahn, Jr., Class of 1933, in memory of DeWitt Millhauser]



Washington, George, 1732-1799

plantation owner, commander-in-chief of
American forces in the Revolutionary War,
first president of the United States

Custis, John Parke, 1754-1781

son of Daniel and Martha Custis; became
Washington's stepson when Martha became
Mrs. Washington in 1759, attended King's
College (later Columbia) briefly, was fond
of horses and clothes, succumbed to "camp
fever" shortly after the Battle of Yorktown
where he had gone as a temporary civilian
aide

George III, 1738-1820

king of Great Britain and Ireland, 1760-1820; supported policy that led to the American Revolution; became blind and (after 1811) permanently deranged, his son (later George IV) acting as regent till his death

William IV, 1765-1837

third son, third child; became king of Great Britain and Ireland, 1830-1837; called "the Sailor-King," also "Silly Billy"; accepted as the eccentric member of the family, always in debt; had lengthy relationship with the actress Mrs. Dorothy Jordan, producing ten children

Signed autograph letter by George III to his son William, dated 26 June 1779. William had begun his naval training less than two weeks before, aboard the Prince George, a line-of-battle ship of ninety-eight guns. Accompanying him was Reverend Henry Majendie, the private tutor the king had hired to instruct his son in a program of religious study, English composition, English history, Latin and French translation, and general conduct. In his first letter to his father while at sea, William wrote: "I am very much pleased, Sir, with this new situation in life, in which it is my resolution to shew myself your Majesty's affectionate & dutiful son" (20 June 1779)--to which this exhibited letter is the king's reply. William wrote back, thanking his father for the advice: "I am certain that if I do behave myself in the manner prescribed...I shall keep up the fame of our illustrious family. With the advice of such tender parents, & with the other assistance I have, I hope to be hereafter of use to my country & a comfort & honour to my parents & relations" (11 July 1779). William had not yet turned fourteen.
[John Wild Collection]



Portrait, George III of England, oil on panel. Attributed to the British artist Jeremiah Meyer, 1735-1789. [Art Museum: The John Maclean Magie and Gertrude Magie Fund]

Ingersoll, Jared, 1749-1822

American jurist; member of the Continental Congress; delegate to the Federal Convention, 1787; attorney general of Pennsylvania, 1790-1799 and 1811-1817

Ingersoll, Charles Jared, 1782-1862,
Princeton Class of 1800

oldest son, first child; entered Princeton in 1796, left in 1799; became a lawyer, Pennsylvania legislator and congressman, and author

Signed autograph note by Jared Ingersoll to his son Charles, dated 16 July 1799

Signed autograph note by Henry Kellock, clerk of the college faculty, dated 17 July 1799, dismissing Charles Jared Ingersoll from Princeton

Receipt of the college treasurer, dated 17 July 1799, showing payment by Charles Jared Ingersoll for two sessions of tuition and room rent--apparently on the same day he was dismissed



Portrait, Father and Son, The Walker Family, Middle Haddam, Connecticut, oil on canvas, ca. 1790-1800. By an anonymous American artist [Art Museum: Gift of Edward Duff Balken, Class of 1897]

A North-West Prospect of Nassau-Hall, with a Front View of the Presidents House in New Jersey, copperplate engraving, 1764. Drawn by W. Tennent, engraved by H. Dawkins

Telfair, Edward, 1735-1807

American merchant, Georgia colonial legislator, Revolutionary patriot; member of the Continental Congress; govenor of Georgia, 1786 and 1791-1794; brought about by his actions the passage of the Eleventh Amendment

Telfair, Alexander, 1789-1832,
Princeton Class of 1807

youngest son, sixth child; became a plantation owner and manager; gave the centennial oration in celebration of George Washington's birth in 1832

Autograph letter signed by Edward Telfair to his son Alexander, dated 9 August 1801. Apparently, this is his first letter to his son at Princeton.

Autograph letter signed by Edward Telfair to his son Alexander, dated 4 December 1805

Signed autograph letter by Richard Rush
to his son Benjamin, dated 3 September
1819

Signed autograph letter from Richard
Rush to son Benjamin, dated 19 May
1827, on learning that both Benjamin
and James have been admitted into
college at Princeton

Princeton report card of Benjamin Rush,
dated 8 April 1829, sent to his father

Signed autograph note from Richard Rush
to son Benjamin, dated 1 May 1829,
accompanying a parting gift. Rush was
on his way to London to negotiate, on
behalf of the towns of Georgetown and
Alexandria, a loan of 1.5 million
dollars for the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

Signed autograph letter from Richard Rush
to son Benjamin, dated 24 September 1829,
on learning that Benjamin has taken first
honors at Princeton

Signed autograph letter by Benjamin Rush to his
father, dated 24 December 1854. Rush's wife
(Benjamin's mother) had died in the spring; hence,
his father is spending Christmas alone at Sydenham,
the family estate near Philadelphia, for the first
time. A portrait of George III apparently
accompanied this letter as a gift, as the son hopes
it will "awaken on your walls associations of a
period perhaps the grandest of your public
career...it will equally recall to those of your
children old enough to remember those days, a
period memorable by some of the happiest hours of
boyhood..."





Rush, Richard, 1780-1859,
Princeton Class of 1797

American lawyer, statesman, minister
to Great Britain, 1817-1824; had a
major role in the founding of the
Smithsonian Institution

Rush, Benjamin, 1811-1877,
Princeton Class of 1829

oldest son, first child; became
a lawyer, diplomat, author

[Manuscripts and Photographs from the
Rush Family Papers]

Signed autograph letter by Audubon to his son Victor in London, dated 9 November 1833, informing him of the safe arrival of more numbers of The Birds of America and urging him to "push on the Publication." (Each number of the work consisted of five plates; in the end, there were eighty-seven numbers and 435 illustrations.) Victor had gone to England in the fall of the previous year to take charge of the publication and to supervise Robert Havell's engravings of his father's bird drawings. At the time of the letter Audubon was staying in Charleston at the home of John Bachman, a minister and amateur naturalist who had become a close friend and who later collaborated with Audubon on The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America (1845-1848). [John James Audubon Collection]

Signed autograph letter by Audubon to his son John, dated 20 September 1840, describing his unsuccessful trip through New Hampshire and Massachusetts to gain subscribers for the new, octavo edition of The Birds of America. He notes the people are "used to hard work and [are] extremely tenacious of their money," though the postscript written on the cover the next day shows he obtained seven subscribers that morning. Following lengthy descriptions of Portsmouth and Marblehead, Audubon encourages "Dear Johny [to] make beautiful outlines and proceed as fast as you can with the Drawings..." --presumably, these were drawings for The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America, which had been announced in the previous year. (John Audubon ultimately made about half of the original drawings for that work.) In his letter, Audubon finally turns to family affairs and wishes "that our beloved Maria [Maria Bachman, the elder Bachman daughter whom John Audubon had married in 1837] was once more able to travel and that our own family Circle was again under one roof....kiss Maria for me!...God bless you My Dear Johny, and may that God save and reinstate to health our beloved Maria." (Unknown, of course, to Audubon, Maria had died five days before.) Closing his letter, Audubon prefaces his signature with the terms "Father & Friend."



Audubon, Victor Gifford, 1809-1860
older son; became a business agent,
secretary to his father

Audubon, John Woodhouse, 1812-1862
younger son; became an artist, author;
often accompanied his father in the
field to collect and draw birds and
backgrounds

Engraver's proof for Plate 44, The
Birds of America, "Summer Red Bird"
[Summer Tanager], showing Audubon's
color suggestions

Signed autograph card by Henry
van Dyke, Sr., to his son Henry,
dated Christmas 1867

Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by Henry van Dyke, Sr., to his son Henry, dated 31 August 1873, regarding what profession his son should pursue. In this long letter written to persuade Henry to enter the ministry, his father writes: "I have desired it partly on my own account. It has long been a cherished hope that I should have your sympathy companionship and help in the declining years of my work; and that you would perpetuate and complete my influence after I am gone.--But I have desired it still more for your own sake. For I am deeply convinced that the ministry is not only the most sacred and honourable calling; but when a man enters it from sincere motives and has even moderate qualifications for its duties, it offers the greatest security for success in the highest sense in this work and in the next."

Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by Henry van Dyke, Jr., to his father dated "Monday night" [Sept. 1, 1873], in reply to his father's letter about his choice of profession. After graduation from Princeton in June, Henry half-heartedly had entered himself in Columbia Law School but did not matriculate, being more interested in writing. He was to spend the year tutoring children of a prominent Philadelphia family before entering Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1874. In this letter he addresses his father's points one by one, arguing that "there are some things, things fundamental and essential, very much higher than any considerations of training or gifts of speech or influential friends or money sufficient to obtain an education, things belonging to the inmost life, which are necessary to a call to the ministry; and these I do not, to my best belief, possess."



van Dyke, Henry Jackson, 1822-1891

American clergyman, pastor of First
Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn,
prominent in the councils of the
Presbyterian Church

van Dyke, Henry, 1852-1933,
Princeton Class of 1873

oldest son, first child; became a clergyman,
author, educator; minister of Brick Presbyterian
Church in New York City, 1883-1899; professor of
English literature at Princeton, 1899-1923; U. S.
minister at The Hague, 1913-1916; prolific writer
of such works as Little Rivers (1895), Fisherman's
Luck (1899), The Other Wise Man (1896), The First
Christmas Tree (1897), and The Blue Flower (1902)

Signed autograph letter by Henry van Dyke, Sr., to his son Henry dated 6 November 1873, on the occasion of his son's twenty-first birthday

Strong, Sydney Dix (ed.). What I Owe to My Father. NY, 1935. Tribute by Henry van Dyke, Jr., to his father

"In Defense of My Father's Memory"--prepared statement by Henry van Dyke, Jr., responding to attacks made by Dr. Clarence True Wilson upon his stand in the 1928 presidential campaign and his father's politics. Typed manuscript copy of van Dyke's statement and the story as it was covered in the New York Times (May 31, 1930)

Undated photograph of Henry Jackson van Dyke



Turgenev, Ivan (1818-1883). Fathers and Sons. First published in 1862, the novel, through its central character of Bazarov, applied the term nihilist to the radical youth of Russia in the 1860s, incensing all factions and driving Turgenev abroad for most of his remaining years. Exhibited here is the illustrated English edition published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow (1951).

The Hero and His Time and Talk in the Haystack--signed and numbered wood engravings by the American graphic artist Fritz Eichenberg (1909-), pulled from the original blocks he made for the Heritage Press and the Limited Editions Club editions of Fathers and Sons (1941)

Meredith, George (1828-1909). The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. A History of Father and Son. London, 1859. 3 vols. First edition. Desereted by his wife in 1858 and left with a five-year-old son, Meredith completed this, his first full-length novel, after a year of considerable toil. In the novel, Sir Austin Feverel, deserted by his wife, tries to protect his son Richard, training him at home according to his "system" of education, and planning to arrange an ideal marriage. His system of parental vigilance breaks down at adolescence. [Morris L. Parrish Collection]

Signed typewritten letter by Henry van Dyke to his son Tertius, dated 11 September 1914. Henry had brought his family with him to the Netherlands the previous year when he assumed his ministerial post at The Hague. His son helped at the Legation, particularly after war was declared, processing the flood of home-going Americans and interviewing those who asked for endorsements on their checks and letters of credit. Shortly after this letter, Tertius and his mother returned to the U. S.

Signed typewritten letter by Henry van Dyke to his son Tertius, dated 4 July, 1920, mentioning reviews of Tertius' recently published book of poems, Songs of Seeking and Finding

van Dyke, Tertius. Songs of Seeking and Finding, NY, 1920. First edition of his first book, dedicated to his father

Photograph of Tertius van Dyke, undated

Autograph invitation by Henry van Dyke to his son Tertius, inviting him to his seventieth birthday celebration [1922]



van Dyke, Henry, 1852-1933

American clergyman, author, educator,
diplomat, ardent fisherman

van Dyke, Tertius, 1886-1958,
Princeton Class of 1908

only surviving son, third child; became a
clergyman, educator, author; headmaster
of Gunnery School (Washington, CT),
1936-1942; dean of Hartford Theological
Seminary, 1943-1954

[Manuscripts and Photographs from the
Henry van Dyke Papers]

van Dyke, Henry and Tertius. Light
My Candle. NY, 1926. First edition.
Book of reflections co-authored by
father and son: "The reader will find
it difficult to tell when the son is
speaking and when the father"--from the
preface.

van Dyke, Tertius. Henry van Dyke.
NY, 1935. First edition. The son's
biography of his father

Photographs of Henry van Dyke

Father and son on an unidentified
fishing trip

"Henry Van Dyke, Fisherman"--Tertius'
article about his fisherman father,
published in the July 1, 1922, issue
of The Christian Work. Signed carbon
of the typed manuscript and the article
as it appeared in print



Unidentified photo of father and son

Signed autograph letter by Joseph Ruggles Wilson to his son Woodrow, dated 25 September 1883. Engaged to Ellen Axson on September 16th, Woodrow had arrived in Baltimore two days later to begin post-graduate study in history and political science at Johns Hopkins University. Sensing a possible conflict, his father closes his letter with these words of gentle caution: "What you say of your future wife is of course very pleasing to me, who must be delighted with whatsoever delights one whom I love more than I love myself. But, my son, don't let this affection for her consume yr thoughts, as it is natural it should. Always remember how much depends upon this year's course at Baltimore." Woodrow and Ellen were not married until 1885--after completion of Woodrow's course work, [Woodrow Wilson Collection]

Wilson, Woodrow. Congressional Government.
Boston, 1885. First edition of his first book, dedicated to his father

Signed autograph letter (with typewritten transcript) by Woodrow Wilson to his father, dated 16 December 1888. A Christmas letter sent from Wesleyan University, where Woodrow was a professor of history and political economy. "Dode" is the nickname of Woodrow's younger brother. [Andre de Coppet Collection]

Signed autograph letter (with typewritten transcript) by Woodrow Wilson to his father, dated 20 March 1890, mentioning his tentative appointment as professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton University. His "present arrangement with the Johns Hopkins" refers to a series of twenty-five lectures he was to give there each spring. [Andre de Coppet Collection]

Photographs of Woodrow Wilson,
1907 and undated



Wilson, Joseph Ruggles, 1822-1903

American minister, clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church

Wilson, Woodrow, 1856-1924,
Princeton Class of 1879

older son, third child; became an educator, statesman, twenty-eighth president of the United States

At left: signed autograph letter (first and last page) by John Stevenson Tarkington to his son Booth, dated 3 November 1887. Humorous letter in the form of seventy-five questions, with space left after each for Booth's answer. After being a truant while a junior in public school in Indiana, Booth was withdrawn and sent to Phillips Exeter Academy, a boarding school in New Hampshire, to complete his preparatory education. Apparently, this is the first letter sent to him there.

Below: signed autograph letter by John Stevenson Tarkington to his son Booth at Exeter, dated 16 November 1887

Photograph of John Tarkington in Indianapolis in 1915

Signed autograph letter by Booth Tarkington to his father, dated 29 May 1893, urging him to come to Princeton for commencement. Booth was ineligible for a degree himself, for he lacked credits in the classics. He came to Princeton in his junior year after one year at Purdue University studying art, but got an honorary degree from Princeton in 1899.

Signed autograph note by John Tarkington to his son Booth, undated; on the verso is Booth's artitic response, dated 13 April 1899. Booth's first novel The Gentleman from Indiana, had been accepted by the New York publishing firm S. S. McClure in mid-January; in February, he had gone to New York to begin cutting the novel for use as a serial in McClure's Monthly Magazine, and was unable to return hom to Indianapolis until May. The novel appeared in the fall and became a best-seller, launching Tarkington's literary career.

"Artistic justice, or The Parents' Revenge"
--undated pen-and-ink drawing
by Booth Tarkington

Photograph of three generations of Tarkington men: grandfather Joseph (the Methodist preacher), Booth, his father

Photographs of Booth Tarkington in later years (undated) and in 1873 at age of three or four



Tarkington, John Stevenson, 1832-1923

American lawyer, son of zealous Methodist circuit rider during the pioneer days of Indiana; called "Judge" Tarkington

Tarkington, Booth, 1869-1946,
Princeton Class of 1893

only son, second child; became a novelist, playwright, illustrator; his best-known books of childhood and adolescence include Penrod (1914), Penrod and Sam (1916), and Seventeen (1916); won the Pulitzer Prize for his novels The Magnificent Ambersons (1918) and Alice Adams (1921)

[Manuscripts and Photographs from the
Booth Tarkington Papers]

Signed autograph letter by Rudyard Kipling to Henry van Dyke, U.S. minister at The Hague (in neutral Netherlands), dated 14 October 1915, asking for help in tracing his son John, who had been reported missing in the fighting near Loos

Signed autograph letter by Rudyard Kipling to Henry van Dyke, dated 27 October 1915, thanking him for his help. Resigned to the fact of his son's death, he writes: "...all the news that we have received from the wounded men in his battalion who have come home, goes to show that he was at least badly wounded by machine gun or shell fire - perhaps both. I understand that he bore himself well." No body was ever found.

"If"--broadside of Kipling's popular poem from his book Rewards and Fairies (1910)

"If"--autograph manuscript copy of the poem by Kipling, inscribed to Frank [Doubleday], dated April 1913, Paris, Hotel Brighton



Kipling, Rudyard, 1865-1936

English poet, novelist, storywriter; his works include Departmental Ditties (1886), Barrack Room Ballads (1892), two Jungle Books (1894-1895), Stalky and Co (1899), Kim (1901), and the children's classic Just So Stories (1902); awarded the Nobel Prize in 1907

Kipling, John, 1897-1915

only son, third child; became a soldier; joined the Irish Guards in 1914; killed in World War I at the Battle of Loos (France), September, 1915



Photograph of young Rudyard Kipling and his father, John Lockwood Kipling (1837-1911), undated. Kipling's father was an accomplished artist, illustrated many of his son's works, and until his death performed the function of literary adviser for his son.

"Picture bubbles blown for Ruddy by Papa"--pen-and-ink drawing by John Lockwood Kipling for his son, undated. From a family album [Taylor Collection]



Cozzens, Henry William, 1866-1920

American sales manager of a
printing-equipment manufacturer

Cozzens, James Gould, 1903-1978

only child; father died when he was sixteen; attended Kent, a private boarding school in Connecticut, 1916-1922; admitted to Harvard, but dropped out after two years; became a novelist, storywriter; his works include S.S. San Pedro (1931), Ask Me Tomorrow (1940), The Just and the Unjust (1942), and By Love Possessed (1957); awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Guard for Honor (1948)

"To J.G.C."--signed autograph manuscript
of an illustrated poem by Henry Cozzens,
sent to his son Jim at camp, dated 16
July 1916. Jim was at Camp Wake-Robin
in the Catskills.

Signed typewritten letter by Frederick Herbert Sill ("Father Sill") to Henry Cozzens, dated 21 October 1919, explaining the problems he was having with Jim at Kent. A member of the Anglican Order of the Holy Cross, a celibate missionary order, Father Sill had founded Kent to encourage "Simplicity of life, self-reliance, and directness of purpose" in his "fellows." Returning to start his fourth-form year, Jim had told Father Sill that he could no longer attend chapel because he did not believe in God. Years later, Jim would carefully describe Father Sill in the character of Dr. Holt in a series of short stories about the Durham School, which was obviously Kent.

Signed autograph letter by Henry Cozzens
to his son at Kent, dated 24 October 1919,
giving him till Christmas to shape up

Photographs of Henry W. Cozzens,
as child and as an older man

Photographs of James Gould Cozzens,
as a youth and as an older man

Photograph of Henry W. Cozzens, Sr.,
father of Henry Cozzens, undated

Photograph of four generations of
Cozzens men: Henry W. Cozzens, Jr.,
his father, his grandfather, and
his great-grandfather

Signed autograph letter by Henry W.
Cozzens, Sr., to his son Henry,
dated 26 March 1901, thanking him
for paying his life insurance

Signed autograph letter by Henry W.
Cozzens, Sr., to his son Henry, dated
15 April 1908, on the occasion of his
son's forty-second birthday

At the end of Book II in Virgil's Aeneid, Aeneas escapes from burning Troy, carrying his aged father, Anchises, on his back, with his young son, Ascanius, at his side.

Aeneas and Anchises, engraving, undated. - By the French engraver Germain Audran (1631-1710) after a painting by the Italian artist Domenico Zampieri (1581-1641) [Graphic Arts Collection]

Aeneas and Anchises, etching and mezzotint, 1767. By the English engraver Richard Earlom (1743-1822) after a painting by the Italian artist Jacopo Robusti (1518-1594) [Graphic Arts Collection: Gift of Dickson Q. Brown]

Alciati, Andrea (1492-1550), Italian lawyer and humanist. Emblematum liber. Augsburg, 28 February 1531. First issue of the first edition. Alciati established the pattern for the "emblem book" in the Renaissance with the publication of this book. Consisting of a motto, a picture, and a short poem, the emblem, according to Alciati, was used to illustrate and expound some moral or ethical truth. Here, the emblem utilizes the scene from Virgil's Aeneid to illustrate the devotion of sons to their parents. The Latin verse, translated by Professor William Heckscher, reads as follows:

When through the midst of the enemy away from his
burning fatherland Aeneas was carrying on his
shoulders the sweet burden of his father: he kept
saying: Spare us: for you in taking an old man
there will be no glory; but the greatest glory
is mine if I save my father.

Photograph of Philip Wylie at eighteen

Photograph of Philip Wylie in 1931

Photographs of Philip Wylie in later years

Typewritten letter (carbon) by Philip Wylie to his father, dated 30 April 1941

Signed autograph letter (last page) by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 13 May 1942, on the occasion of Philip's 40th birthday

Signed autograph letter (with type-written transcript) by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 8 February 1944. "Ricky" [Frederica] is Philip's second wife.

Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 17 January 1943, detailing his reaction to Philip's A Generation of Vipers

Wylie, Philip. A Generation of Vipers. NY, 1942. In 1950 the American Library Association chose it as one of the most influential books of the first half of the 20th century.

Typewritten letter (carbon) by Philip Wylie to his father, dated 29 January 1943, replying to his father's letter about The Generation of Vipers



Wylie, Edmund Melville, 1875?-1955

American Presbyterian minister

Wylie, Philip, 1902-1971,
Princeton Class of 1924

oldest son, first child; mother died when he was five; brother of Max Wylie; entered Princeton in 1920, left in 1923; became a novelist, essayist, social critic; best known for his "Crunch and Des" deep-sea fishing stories, novels dealing with problems of the Atomic Age, and social criticism, particularly that directed against the institution of what he termed "Momism"; his works include Finley Wren (1934), Salt Water Daffy (1941), A Generation of Vipers (1942), The Disappearance (1951), The Best of Crunch and Des (1955), and The Magic Animal (1968)

Signed typewritten letter by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 4 May 1955, congratulating him on his new work, the novelette The Answer

The May 7, 1955, issue of The Saturday Evening Post in which The Answer appeared--to widespread acclaim. In the story, atomic bomb tests by the Americans and the Russians bring down two angels. One had brought with it a golden book containing wisdom gathered from the whole galaxy for earth, written in every language. In this book, the American general reads "the answer" to the world's dilemma: "Love one another."

Photographs of Edmund Wylie, undated

Signed typewritten letter from an editor at The Reader's Digest to Philip Wylie, dated 1 November 1957 asking for an "Unforgettable Piece" on Wylie's father

"Father and Son--A Reminiscence"--typed manuscript by Philip Wylie, heavily annotated and corrected by him, submitted to The Reader's Digest

Signed typewritten letter by an editor at The Reader's Digest, dated 8 May 1958, ultimately rejecting Wylie's reminiscence piece

The December 1965 issue of The Reader's Digest, in which "The Making of a Man," a different version of Wylie's recollections about his father, appeared



The Holy Bible Ornamented with Engravings
by James Fittler from Celebrated Pictures
by Old Masters. London, 1795. Open to
Luke XV: the parable of the prodigal son
[Graphic Arts Collection]

The Prodigal Son, engraving, 1792.
By the English engraver Richard Earlom
(1745-1822) after a painting by the
Italian artist Salvatore Rosa (1615-1673)
[Graphic Arts Collection: Gift of Dickson
Q. Brown]

The Prodigal Son Returned to His Father,
engraving, 1814. By the American engraver
Amos Doolittle (1754-1832) [Art Museum:
Gift of Frank Jewett Mather, Jr.]

Photographs of James Ramsey Ullman
as a child and youth

Signed autograph letter by Alexander F. Ullman to his son James, dated 24 November 1915, on the occasion of his son's eighth birthday

Photograph of father and son taken at Niagara Falls, undated

Signed autograph card by Alexander F. Ullman to his son James, dated 26 October 1922. James was attending Phillips Academy, a boarding school in Andover, Mass.

Signed typewritten letter by the director of admissions at Princeton to Alexander F. Ullman, dated 3 April 1923, regarding his son's application. With autograph note on it by Ullman to his son

Signed autograph letter by Alexander F. Ullman to his son James, dated 24 November 1933, on the occasion of his son's twenty-sixth birthday and his co-production of the successful Broadway drama Men in White

Promotional pamphlet for The Men in White. The play won for its author, Sidney Kingsley, the Pulitzer Prize in 1934.



Ullman, Alexander F., d. 1943

American businessman; dropped out of college, became a traveling salesman, joined his two brothers in racetrack bookmaking, and made enough to comfortably retire in his early forties

Ullman, James Ramsey, 1907-1971,
Princeton Class of 1929

only child; mother died when he was ten; became a novelist, playwright, theatrical producer, adventurer, world traveler, and mountaineer (member of the first American expedition to climb Mt. Everest in 1963); his works include High Conquest (1941), The White Tower (1945), The Sands of Karakorum (1953), and The Age of Mountaineering (1954)

After four of the plays he was producing bombed on Broadway in the fall of 1936, James made an "escape" to the Amazon country of South America, where he travelled overland and by water from Lima on the Pacific to Para on the Atlantic. The adventure is described in his book The Other Side of the Mountain (NY, 1938).

Hand-drawn map of Iquitos, Peru, by James Ramsey Ullman when he was there in 1937. The Malecon-Palace Hotel is indicated by the arrow.

Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by James Ramsey Ullman, dated 2 March 1937, for his two sons on the occasion of their nineteenth birthdays (at the time they were, respectively, three-and-a-half years and thirteen months old), written at the Malecon-Palace Hotel in Iquitos, Peru. "What I'm trying to do, fellows," James writes, "is to write to you the one letter of my life--talk to you for the only time in my life--not as father to sons, but as a young man to young men." He was twenty-nine at the time, imagining his sons were both nineteen.

Photograph of the Malecon-Palace Hotel from Ullman's book The Other Side of the Mountain

Photograph of Alexander F. Ullman, undated

"My father was a baseball buff, and so have I been all my life....I remember...the day Dad took me to the second game of the 1920 World Series between the Brooklyn Dodgers and Cleveland Indians. At Ebbetts Field we had front row box seats, no less, and before the game, not six feet in front of us, there was whiskered Burleigh Grimes, the Dodger pitcher, taking his warmups. It was a coolish day, and Dad, for the first time that fall, was wearing a topcoat. In one of its pockets he found a mothball, and holding it out to Grimes, he said, 'For luck, Burleigh.' Grimes took it, looked at it, smelled it, and put it in his back pants pocket; then went on to pitch a 3-0 shutout. For the rest of the series the Dodgers didn't do so well, but that was a day of glory for Alex Ullman's twelve-year-old son."--James Ramsey Ullman in his unpublished memoir The Way It Was.

"Fathers"--typewritten manuscript of
a short speech by Richard Halliburton,
undated, but probably from his
Lawrenceville School days

Photograph of Richard Halliburton
at Lawrenceville

Photograph of Wesley Halliburton as
a young man, undated

Autograph letter by Richard Halliburton
to his father, dated 15 August [1925],
describing his swim across the
Hellespont [Dardanelles]: the first
American and the third person (after
the mythical Leander and Lord Byron)
to do so

Photographs of Richard Halliburton
beginning his swim of the Hellespont
in 1925, the boat that accompanied him
across, the Abydos Peninsula toward
which he swam, and the house at Abydos
occupied by Lord Byron in 1818 at the
time of his swim



Halliburton, Wesley, d. 1965

American civil engineer, realtor
and land speculator

Halliburton, Richard, 1900-1939,
Princeton Class of 1921

only surviving child, first born; younger brother died in 1917; attended Lawrenceville School, 1915-1917; worked his way to Europe abroad a freighter in 1919; after graduating from Princeton, became a world traveler, adventurer, lecturer, and author; assumed drowned when the Chinese junk he was sailing from China to San Francisco disappeared at sea in 1939; his works include The Royal Road to Romance (1925), The Glorious Adventure (1927), New Worlds to Conquer (1929), The Flying Carpet (1932), and Seven League Boots (1935)

Signed typewritten letter by Wesley Halliburton to his son Richard, dated 26 January 1931, on the eve of Richard's "Flying Carpet" adventure

Photograph of Richard Halliburton, his pilot Moye W. Stephens, and the airplane named The Flying Carpet in which they flew around the world in 1931-1932

Halliburton, Richard. The Flying Carpet. Indianapolis, 1932. The book that resulted from the adventure, with endpapers showing the route of the plane

"The Wonders of the World I Want My Son to See"--autograph manuscript copy, corrected typewritten copy, and Memphis newspaper copy (April 21, 1935) of an article by Richard Halliburton. He never married and had no children.



Halliburton, Wesley, d. 1965

American civil engineer, realtor
and land speculator

Halliburton, Richard, 1900-1939,
Princeton Class of 1921

only surviving child, first born; younger brother died in 1917; attended Lawrenceville School, 1915-1917; worked his way to Europe abroad a freighter in 1919; after graduating from Princeton, became a world traveler, adventurer, lecturer, and author; assumed drowned when the Chinese junk he was sailing from China to San Francisco disappeared at sea in 1939; his works include The Royal Road to Romance (1925), The Glorious Adventure (1927), New Worlds to Conquer (1929), The Flying Carpet (1932), and Seven League Boots (1935)

Early photographs of Ernest Hemingway and his three sons: John ("Bumby"), the oldest; Patrick ("the Mexican Mouse"); Gregory ("Gigi"), the youngest

Photograph of Patrick Hemingway "helping to kill the goose," dated 6 November 1931, in Piggott, Arkansas

Other early photographs of Patrick Hemingway

Signed autograph letter by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, dated 2 December [1933], while at sea abroad the General Metzinger on the way to his first African safari. Patrick was five at the time, staying with his grandparents in Piggott, Arkansas

Photograph of Ernest Hemingway and his son Patrick at the Stork Club, New York City, spring of 1944

Signed typewritten letter by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, dated 15 October 1942, from his home in Cuba. Patrick had just entered the Canterbury School that fall. The note about "scientific work" at the end refers to his activities hunting German U-boats in the Caribbean with his own boat, the Pilar, which he had secretly armed that year.

Photograph of Ernest Hemingway and his son Patrick, with Patrick's trophy, in Sun Valley, Idaho, the fall of 1946

Typewritten copy of a telegram by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, postdated 21 January 1946, with his suggestions for college. Patrick eventually went to Harvard.

Signed carbon copy of a typewritten letter by Patrick Hemingway to his father, dated 21 November 1956, regarding his plans for guiding his father on a six-week safari in Tanganyika. Ernest was in Spain and had booked passage to Mombasa; Patrick was a white hunter working for an outfit called Tanganyika Tours and Safaris. Nasser's closing of the Suez Canal and the poor condition of Ernest's health put an end to the plans.

Signed typewritten letter by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, dated 26 February 1958, concerning Patrick's setting up his own safari outfit

Photograph of Ernest Hemingway and his three sons hunting in Sun Valley, Idaho, 1940 or 1941

Gosse, Edmund (1849-1928). Father and Son: A Study of Two Temperaments. London, 1907. First edition, published anonymously. Debarred from studying literature by rigid upbringing, Gosse describes his relations with his father, an eminent zoologist and Plymouth Brother, in this autobiography. It begins: "This book is the record of a struggle between two temperaments, two consciences and almost two epochs. It ended, as was inevitable, in disruption. Of the two human beings here described, one was born to fly backward, the other could not help being carried forward. There came a time when neither spoke the same language as the other...But, at least, it is some consolation to the survivor, that neither, to the very last hour, ceased to respect the other..."

Gunther, John (1901-1970). Death Be Not Proud. NY, 1949. Memoir of his son who died from a brain tumor at the age of seventeen after fifteen months of illness

Shinder, Jason (1955-), editor.
Divided Light: Father and Son Poems: A Twentieth-Century Anthology. NY, 1983. First edition. Selected father-son poems by ninety-seven American poets, from Wallace Stevens to Michael Blumenthal



Lorimer, George Horace (1867-1937), editor of the Saturday Evening Post (1898-1936). Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son. NY, 1902. An enormous success, translated into more languages and more generally circulated in its time than any previous book of American authorship since Uncle Tom's Cabin, the book was a picture of Big Business in a series of letters by a fictional Chicago packing house "giant" to his son. It was followed by Old Gorgon Graham: More Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son. NY, 1904. First Edition.

GUIDE
to the Exhibition:

A Handout for Viewers

It is not flesh and blood but the heart which makes us fathers and sons.

--Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805)

A wise son maketh a glad father.

--Proverbs 10:1

FATHERS AND SONS:
An Exhibition of Manuscripts, Books, and Art
from Princeton University Collections

• 14 March through 27 April 1986 •
The Exhibition Gallery The Princeton University Library

For rarely are sons similar to their fathers: most are worse, and a few are better than their fathers.

--Homer

There must always be a struggle between a father and son, while one aims at power and the other at independence.

--Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

He that will have his son have a respect for him and his orders, must himself have a great reverence for his son.

--John Locke (1632-1704)

What the father hath hid cometh out in the son; and oft have I found in the son the father's revealed secret.

--Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900)

Thanks for the sweet things you said about my little boy....No man can possibly know what life means, what the world means, what anything means, until he has a child and loves it.

--Lafcadio Hearn (1850-1904)

When I was a boy of fourteen, my father was so ignorant I could hardly stand to have the old man around. But when I got to be twenty-one, I was astonished at how much he had learned in seven years.

--Mark Twain (1835-1910)

Sons have always a rebellious wish to be disillusioned by that which charmed their fathers.

--Aldous Huxley (1894-1963)

Fathers and Sons: An Exhibition

'Like father, like son'--this Latin proverb, familiar in English since the 14th century, receives a more modern interpretation in "Fathers and Sons," an exhibition of manuscripts, books, and art from Princeton University collections, held from March 14 through April 27 in the main Firestone Library gallery. Materials exhibited range from 1531 (the earliest edition of Andrea Alciati's *Emblematum liber*) to 1983 (Jason Shinder's anthology of father and son poems, *Divided Light*), but the majority are drawn from the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. American and English historical and literary figures predominate, and the images and relationships of these selected fathers and sons are presented, for the most part, through original letters and photographs.

The organization of the exhibition is essentially chronological, as one moves clockwise, beginning with the 18th century "triumvirate" of Lord Chesterfield, George Washington, and George III. The following notes and descriptions constitute an exhibition case-by-case guide:

- Main Exhibition Case

--Portrait, *Father and Junior, Hudson, New York*, oil on canvas, ca.1850. By an anonymous American artist [Art Museum: Gift of Edward Duff Balken, Class of 1897]

--The illustrations used in the posters come from a drawing and sketch by the prolific and versatile American illustrator Felix O. C. Darley, 1822-1888, whose depictions of American scenes and characters were the most popular of his time. [Graphic Arts Collection]

- Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of, 1694-1773

English statesman and diplomat, known as a wit and orator but probably best remembered for his *Letters* to his natural son; gave his name to a kind of overcoat and to a kind of couch

Stanhope, Philip, 1732-1768

illegitimate son of Lord Chesterfield and Elizabeth du Bouchet, governess in a Dutch family in The Hague; held several low posts in the English foreign service before dying from dropsy at the age of thirty-six

--Chesterfield's philosophy of education for his son drew heavily on John Locke's *Some Thoughts Concerning Education* (1693), which fostered a belief in the molding power of environment on character. It became a standing joke between father and son to describe the boy as a small quarto which his father had once published, but intended to reissue in progressively corrected editions. Worldly success *a la Chesterfield* required the cultivation of "the Graces"--learning, virtue, and manners--and flattery, dissimulation, and adultery were useful means to that end. While the son spent his formative years

with his tutors, his father wrote letters that were more like essays, displaying in a witty, elegant, and cynical style the breadth of the older man's experience and knowledge. That his son failed miserably to live up to his expectations was certainly a great disappointment to Chesterfield. But none of his son's shortcomings could have prepared him for the discovery, after Philip's death, that his son had a wife and two sons: for all his yearning, Chesterfield never really won the confidence of the one being he loved most on earth.

--Original autograph letter by Chesterfield to his son, dated in B. Dobree's complete edition (1932) of Chesterfield's letters as January 1741, when Philip was eight. (This letter did not appear in any of the main editions of Chesterfield's *Letters to His Son*.) Monsieur Maittaire (Michael Maittaire) was Philip's first tutor, in his seventies at the time, a scholar eminent enough to find a place in Alexander Pope's *Dunciad*. Until Philip finished his formal education in "the graces" at the age of seventeen-and-a-half, his father's letters addressed him as "Dear Boy"; afterwards, the salutation became "My Dear Friend". [Taylor Collection]

--The first edition (1774) of Chesterfield's *Letters to His Son*, published by the son's wife, Eugenia Stanhope, from the originals in her possession. The work went through five editions in its first year. [Gift presented in memory of David Aiken Reed, Class of 1900, by Mrs. Reed]

- 18th Century Books

--Trenchfield, Caleb (fl.1670s). *A Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head: Or, The Fathers Counsel to His Son, An Apprentice in London*. London, 1710. 5th edition. Chapters on fidelity, temperance, affability, the choice of company, the choice of recreations, setting up a trade, borrowing money, housekeeping, children and their education, etc.--each introduced with a "precept" in verse, such as

Hear much but little speak, a wise Man fears,
And wilt not use his Tongue so much as ears.
The Tongue if it the hedge of Teeth do break,
Will others shame, and its own Ruin speak.
I never yet did ever read of any
Undone by Hearing, but by Speaking many.
The Reason's this, the Ears if Chaste and Holy,
Do let in Wit, the Tongue doth let out Folly.

--Puckle, James (1667?-1724). *The Club; in a Dialogue Between Father and Son*. London, 1817. This is the first illustrated edition of the work which first appeared in 1711. The son recounts to his father the events of the preceding night which he spent, on invitation, with a "Club" meeting at a local tavern called Noah's Ark. The members of the club are types--buffoon, hypocrite, newsmonger, quack, rake, traveller, youth, etc.--and the son recalls for his father what each man said and did in turn as the effects of wine loosened his tongue. The father responds to each story with philosophical commentary on the shortcomings of each character for the obvious enlightenment of his son.

--Scott, Thomas (1705-1775). *A Father's Instruction to His Son*. London, 1748. First edition. A poem of 348 lines, written in iambic pentameter couplets.

--Aikin, John (1747-1822). *Letters from a Father to His Son, On Various Topics, Relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life. Written in the Years 1792 and 1793*. Philadelphia, 1794. First American edition. The work is organized into thirty letters, each devoted to a particular subject or literary work--for example, "on attachment to the ancients," "on ornamental gardening", "on Buffon's Natural History." On the choice of a wife, Aikin shrewdly observes: "The difference of opinion between sons and fathers in the matrimonial choice may be stated in a single position--that the former have in their minds the first month of marriage, the latter, the whole of its duration."

- **Washington, George, 1732-1799**

plantation owner, commander-in-chief of American forces in the Revolutionary War, first president of the United States

Custis, John Parke, 1754-1781

son of Daniel and Martha Custis; became Washington's stepson when Martha became Mrs. Washington in 1759, attended King's College (later Columbia) briefly, was fond of horses and clothes, succumbed to "camp fever" shortly after the Battle of Yorktown where he had gone as a temporary civilian aide

--Portrait, *George Washington*, oil on canvas. By an American artist after a painting by Gilbert Stuart [Art Museum: Bequest of Mrs. Constance Earle in memory of her husband, Marion Eppley, Class of 1906]

--Signed autograph letter (with typewritten transcript) by Washington to Reverend Jonathan Boucher, teacher of "Jackey" Custis, dated 27 July 1769. Washington writes that he will pay the bill for his stepson's education "with chearfulness" as he is "more anxious for his Improvement than a little paltry saving"; he also asks Boucher to buy Jack a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles and a pair of silver spurs, and to restrain him "from going too frequently into the water, or staying too long in it when there; as she [Mrs. Washington] is apprehensive of bad consequences from either." [Gift of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Cahn, Jr., Class of 1933, in memory of DeWitt Millhauser]

- **George III, 1738-1820**

king of Great Britain and Ireland, 1760-1820; supported policy that led to the American Revolution; became blind and (after 1811) permanently deranged, his son (later George IV) acting as regent till his death

William IV, 1765-1837

third son, third child; became king of Great Britain and Ireland, 1830-1837; called "the Sailor-King," also "Silly Billy"; accepted as the eccentric member of the family, always in debt; had lengthy relationship with the actress Mrs. Dorothy Jordan, producing ten

children

--Portrait, *George III of England*, oil on panel. Attributed to the British artist Jeremiah Meyer, 1735-1789 [Art Museum: The John Maclean Magie and Gertrude Magie Fund]

--Signed autograph letter by George III to his son William, dated 26 June 1779. William had begun his naval training less than two weeks before, aboard the *Prince George*, a line-of-battle ship of ninety-eight guns. Accompanying him was Reverend Henry Majendie, the private tutor the king had hired to instruct his son in a program of religious study, English composition, English history, Latin and French translation, and general conduct. In his first letter to his father while at sea, William wrote: "I am very much pleased, Sir, with this new situation in life, in which it is my resolution to shew myself your Majesty's affectionate & dutiful son" (20 June 1779)--to which this exhibited letter is the king's reply. William wrote back, thanking his father for the advice: "I am certain that if I do behave myself in the manner prescribed...I shall keep up the fame of our illustrious family. With the advice of such tender parents, & with the other assistance I have, I hope to be hereafter of use to my country & a comfort & honour to my parents & relations" (11 July 1779). William had not yet turned fourteen. [John Wild Collection]

- Early Princetonians

- **Ingersoll, Jared, 1749-1822**

American jurist; member of the Continental Congress; delegate to the Federal Convention, 1787; attorney general of Pennsylvania, 1790-1799 and 1811-1817

Ingersoll, Charles Jared, 1782-1862, Princeton Class of 1800

oldest son, first child; entered Princeton in 1796, left in 1799; became a lawyer, Pennsylvania legislator and congressman, and author

--Signed autograph letter by Jared Ingersoll to his son Charles, dated 16 July 1799 [Gift of R. Sturgis Ingersoll, Class of 1914]

--Signed autograph note by Henry Kellock, clerk of the college faculty, dated 17 July 1799, dismissing Charles Jared Ingersoll from Princeton

--Receipt of the college treasurer, dated 17 July 1799, showing payment by Charles Jared Ingersoll for two sessions of tuition and room rent-- apparently on the same day he was dismissed

- **Telfair, Edward, 1735-1807**

American merchant, Georgia colonial legislator, Revolutionary patriot; member of the Continental Congress; governor of Georgia, 1786 and 1791-1794; brought about by his actions the passage of the Eleventh Amendment

Telfair, Alexander, 1789-1832, Princeton Class of 1807

fourth son, sixth child; became a plantation owner and manager; gave the centennial oration in celebration of George Washington's birth in 1832

--Autograph letter signed by Edward Telfair to his son Alexander, dated 9 August 1801. Apparently, this is his first letter to his son at Princeton.

--Autograph letter signed by Edward Telfair to his son Alexander, dated 4 December 1805

--Portrait, *Father and Son, The Walker Family, Middle Haddam, Connecticut*, oil on canvas, ca.1790-1800. By an anonymous American artist [Art Museum: Gift of Edward Duff Balken, Class of 1897]

--*A North-West Prospect of Nassau-Hall, with a Front View of the Presidents House, in New Jersey*, copperplate engraving, 1764. Drawn by W. Tennet, engraved by H. Dawkins

• **Rush, Richard, 1780-1859, Princeton Class of 1797**

American lawyer, statesman, minister to Great Britain, 1817-1824; had a major role in the founding of the Smithsonian Institution

Rush, Benjamin, 1811-1877, Princeton Class of 1829

oldest son, first child; became a lawyer, diplomat, author

--Signed autograph letter by Richard Rush to his son Benjamin, dated 3 September 1819 [*Rush Family Papers*]

--Signed autograph letter by Richard Rush to his son Benjamin, dated 19 May 1827, on learning that both Benjamin and James have been admitted into college at Princeton [*Rush Family Papers*]

--Signed autograph note by Richard Rush to his son Benjamin, dated 1 May 1829, accompanying a parting gift. Rush was on his way to London to negotiate, on behalf of the towns of Georgetown and Alexandria, a loan of 1.5 million dollars for the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

--Signed autograph letter from Richard Rush to his son Benjamin, dated 24 September 1829, on learning that Benjamin has taken first honors at Princeton

--Princeton report card of Benjamin Rush, dated 8 April 1829, sent to his father

--Signed autograph letter by Benjamin Rush to his father, dated 24 December 1854. Rush's wife (Benjamin's mother) had died in the spring; hence, his father is spending Christmas alone at Sydenham, the family estate near Philadelphia, for the first time. A portrait of George III apparently accompanied this letter as a gift, as the son hopes it will "awaken on your walls associations of a period perhaps the grandest of your public career...it will equally recall to those of your children old enough to remember those days, a period memorable by some of the happiest hours of boyhood..."

• **Audubon, John James, 1785-1851**

American ornithologist, artist, author; best known for the paintings of birds he drew from life for his lavish opus, *The Birds of America* (1827-1838)

Audubon, Victor Gifford, 1809-1860

older son; became a business agent, secretary to his father

Audubon, John Woodhouse, 1812-1862

younger son; became an artist, author; often accompanied his father in the field to collect and draw birds and backgrounds

--Signed autograph letter by Audubon to his son Victor in London, dated 9 November 1833, informing him of the safe arrival of more numbers of *The Birds of America* and urging him to "push on the Publication." (Each number of the work consisted of five plates; in the end, there were eighty-seven numbers and 435 illustrations.) Victor had gone to England in the fall of the previous year to take charge of the publication and to supervise Robert Havell's engravings of his father's bird drawings. At the time of the letter, Audubon was staying in Charleston at the home of John Bachman, a minister and amateur naturalist who had become a close friend and who later collaborated with Audubon on *The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America* (1845-1848). [John James Audubon Collection]

--Engraver's proof for Plate 44, *The Birds of America*, "Summer Red Bird" [Summer Tanager], showing Audubon's color suggestions

--Signed autograph letter by Audubon to his son John, dated 20 September 1840, describing his unsuccessful trip through New Hampshire and Massachusetts to gain subscribers for the new, octavo edition of *The Birds of America*. He notes the people are "used to hard work and [are] extremely tenacious of their money," though the postscript written on the cover the next day shows he obtained seven subscribers that morning. Following lengthy descriptions of Portsmouth and Marblehead, Audubon encourages "Dear Johny [to] make beautiful outlines and proceed as fast as you can with the Drawings...."--presumably, these were drawings for *The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America*, which had been announced in the previous year. (John Audubon ultimately made about half of the original drawings for that work.) In his letter, Audubon finally turns to family affairs and wishes "that our beloved Maria [Maria Bachman, the elder Bachman daughter whom John Audubon had married in 1837] was once more able to travel and that our own family Circle was again under one roof....kiss Maria for me!...God bless you My Dear Johny, and may that God save and reinstate to health our beloved Maria." (Unknown, of course, to Audubon, Maria had died five days before.) Closing his letter, Audubon prefaces his signature with the terms "Father & Friend."

• **van Dyke, Henry Jackson, 1822-1891**

American clergyman, pastor of First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, prominent in the councils of the Presbyterian Church

van Dyke, Henry, 1852-1933, Princeton Class of 1873

oldest son, first child; became a clergyman, author, educator; minister of Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City, 1883-1899; professor of English literature at Princeton, 1899-1923; U.S. minister at The Hague, 1913-1916; prolific writer of such works as *Little Rivers* (1895), *Fisherman's Luck* (1899), *The Other Wise Man* (1896), *The First Christmas Tree* (1897), and *The Blue Flower* (1902)

--Signed autograph card by Henry van Dyke, Sr., to his son Henry, dated Christmas 1867 [Henry van Dyke Papers]

--Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by Henry van Dyke, Sr., to his son Henry, dated 31 August 1873, regarding what profession his son should pursue. In this long letter written to persuade Henry to enter the ministry, his father writes: "I have desired it partly *on my own* account. It has long been a cherished hope that I should have your sympathy companionship and help in the declining years of my work; and that you would perpetuate and complete my influence after I am gone.--But I have desired it still more for *your own sake*. For I am deeply convinced that the ministry is not only the most sacred and honourable calling; but when a man enters it from sincere motives and has even moderate qualifications for its duties, it offers the greatest security for success in the highest sense in this world and in the next."

--Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by Henry van Dyke, Jr., to his father, dated "Monday night" [Sept. 1, 1873], in reply to his father's letter about his choice of profession. After graduation from Princeton in June, Henry half-heartedly had entered himself in Columbia Law School but did not matriculate, being more interested in writing. He was to spend the year tutoring children of a prominent Philadelphia family before entering Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1874. In this letter he addresses his father's points one by one, arguing that "there are some things, things *fundamental* and *essential*, very much higher than any considerations of training or gifts of speech or influential friends or money sufficient to obtain an education, things belonging to the inmost life, which are necessary to a call to the ministry; and these I do not, to my best belief, possess."

--Signed autograph letter by Henry van Dyke, Sr., to his son Henry, dated 6 November 1873, on the occasion of his son's twenty-first birthday

--Strong, Sydney Dix (ed.). *What I Owe to My Father*. NY, 1935. Tribute by Henry van Dyke, Jr., to his father

--"In Defense of My Father's Memory"--prepared statement by Henry van Dyke, Jr., responding to attacks made by Dr. Clarence True Wilson upon his stand in the 1928 presidential campaign and his father's politics. Typed manuscript copy of van Dyke's statement and the story as it was covered in the *New York Times* (May 31, 1930)

--Undated photograph of Henry Jackson van Dyke

- **van Dyke, Henry, 1852-1933**

American clergyman, author, educator, diplomat, ardent fisherman

van Dyke, Tertius, 1886-1958, Princeton Class of 1908

only surviving son, third child; became a clergyman, educator, author; headmaster of Gunnery School (Washington, CT), 1936-1942; dean of Hartford Theological Seminary, 1943-1954

--Signed typewritten letter by Henry van Dyke to his son Tertius,

dated 11 September 1914. Henry had brought his family with him to the Netherlands the previous year when he assumed his ministerial post at The Hague. His son helped at the Legation, particularly after war was declared, processing the flood of home-going Americans and interviewing those who asked for endorsements on their checks and letters of credit. Shortly after this letter, Tertius and his mother returned to the U.S. [Henry van Dyke Papers]

--Signed autograph letter by Henry van Dyke to his son Tertius, dated 4 July, 1920, mentioning reviews of Tertius' recently published book of poems, *Songs of Seeking and Finding*

--van Dyke, Tertius. *Songs of Seeking and Finding*. NY, 1920. First edition of his first book, dedicated to his father

--Photograph of Tertius van Dyke, undated

--Autograph invitation by Henry van Dyke to his son Tertius, inviting him to his seventieth birthday celebration [1922]

--van Dyke, Henry and Tertius. *Light My Candle*. NY, 1926. First edition. Book of reflections co-authored by father and son: "The reader will find it difficult to tell when the son is speaking and when the father"--from the preface.

--Unidentified photo of father and son

--van Dyke, Tertius. *Henry van Dyke*. NY, 1935. First edition. The son's biography of his father

--Photographs of Henry van Dyke

--Father and son on an unidentified fishing trip

--"Henry Van Dyke, Fisherman"--Tertius' article about his fisherman father, published in the July 1, 1922, issue of *The Christian Work*. Signed carbon of the typed manuscript and the article as it appeared in print

- **Wilson, Joseph Ruggles, 1822-1903**

American minister, clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church

Wilson, Woodrow, 1856-1924, Princeton Class of 1879

older son, third child; became an educator, statesman, twenty-eighth president of the United States

--Signed autograph letter by Joseph Ruggles Wilson to his son Woodrow, dated 25 September 1883. Engaged to Ellen Axson on September 16th, Woodrow had arrived in Baltimore two days later to begin post-graduate study in history and political science at Johns Hopkins University. Sensing a possible conflict, his father closes his letter with these words of gentle caution: "What you say of your future wife is of course very pleasing to me, who must be delighted with whatsoever delights one whom I love more than I love myself. But, my son, don't let this affection for her consume yr thoughts,

as it is natural it should. Always remember how much depends upon this year's course at Baltimore." Woodrow and Ellen were not married until 1885--after completion of Woodrow's course work. [Woodrow Wilson Collection]

--Wilson, Woodrow. *Congressional Government*. Boston, 1885. First edition of his first book, dedicated to his father

--Signed autograph letter (with typewritten transcript) by Woodrow Wilson to his father, dated 16 December 1888. A Christmas letter sent from Wesleyan University, where Woodrow was a professor of history and political economy. "Dode" is the nickname of Woodrow's younger brother. [Andre de Coppet Collection]

--Signed autograph letter (with typewritten transcript) by Woodrow Wilson to his father, dated 20 March 1890, mentioning his tentative appointment as professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton University. His "present arrangement with the Johns Hopkins" refers to a series of twenty-five lectures he was to give there each spring. [Andre de Coppet Collection]

--Photographs of Woodrow Wilson, 1907 and undated

- **Tarkington, John Stevenson, 1832-1923**

American lawyer, son of zealous Methodist circuit rider during the pioneer days of Indiana; called "Judge" Tarkington

Tarkington, Booth, 1869-1946, Princeton Class of 1893

only son, second child; became a novelist, playwright, illustrator; his best-known books of childhood and adolescence include *Penrod* (1914), *Penrod and Sam* (1916), and *Seventeen* (1916); won the Pulitzer Prize for his novels *The Magnificent Ambersons* (1918) and *Alice Adams* (1921)

--Signed autograph letter (first and last page) by John Stevenson Tarkington to his son Booth, dated 3 November 1887. Humorous letter in the form of seventy-five questions, with space left after each for Booth's answer. After being a truant while a junior in public school in Indiana, Booth was withdrawn and sent to Phillips Exeter Academy, a boarding school in New Hampshire, to complete his preparatory education. Apparently, this is the first letter sent to him there. [Booth Tarkington Papers]

--Signed autograph letter by John Stevenson to his son Booth at Exeter, dated 16 November 1887

--Photograph of John Tarkington in Indianapolis in 1915

--Signed autograph letter by Booth Tarkington to his father, dated 29 May 1893, urging him to come to Princeton for commencement. Booth was ineligible for a degree himself, for he lacked credits in the classics. He came to Princeton in his junior year after one year at Purdue University studying art, but got an honorary degree from Princeton in 1899.

--Signed autograph note by John Tarkington to his son Booth,

undated; on the verso is Booth's artistic response, dated 13 April 1899. Booth's first novel *The Gentleman from Indiana*, had been accepted by the New York publishing firm S. S. McClure in mid-January; in February, he had gone to New York to begin cutting the novel for use as a serial in *McClure's Monthly Magazine*, and was unable to return home to Indianapolis until May. The novel appeared in the fall and became a best-seller, launching Tarkington's literary career.

--"Artistic justice, or The Parents' Revenge"--undated pen-and-ink drawing by Booth Tarkington

--Photograph of three generations of Tarkington men: grandfather Joseph (the Methodist preacher), Booth, his father

--Photographs of Booth Tarkington in later years (undated) and in 1873 at age three or four

- **19th Century Books**

--Turgenev, Ivan (1818-1883). *Fathers and Sons*. First published in 1862, the novel, through its central character of Bazarov, applied the term *nihilist* to the radical youth of Russia in the 1860s, incensing all factions and driving Turgenev abroad for most of his remaining years. Exhibited here is the illustrated English edition published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Moscow (1951).

--*The Hero and His Time* and *Talk in the Haystack*--signed and numbered wood engravings by the American graphic artist Fritz Eichenberg (1901-), pulled from the original blocks he made for the Heritage Press and the Limited Editions Club editions of *Fathers and Sons* (1941)

--Meredith, George (1828-1909). *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. A History of Father and Son*. London, 1859. 3 vols. First edition. Deserted by his wife in 1858 and left with a five-year-old son, Meredith completed this, his first full-length novel, after a year of considerable toil. In the novel, Sir Austin Feverel, deserted by his wife, tries to protect his son Richard, training him at home according to his "system" of education, and planning to arrange an ideal marriage. His system of parental vigilance breaks down at adolescence. [Morris L. Parrish Collection]

- **Kipling, Rudyard, 1865-1936**

English poet, novelist, storywriter; his works include *Departmental Ditties* (1886), *Barrack Room Ballads* (1892), two *Jungle Books* (1894-1895), *Stalky and Co* (1899), *Kim* (1901), and the children's classic *Just So Stories* (1902); awarded the Nobel Prize in 1907

Kipling, John, 1897-1915

only son, third child; became a soldier; joined the Irish Guards in 1914; killed in World War I at the Battle of Loos (France), September, 1915

--Signed autograph letter by Rudyard Kipling to Henry van Dyke, U.S.

minister at The Hague (in neutral Netherlands), dated 14 October 1915, asking for help in tracing his son John, who had been reported missing in the fighting near Loos [Henry van Dyke Papers]

--Signed autograph letter by Rudyard Kipling to Henry van Dyke, dated 27 October 1915, thanking him for his help. Resigned to the fact of his son's death, he writes: "...all the news that we have received from the wounded men in his battalion who have come home, goes to show that he was at least badly wounded by machine gun or shell fire - perhaps both. I understand that he bore himself well." No body was ever found.

--"If"--broadside of Kipling's popular poem, from his book *Rewards and Fairies* (1910)

--"If"--autograph manuscript copy of the poem by Kipling, inscribed to Frank [Doubleday], dated April 1913, Paris, Hotel Brighton [Frank N. Doubleday and Nelson Doubleday Collection]

--Photograph of young Rudyard Kipling and his father, John Lockwood Kipling (1837-1911), undated. Kipling's father was an accomplished artist, illustrated many of his son's works, and until his death performed the function of literary adviser for his son.

--"Picture bubbles blown for Ruddy by Papa"--pen-and-ink drawing by John Lockwood Kipling for his son, undated. From a family album [Taylor Collection]

- **Cozzens, Henry William, 1866-1920**

American sales manager of a printing-equipment manufacturer

Cozzens, James Gould, 1903-1978

only child; father died when he was sixteen; attended Kent, a private boarding school in Connecticut, 1916-1922; admitted to Harvard, but dropped out after two years; became a novelist, storywriter; his works include *S.S. San Pedro* (1931), *Ask Me Tomorrow* (1940), *The Just and The Unjust* (1942), and *By Love Possessed* (1957); awarded the Pulitzer Prize for *Guard of Honor* (1948)

--"To J.G.C."--signed autograph manuscript of an illustrated poem by Henry Cozzens, sent to his son Jim at camp, dated 16 July 1916. Jim was at Camp Wake-Robin in the Catskills. [*James Gould Cozzens Papers*]

--Signed typewritten letter by Frederick Herbert Sill ("Father Sill") to Henry Cozzens, dated 21 October 1919, explaining the problems he was having with Jim at Kent. A member of the Anglican Order of the Holy Cross, a celibate missionary order, Father Sill had founded Kent to encourage "Simplicity of life, self-reliance, and directness of purpose" in his "fellows." Returning to start his fourth-form year, Jim had told Father Sill that he could no longer attend chapel because he did not believe in God. Years later, Jim would carefully describe Father Sill in the character of Dr. Holt in a series of short stories about the Durham School, which was obviously Kent.

--Signed autograph letter by Henry Cozzens to his son at Kent, dated 24 October 1919, giving him till Christmas to shape up

--Photographs of Henry W. Cozzens, as child and as an older man

--Photographs of James Gould Cozzens, as a youth and as an older man

--Photograph of Henry W. Cozzens, Sr., father of Henry Cozzens, undated

--Photograph of four generations of Cozzens men: Henry W. Cozzens, Jr., his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather

--Signed autograph letter by Henry W. Cozzens, Sr., to his son Henry, dated 26 March 1901, thanking him for paying his life insurance

--Signed autograph letter by Henry W. Cozzens, Sr., to his son Henry, dated 15 April 1908, on the occasion of his son's forty-second birthday

- Classical Myths

--At the end of Book II in Virgil's *Aeneid*, Aeneas escapes from burning Troy, carrying his aged father, Anchises, on his back, with his young son, Ascanius, at his side.

--*Aeneas and Anchises*, engraving, undated. By the French engraver Germain Audran (1631-1710) after a painting by the Italian artist Domenico Zampieri (1581-1641) [Graphic Arts Collection]

--*Aeneas and Anchises*, etching and mezzotint, 1767. By the English engraver Richard Earlom (1743-1822) after a painting by the Italian artist Jacopo Robusti (1518-1594) [Graphic Arts Collection: Gift of Dickson Q. Brown]

--Alciati, Andrea (1492-1550), Italian lawyer and humanist. *Emblematum liber*. Augsburg, 28 February 1531. First issue of the first edition. Alciati established the pattern for the "emblem book" in the Renaissance with the publication of this book. Consisting of a motto, a picture, and a short poem, the emblem, according to Alciati, was used to illustrate and expound some moral or ethical truth. Here, the emblem utilizes the scene from Virgil's *Aeneid* to illustrate the devotion of sons to their parents. The Latin verse, translated by Professor William Heckscher, reads as follows:

When through the midst of the enemy away from his burning
fatherland Aeneas was carrying on his shoulders the sweet
burden of his father: he kept saying: Spare us: for you in
taking an old man there will be no glory; but the greatest
glory is mine if I save my father.

- Biblical Stories

--*The Holy Bible Ornamented with Engravings by James Fittler from*

Celebrated

Pictures by Old Masters. London, 1795. Open to Luke XV: the parable of the Prodigal Son [Graphic Arts Collection]

--*The Prodigal Son*, engraving, 1792. By the English engraver Richard Earlom (1745-1822) after a painting by the Italian artist Salvatore Rosa (1615-1673) [Graphic Arts Collection: Gift of Dickson Q. Brown]

The Prodigal Son Returned to His Father, engraving, 1814. By the American engraver Amos Doolittle (1754-1832) [Art Museum: Gift of Frank Jewett Mather, Jr.]

- **Wylie, Edmund Melville, 1875?-1955**
American Presbyterian minister

Wylie, Philip, 1902-1971, Princeton Class of 1924

oldest son, first child; mother died when he was five; brother of Max Wylie; entered Princeton in 1920, left in 1923; became a novelist, essayist, social critic; best known for his "Crunch and Des" deep-sea fishing stories, novels dealing with problems of the Atomic Age, and social criticism, particularly that directed against the institution of what he termed "Momism"; his works include *Finley Wren* (1934), *Salt Water Daffy* (1941), *A Generation of Vipers* (1942), *The Disappearance* (1951), *The Best of Crunch and Des* (1955), and *The Magic Animal* (1968)

--Photograph of Philip Wylie at eighteen

--Photograph of Philip Wylie in 1931

--Photographs of Philip Wylie in later years

--Typewritten letter (carbon) by Philip Wylie to his father, dated 30 April 1941 [Philip Wylie Papers]

--Signed autograph letter (last page) by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 13 May 1942, on the occasion of Philip's 40th birthday

--Signed autograph letter (with typewritten transcript) by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 8 February 1944. "Ricky" [Frederica] is Philip's second wife.

--Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 17 January 1943, detailing his reaction to Philip's *A Generation of Vipers*

--Wylie, Philip. *A Generation of Vipers*. NY, 1942. In 1950 the American Library Association chose it as one of the most influential books of the first half of the 20th century.

--Typewritten letter (carbon) by Philip Wylie to his father, dated 29 January 1943, replying to his father's letter about *The Generation of Vipers*

--Signed typewritten letter by Edmund Wylie to his son Philip, dated 4 May 1955, congratulating him on his new work, the novelette *The Answer*

--The May 7, 1955, issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* in which *The Answer* appeared--to widespread acclaim. In the story, atomic bomb tests by the Americans and the Russians bring down two angels. One had brought with it a golden book containing wisdom gathered from the whole galaxy for earth, written in every language. In this book, the American general reads "the answer" to the world's dilemma: "Love one another."

--Photographs of Edmund Wylie, undated

--Signed typewritten letter from an editor at *The Reader's Digest* to Philip Wylie, dated 1 November 1957, asking for an "Unforgettable Piece" on Wylie's father

--"Father and Son--A Reminiscence"--typed manuscript by Philip Wylie, heavily annotated and corrected by him, submitted to *The Reader's Digest*

--Signed typewritten letter by an editor at *The Reader's Digest*, dated 8 May 1958, ultimately rejecting Wylie's reminiscence piece

--The December 1965 issue of *The Reader's Digest*, in which "The Making of a Man," a different version of Wylie's recollections about his father, appeared

• **Ullman, Alexander F., d.1943**

American businessman; dropped out of college, became a traveling salesman, joined his two brothers in racetrack bookmaking, and made enough to comfortably retire in his early forties

Ullman, James Ramsey, 1907-1971, Princeton Class of 1929

only child; mother died when he was ten; became a novelist, playwright, theatrical producer, adventurer, world traveler, and mountaineer (member of the first American expedition to climb Mt. Everest in 1963); his works include *High Conquest* (1941), *The White Tower* (1945), *The Sands of Karakorum* (1953), and *The Age of Mountaineering* (1954)

--Photographs of James Ramsey Ullman as a child and youth

--Signed autograph letter by Alexander F. Ullman to his son James, dated 24 November 1915, on the occasion of his son's eighth birthday [James Ramsey Ullman Papers]

--Photograph of father and son taken at Niagara Falls, undated

--Signed autograph card by Alexander F. Ullman to his son James, dated 26 October 1922. James was attending Phillips Academy, a boarding school in Andover, Mass.

--Signed typewritten letter by the director of admissions at Princeton to Alexander F. Ullman, dated 3 April 1923, regarding his son's application. With autograph note on it by Ullman to his son

--Signed autograph letter by Alexander F. Ullman to his son James, dated 24 November 1933, on the occasion of his son's twenty-sixth

birthday and his co-production of the successful Broadway drama *Men in White*

--Promotional pamphlet for *The Men in White*. The play won for its author, Sidney Kingsley, the Pulitzer Prize in 1934.

--After four of the plays he was producing bombed on Broadway in the fall of 1936, James made an "escape" to the Amazon country of South America, where he travelled overland and by water from Lima on the Pacific to Para on the Atlantic. The adventure is described in his book *The Other Side of the Mountain* (NY, 1938).

--Hand-drawn map of Iquitos, Peru, by James Ramsey Ullman when he was there in 1937. The Malecon-Palace Hotel is indicated by the arrow.

--Signed autograph letter (first and last pages) by James Ramsey Ullman, dated 2 March 1937, for his two sons on the occasion of their nineteenth birthdays (at the time they were, respectively, three-and-a-half years and thirteen months old), written at the Malecon-Palace Hotel in Iquitos, Peru. "What I'm trying to do, fellows," James writes, "is to write to you the one letter of my life--talk to you for the only time in my life--not as father to sons, but as a young man to young men." He was twenty-nine at the time, imagining his sons were both nineteen.

--Photograph of the Malecon-Palace Hotel from Ullman's book *The Other Side of the Mountain*

--Photograph of Alexander F. Ullman, undated

--"My father was a baseball buff, and so have I been all my life....I remember...the day Dad took me to the second game of the 1920 World Series between the Brooklyn Dodgers and Cleveland Indians. At Ebbetts Field we had front row box seats, no less, and before the game, not six feet in front of us, there was whiskered Burleigh Grimes, the Dodger pitcher, taking his warmups. It was a coolish day, and Dad, for the first time that fall, was wearing a topcoat. In one of its pockets he found a mothball, and holding it out to Grimes, he said, 'For luck, Burleigh.' Grimes took it, looked at it, smelled it, and put it in his back pants pocket; then went on to pitch a 3-0 shutout. For the rest of the series the Dodgers didn't do so well, but that was a day of glory for Alex Ullman's twelve-year-old son."--James Ramsey Ullman in his unpublished memoir *The Way It Was*.

- 20th Century Books

--Lorimer, George Horace (1867-1937), editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* (1898-1936). *Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son*. NY, 1902. An enormous success, translated into more languages and more generally circulated in its time than any previous book of American authorship since *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the book was a picture of Big Business in a series of letters by a fictional Chicago packing house "giant" to his son. It was followed by *Old Gorgon Graham: More Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son*. NY, 1904. First

Edition.

--Gosse, Edmund (1849-1928). *Father and Son: A Study of Two Temperaments*. London, 1907. First edition, published anonymously. Debarred from studying literature by rigid upbringing, Gosse describes his relations with his father, an eminent zoologist and Plymouth Brother, in this autobiography. It begins: "This book is the record of a struggle between two temperaments, two consciences and almost two epochs. It ended, as was inevitable, in disruption. Of the two human beings here described, one was born to fly backward, the other could not help being carried forward. There came a time when neither spoke the same language as the other...But, at least, it is some consolation to the survivor, that neither, to the very last hour, ceased to respect the other..."

--Gunther, John (1901-1970). *Death Be Not Proud*. NY, 1949. Memoir of his son who died from a brain tumor at the age of seventeen after fifteen months of illness

--Shinder, Jason (1955-), editor. *Divided Light: Father and Son Poems: A Twentieth-Century Anthology*. NY, 1983. First edition. Selected father-son poems by ninety-seven American poets, from Wallace Stevens to Michael Blumenthal

• **Halliburton, Wesley, d.1965**

American civil engineer, realtor and land speculator

Halliburton, Richard, 1900-1939, Princeton Class of 1921

only surviving child, first born; younger brother died in 1917; attended Lawrenceville School, 1915-1917; worked his way to Europe aboard a freighter in 1919; after graduating from Princeton, became a world traveler, adventurer, lecturer, and author; assumed drowned when the Chinese junk he was sailing from China to San Francisco disappeared at sea in 1939; his works include *The Royal Road to Romance* (1925), *The Glorious Adventure* (1927), *New Worlds to Conquer* (1929), *The Flying Carpet* (1932), and *Seven League Boots* (1935)

--"Fathers"--typewritten manuscript of a short speech by Richard Halliburton, undated, but probably from his Lawrenceville School days [Richard Halliburton Papers]

--Photograph of Richard Halliburton at Lawrenceville

--Photograph of Wesley Halliburton as a young man, undated

--Autograph letter by Richard Halliburton to his father, dated 15 August [1925], describing his swim across the Hellespont [Dardanelles]: the first American and the third person (after the mythical Leander and Lord Byron) to do so

--Photographs of Richard Halliburton beginning his swim of the Hellespont in 1925, the boat that accompanied him across, the Abydos Peninsula toward which he swam, and the house at Abydos occupied by Lord Byron in 1818 at the time of his swim

--Signed typewritten letter by Wesley Halliburton to his son Richard, dated 26 January 1931, on the eve of Richard's "Flying Carpet" adventure

--Photograph of Richard Halliburton, his pilot Moye W. Stephens, and the airplane named *The Flying Carpet* in which they flew around the world in 1931-1932

--Halliburton, Richard. *The Flying Carpet*. Indianapolis, 1932. The book that resulted from the adventure, with endpapers showing the route of the plane

--"The Wonders of the World I Want My Son to See"--autograph manuscript copy, corrected typewritten copy, and Memphis newspaper copy (April 21, 1935) of an article by Richard Halliburton. He never married and had no children.

• Hemingway, Ernest, 1899-1961

American novelist, storywriter, reporter; joined a volunteer ambulance unit in France, then the Italian infantry, in World War I, and was the first American to be wounded in Italy; settled in Paris as member of the expatriates and leading spokesman for the "lost generation"; an avid hunter and fisherman, keenly interested in bullfighting; lived on and off in Cuba; his works, characterized by understatement and spare dialogue, include *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *Winner Take Nothing* (1933), *To Have and Have Not* (1937), *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), and *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1953; awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954

Hemingway, Patrick, 1928-

second son, second child; attended the Canterbury School, a private boarding school in Connecticut, 1942-1946; went to Stanford, then Harvard, graduating in 1952; became a white hunter in Africa and eventually had his own business; taught, after 1960, at the College of African Wildlife Management, a United Nations sponsored school in Tanzania

--Early photographs of Ernest Hemingway and his three sons: John ("Bumby"), the oldest; Patrick ("the Mexican Mouse"); Gregory ("Gigi"), the youngest

--Photograph of Patrick Hemingway "helping to kill the goose," dated 6 November 1931, in Piggott, Arkansas

--Other early photographs of Patrick Hemingway

--Signed autograph letter by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, dated 2 December [1933], while at sea aboard the *General Metzinger* on the way to his first African safari. Patrick was five at the time, staying with his grandparents in Piggott, Arkansas. [Patrick Hemingway Collection]

--Photograph of Ernest Hemingway and his son Patrick at the Stork Club, New York City, spring of 1944

--Signed typewritten letter by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, dated 15 October 1942, from his home in Cuba. Patrick had just entered the Canterbury School that fall. The note about "scientific work" at the end refers to his activities hunting German U-boats in the Caribbean with his own boat, the *Pilar*, which he had secretly armed that year.

--Photograph of Ernest Hemingway and his son Patrick, with Patrick's trophy, in Sun Valley, Idaho, the fall of 1946

--Typewritten copy of telegram by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, postmarked 21 January 1946, with his suggestions for college. Patrick eventually went to Harvard.

--Signed carbon copy of a typewritten letter by Patrick Hemingway to his father, dated 21 November 1956, regarding his plans for guiding his father on a six-week safari in Tanganyika. Ernest was in Spain and had booked passage to Mombasa; Patrick was a white hunter working for an outfit called Tanganyika Tours and Safaris. Nasser's closing of the Suez Canal and the poor condition of Ernest's health put an end to the plans.

--Signed typewritten letter by Ernest Hemingway to his son Patrick, dated 26 February 1958, concerning Patrick's setting up his own safari outfit

--Photograph of Ernest Hemingway and his three sons hunting in Sun Valley, Idaho, 1940 or 1941

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People

Victor Brombert, Henry Putnam University Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures and Comparative Literature, is among the visiting scholars appointed by Phi Beta Kappa for 1986-87.

Donald J. Grove, principal research scientist and manager of the Tokamakusion Test Reactor, has received the U.S. Department of Energy's Distinguished Associate Award. Conferred on Grove for his leadership in the design, development, construction and operation of TFTR, the award recognizes his contribution to the project's significant scientific results.

The Nuclear and Plasma Sciences Society of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers has presented its Annual Merit Award for 1985 to **Robert G. Mills**, lecturer with rank of professor in chemical engineering and director of the Interdepartmental program in Plasma Sciences and Fusion technology.

George Philander, visiting lecturer with rank of professor in geological and geophysical sciences and geophysical fluid dynamics, has received the U.S. Department of Commerce Gold Medal for his research on mathematical modeling of ocean-atmosphere interaction.

For the second time this year, **Robert Krabis** '89, freshman forward on the University's basketball team, has been named Ivy League Rookie of the Week. Krabis has been on the starting team since the 14th game of the season.

Carl E. Sherrick, senior research psychologist and lecturer in the Department of Psychology, has been invited to join the National Advisory Committee on page 3)

Princeton Weekly Bulletin

Exhibit keys on fathers and sons

Display in Firestone Library Exhibition Gallery opens March 15

By Sally Moren

"Dear William, Yesterday I had the satisfaction of receiving your letter of the 20th which gave me the more, as I see you begin to settle to your line; I should be greatly mortified if every child I have, did not in their different situations turn out well...."

So wrote George III, king of Great Britain, to his 13-year-old son aboard the 98-gun battleship *Prince George* in 1779. William, who was to become "the Sailor King" William IV (also known as "Silly Billy"), had begun his naval training only two weeks before. "I am very pleased, Sir, with this new situation in life," he had written to his father on June 20.

It was King George's reply of the 26th June that inspired the upcoming exhibition "Fathers and Sons," which will be on display in the Exhibition Gallery at Firestone Library from March 15 through April 27. John Delaney, who is a member of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Cataloguing Team at Firestone, discovered the George III letter while working on the Library's John Wild Collection of English and European manuscripts.

Says Delaney, "I realized what a lot of good material we have, and approached [Manuscripts Curator] Jean Preston with the idea for the exhibition a couple of years ago. The exhibition schedule here is such that it takes at least a year or a year and a half to get a time-slot."

Made up of manuscripts, books, photographs and artwork from University collections, the exhibition illustrates relationships among a selection of famous fathers and sons from the 18th century through the 20th. "The men represented are mostly



Ernest Hemingway with sons John, Gregory and Patrick

historical and literary figures," Delaney notes, "with literary figures predominating from the end of the 19th century."

The literary personalities include Booth Tarkington 1893 and his father, John; James Gould Cozzens and his

father, Henry; Philip Wylie '24 and his father, Edmund; and Ernest Hemingway and his son, Patrick.

Among the Tarkington pieces is a note written by John in April of 1899. Quoting the Song of Songs ("The

(Continued on page 2)

University collections supply manuscripts, books, photographs, artwork

(Continued from page 1)

flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come"), he urges his son to come home to Indianapolis from New York. Booth's response, penned on the same sheet, consists of the message "All right—pretty soon," and an artistic rendition of himself in caricature, carrying a suitcase and striding through a spring-like landscape with a turtle singing among the flowers. ("The voice of the turtle is heard in the land," John had noted in a postscript.)

In mounting the exhibit, Delaney had several goals. "I wanted not only to show something about the range and richness of the Princeton collections," he says, "but also to entertain and to inform people, to create interest in the individuals represented."

Some of the people represented are so famous that one hardly thinks of them as people—let alone members of a family. But the manuscripts bring them alive.

Washington on his stepson

A letter from George Washington on the subject of his stepson, John Parke Custis, still bears a laconic address to the boy's tutor, the Rev. Jonathan Boucher "in Caroline," and the remnants of a red wax seal impressed by the future first president's hand in 1769.

"You will be pleas'd for the time to come," Washington wrote, "to charge & for [the upkeep of 'Jackey's' horses], & for his Schooling, proportionate to the expense, & your care & trouble in his Education, & I shall pay it with cheerfulness, as I am more anxious for his Improvement than a little paltry saving and am glad to find that his diligence has met with a spur from the alteration of your management of him...."

Washington concluded with a recommendation that Jackey not be allowed to go swimming too often or for too long at a time, as the boy's anxious mama was "apprehensive of bad consequences."

Other historical figures in the exhibition of "Fathers and Sons" include the Earl of Chesterfield and his natural son, Philip Stanhope; and Woodrow Wilson 1879 and his father, Joseph.

Princeton connections

There are a number of Princeton connections among the pairs of fathers and sons. The exhibit features three Rushes who went to Princeton (Richard 1797 and his two sons, Benjamin 1829 and James Murray 1831), as well as two famous adventurers—Richard Halliburton '21, son of Wesley, and James Ramsey Ullman '29, son of Alexander.

In conjunction with the exhibition, Delaney has prepared a catalog offering biographical information and contextual information about each of the items displayed. As manuscripts cataloguer, he has had plenty of experience in doing the kind of research necessary to provide this sort of background. "It requires," he says, "a lot of sleuth work."

As a rule, library exhibitions are mounted by library curators, and Delaney has discovered that "it's very time-intensive, setting up an exhibit like this. I don't think one realizes, until one has done it, just how much it takes—both in terms of effort and in terms of material. There are a lot of cases out there!"

Delaney's overall plan for "Fathers and Sons" is to have a case for each paternal-filial pair, arranged "more or less chronologically." This means that the letters written by George III and by George Washington will be near the front of the exhibit. But toward the back, as one moves into the 20th century, there will be a display in which the personae of literary figure and father, Princetonian and historical figure come together in a particularly arresting way.

In the case that features the Kiplings, there will be a pair of letters written during World War I. Culled from the collection of van Dyke papers that also provided a "Fathers and Sons" display of three generations of van Dykes

(Henry Jackson, Henry 1873 and Tertius), these letters were written by Rudyard Kipling to Henry van Dyke, who was U.S. minister at the Hague in 1915.

The first letter contains a request by Kipling for help in tracing his son, John, an 18-year old serving with the Irish Guards in France. John had been reported missing after the battle of Loos.

The second letter, penned two weeks later in the same controlled Victorian hand, expresses Kipling's gratitude for van Dyke's "prompt and energetic answer," then goes on, "It was four weeks the day before yesterday since my boy disappeared and no word has come in yet; but all the news that we have received from the wounded men in his battalion who have come home, goes to show that he was at least badly wounded either by machine gun or shell fire—perhaps both. I understand that he bore himself well."

John Kipling never was found, but the poem "If" that his father had written for him went on to influence a generation of sons. One can perceive its animating spirit in a speech written by Richard Halliburton during his days at the Lawrenceville School.

Fathers neglected

Young Halliburton's typescript (with typographical errors) begins, "Without doubt the question in the minds of each and every one of you here tonight is how can this boy presume to speak of fathers whwn there are mothers in the world? ... I would answer that while tribute untold has been paid to mothers from time immemorial, fathers in this respect at least have been neglected in a way which to me seems undefendably callous...."

He goes on to note that "A boys best friend, excepting his, mother, is his father. When hes in trouble, when hes in debt, when he hasc gone wrong it is to his father that he goes and it is his father who stands to him shoulder to shoulder until the crisis is past."

Having cautioned the father that "He is the example his son is following. Let the father beware lest his steps go astray" and observed that "One father is better than one hundred schoolmasters," Halliburton concludes, "A wise son maketh a glad father.' ... Be as he would have you be, and you will at least be a man. Disregard him and you fling away a thousand smiles. Honor his name and yours will be honored, and—, as thou to thy father so thy son to thee."

Princeton Weekly Bulletin

(USPS-445-080)

Editor: Jacquelyn Savani

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The *Bulletin* is published weekly during the academic year, except when the University is in recess and during examination weeks, and once in the summer by the Office of Communications/ Publications (George Eager, Director), Stanhope Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08544.

Permission is granted to reprint or to excerpt material from the *Bulletin*, without attribution, for use in other media.

Subscriptions

Anyone may subscribe to the *Bulletin*. Subscriptions for the spring term are \$6.50. The amount is payable in advance to the order of Princeton University and should be sent to the Office of Communications, Stanhope Hall. All members of the faculty, administration and staff receive the *Bulletin* without charge.

Deadlines

All news, photographs and calendar announcements for the *Bulletin* which covers March 24 through 30 must be submitted not later than Friday, March 14.

Princeton University gives birth to a father and son exhibition

By RICHARD D. SMITH

It is the rather typical letter of a parent whose son is away at school.

The father writes his boy's teacher and expresses pleasure at the diligence and improvement the child is showing in his studies. The letter ends with some lines written at the urging of Mother who is a little worried about her baby.

"I have further to desire, at the request of Mrs. Washington, that you will restrain Jacky from going too frequently into the water, or staying too long in it when there, as she is apprehensive of bad consequences from either."

The letter, dated July 27, 1769 at Mount Vernon, is signed "Your Most Obed. Serv., G. Washington."

THIS LETTER from George Washington to the minister teaching

his stepson Jack Custis is part of "Fathers and Sons," an exhibition of original manuscripts, books, photographs and art from Princeton University collections, open to public view at Firestone Library March 15 through April 27.

John Delaney, manuscript cataloger and a collection data manager for the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, was going through some archival material one day when he came upon a letter from George III of England to his son, the future William IV.

In the June 26, 1779 letter, the monarch encouraged his 13-year-old boy upon beginning naval training on a large British line-of-battle ship.

History notes that the future king was dubbed "Silly Billy" for his constant debts, his long term affair with an actress and other "eccentric"

Princeton University has been fortunate that a number of prominent

behavior. George III, monarch during the American Revolution, became blind and deranged at the end of his life.

MR. DELANEY realized that there were many father/son letters and momentos in the Princeton collections. They often demonstrate the humanity of parent/child relations while standing contrasted against the pair's historic notoriety. The exhibition was born.

"The purpose of our public exhibits is to interest, entertain and inform," Mr. Delaney said. "An exhibit such as this would certainly fulfill those goals."

"We are using only our own material and haven't needed to borrow from outside the Princeton collection."

Princeton University has been fortunate that a number of prominent

alumni have bequeathed their private papers to the university.

AUTHOR Booth Tarkington attended Princeton in 1892-93. Among his papers was a witty 1887 missive from his father, lawyer John Stevenson Tarkington.

The younger Tarkington, a truant in Indiana public school, had been sent to Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. His father sent him — on legal size paper — a list of 75 questions with spaces for answers about his new life in private school.

"Letter writing made easy in 75 easy questions!" declares the heading. "A clear answer turneth away many letters...."

"Is your room up or down stairs?" "In which direction in the bed do you lie with your head?"

"Do you study in the evening?" "Real downright study?"

"Have you seen Roy Jones, if so is he likable?" "Where do you go when taking a constitutional?"

The queries are by turns serious and off-beat. The father's concern is evident, as is his use of humor to avoid badgering or alienating his son.

A **SIMILAR** feeling issues from letters Ernest Hemingway wrote Patrick, one of his three sons. The humor, understanding and gentleness in the letters belie the common image of "Papa" as a exponent of tough machismo.

Hemingway wrote a characteristically beautiful and simple description of desert sights observed while traveling through the

Suez canal in a 1933 letter to Patrick. In closing, he orders the five-year-old: "Don't forget to blow your nose and turn around three times before you go to bed. Your affectionate papa, Papa."

In 1942, Patrick was in boarding school, unable to get time off to enjoy duck hunting. Hemingway is apologetic, embarrassed that the boy is stuck in the school his father had selected.

"School seems to be principally devoted to taking vacations away from men as far as I can see so far... If they don't (let you out), you can rely on Papa to throw the full weight of the Hemingway fortune, rhetoric, and will to victory against school from now on.

"If they don't I'm going to get kind of rabid because I was induced to accept the place on the grounds of the long vacations..."

"**WORK HARD** on your studies," Papa Hemingway writes in a revealing conclusion,

"and when you don't understand things, don't be afraid to ask and have it made clear to you"

"I've never understood English grammar yet; the rules of it that is, and you really truly learn a language by ear."

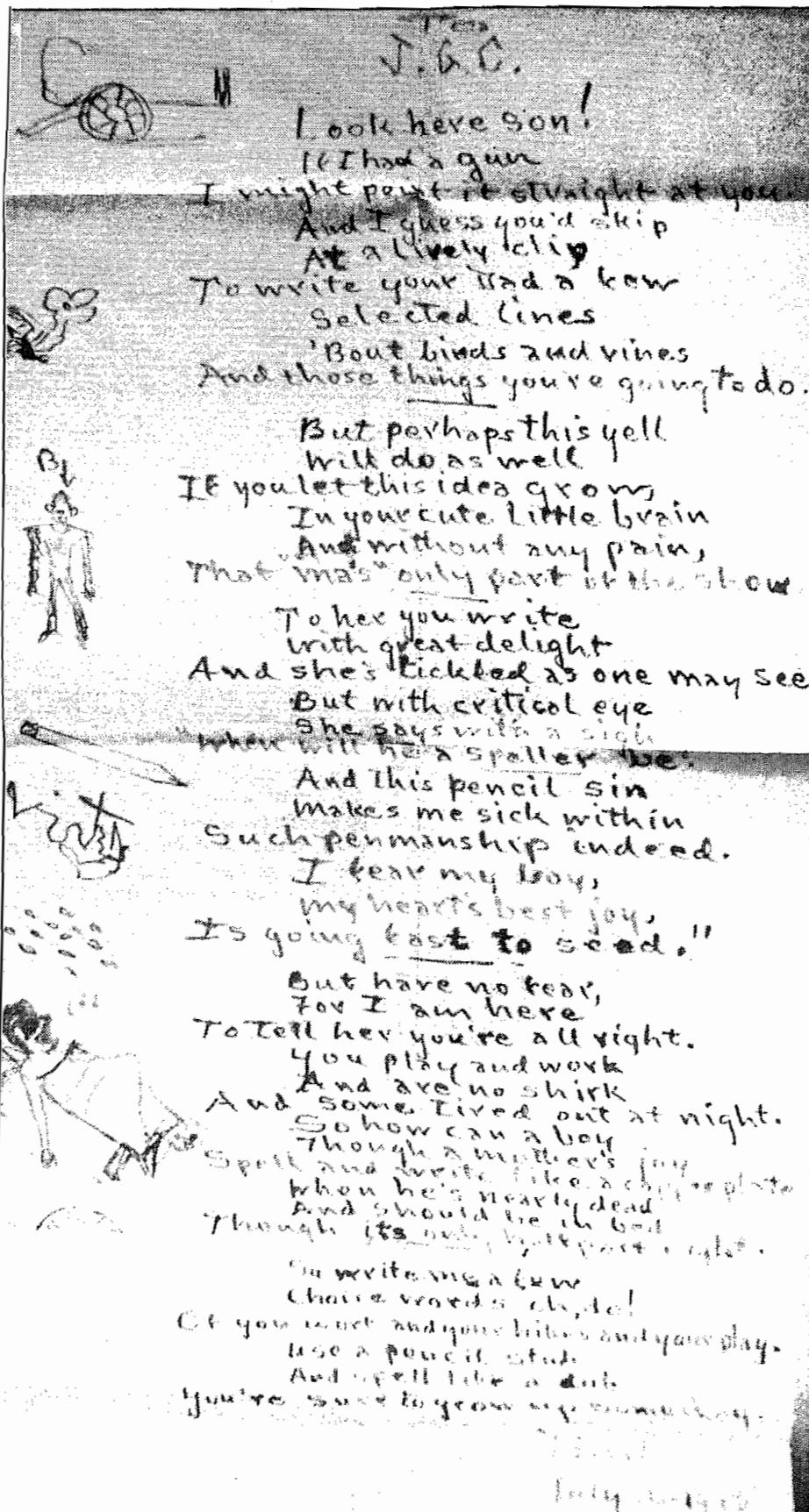
By coincidence Patrick Hemingway and his wife were on the Princeton University campus on the morning of March 5 when this reporter interviewed Mr. Delaney. Mr. Hemingway was discussing some contributions to the Firestone collection.

Mr. Hemingway declined to comment on the letters, however, saying he was at that time unfamiliar with the exhibition.

"**IN GENERAL**, the exhibition is upbeat," Mr. Delaney said. "It's not going to show divisiveness between fathers and sons."

This is partly by choice, he in-

See FATHER/SON, page 22.



Future Pulitzer prize winner James Gould Cozzens received this illustrated poem from his father while at summer camp. Cozzens got a decidedly not humorous note from dad three years later when he ceased believing in God and refused to attend chapel at school.



Ernest Hemingway and his son Patrick were photographed circa 1946 in hunting and drinking scenes often associated with the late author. But letters to Patrick in

the Princeton University exhibit affirm Hemingway's tender and sensitive side.

Dear William

Yesteray I had the satisfaction of receiving
Your letter of the 2d which gave me the more joy to see you
begin to settle to your line, I should be greatly mortified if every
child I have did not in their different situations turn out well,
it shall ever be my study both by instruction and example
to guide into the straight path of Religion, Morality, love of their
Country and of Mankind in general. it is that alone can render
them fit to meet with difficulties and with honor to extricate
themselves.

I have express'd every wish that arises in the breast of
a tender Parent for your prosperit', but trust you will on
all occasions behave with the courage which I flatter myself
is inherent in the name of Washington.

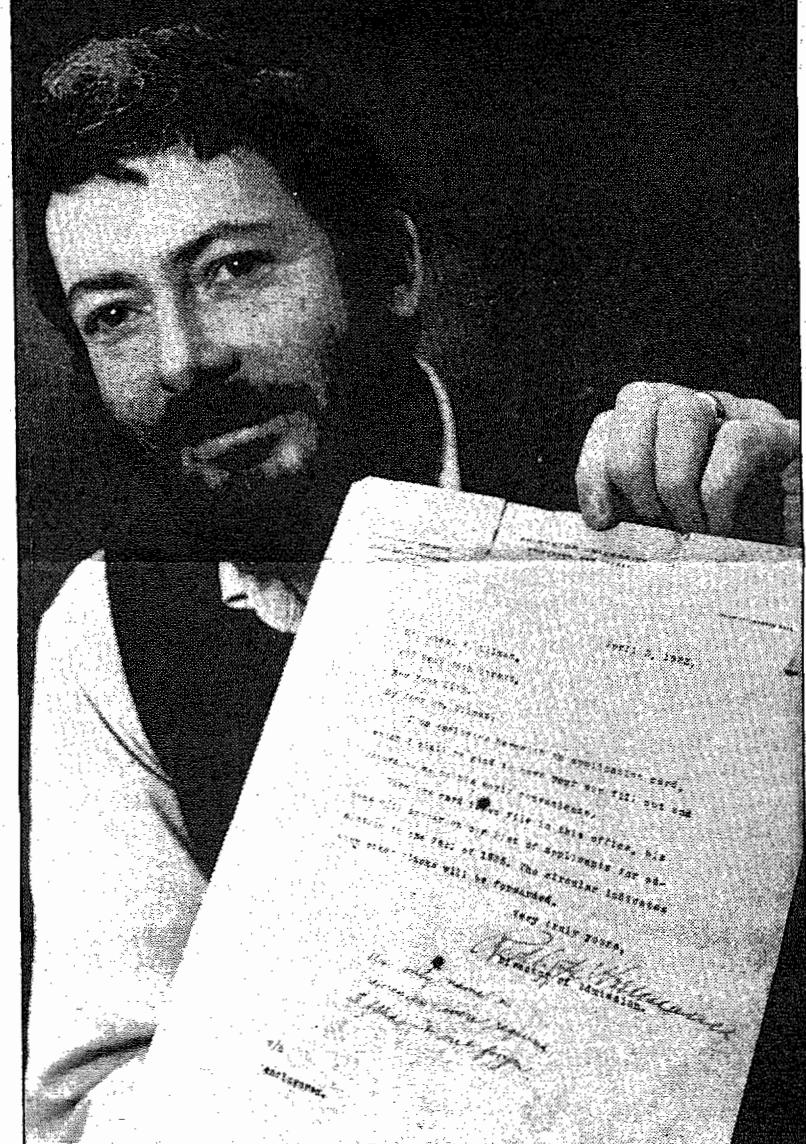
Advising this boy follow scrupulously the contents of
the letter delivered to you by Major General de Kalb and
you will long find me

Dear William
Your most affectionate Father
George J.

Dear Sirs & Madams — I am very sorry to inform you
of the loss of our dear little Jacky — He was ill
and hence of them that he kept so long and
inform thereof — I have further to desire, in
the event of Mr. Washington's son, that you advise
him early from, very too frequently as he does
indeed, or staying too long at when there, as
the consequence of bad consequences from
such —

We has been very glad to have the
news of his safe arrival at the Spring, for which place we
had a set off Monday — We complimented
you to return you a good sum —

Dear Sirs & Madams —
George Washington



Above: John Delaney of Princeton University's Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, organizer of the "Fathers and Sons" exhibit at Firestone Library, holds a letter from the admissions department to applicant James Ramsey Ullman, future author, adventurer and Princeton class of '29. The letter pictured above and to the left is from George III, the monarch of the American Revolution, wrote a royally restrained but fatherly letter to a son starting a naval career in 1779. Below is a 1769 letter from George Washington to his stepson's teacher; he relays his wife's fears that little Jackey might come to harm while swimming.

Fathers/sons

(Continued from page 21.)

dicated, and partly because angry letters are less frequently saved and preserved. But there are tragedies reflected in the material Mr. Delaney is presenting.

Lord Chesterfield, 18th century English statesman and orator, is known for the instructive letters he wrote to Phillip, the illegitimate son he acknowledged and cherished. An original example will be on display at Princeton.

But as Mr. Delaney's exhibition pamphlet reveals, nothing could have prepared Chesterfield for the surprise discovery after Phillip's death. "His son had a wife and two sons; for all his yearning, Chesterfield never really won the confidence of the one being he loved most on earth."

A MOST poignant letter is the October 14, 1915 note of thanks from Rudyard Kipling to a U.S. diplomat who had pressed a inquiry about Kipling's only son John, a soldier in

the Irish Guards who disappeared in the carnage of World War I.

In a small hand, perhaps cramped by grief, Kipling writes: "...all the news that we have received from the wounded men in his battalion who have come home goes to show that he was at least badly wounded by machine gun or shell fire — perhaps both. I understand that he bore himself well."

The more Mr. Delaney researched the pairs of fathers and son, the more he "tried to understand the context of the letters," he said.

"A letter has a past and a future. I've tried to capture that."

The exhibition gallery of Firestone Library, Princeton University, is open to the public and visitors are welcome. Turn right in the lobby.

Gallery hours are Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday noon to 5 p.m.

Richard D. Smith is Time Off's staff writer

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Fathers and Sons

AN EXHIBIT of letters, manuscripts, photographs, and art focusing on the theme of fathers and sons will be on view in the Firestone Library Gallery from March 14 through April 27. The majority of the material is drawn from the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. Some letters from Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773) to his illegitimate son, Philip Stanhope, read like essays on the cultivation of learning, virtue, and manners. A standing joke between them was to describe the son as a small quarto which his father had once published but intended to reissue in progressively corrected editions.

About half the subjects are Princetonians. There is a letter from Richard Rush 1797 to his son Benjamin 1829, Benjamin's Princeton "report card" of April 8, 1829, and letters from another son, James Murray 1831. Henry van Dyke 1873 is well represented by letters and in a photograph with his son Tertius '08, taken on a fishing trip. A letter from Woodrow Wilson 1879's father cautions his son not to let his engagement interfere with his graduate work: "Don't let this affection for her consume yr thoughts, as it is natural it should. Always remember how much depends upon this year's course at Baltimore."



When Booth Tarkington 1893 left home in Indiana to attend Phillips Exeter Academy, his father's first letter consisted of 75 questions, with space after each one for his son's answer. Most were designed to give the father a sense of how his son was spending his time. From mid-January to May of 1899 Booth was in New York editing his first novel, *The Gentleman from Indiana*, for serialization in *McClure's Monthly* magazine. Booth's reply (pictured) to his father's note urging him to come home from New York is said to be a fairly good self-caricature.

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